

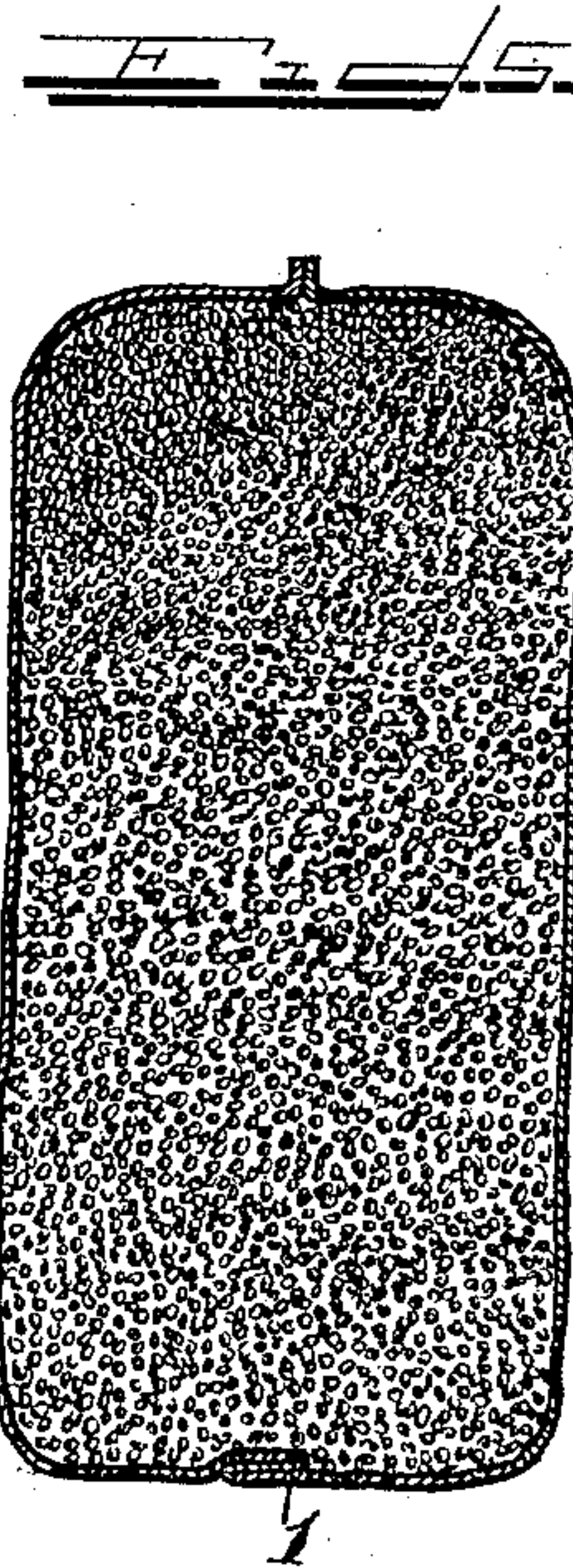
