

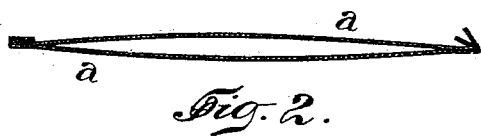
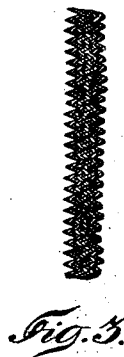
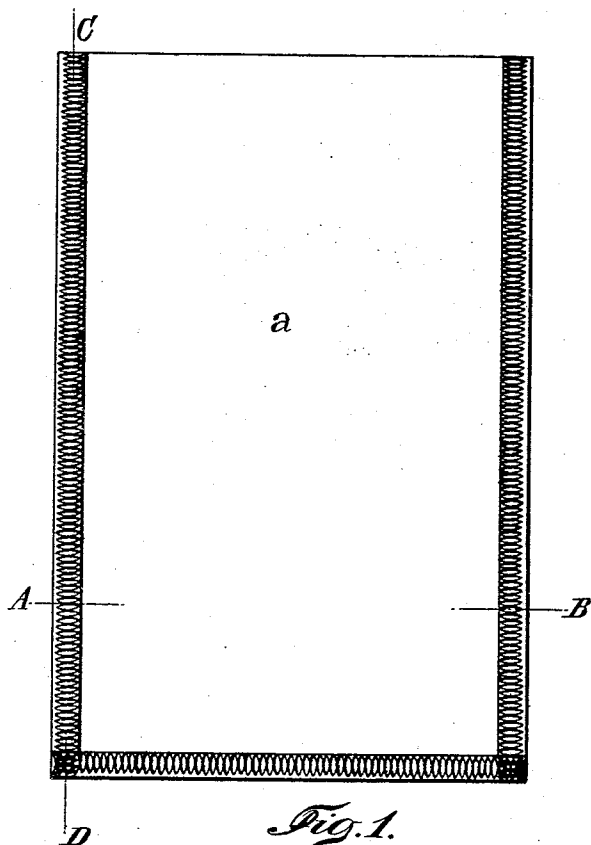
No. 684,181.

Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

L. BRIÉRY.
COVER OR BAG.

(Application filed Nov. 14, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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LÉOPOLD BRIÉRY, OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

COVER OR BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,181, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed November 14, 1900. Serial No. 36,456. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LÉOPOLD BRIÉRY, merchant, a citizen of the Republic of France, residing at Geneva, Switzerland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Covers or Bags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in envelops, bags, and similar receptacles; and the object of the invention is to provide an envelop or other inclosing receptacle in which the edges are secured together by a simple and effective means; and for this purpose the invention consists of an envelop or similar receptacle composed of a sheet or sheets of paper the superposed edges of which are folded over together at one side of the sheet and then corrugated or milled through the entire thickness of said edges and the sheets, the corrugation by which said edges and sheets are connected being offset from the edge of the envelop.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a bag constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line A B, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a section drawn on a larger scale longitudinally through the milled or corrugated edge on line C D, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, *a a* indicate two sheets of paper, which are superposed, as shown in Fig. 2. The edges of the sheets at three sides are indicated in Fig. 1 as having been turned over together at one side of the sheets and then corrugated. The corrugation, as shown in Fig. 3, extends through the entire four layers—namely, the two sheets and the two superposed folded-over edges—and thereby secures the edges of the individual layers to each other and secures both layers down to the sheets *a a*. The corrugations by which the sheets and edges are connected are offset from the edge of the envelop or receptacle, as shown in the drawings, thereby leaving the edge of the receptacle substantially straight and plain, whereby friction in handling the same is reduced and the receptacle durably and effectively closed. The envelop does not catch at the edges when being handled and is not liable to be torn

open by the catching of the edge upon some object with which it comes in contact.

In Fig. 2 the edges are shown at one side before folding completely down upon the sheets and at the other side after having been folded down and milled. By folding over the edges and corrugating through the entire thickness the sheets are connected at their edges in a firm and reliable manner, the connection being suited for the manufacture of envelops, bags, and similar articles. If it is desired to render the connection still stronger, paste may be applied to the edges before they are folded and corrugated, so that they are connected not only by a corrugation, but also by the paste which reinforces the connection.

It is obvious that for making bags or other receptacles instead of using two separate sheets, as shown, one may be employed, the same being folded through the middle and two of the edges connected by the improved connection described.

The advantages of my improved connection for the edges of envelops, bags, and similar receptacles is that no seam or overlapping is formed across the body of the envelop, which is a decided objection to the envelops at present in use. An envelop constructed according to my invention can be printed upon at any desired point except at the extreme edge, and the printing will all show up evenly and entirely uniform, as there are no ridges formed by overlapping edges across the body of the envelop. The connection is a very cheap but strong one.

After the receptacle is filled the open edge is closed by folding over and corrugating the edges by means of a suitable tool. It cannot then be opened at any point without traces being left of the opening having been made.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to connect the edges of a paper receptacle by corrugating the same together, and I do not claim such construction. The new feature of my invention lies not in merely corrugating the superposed edges, but in first folding them over together at one side of the sheet or sheets and then corrugating through the entire thickness. This produces, by reason of the through-corrugations and also the fold, a strong and reliable connection of the sheets.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An envelop or similar receptacle, composed of a sheet or sheets of paper, the superposed edges of which are folded over together at one side, said folded-over edges and the sheets being connected together by corrugations through the entire thickness of the same, and said corrugations being offset from the edge of said envelop or receptacle, substantially as set forth.

2. An envelop or similar receptacle, composed of a sheet or sheets of paper, the superposed edges of which are supplied with paste

and folded over together at one side, said folded-over edges and the sheets being connected together by corrugations through the entire thickness of the same, and said corrugations being offset from the edge of the envelop or other receptacle, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LÉOPOLD BRIÉRY.

Witnesses:

E. IMER-SCHNEIDER,
TH. IMER.