

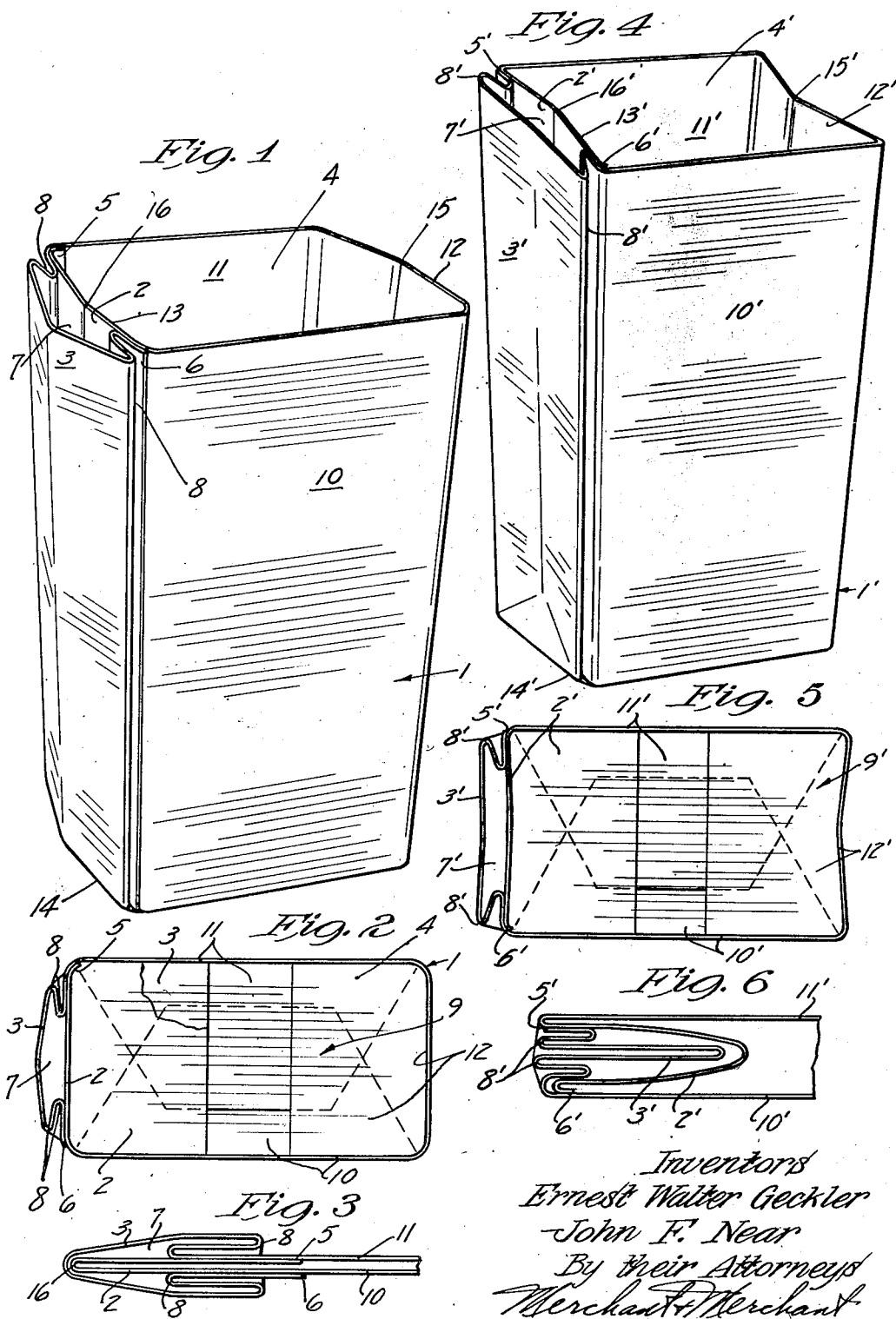
Oct. 6, 1953

E. W. GECKLER ET AL

2,654,527

COMPARTMENT BAG

Filed July 19, 1950



Inventors
Ernest Walter Geckler
John F. Near
By their Attorneys
Merchant & Merchant

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,654,527

COMPARTMENT BAG

Ernest Walter Geckler and John F. Near, Minneapolis, Minn., assignors to Russell-Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minn., a corporation of Delaware

Application July 19, 1950, Serial No. 174,674

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—56)

Our invention relates to paper bags and, more particularly, to paper bags of the multi-compartment type.

An important object of our invention is the provision of a two-compartment bag which may be formed from a single sheet of paper stock.

Another object of our invention is the provision of a bag of the class described which may be formed and filled in conventional machines provided for such purposes.

A still further and highly important object of our invention is the provision of a bag of the class described, which is provided with a main body to be filled with such merchandise as sugar, flour, or the like, and an independent pocket co-extensive in length with the main body and designed and intended to be utilized for enclosing entirely different goods, such as premium items and the like, and in which the size of the pocket will not be reduced as the contents are placed in the main body. This last feature is important in that it allows the goods in the pocket to be inserted and withdrawn freely after the main body portion of the bag has been filled.

