

No. 875,224.

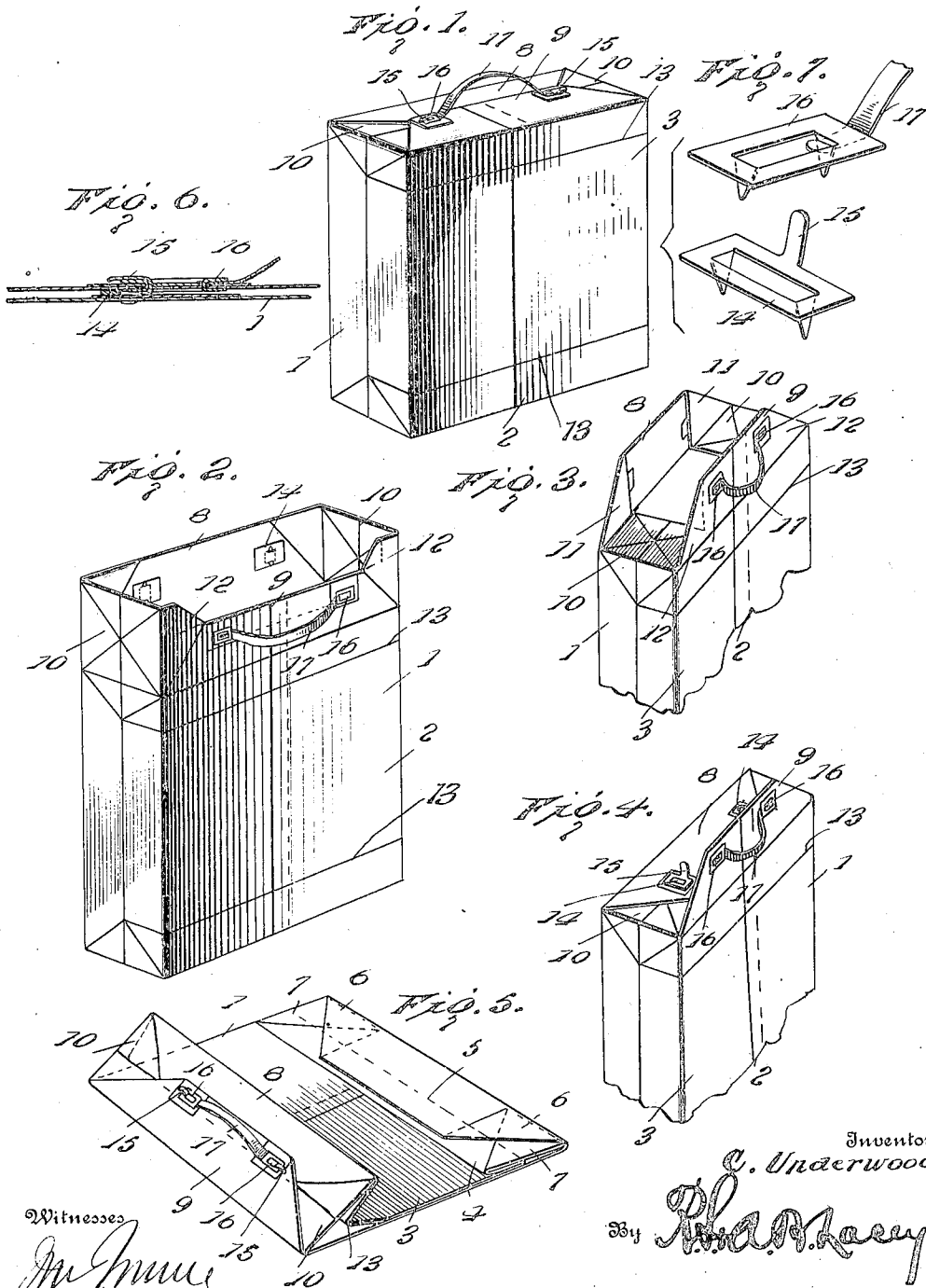
PATENTED DEC. 31, 1907.

C. UNDERWOOD.

PAPER BAG.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 31, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 8.

