

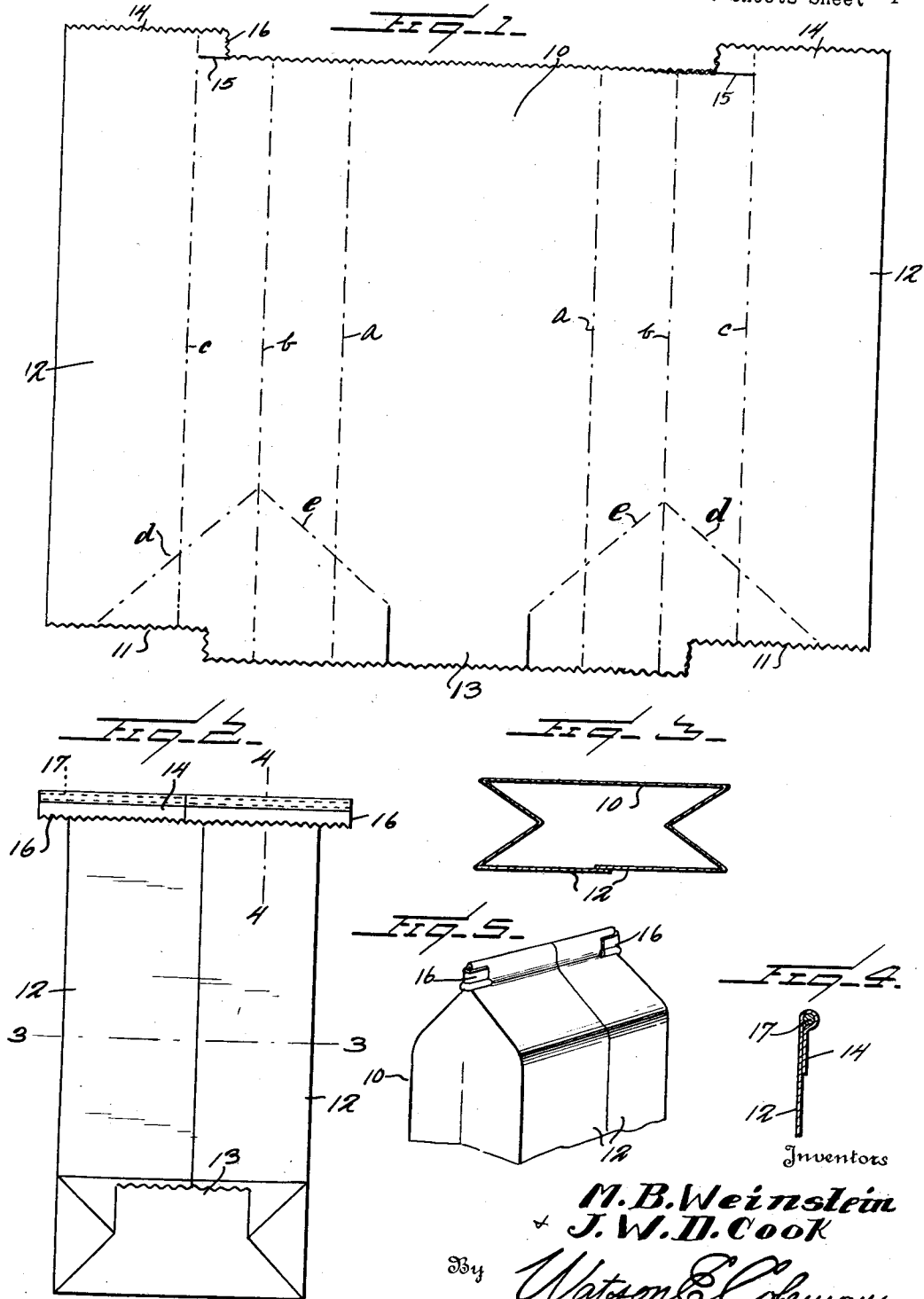
July 2, 1929.

