E. D. MESSINGER.

PAPER-BAGS FOR BROOMS.

No. 169,464. Patented Nov. 2, 1875.

Fig. 1.

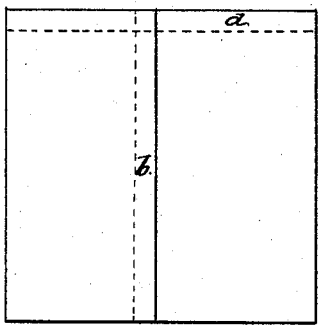


Fig. 3.

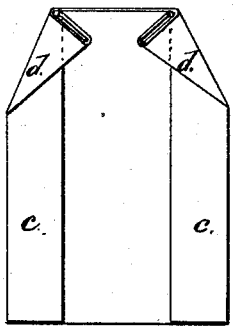


Fig. 2.

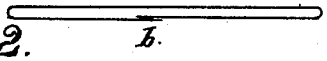
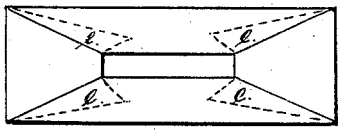


Fig. 4.



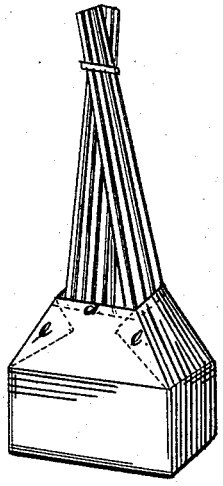


Fig. 5.

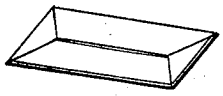


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN D. MESSINGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BAGS FOR BROOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **169,464**, dated November 2, 1875; application filed May 17, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN D. MESSINGER, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a Paper Bag for Brooms, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part hereof.

The object of my invention is to make a paper bag of such shape and in such a manner that it will hold a package of brooms, ordinarily of a dozen brooms, for the purpose of protecting the brush part from wear and dust when transported and in store.

My invention consists of a bag made by turning in and securing gores or gussets, to contract one part of the bag and bring it to a shape adapted to fit the packages, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the side elevation of the bag in the form in which it is put in the first process of folding. Fig. 2 is a top elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the bag as folded to make the proper gores to turn in. Fig. 4 represents a top view of the bag when finished; Fig. 5, a view of the bag as used on brooms; Fig. 6, a bottom view of the bag as folded under the bottom of the brooms after it is placed upon the package.

I take and cut a rectangular piece of paper, turn over one edge, *a*, forming a hem to strengthen the edge, and then fold the two shortest edges of the paper together, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, at *b*. I then fold the bag, which is open at both ends, into the shape shown in Fig. 3. The width of the fold on the edge *c* and the corners *d* turned down (shown in Fig. 3) is controlled by the size of the opening that I wish to leave in the top of the bag for the broom-handles. It will be observed that folding the bag in the shape shown in Fig. 3 makes creases, which facilitate turning the gores *e* within the bag, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 4. These gores are fastened together within the bag by mucilage or paste. I ordinarily lay a tin or other stiff form of the shape of the bag shown in Fig. 3 on the bag, as shown in Fig. 1, and fold the edge of the bag over it, which gives the form in Fig. 3. The bag is then removed from the former, and the turned-over corners turned within the bag at the diagonal creases made by turning these corners over. Paste is then inserted within the two corner folds, which fasten them together in the shape shown in the dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 5. The middle fold is left without paste or mucilage, and is free to open to give the bag the shape shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The bag is then placed upon a package of brooms, the handles of the package passing through the top of the bag. I prefer to make the bag longer than the brush of the broom, so that the bottom of the bag can be folded in, as shown in Fig. 6, and cover the bottom of the package, so as to protect the brooms from becoming worn or soiled.

I claim—

A broom-bag, for covering a package of brooms, made with both ends open, but one of the openings being contracted by means of gores, substantially as shown and described.

EDWIN D. MESSINGER.

In the presence of—

LEWIS L. COBURN,

HEINRICH F. BRUNS.