

No. 626,680.

Patented June 13, 1899.

R. M. ELLIS.

BAG.

(Application filed Feb. 21, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

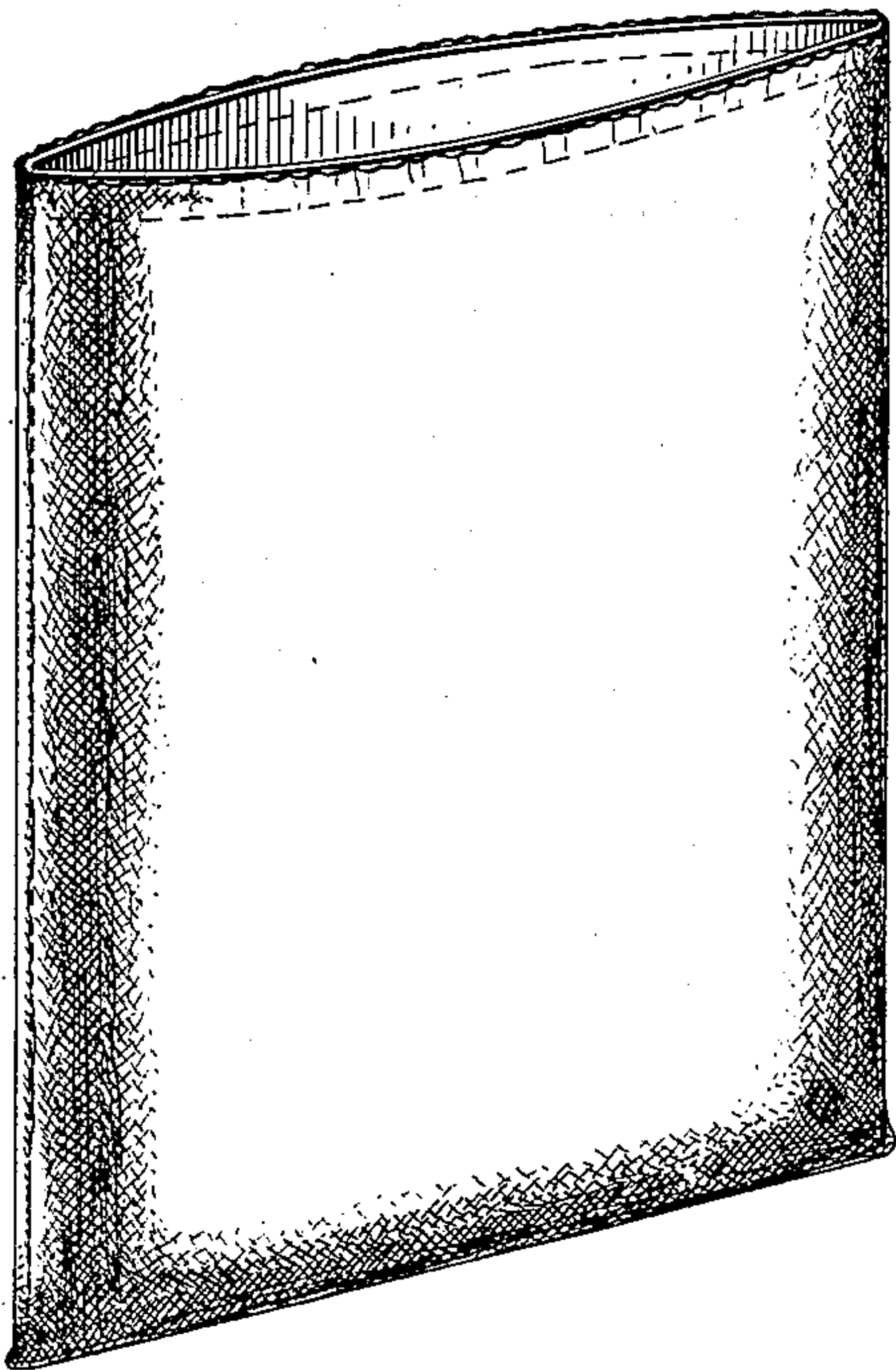
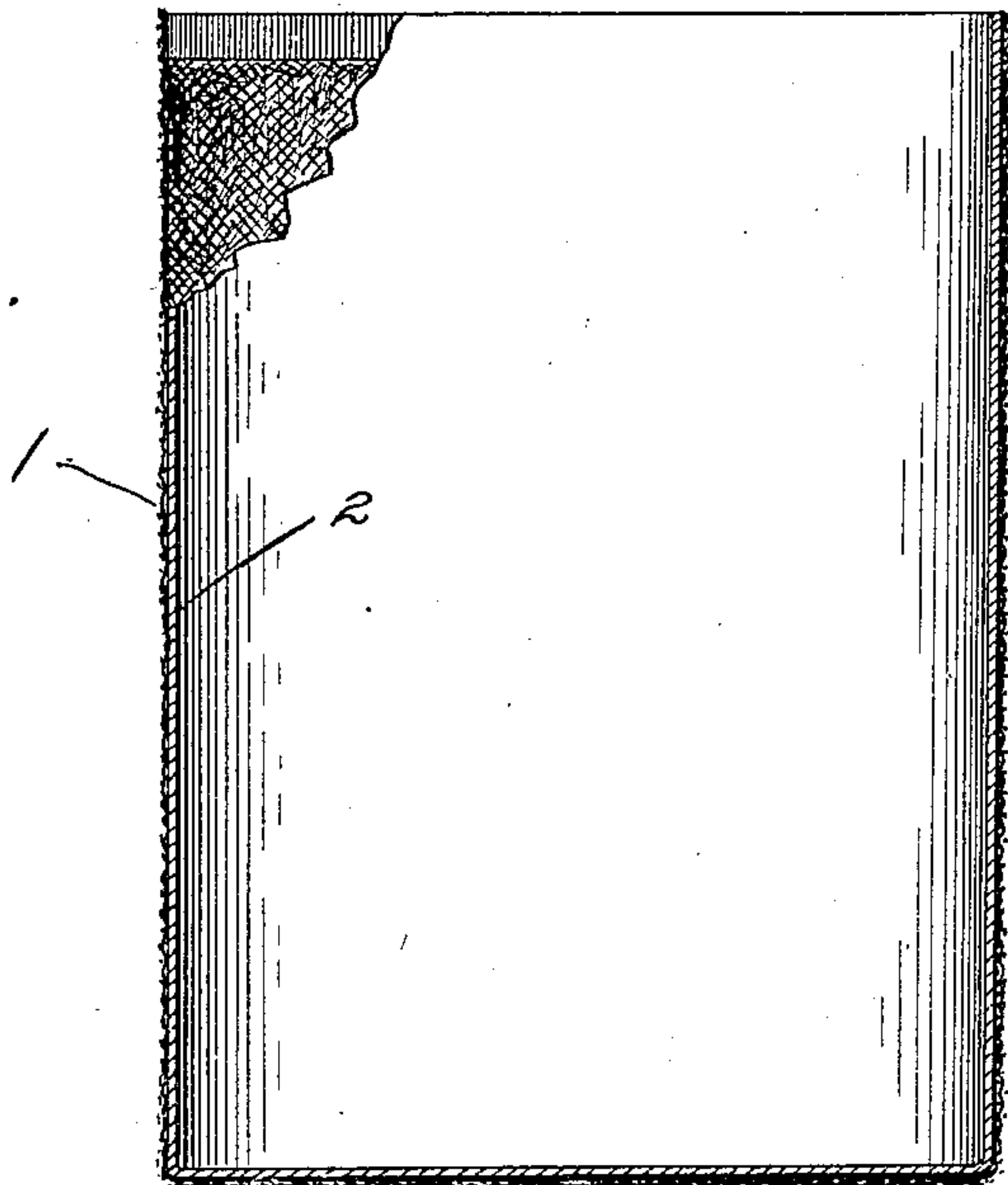