M. B. WEINSTEIN ET AL
BAG AND FASTENER THEREFOR

1,719,347

Filed June 16, 1928

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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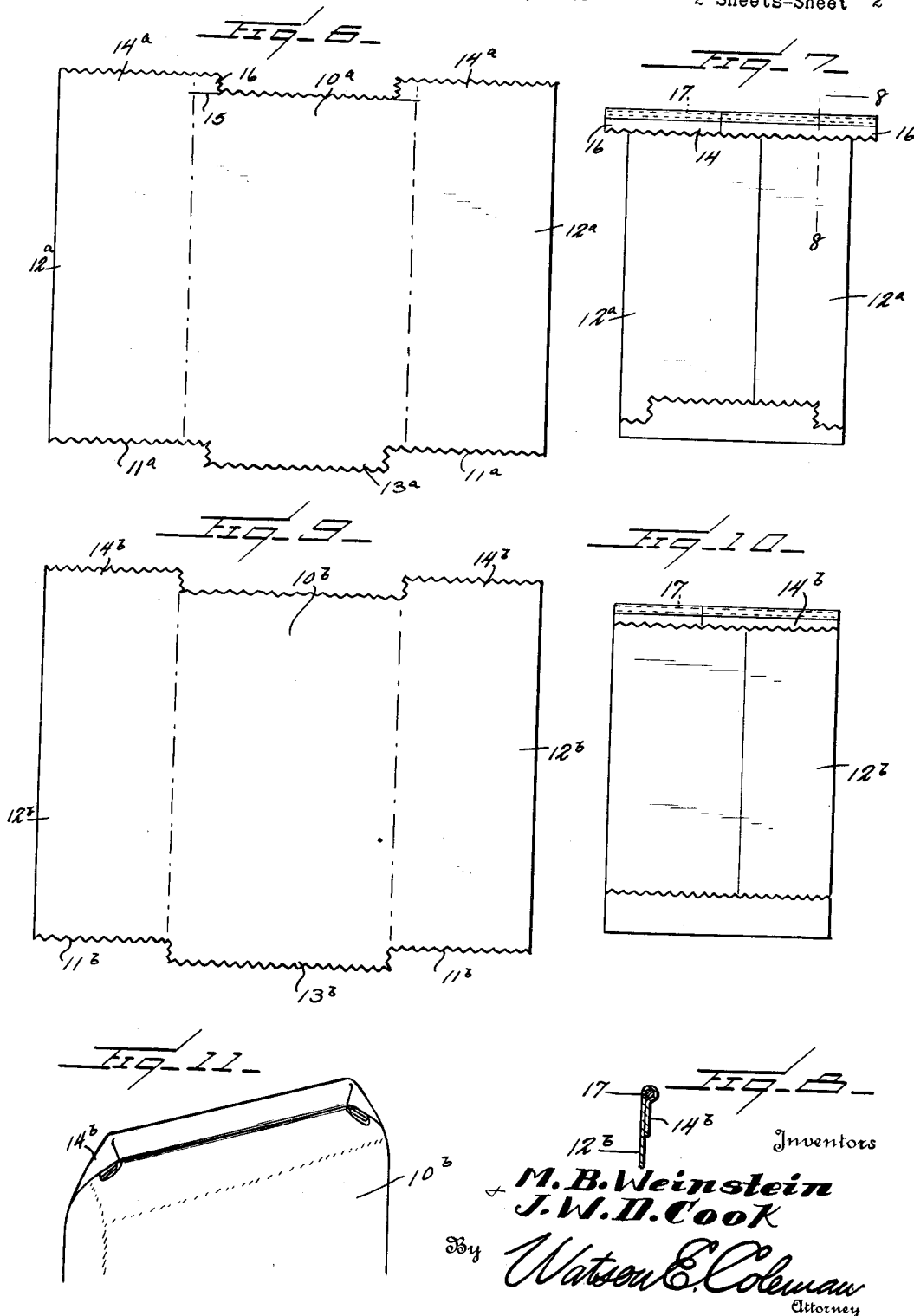
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BAG AND FASTENER THEREFOR.

Application filed June 16, 1928. Serial No. 285,865.

This invention relates to paper or other fabric bags and particularly to means whereby the bags may be fastened, that is, whereby the mouth of the bag may be held closed, and the invention is an improvement upon the construction which is described and claimed in Patent No. 1,431,712, granted on October 10, 1922, wherein is illustrated a paper bag having an attaching strip applied to the bag, the strip projecting beyond the bag on each side and containing a metallic wire or equivalent flexible member adapted, when the bag is folded, to hold the mouth of the bag closed.

The general object of the present invention is to provide a paper bag wherein the mouth of the bag is held closed by a wire or other impressionable flexible element which is folded within certain portions at the mouth of the bag at the time when the bag is made, and a further object is to so form a blank from which the bag is made that there will be no waste or loss in cutting the blank.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

Our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein—

Fig. 1 is a face view of a blank for constructing a form of our bag;

Fig. 2 is an elevation of the blank folded;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3, of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4, of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of the upper portion of the bag closed;

Fig. 6 is a face view of another form of blank;

Fig. 7 is an elevation of the completed bag formed from the blank shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a face view of another form of blank;

Fig. 10 is an elevation of the bag folded, and

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the upper portion of the bag when constructed as shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

Referring now particularly to Figs. 1 to 5, 10 designates a blank cut from a sheet of paper or other thin, flexible material. The lower edge of the blank at its lateral portions is cut upward as at 11, so that the lateral portions 12 do not extend as far down as the middle portion 13 of the bag.

