

G. H. CHINNOCK.
Paper-Bags.

No. 139,870.

Patented June 17, 1873.

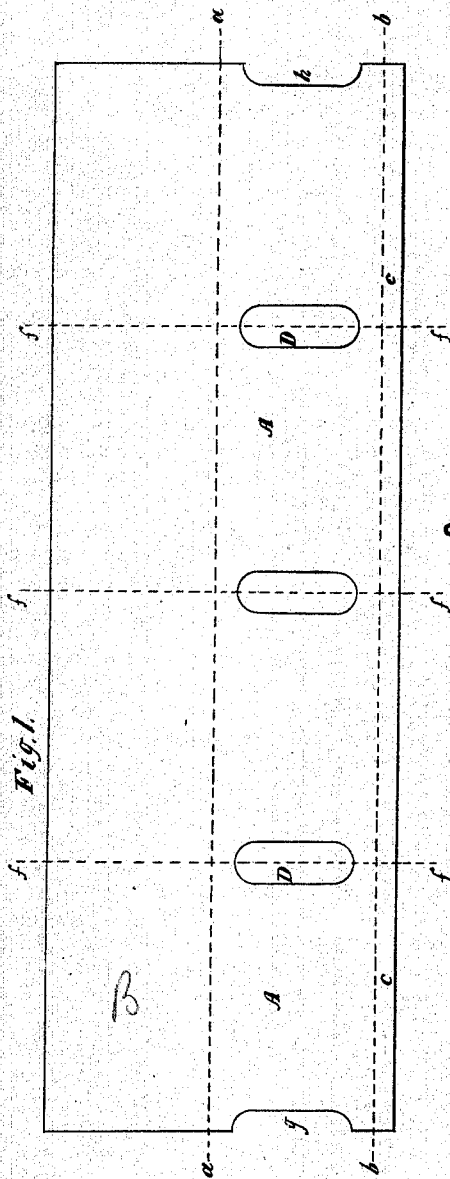


Fig. 5:

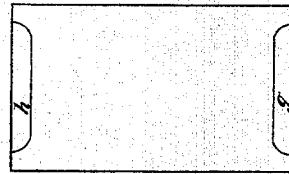


Fig. 4.

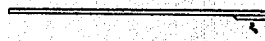
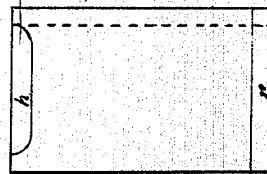


Fig. 3:



Fig. 2:



Witnesses.
James A. Whitney.
John J. Moore.

G. H. Chincock

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. CHINNOCK, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BAGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,870**, dated June 17, 1873; application filed April 2, 1873.

* CASE A.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. CHINNOCK, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Paper Bags, of which the following is a specification:

This invention consists in a paper bag of novel construction, whereby not only are the two sides of the bag rendered plain, without parted seam or crease, but whereby, also, the parted folds of the seams are so provided as to secure the greatest strength and the nearest possible approximation to a uniform thickness in the different parts of the bag.

By this means a bag of greatly improved construction, considered as an article of manufacture, is obtained, as one possessing the valuable characteristic of being capable of bearing an undefaced label or other reading-matter imprinted upon each side.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the paper blank from which bags made according to my invention are fabricated. Fig. 2 is a side view of one of the said bags. Fig. 3 is a top view, on an enlarged scale, of the same. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the same—in other words, a view taken at right angles to Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a side view, showing the blank as partly folded in the formation of the bag.

In the manufacture of my improved paper bag I take paper of the kind and quality commonly used for similar articles, and by any suitable means form it into slips of a width proportioned to the size of the bag to be made, and of any desired length. This strip is of such width as to provide for three portions, the respective limits of which are indicated by the dotted lines *a* and *b*, in Fig. 1. Those parts, designed to be folded in the lines just mentioned, comprise the central portion A, the broad lateral portion B, and the narrow lateral portion *c*. By means of appropriate machinery (on which I am now preparing application for separate Letters Patent) the central portion A has cut in it at intervals the oblong transverse openings D. These openings, when the strip or blank is divided transversely in the dotted lines *f*, form scallops *g* *h* in the ends of the separated sections, the purpose of which will hereinafter appear. Either before or after the formation of the

openings D the lateral part *c* of the blank is folded inward upon the adjacent edge of the central portion A. After the formation of the openings D, the broad lateral portion B is in like manner folded inward upon the central portion, its outer edge lapping upon and external to the infolded portion *c*, to which it is pasted by suitable pasting devices. Either before or after, but preferably before, this pasting the blank is cut across in the lines *f*, and, as previously specified, centrally through the oblong openings D. Each of the lengths or sections into which the pasted blank is thus divided now constitutes, as it were, a flattened tube open at either end, and with one of its sides scalloped at one extremity as at *g*, and at the other as at *h*.

It will be seen that these scallops in the one side of the flattened tube, so termed, expose the inner surface of the opposite side. This inner surface is pasted by appropriate means and the end brought over and folded down upon the external surface of the first-named side, which firmly attaches the pasted portion to the latter and thereby closes such end of the flattened tube, so called—in one case to form or close the bottom of the bag, as shown at *r* in Figs. 2, 3, and 4; in the other to seal the top thereof when required.

Care must be taken, in folding over and pasting the bottom of the bag, as just described, to turn the fold upon that side of the bag opposite that to which the narrow lateral portion *c* is pasted in closing the lateral edges of the blank together, as hereinbefore set forth. The said portion *c*, moreover, may be folded externally upon instead of within the contiguous and attached edge of the other portion B of the blank. The fold at the bottom of the bag, being on the side opposite to that thickened at one edge by the pasting of *c* and B, as aforesaid, avoids the excessive thickness which would otherwise occur from the pasting together of a greater number of layers of paper.

The bag, as thus constructed, may be manufactured with great rapidity and cheapness by suitable machinery, is easily closed after filling, and is not liable to injury from lack of flexibility at those portions where overlapping edges are joined; furthermore, the sides both being without seam or lap where it is desirable

to print labels or other descriptive matter, such printed matter is rendered more neat in appearance than is the case with bags made in the ordinary way with a seam or edges overlapped at or near the central portion of one side.

What I claim as my invention is—

As a new article of manufacture, the paper

bag formed from the blank represented in Fig. 1, and folded and pasted at one edge and at bottom, specifically as herein set forth.

GEO. H. CHINNOCK.

Witnesses:

JAMES A. WHITNEY,

W. E. PARTRIDGE.