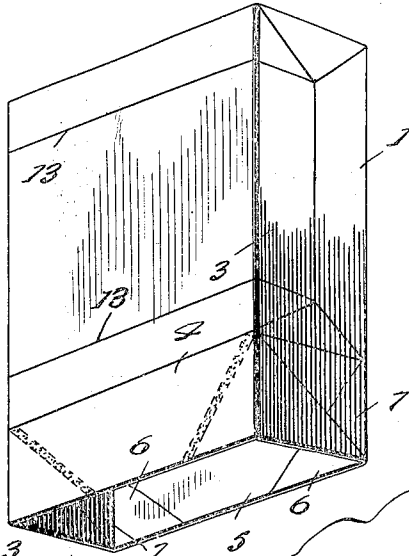


FIG. 10.

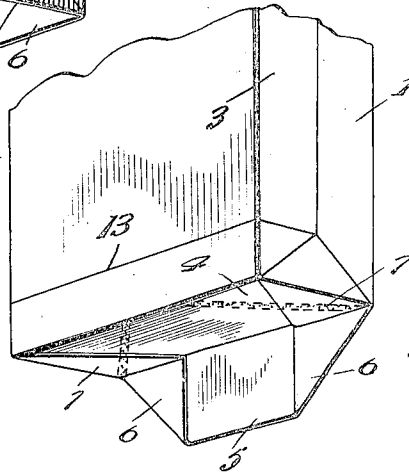


FIG. 9.

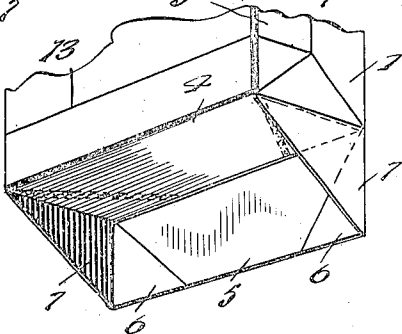


FIG. 12.

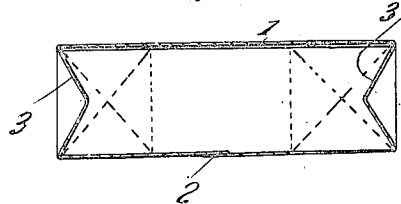
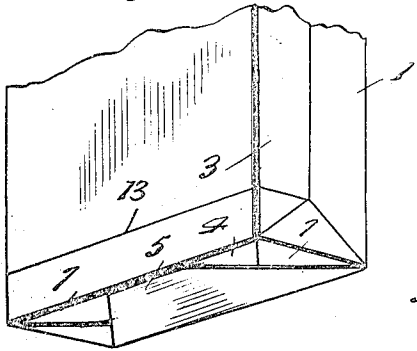


FIG. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAROLINE UNDERWOOD, OF RIDDLE, OREGON.

PAPER BAG.

No. 875,224.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed July 31, 1906. Serial No. 328,610.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAROLINE UNDERWOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Riddle, in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Bags, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a novel form of paper bag designed particularly for use by milliners for receiving hats.

The common form of paper bag used to inclose hats in, is not conducive to the formation of a very neat or compact package and the aim of this invention therefore is to provide a bag which will enable one buying or having to carry a hat, to more conveniently and readily handle the article or package.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bag embodying the invention, as when in use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bag in open condition. Fig. 3 is a broken perspective view of the bag open, the small flaps formed with the narrow sides of the bag being disposed so as to partially close the same. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, all of the flaps of the bag being closed except the outer or uppermost one. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the bag in flat condition, an end portion thereof, however, being slightly upraised to bring out more clearly the construction of the folds. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the fastening means for the open end of the bag. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the two plates comprised in the said fastening means. Figs. 8 to 11 show clearly the steps involved in forming the closed bottom of the bag. Fig. 12 is a horizontal sectional view of the bag, taken between the opposite ends thereof.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The bag constructed in accordance with this invention in general form, is somewhat similar to many of those at present in use consisting of a body 1 formed from a single sheet of material, the edge portions of which are united in a longitudinal seam 2. The

