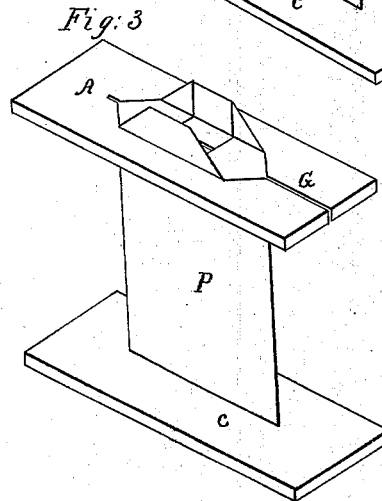
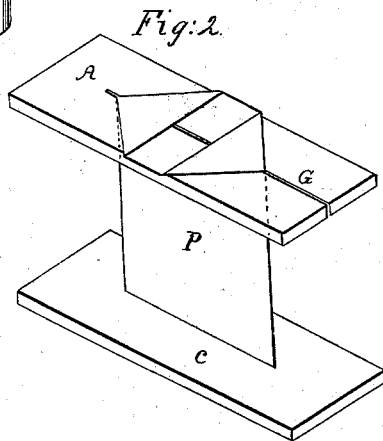
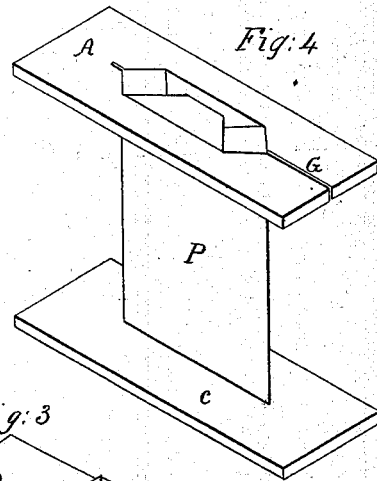
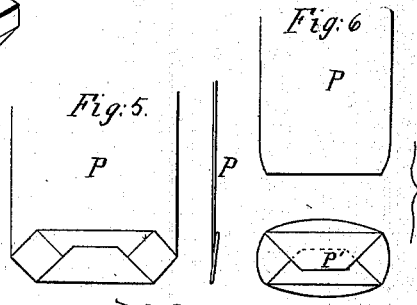
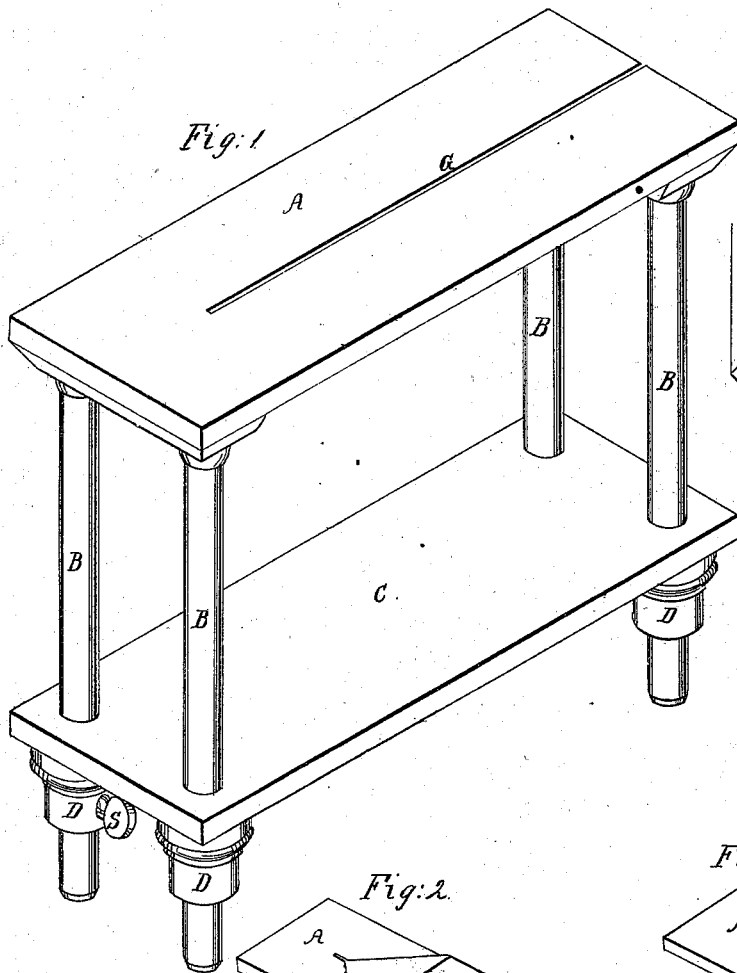


B. B. Taggart.
Paper Bag Mach.

N^o 49454.