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,680, dated June 13, 1899.

Application filed February 21, 1899. Serial No. 706,425. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT M. ELLIS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Nanaimo, in the Province of British Columbia and Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bags; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention has relation to bags; and the object of the invention is to provide a bag for the storage or shipment of powdered or granulated materials—such as flour, ground spices, meal, sugar, salt, and the like—whereby the material will not sift through the meshes of the fabric of which the bag is composed nor will the fine loose threads or nap of the fabric be permitted to mix with the contents of the bag.

With this object in view the invention consists in providing a fabric bag with an impervious lining.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved bag, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the same.

In the drawings, 1 denotes the fabric section of the bag, and 2 the impervious section, the latter being placed within the former. The outer section of the bag may be formed of burlap or any other material which is generally employed in the manufacture of bags, while the inner section may be formed of paper or any other suitable material that will

resist the action of powdered or granulated substances working through it.

In making the bag I first take the material forming the outer section and stretch it its fullest extent, and while retained in this stretched condition I secure to it the inner section by mucilage, paste, glue, or any other similar binding agent. By doing this, after the bag is formed and packed with material, the stretching of the bag will not tear the paper, for the paper was applied to the fabric when it was stretched to its greatest extent, and therefore the stretching of the bag by its contents will not injure the paper lining. A bag thus constructed will prevent the waste of material and will keep its contents clean and free from nap and the fine threads forming the outer section of the bag.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

A bag formed of an inner and outer section, the one being made of an impervious material and the other of a flexible material, the material of the inner section being secured to the material of the outer section while the latter is in a stretched condition, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT M. ELLIS.

Witnesses:

W. J. BROWN,
JOHN MCLELLAN.