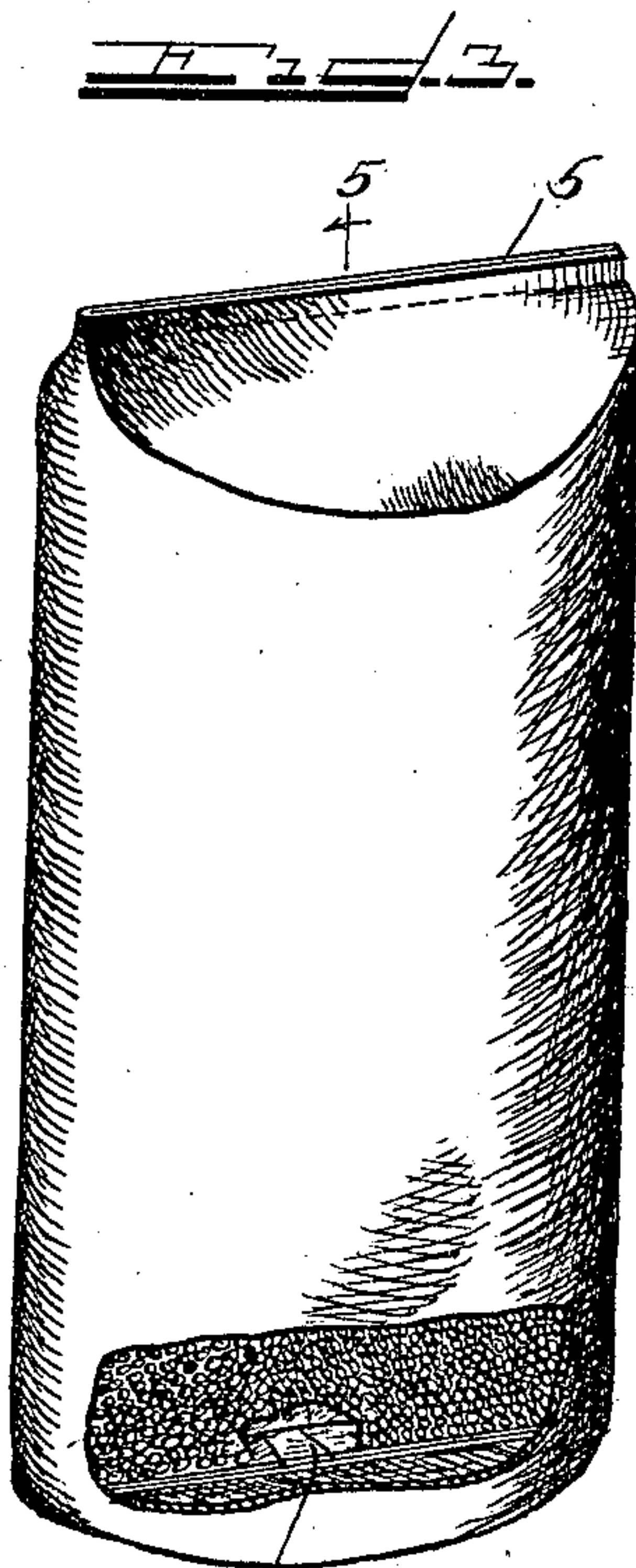
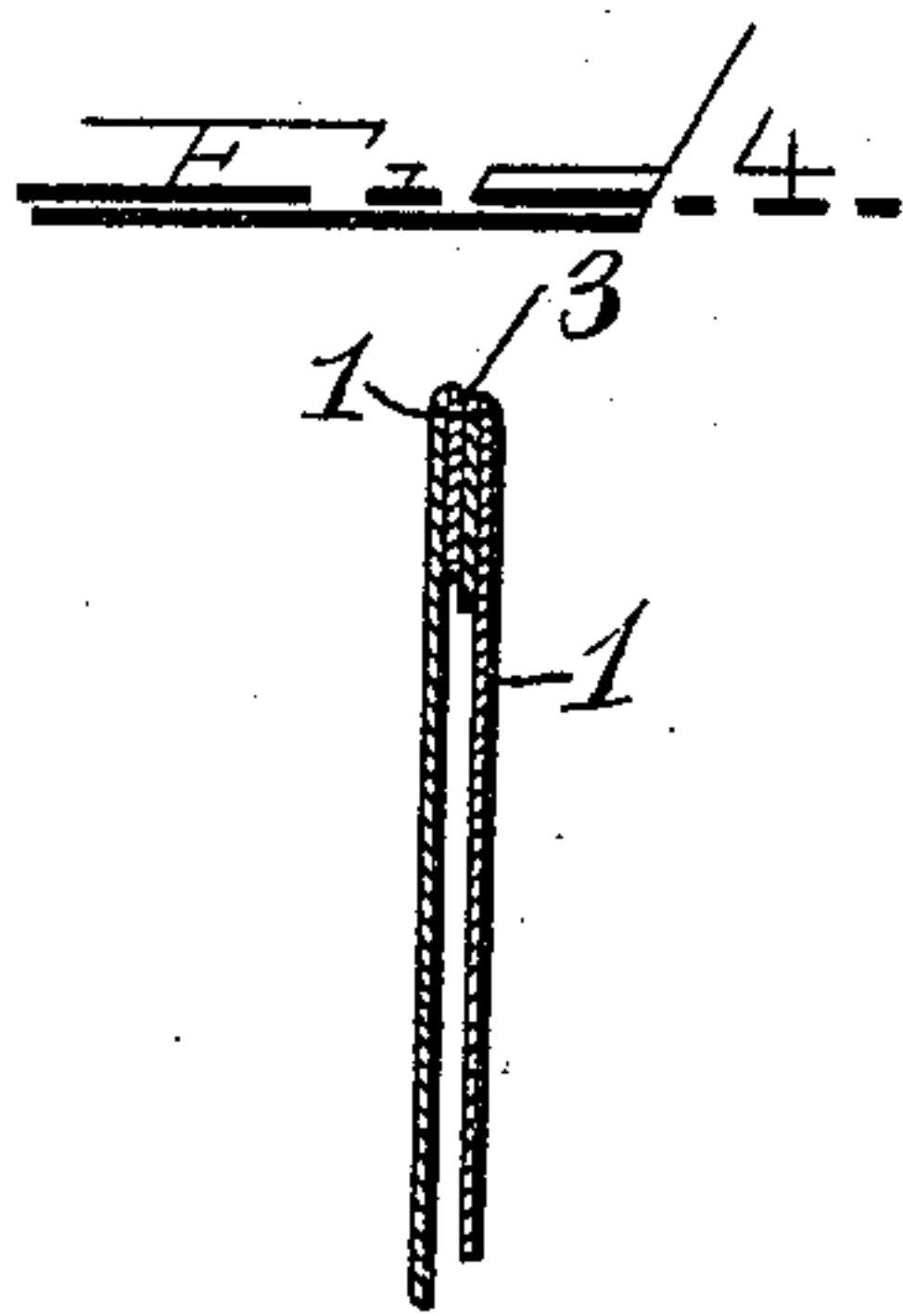
