

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. E. HUNT.
METHOD OF MAKING BAGS.

No. 515,121.

Patented Feb. 20, 1894.

FIG. 1.

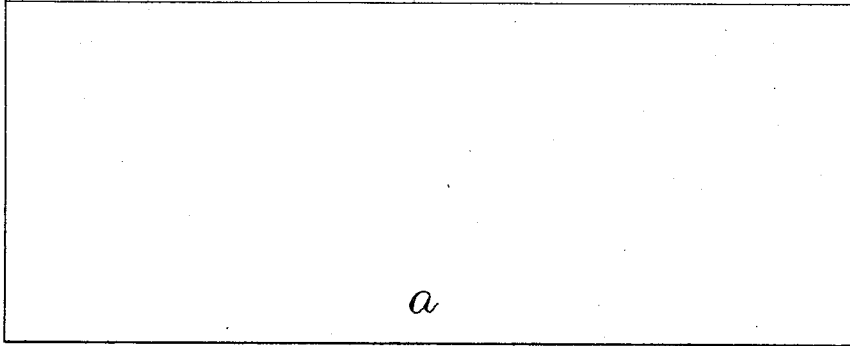


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

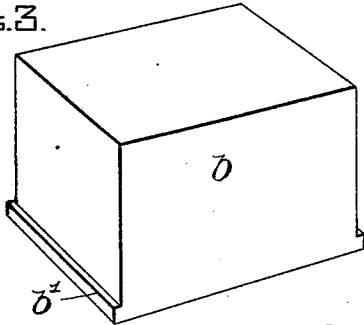


FIG. 4.

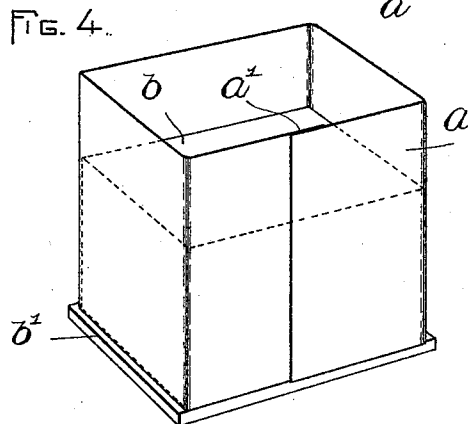


FIG. 5.

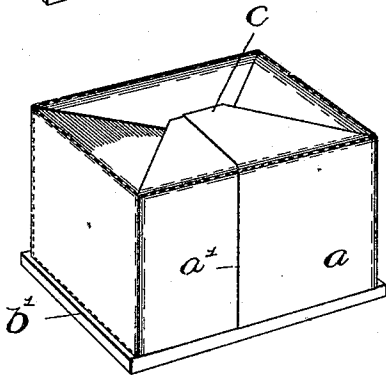


FIG. 6.

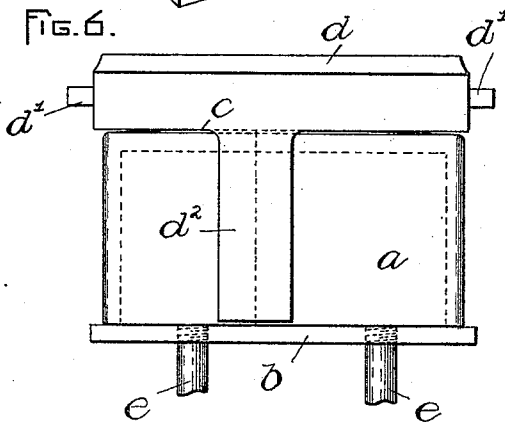
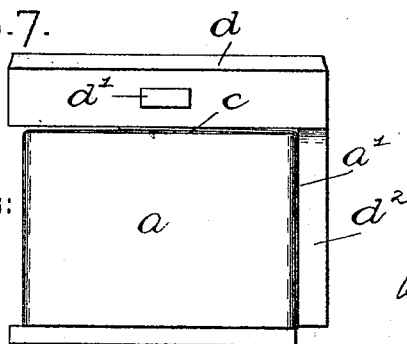


FIG. 7.



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INVENTOR:
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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METHOD OF MAKING BAGS.

No. 515,121.

Patented Feb. 20, 1894.

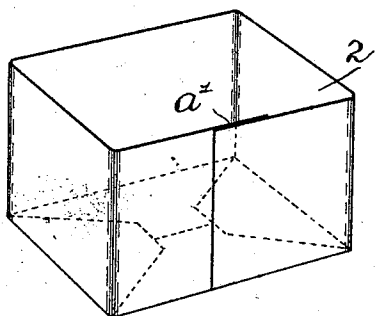


FIG. 8.

