

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. A. LORENZ.
COMPARTMENT PAPER BAG.

No. 471,254.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.

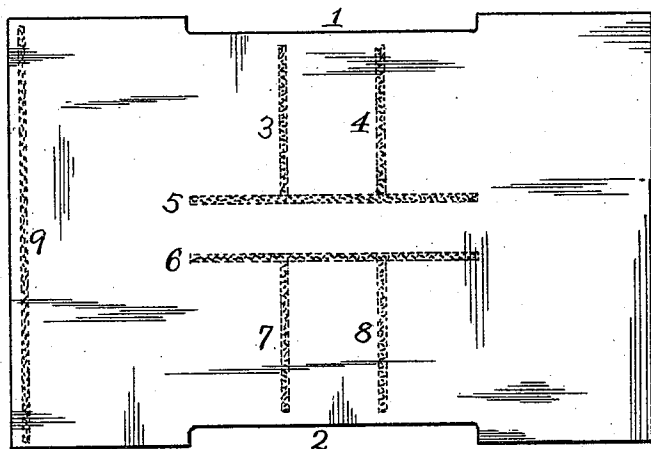


Fig 1

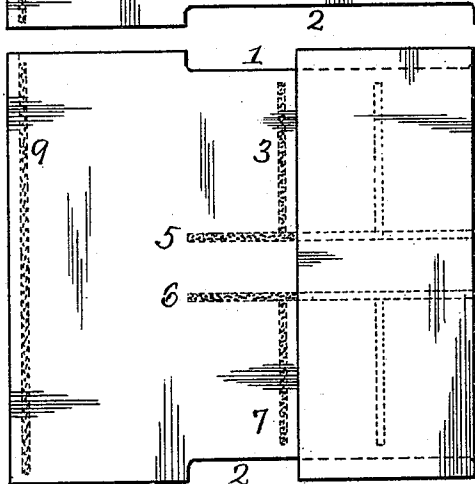


Fig. 2

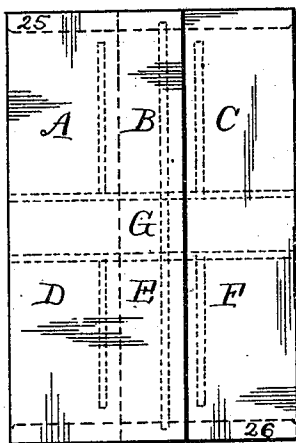


Fig 3

Witnesses:

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Ed. E. Claussen.

Inventor:
William A. Lorenz

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Fig 4

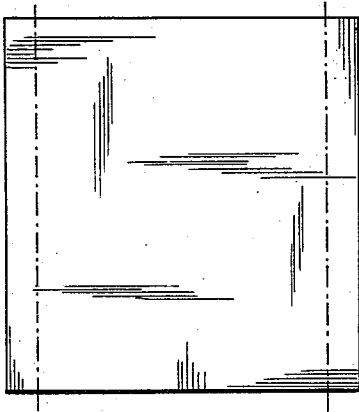


Fig 5.