The upper edge of the bag has its lateral portions 12 extended upward above the middle portion of the bag as at 14 and slits 15 extend laterally from a point coincident with the upper edge of the middle portion of the bag as shown in Fig. 1. The blank is intended to be folded upon the lines *a*, *b*, *c*, to form a bellows shaped body as shown in sectional view in Fig. 3, and when so folded the lateral portions 12 of the blank will overlap each other and be pasted together so that these lateral portions 12 will constitute one wall of the bag and thus one wall of the bag will extend above the other wall of the bag with the ears 16 projecting outward beyond the side margins of the bag.

The lower end of the bag, after being folded upon the lines *a*, *b*, *c*, will provide one wall of greater length than the other wall, or, in other words extending below the other wall and this wall will be folded up against the bottom of the bag as shown in Fig. 2 and pasted thereto so as to entirely close the bottom of the bag, the blank being folded upon the lines *d* and *e* to produce this folded bottom. The upward extension 14 of the portions 12 will be folded over as shown in Fig. 4, and pasted down and disposed within this fold is the wire 17 which, of course, projects beyond the side margins of the bag to the same extent as do the tabs or ears 16.

It will be seen that the process of producing a bag with this tie wire in the upper margin of one wall thereof does not necessitate using any more paper in the manufacture of the bag than is usual.

In certain bags, which are fastened by means of a tie, the bag may be even made smaller, though containing the same weight of content, thus less paper is used per bag than ordinarily. Fig. 5 shows a perspective view of the bag in its closed condition and filled, and illustrates one method of folding the projecting ends of the wires enclosed within the ears 16 to securely hold the closed end of the bag in its closed position.

In Figs. 6 to 8, we have illustrated our idea as applied to what is known as a flat bag, that is, a bag which is not bellows shaped. In this construction also the body of the blank is formed with the lateral extensions 12^a and, inasmuch as the bag is cut in the same manner as the bag illustrated in Fig. 1 though the proportions of the bag are different and the manner of folding are different, we have used the same reference

numerals. Here again the wire 17 is disposed within the folded over margin of one of the walls of the bag at the top thereof and the two ears 16 are provided, projecting laterally from the bag and permitting the two ends of the wire to be folded downward and inward to thus hold the bag closed.

Another method of encasing the wire is illustrated in Figs. 9 to 11. In this case the middle portion of the blank 10^b is shorter at its upper edge than the lateral portions 12^b so that these lateral portions project above the middle portion as at 14^b. There are, however, no slits 15 nor any ears 16. The lower edge of the bag at its middle extends down below the lateral portions.

When this blank is folded to the form shown in Fig. 10 the upper margins 14^b will be folded down and pasted and will enclose therein the wire 17. In this case the wire does not project out laterally beyond the bag. After filling, the bag is closed in a similar manner to the bag shown in Fig. 5 except that the ends of the wire are bent inward on themselves as shown in the perspective view, Fig. 11.

With this improvement, it will be seen that the fastener is embodied in the bag itself during manufacture and this improvement may be applied to bags now being made by numerous machines. This manner of attaching the fastening device to the bag is particularly economical in paper as before stated, and the bag may be held closed after filling without the necessity of using tape or string or sewing the bag closed.

While we have heretofore referred to the use of paper as the material for the bag, we do not wish to be limited to this as it is obvious that the bag might be made of other materials than paper, and we wish the terms thin material, as used in the claims, to cover the use of paper, cloth, or textile fabric.

While we have heretofore described the use of this fastener as applied to the ordinary paper bag, we wish it to be understood that the fastening means might be used for closing envelopes, such as are used by mail order houses for sending out catalogs, etc. An envelope may be made either in accordance with the procedure described for Figs. 1 to 5, or made in accordance with Figs. 6 to 10, the envelope in one case having a bellows form, that is being collapsible and expandible, and in the other case being flat.

What we claim is—

1. A container formed of a blank of thin material, the lower margin of the middle of the blank being extended below the lateral margins of the blank, the lateral margins of the blank at their upper ends being extended above the upper margins of the middle of the blank, the blank being folded to cause the margins of the blank to overlap and form one wall of the container, said wall being folded over upon itself and pasted, and a wire disposed within the folded over margin.

2. A container formed of a blank of thin material, the lateral portions of the blank extending above the middle portion of the blank and there being slits extending inward toward the lateral edges of the blank on a line with the upper edge of the middle portion, the blank being folded and pasted so that the lateral portions thereof form the rear wall of the container, the upper end of said wall being folded over upon itself and pasted, and a wire disposed within said fold and conterminous therewith, the portions defined by said slits projecting beyond the side edges of the container.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures.

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JOHN WILLIAM DONALD COOK.