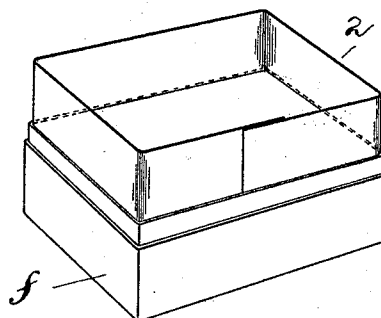


FIG. 9.

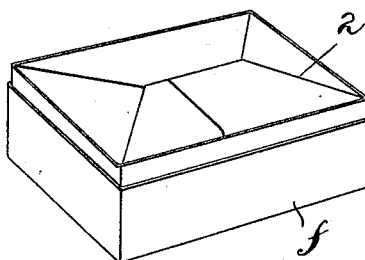


FIG. 10.

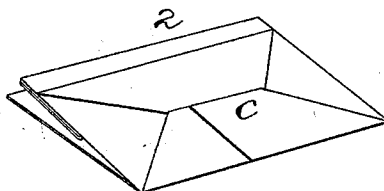


FIG. 11.

WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUSSELL E. HUNT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

METHOD OF MAKING BAGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,121, dated February 20, 1894.

Application filed October 30, 1893. Serial No. 489,530. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUSSELL E. HUNT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Bags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved method of making wax-lined bags such as employed to contain confections as, for example, pop-corn cakes which are shipped in cartons, the latter being as a rule lined with wax-coated paper to exclude moisture and air and keep the goods fresh. It has been customary to line each carton with two or more sheets of paper placed across each other and folded over the top of the goods. This arrangement is defective however, as the goods are exposed at the corner, and air is not excluded. It is my purpose to provide a simple method of forming a bag suited to the purpose, which method can be expeditiously carried out, and in my invention I take advantage of the adhesive property of the wax with which the paper comprising the bag is coated. While the bag is adapted for containing pop-corn cakes, it is equally well adapted for containing a great variety of confections and other goods, and the invention is not limited to any particular application.

In the accompanying drawings—Figures 1 and 2 show face and edge views of a piece of paper of which a bag is made. Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of a form over which the bag is made. Fig. 4 shows the paper around the form. Fig. 5 shows the paper folded over the top of the form to make the bottom of the bag. Fig. 6 shows the presser applied. Fig. 7 shows the same as viewed from another side. Fig. 8 shows the completed bag. Fig. 9 shows the said bag fitted into a carton. Fig. 10 shows the bag in the carton and its top closed. Fig. 11 shows the bag folded for shipment.

In carrying out my invention I take a plain piece of wax-coated paper *a*, cut to the proper shape and size, and wrap it around a block or form *b*, causing its edges to overlap as at *a'*. The said block has a ledge *b'* at the bottom for the paper to rest upon. After the paper has been thus wrapped about the block, that portion of it which projects above the block is folded over upon the same to form the bottom *c* of the bag.

The next step in the process consists in applying a heated presser to the paper where

it overlaps, and thereby causing the wax at these places to melt and the overlapping layers of paper to be united. This presser as here shown consists of a plain iron *d* having handles *d'* and adapted to be brought to bear on the folded bottom of the bag and having a leg *d''* adapted to extend over the side-seam *a'* and close the same.

The heat of the iron is prevented from melting the wax where it is in contact with the form as follows: The form *b* is hollow and pipes *e* enter the bottom of the form, and cold water is introduced through one pipe into the form and escapes through the other pipe, a constant circulation being kept up in this manner and the form being kept full of water.

Thus the form is kept cool so that the wax in contact therewith is not melted, and immediately upon removing the iron the water cools the melted wax between the layers of paper. The presser is removed and the completed bag *2* lifted off the form ready for use. It may be folded flat for shipment as shown in Fig. 11.

It will be seen that a bag of this description can be conveniently fitted into a carton as *f* Fig. 9, and the top closed as shown in Fig. 10, and the goods in the bag will be thoroughly protected.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The method of making wax-lined paper-bags consisting in wrapping the wax-coated paper on a form and folding it to form the bottom of the bag, subjecting the form to the action of a cooling agent, and applying pressure and heat to the overlapping portions of the paper.

2. The method of making wax-lined paper-bags consisting in wrapping the wax-coated paper on a form and folding it to form the bottom of the bag, directing a constant stream of cold water into the form, and applying a heated presser to the overlapping portions of the paper.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 26th day of October, A. D. 1893.

RUSSELL E. HUNT.

Witnesses:

A. D. HARRISON,
F. PARKER DAVIS.