body of the bag is preferably of somewhat rectangular form in cross section, being approximately square in plan view, however. The narrower sides of the bag 1 are formed with the usual bellows folds 3 thereby admitting of folding the bag so that the broader sides will be in contact and the article in flat condition. The bottom of the bag is constituted by the provision of peculiar folds and flaps. One of the broader sides of the body 1 is formed with a transverse flap 4 extending its entire width, which flap has a second flap 5, formed with the other broader side of the bag, pasted or otherwise secured thereto and fully overlapping the same. Preparatory to the flaps 5 being secured together in overlapping positions as shown, the end portions of the flap 5 are formed with triangular shaped folds 6 that are received between the outer side of said flap 5 and the flap 4, when the two flaps are pasted or otherwise secured together. In addition to the triangular shaped folds 6 formed with the flap 5, the narrower sides of the bag, which are formed with the bellows folds 3 are folded to form triangular shaped folds 7 which are likewise partially received between the flap 5 and its fold 6 and the flap 4, when the said flaps 4 and 5 are secured together. The flap 4 is of rectangular shape, therefore, while the flap 5 has its opposite ends folded under to form the triangular folds 6 above mentioned.

The formation of the open end of the bag to secure a necessary and desirable closure therefore, is different from the formation of the bottom of the bag as disclosed clearly in Figs. 8 to 11, inclusive. Somewhat similarly, however, (see Figs. 1 to 4) two flaps 8 and 9 are utilized, said flaps being formed with the respective broader sides of the bag. In this instance, too, the narrower sides of the bag, having the bellows folds 3 are formed with the integral flaps 10 which are of approximately square form, said flaps 10 extending inwardly from the narrower sides in such a way as to be arranged beneath the flaps 8 and 9, when the bag is either folded in flat condition or closed after an article has been received therein. The flaps 8 and 9 are both formed with the triangular folds 11 and 12, respectively, which are somewhat similar in shape to the folds 6 of the flap 5 at the bottom of the bag. The folds 11 and 12 extend under the flaps 8 and 9 and when said flaps are closed, said folds 11 and 12 are in contact with the flaps 10, being between the flaps

10 and the flaps 8 and 9. The flap 8 is preferably wider than the flap 9, the latter being adapted to overlap said flap 8 when the bag is closed. In order that the bag may be folded in flat condition, one of the broader sides of the bag 1 is provided near the top and bottom portions with transverse fold lines 13 which admit of folding the bottom and top portions of the bag, comprised by the flaps 4 and 5, the folds 6 and 7 at the bottom of the bag and by the flaps 8 and 9 and the folds 11 and 12 at the top of the bag, flat down upon said side having the fold lines 13 aforesaid.

In order that the top flaps 8 and 9 may be secured together, it is contemplated to provide suitable fastenings therefor consisting of tongue plates 14 applied to the upper side of flap 8 and having the tongues 15 thereof adapted to pass through openings in the flap 9 and engage fastening plates 16 applied to said flap 9. The plates 16 have openings through which the tongues 15 pass and said plates 16 are preferably secured to the flap 9 by having small prongs bent therefrom and engaging with the material of the flap 9 in a common way. Certain of the prongs at adjacent ends of the plates 16 pass through the ends of a small piece of tape 17 which will constitute a convenient handle by which to carry the package con-

tained by the bag or receptacle 1. In other words, the fastening means by which the flaps 8 and 9 are secured together constitutes the means whereby to secure the tape 17 which represents a very convenient handle for the bag.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A bag having a closed bottom, sides and ends, said sides and ends being creased to form inwardly folding flaps, the end flaps first folding, a first side flap folding over the end flaps and a second side flap folding over the said end flaps and first side flap, and a closure for the bag comprising a pair of plates having openings formed therein and provided with prongs by means of which they are secured to the second side flap, a strip of tape having opposite ends thereof engaged by the prongs of the two plates, and corresponding plates secured to the first side flap and carrying flexible tangs designed to engage the openings in the first mentioned pair of plates.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CAROLINE UNDERWOOD. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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