

(No Model.)

C. VAN HOESSEN.

METHOD OF MAKING PAPER BAGS.

No. 256,177

Patented Apr. 11, 1882.

Fig. 1.

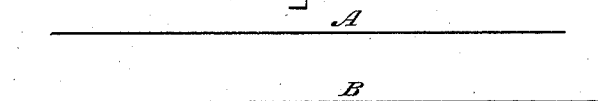


Fig. 2.

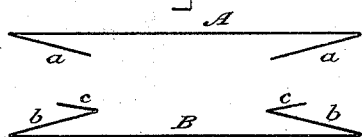


Fig. 3.

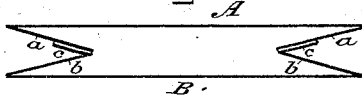
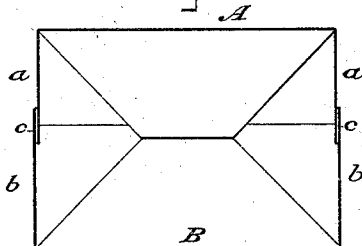


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



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METHOD OF MAKING PAPER BAGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,177, dated April 11, 1882.

Application filed October 12, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CASPER VAN HOESEN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain Improvement in the Method of Making Paper Bags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of paper bags which have longitudinal bellows folds or tucks at the edges, which expand when the bag is filled and give the bottom of the bag a rectangular shape. As ordinarily constructed such bags have the seams at their edges, and are constructed from one sheet of paper twice as long as the bag, which is folded at its middle to form the bottom of the bag, the edges turned in to form the bellows folds or tucks, and the margins of these folds pasted together to form the seam. It is necessary, however, in this construction to cut away a strip from each edge of one half the sheet, the material for the lap being formed on the other half. This method of making the bag of course entails the labor of cutting away these portions of the sheet and the loss or waste of the parts removed, which is a considerable item of expense, when the low price at which the article must be sold is considered. The crease in the bottom of the bag being made in one thickness of paper also weakens the bottom, and is apt to cause breaks and consequent leakage.

My bag is constructed from two sheets or strips of paper, and the bottom is formed by folding over the ends of the strips and pasting them down upon the side. I employ one wide and one narrow strip of paper, the wider bearing the material to form the laps for the seams.

In the drawings, which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a view showing the ends of the two strips of paper of unequal width before folding. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same when the folds are properly formed therein. Fig. 3 shows the two strips brought together and the laps pasted down to form the seams. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the bag arranged to show how the bottom is closed. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the bag when distended.

Let A represent the narrower strip or sheet

of paper to form one side of the bag, which I will call the "upper" strip, and B the wider strip to form the other side, which I will call the "lower" strip. The strip B is as much wider than the strip A as is necessary to produce the laps for the seams.

On the upper strip, A, are formed the two edge or bellows folds *a a*, and on the lower strip, B, are formed the two edge or bellows folds *b b* and the two lap-folds *c c* for the seam. When the two parts are brought together and pasted, as in Fig. 3, they form a tuck tube with seams at the edges, and the sides are left free from seams, so as to present a fair printing-surface. This tube is cut on a slant in making the bag, (see Fig. 4,) so that while the two sides or sheets are of equal length, one will overlap or project beyond the other at both top and bottom of the bag, as seen at *d d'*. The bottom is formed by folding over and pasting down the end of the tube, as at *d'* in Fig. 4.

The advantage of my construction lies in the facility with which the bags may be made by machinery from two continuous strips of paper without waste, which cannot be properly done where the bag is formed from one sheet. At the same time the seams in my bag are constructed to overlap, so as to lie flat when the bag is distended, which is the strongest form of seam, and it presents two plain sides for printing upon.

I am fully aware that bags have been formed from a continuous tube of paper, having a seam down the middle of its side and the bottom formed as herein shown; and I am also aware that bags have been formed from two continuous strips of paper of equal width, having the folds formed on their edges and the margins of these folds pasted together; but this construction produces an inwardly-projecting edge at the seam, and the strain thrown on the seam in filling is such as to render it liable to give way, as is well known. I am not aware, however, of a paper bag having ever been constructed as herein shown, and of one possessing all the advantages of my bag, either in economy and facility in the manufacture, or in the merits of the product.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The mode or process herein described of making paper bags—that is to say, folding the
5 opposite edges of the narrower of two strips of paper to form bellows-folds *a a*, folding the opposite edges of the wider strip to form bellows-folds *b b*, folding back the edges of the folds *b b* to form the lap-folds *c c*, pasting down
10 the lap-folds onto the folds *a a*, and folding

over and pasting one end of the united strips to form the bottom of the bag, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CASPER VAN HOESEN.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,

JOHN J. MEEHAN.