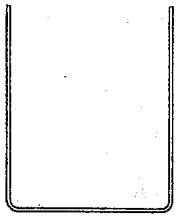
O. E. DAVIDSON.

Paper Bag.

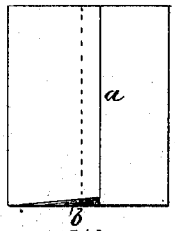
No. 201,755. Patented March 26, 1878.

*Fig. 1.*



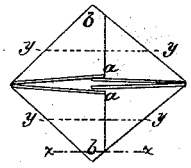
Edge

*Fig. 2.*




Side

*Fig. 3.*




Plan

*Fig. 4.*

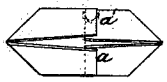



*Fig. 5.*

*Fig. 6.*

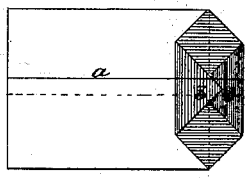



*Fig. 7.*

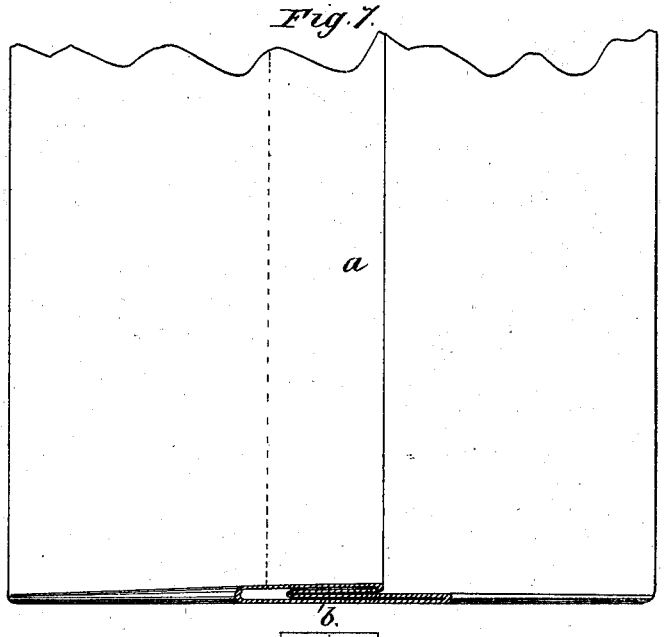
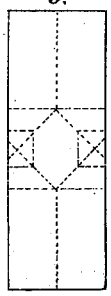



*Fig. 8.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTIS E. DAVIDSON, OF CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BAGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,755**, dated March 26, 1878; application filed January 28, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OTIS E. DAVIDSON, of Clarksville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Bags; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention is an improvement in the class of satchel-bottom paper bags.

The object of the invention is to provide a bag which shall be stronger and more durable than others of its class.

The bag is formed with a solid or seamless bottom, and with two side seams—that is to say, the bottom is formed by folding the blank or paper sheet at the middle of its length, thus avoiding a bottom seam, and the edges of the blank are lapped and pasted on both sides of the bag, thus increasing the strength of the body of the bag. The extremities of the folded corners likewise have four thicknesses, so that the bottom of the bag has additional protection against injury and wear.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an edge view of the blank in the form it is made to assume in the first step of the folding operation. Figs. 2 and 3 are, respectively, a side and plan view of the blank with the sides folded in. Fig. 4 is a top-plan view, and Fig. 5 a bottom view, of the bag with bottom flaps or corners folded. Fig. 6 represents the completed bag with the bottom turned and folded partly on or against the side thereof. Fig. 7 is an enlarged side view of a fragment of the bag with a bottom flap or corner in section on line *x x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the blank from which the bag is formed.

The bag is formed from a rectangular oblong blank or paper sheet by folding it at two points equally distant from the middle of its length, so that it assumes the U shape represented in Fig. 1. From the central rectangular portion thus determined the bottom is formed. The sides are next folded in and lapped, thus forming two side seams, *a a*, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The lower corners *b b* are then folded on the lines *y y*, Fig. 3, and lapped across the bottom of the bag, Figs. 5 and 6.

It is obvious that the laps of the edges of the blank forming the two side seams *a a* increase the strength of the body of the bag, and that the bottom being formed without a seam also renders it stronger and less liable to be burst open by the weight or outward pressure of the contents of the bag, as well as enables it to endure wear and contact with rough surfaces or sharp angles.

The two side laps *a* and the manner of folding the lower corners *b b* also secure the advantage of four thicknesses of paper, Fig. 7, at the extremities of said corners, so that the bottom of the bag has thus additional protection.

I do not claim, broadly, a seamless-bottom paper bag; but

What I claim is—

The seamless-bottom bag herein described, having oppositely-disposed lapped side seams and bottom corners which are folded, lapped, and secured exteriorly upon said seamless bottom, all as shown and specified.

OTIS E. DAVIDSON.

Witnesses:

WINFIELD GRAVES,

ALEX. S. EVERETT.