Patented Aug. 15, 1865.



Witnesses
Walter K. Marvin
Jos. S. Coombs.

Inventor
B. B. Taggart
By J. H. Clark
his atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON B. TAGGART, OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

APPARATUS FOR MAKING PAPER BAGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,454, dated August 15, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRON B. TAGGART, of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful improvements in method of making paper bags or sacks intended principally to contain flour, and in apparatus or tool or implement used in the manufacture of such bags or sacks; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a folding-table used in the manufacture of paper bags in accordance with this invention. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are similar views of the said table on a reduced scale, in which the legs and the devices for adjusting the lower shelf to the upper are omitted, and illustrating the process of manufacture in its three principal stages. Fig. 5 is a side and end view of a paper bag when folded ready to be packed for transportation; and Fig. 6 is a side and bottom view of the said bag when filled with flour or other substance.

The object of this invention is twofold—that is to say, first, expedition and facility in the manufacture of paper bags; second, the production by the process described of a bag of a peculiar form, the fold in the bottom being such as to allow of the bag assuming an oval form in its horizontal section, whereby the rectangular corners, where the bag is most liable to tear or break, are avoided.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I shall now proceed to describe the manner of proceeding, together with the apparatus used and the bag which results from such mode of proceeding.

The folding-table used for the purposes of this invention consists of an upper shelf, A, supported by three or four legs, B, and of a second or lower shelf, C, which is made adjustable in relation to the upper shelf in any manner that may be deemed most convenient. In this instance it is provided with four apertures and contiguous sockets, D, through which the four legs of the table pass. These sockets are provided with set-screws S, whereby the lower shelf may be secured in any given ad-

justment in relation to the upper shelf. Two set-screws diagonally arranged will answer the purpose. Into the upper shelf is formed a narrow slit, G, open at one end to admit of a folded or double sheet of paper being vertically inserted therein.

The table is used in the manner as follows: The paper P is first cut into quadrangular form to the proper size, then folded so that the opposite edges will lap over each other when they are pasted together, forming a bottomless bag. This folded sheet of paper, pasted together along the two parallel outer edges, is then placed into the slit with the intended top resting upon the adjustable shelf, which is adjusted with reference to its distance from the upper one, so that the quantity of paper above the upper shelf be that intended to form the bottom of the bag, which, of course, may be increased or diminished, according to the size of the fold and strength of the bottom desired to be given to the bag. The edges of the part of the bag protruding above the table are then broken down, and the folds are made or pressed down, as shown in Fig. 2. The next folds are made by dividing according to lines parallel with the slit, the sides lying flat on the table, and by folding them up, as shown in Fig. 3, and down, as shown in Fig. 4. The folds thus made are then pasted, and the sack or bag is completed.

Sacks made according to this process are easily and compactly packed, because the bag proper is perfectly flat, and the bottom has a tendency to fold on a middle line flat against the body of the sack. Thus without disfigurement or forming objectionable creases or new folds in the bag the same may be packed into compact packages.

The peculiarity of this bag is that when filled its sectional area is oval or elliptical. This is due to the diamond shape or hexagonal form of the bottom and the middle line which unites the most distant angles of the hexagon, being equal to the width of the bag when folded flat. Another peculiarity is that the angles which the body of the bag make with the bottom are larger than ninety degrees, consequently offer greater resistance to tear and wear.

Having thus described my invention and the

manner in which the same is or may be performed, I claim—

1. The method herein described of making paper bags or sacks.

2. In the manufacture of paper bags, substantially as herein described, the use of the apparatus or implement, when constructed and arranged for operation substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a paper

bag or sack made in the manner and by the means hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification before two subscribing witnesses.

BYRON B. TAGGART.

Witnesses:

WM. W. TAGGART,
A. K. SAWYER.