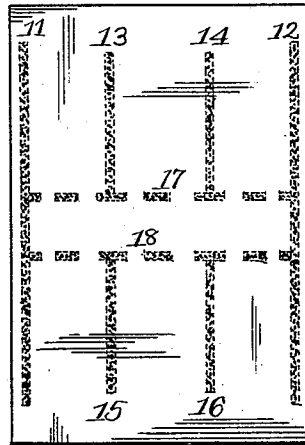


Fig 6



Fig 7

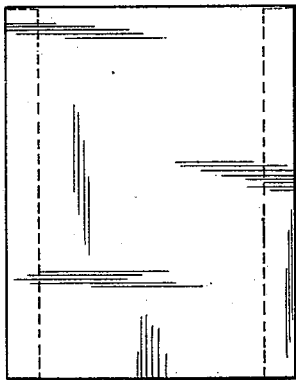


Fig 8

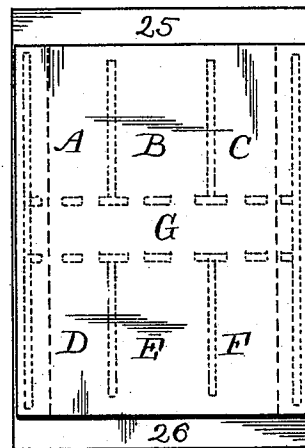


Fig 9

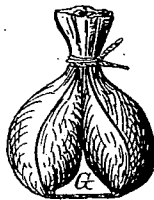


Fig 10



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Fig 11

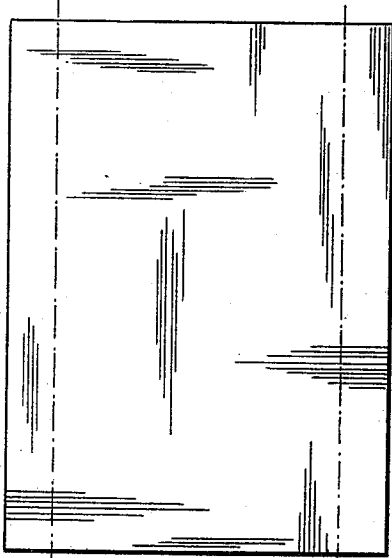


Fig 12

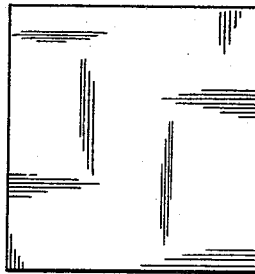


Fig 16

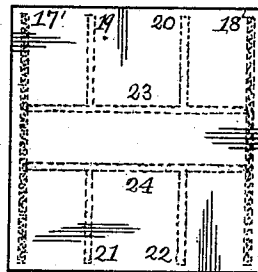


Fig 13



Fig 14

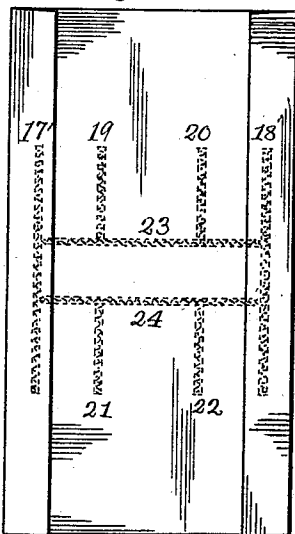


Fig 15

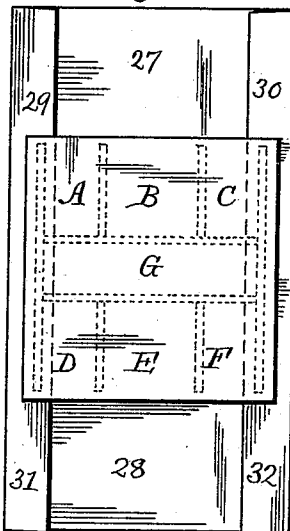
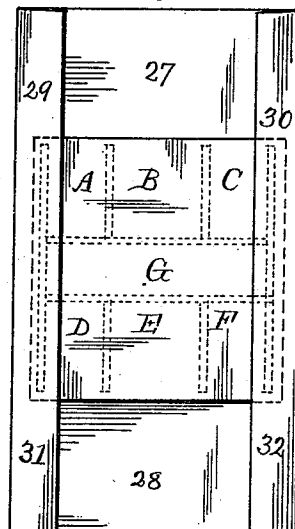


Fig 17



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

William A. Lorenz

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. LORENZ, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO WILLIAM H. HONISS, OF SAME PLACE.

COMPARTMENT PAPER BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,254, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed May 6, 1891. Serial No. 391,755. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. LORENZ, of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Compartment Paper Bag, of which the following description and claims constitute the specification, and which is illustrated by the accompanying three sheets of drawings.

This invention is a paper bag which has two series of compartments and is particularly adapted to hold and carry eggs.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a flat sheet of paper of suitable form to be manufactured into one of these paper bags. The general outline of the sheet is rectangular, but long and shallow recesses 1 and 2 are preferably cut in the middle portions of its two longer sides. Seven lines of paste 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are applied to its upper surface at the locations shown in the figure.

Fig. 2 is a view of the blank of Fig. 1 with that part thereof which is to the right of the paste-lines 5 and 6 folded and pasted down upon the middle portion thereof. Fig. 3 is a view of the blank of Fig. 2 with that portion thereof which is to the left of the paste-lines 5 and 6 folded down upon the other portion thereof. Thus is completed a flat paper bag having two series of compartments A, B, and C and D, E, and F, and the lateral zone G, separating those two series of compartments from each other.

Figs. 4 and 5 are views of two sheets of paper of suitable form to be pasted together into one of these paper bags. Figs. 6 and 7 are end and plan views, respectively, of the sheet of Fig. 4 with its two side borders folded inward and under the body thereof along the dash-and-dot lines of Fig. 4.

Fig. 8 is a view of a paper bag completed by pressing the blank of Fig. 7 down upon the blank of Fig. 5 and making it adhere thereto by means of the continuous longitudinal paste-lines 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 and the broken lateral paste-lines 17 and 18, shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 8 thus shows a paper bag identical with that of Fig. 3, except that it is composed of two pieces of paper instead of one, and except that the lateral paste-lines are broken or intermittent instead of being continuous.

Figs. 9 and 10 are an end view and a perspective view, respectively, of the bag of Fig. 3, 8, 15, or 17 with an egg in each of the six compartments thereof and with the two ends of the bag brought up toward and to each other and tied together and with the lateral zone G constituting the bottom of the bag thus filled.

Figs. 11 and 12 are views of two sheets of paper of suitable form to be pasted together into a modified form of the paper bag of Fig. 8. Fig. 13 is an end view of the blank of Fig. 11 with its side borders folded over upon the blank along the dot-and-dash lines of Fig. 11; and Fig. 14 is a view of the same blank thus folded with the longitudinal paste-lines 33, 34, 19, 20, 21, and 22 and the lateral paste-lines 23 and 24 applied thereto.

