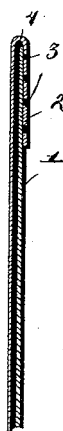
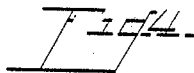
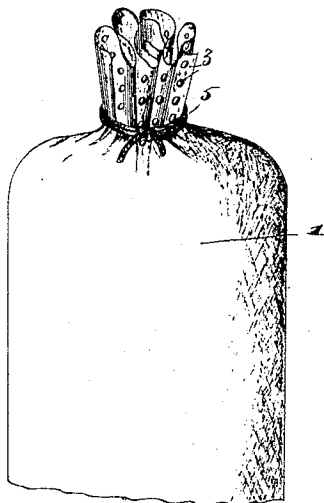
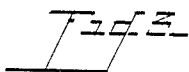
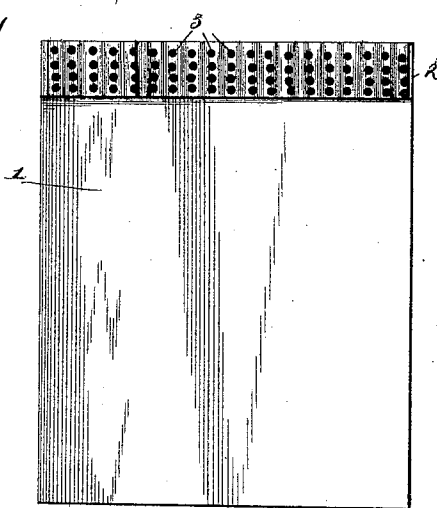
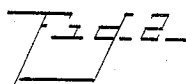
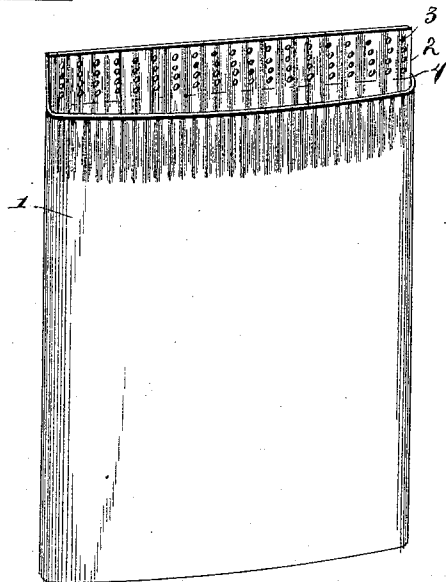


(No Model.)

C. H. VICKERY.
PAPER SACK.

No. 444,029.

Patented Jan. 6, 1891.



Witnesses:

Geo. C. Beech.

W. S. Duvall.

Inventor
Charles H. Vickery

By his Attorneys.

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. VICKERY, OF ATTICA, NEW YORK.

PAPER SACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,029, dated January 6, 1891.

Application filed April 21, 1890. Serial No. 348,777. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. VICKERY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attica, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Paper Bag or Sack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to improvements in paper bags or sacks, and more especially to that class of sacks in which flour is stored.

The objects of the invention are to provide a sack adapted for soft folding and tying, and designed to prevent the entrance of dust and other foreign matter when the same has been untied and opened, and ready for use.

With these general objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter specified, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a sack constructed in accordance with my invention, the mouth of which is open. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same, the flap being closed. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the sack, the mouth being closed and tied. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the upper end of the sack, the flap being folded down over the mouth.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In practicing my invention I construct the sack of paper and after the ordinary fashion, the mouth of the sack being crimped, as shown, and as is usual for the purpose of facilitating the gathering of the same previous to tying.

One side of the sack is extended or provided with a flap 2, adapted to fold over upon the opposite side of said sack, and like the remaining portion of the mouth of the sack this flap is crimped in such manner that when it is folded over onto the remaining portion of the crimped mouth its crimps intermesh therewith. By the use of this flap it will be apparent that the dust usually collecting in the crimped upper edge of the sack after the same has been gathered is, when the sack is subsequently opened, prevented from entering into the mouth of the sack and mixing with the contents. In order to permit this doubling of the material at the mouth of the sack and

at the same time avoid rendering the material thick and cumbersome at this point, whereby the tying would become difficult, I perforate the flap, as shown at 3, the perforations being arranged in parallel series from near the upper edge of the flap to a point slightly above the fold-line 4. These perforations so reduce the amount of material at the point of tying as wholly to obviate the objectionable thickness heretofore mentioned, and thus permit of the use of the flap with its advantages. After the flap has been folded upon the bag, so as to close the mouth, the gathering operation in the act of closing the mouth takes place in the usual manner, and the tie or cord 5 is wrapped around it.

By reason of the series of perforations terminating slightly above the fold-line it will be seen that when the flap is folded the fold-line or portions of the material adjacent thereto are thicker than below, where the perforations occur, so that the tie is prevented from slipping off the gathered portion.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A paper sack one wall of which is extended beyond the upper edge of the opposite wall to form a flap, said flap being crimped or fluted, and the entire mouth of the bag being likewise crimped or fluted, said flap being designed to fold over upon the mouth, the flutes or crimps of the two intermeshing, and said flap provided with several series of perforations, substantially as specified.

2. A paper sack one wall of which is extended beyond the opposite wall to form a flap adapted to bend over upon said opposite wall, said flap being provided with several transverse series of perforations, the perforations extending from near its free edge to near its fold-line, whereby when said sack is closed and the mouth gathered the upper fold-line or edge is thicker than the portion below the same, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. VICKERY.

Witnesses:

F. I. STEDMAN,
GEO. D. COGSWELL.