C. AMAZEEN.

PAPER-BAG.

No. 169,399. Patented Nov. 2, 1875.

Fig. 1.

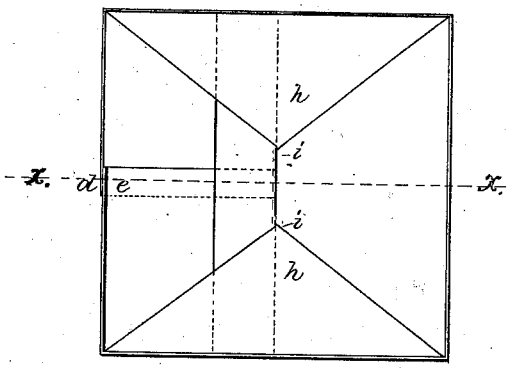


Fig. 2.

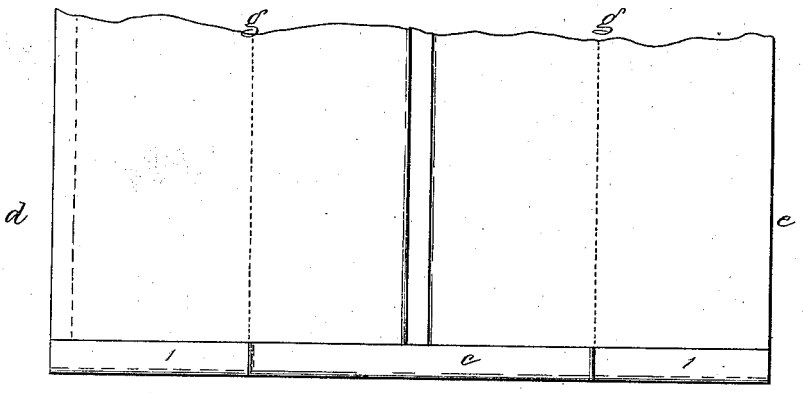


Fig. 3.

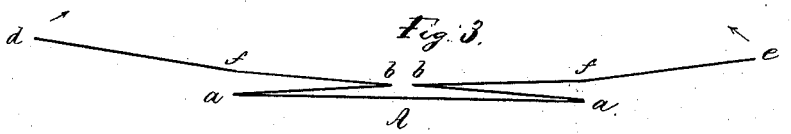
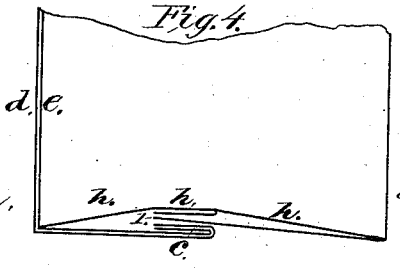


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

L. W. Latimer.

Wm Pratt.

Inventor.

Christopher Amazeen

per Crosby Gregory Atty's

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER AMAZEEN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BAGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **169,399**, dated November 2, 1875; application filed April 7, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER AMAZEEN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Paper Bag, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to paper bags; and consists in a bag made as hereinafter described, as a new article of manufacture.

This bag is of the class known as square-bottomed, and is made without a former for folding the paper into tubular form.

Figure 1 represents the bottom of the bag, (looking inside of it;) Fig. 2, the condition of the paper when the bottom fold is first commenced; and Fig. 3 shows the condition of the paper before folding it, as at Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a longitudinal section of Fig. 1, the bag being made square, and the section being taken through the side lap and in dotted lines *x x*.

The paper is drawn from the reel and folded at *a b*, or it may be wound on the roll in this folded condition and subsequently drawn off folded. When wound on the reel plain I have found by practice that the folds *a b* may be started and the paper led between feeding-rollers, and the action of the rolls on the paper will continue the folds *a b*. With paper folded as shown at Fig. 3, I turn the end *c* over back on itself, as shown at Fig. 2, and apply paste along the upper portion of *c*, and also along one of the edges of the paper *d* or *e*. Then I cut off the paper the desired length of the bag, and carry the edges *d e* over the one toward the other, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 3, folding the paper at *f f*, or on the dotted lines *g g*, Fig. 2. This folding at *f f* brings the parts 1 1 of *c* over against *c*, and brings the pasted edge of *d* over the edge of *e*, causing *d* to lap *e* for about the distance designated by the dotted line at the left of Fig. 2, and also in Fig. 1 at the left. In this bag the first fold of the material to form the bottom is made before the fold *f*, to form the side of the bag, and this fold to unite the paper at the side of the bag completes the bottom, leaving the bottom fold projecting within the bag, instead of lying on the outside, as in other bags previously made. The interior corner-pieces formed by spreading the bag open square, as in Fig. 1, rest within the bag, and are free or detached, at their points *i*, from the bottom of the bag; and when the contents of the bag are discharged nothing will be retained under the corner-pieces *h*, as is the case with other bags.

This bag is cheaply, easily, and quickly made.

I do not herein claim any machinery for producing these bags, as that will form the subject-matter of another application.

In Fig. 4, *h* represents one of the corner-pieces folded within the bag to form the square bottom. The double lines at the left represent the lapped edges *d e*, and at the part *c* at the bottom of the bag the paper is folded to retain the ends of the paper within the bag, and the part 1 is pasted to *c*.

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a paper bag having its pasted portion to form the bottom turned within the bag, and made of a strip of paper folded at *a b*, then folded on itself, as at *c*, to form the bottom, then folded at *f* to complete the bag and the bottom, as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHRISTOPHER AMAZEEN.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,

S. B. KIDDER.