Fig. 15 is a view of the blank of Fig. 14 with the blank of Fig. 12 pressed down upon the middle portion thereof over its paste-lines, so as to adhere thereto, and thus to complete the six-compartment bag of Fig. 15.

Fig. 16 is a view of a blank like that of Fig. 12, but having the paste-lines 33 and 34 applied to the upper side and having the paste-lines 19 and 20, 21 and 22, and 23 and 24 applied to the lower side thereof.

Fig. 17 is a view of such a blank as that of Fig. 14, but without any paste-lines thereon and with the blank of Fig. 16 pressed down upon the middle portion thereof under its side folds and with those side folds pressed down upon the outer borders of the blank of Fig. 16. Thus the six-compartment bag of Fig. 17 is completed, and that bag is identical with that of Fig. 15, except that the borders of the blank of Fig. 12 are pasted under instead of over the side folds of the blank of Fig. 14.

The bag of Fig. 15, and also the bag of Fig. 17, differs from the bag of Fig. 3, and also from that of Fig. 8, in two minor particulars, viz: first, while the thickness of paper which constitutes one of the walls of each series of compartments of the bag of Fig. 3 or the bag of Fig. 8 extends somewhat farther than the other from the pasted zone which separates the two series of compartments that farther extension is comparatively short and results merely in forming the lips 25 and 26 by which

to conveniently open the compartments; but the thickness of paper which constitutes one of the walls of each series of compartments of the bag of Fig. 15 or the bag of Fig. 17 extends much farther than the other from the pasted zone which separates the two series of compartments, and thus constitutes the long extensions 27 and 28, which when the bag is in use, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, constitute the portions which are tied together; second, the sides along the extensions 27 and 28 of the bag of Fig. 15 and the bag of Fig. 17 are provided with the inwardly-folded flaps 29 and 30 and 31 and 32, respectively, which flaps serve to guide and facilitate the insertion of eggs into the adjacent compartments of the bag.

The lateral paste-lines which unite the thicknesses of paper may be continuous, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 14, and 16, or some or all of them may be broken, as are the lines 17 and 18 of Fig. 5; but if any of them are thus broken the spaces where paste is omitted should not be so long and the spaces where paste is supplied should not be so short as to unduly weaken the union of the two thicknesses of paper.

These compartment paper bags may be manufactured by hand by cutting sheets of paper into the respective forms shown in the drawings and by pasting the different parts of each of such sheets together, as shown in Fig. 3, or by pasting two mutually-adapted sheets together, as shown in Figs. 8, 15, and 17; but such manufacture may be conducted far more rapidly by machinery which I have invented or am inventing for the purpose. Whether made by hand or by machinery, these compartment paper bags may be packed and bound together in bundles in their original flat condition, and may be purchased by grocers in such packages. When a grocer wishes to put half a dozen eggs in a paper bag, he slips them into the two series of compartments A, B, and C and D, E, and F, respectively, and then he carries the two long extensions 27 and 28 upward toward each other and ties them together, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10. This carrying upward and together of the two long extensions also carries upward and toward each other the two series of compartments, leaving the middle lateral zone G to constitute the bottom of the bag when filled.

Each of the two series of compartments of this bag may be as few in number as two, or as many as six, or even more; but I contemplate their manufacture in two series of three compartments each, for the special purpose of holding and carrying half a dozen eggs in separate compartments in each bag. For this purpose the width of the lateral zone G should be about equal to the diameter of an egg, so

that when the bag is filled and folded together, as shown in Fig. 9, the eggs in the opposite series of compartments will not press against each other hard enough to break their shells in that direction, while the pasted unions of the two walls of each series of compartments prevent the three eggs in that series from pressing together at all.

The special utility of this compartment paper bag as compared with a single paper bag resides in its capability to hold and carry eggs without breakage when they are being delivered by a retail grocer to a customer.

I claim as my invention—

1. A collapsed compartment bag having two series of compartments, the compartments in each series being separated from each other by fastening together at one or more intervals the insides of the two thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of those compartments, and the two series of compartments being separated from each other by pasting together those two thicknesses of paper substantially at right angles to the divisions between the compartments in each series and along the borders of a zone wide enough to constitute a proper bottom of the bag when the two series of compartments are filled and are folded toward each other, the fastened zone also constituting at its opposite borders the bottoms of the two series of compartments, all substantially as described.

2. A collapsed compartment bag having two series of compartments, the compartments in each series being separated from each other by pasting together at one or more intervals the insides of the two thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of those compartments, and the two series of compartments being separated from each other by fastening together those two thicknesses of paper substantially at right angles to the divisions between the compartments in each series and along the borders of a zone wide enough to constitute a proper bottom of the bag when the two series of compartments are filled and are folded toward each other, the fastened zone also constituting at its opposite borders the bottoms of the two series of compartments, the thickness of paper which constitutes one of the walls of each series of compartments extending farther than the other from the fastened zone which separates the two series of compartments and being provided with inwardly-folded flaps at the ends of those extended portions, all substantially as described.

WILLIAM A. LORENZ.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. WALKER,
P. A. PHELPS.