The above and still further objects and advantages of our novel structure will become apparent from the following detailed description, appended claims, and attached drawings.

Referring to the drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the preferred embodiment of our invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary plan view of the bag of Fig. 2, but showing the bag in collapsed condition;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of our invention;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the bag of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 6 is an enlarged plan view of the bag of Fig. 5, but showing the same in collapsed position.

Referring with greater particularity to the drawings, and initially to the structure of Figs. 1 and 3, inclusive, the numeral 1 indicates, in its entirety, a bag formed from a single sheet of paper stock and having its opposite side edge portions 2 and 3 overlapped to provide an elongated tubular main body 4. As shown, the side edges 5 and 6 of the overlapped portions 2 and 3 are adhered to the tubular body 4 in laterally-spaced relation, whereby the overlapped portion 2 constitutes an inner ply and the overlapping portion 3 constitutes an outer ply of the bag 1 in-

intermediate the edges 5 and 6. As shown, the outer ply 3 has a substantially greater width than the inner ply 2, whereby to produce, on the side of the main body 4, an elongated pocket 7 co-extensive in length therewith. The difference in width between the outer ply 3 and the inner ply 2, otherwise described as the fullness, is taken up preferably by a pair of opposed accordion folds 8, one each on opposite sides of the pocket 7.

In the producing of our novel bag, the tubular main body 4 and the pocket 7 are open at opposite ends and are coextensive in length. Therefore, it follows that a portion of the main body 4, as well as a portion of the pocket, must be utilized in forming a bottom closure. In a broad sense, any type of bottom closure is suitable. However, preferably and as shown, we provide a generally rectangular bottom closure, identified in its entirety by the numeral 9, which tends to impart to the tubular main body 4 a generally rectangular shape, the front and back walls of said tubular main body being identified by the numerals 10 and 11 and the opposite side walls thereof by the numerals 12 and 13. It will be noted that the side edges 5 and 6 are adhered to the main body 4 at approximately the fold lines defining the side wall 13. Folding of the outer ply 3, as at 14, to form the bottom closure 9, provides a closure for the pocket 7. Furthermore, the opposed accordion folds 8 of the inner and outer plies lie in face-to-face relationship, when the pocket 7 therebetween is empty. This feature is important in the stacking of a large number of the bags 1 for storage, shipment, and the like, as well as running same through filling machines. The bag illustrated in Figs. 1-3 inclusive is of the type in which the opposed side walls 12 and 13 are provided with fold lines 15 and 16, which are laterally-extended as the bag is folded flat as shown in Fig. 3.

The modified structure shown in Figs. 4-6 inclusive is identical in all respects to the bag of Figs. 1-3 inclusive with the sole exception that the fold lines 15' and 16' are designed to encourage intucking of the walls 12' and 13', as shown in Fig. 6. All other portions or component parts of said modified structure are identified by like characters as the structures of Figs. 1-3 inclusive with prime marks added.

Our invention has been thoroughly tested and found to be completely satisfactory for the accomplishment of the above objects; and, while we have shown a preferred form and a single modification thereof, it should be understood that the same is capable of further modification with-

3

out departure from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What we claim is:

1. A bag formed from a single rectangular sheet of material and including a rectangular bottom wall and side walls projecting upwardly from the bottom wall in substantially right angular relation transversely of the bag and terminating in free edges defining a normally open upper end of generally rectangular form, one of said side walls comprising superimposed opposite end portions of said sheet, one end portion of said sheet having its free edge secured to the inner surface of the sheet of material intermediate its ends along a line adjacent one vertical corner of the bag, the other end portion of the sheet of material being of substantially greater width than said first end portion transversely of the bag and being disposed outwardly of said first end portion and having its free edge secured to the outer surface of the sheet of material along a line adjacent another vertical corner of the bag between which and said first corner said first end portion is disposed, said other end portion of the sheet of material providing with said first end portion thereof a pocket of substantially uniform width throughout the height of the bag, and said other end portion being provided with accordion folds adjacent each of said vertical corners with the area thereof intermediate the folds being normally in substantially parallel and

4

spaced relation to said first end portion of the sheet, and the lower edge portions of said first and second end portions of the sheet of material being included in said rectangular bottom wall.

2. A bag according to claim 1, wherein said one of said side walls and an opposed side wall are each provided with a fold line extending vertically and centrally thereof for facilitating folding of the bag into a generally flat form.

ERNEST WALTER GECKLER.
JOHN F. NEAR.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,865,555	Brown	July 5, 1932
2,045,745	Poppe	July 14, 1936
2,154,536	Sebastian	Apr. 18, 1939
2,307,659	Avery	Jan. 5, 1943
2,565,026	Hutt	Aug. 21, 1951

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
54,050	Austria	June 25, 1912
563,530	France	Sept. 27, 1923
300,103	Great Britain	Nov. 8, 1928
383,281	Great Britain	Oct. 31, 1932
140,093	Austria	Jan. 10, 1935