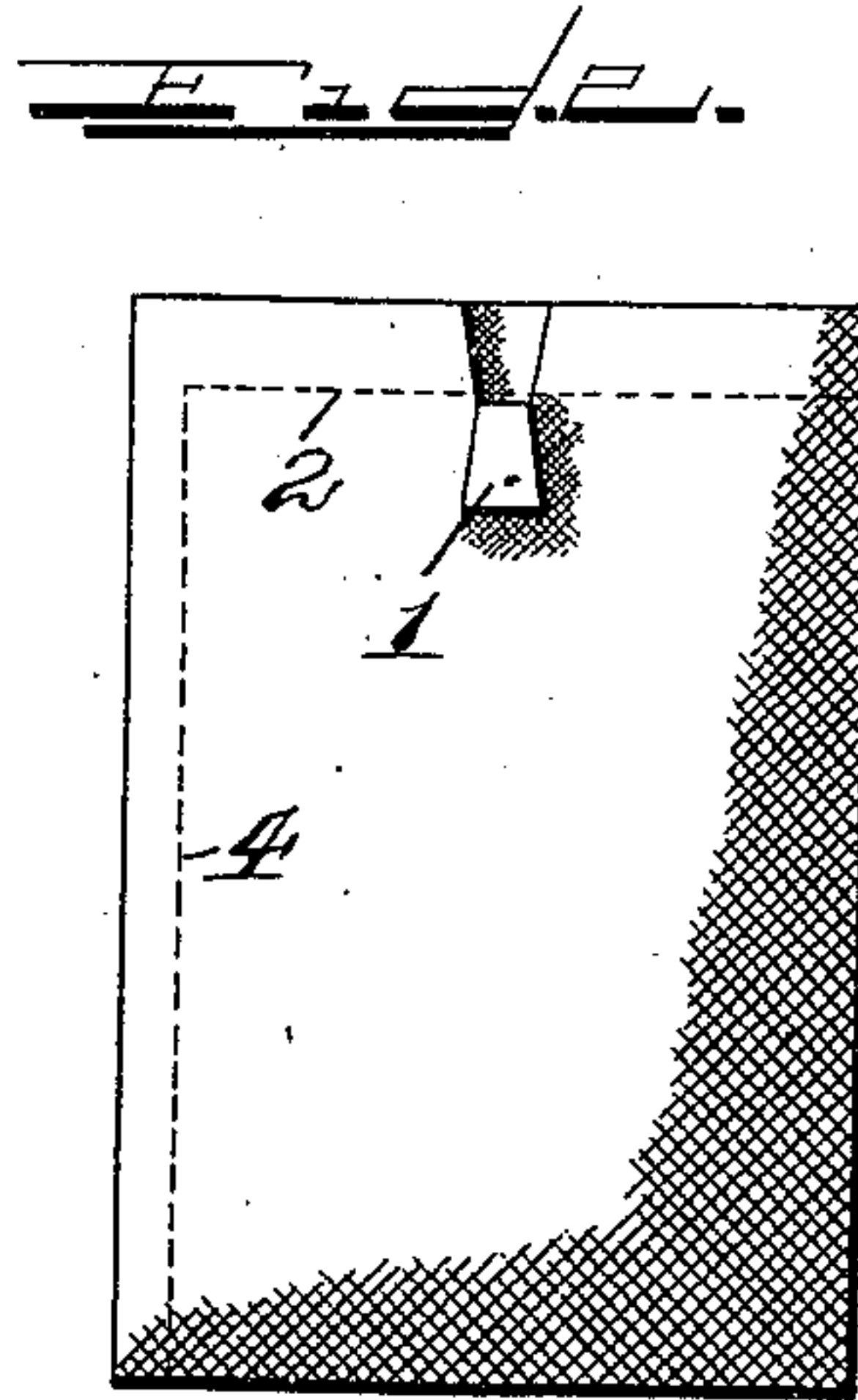
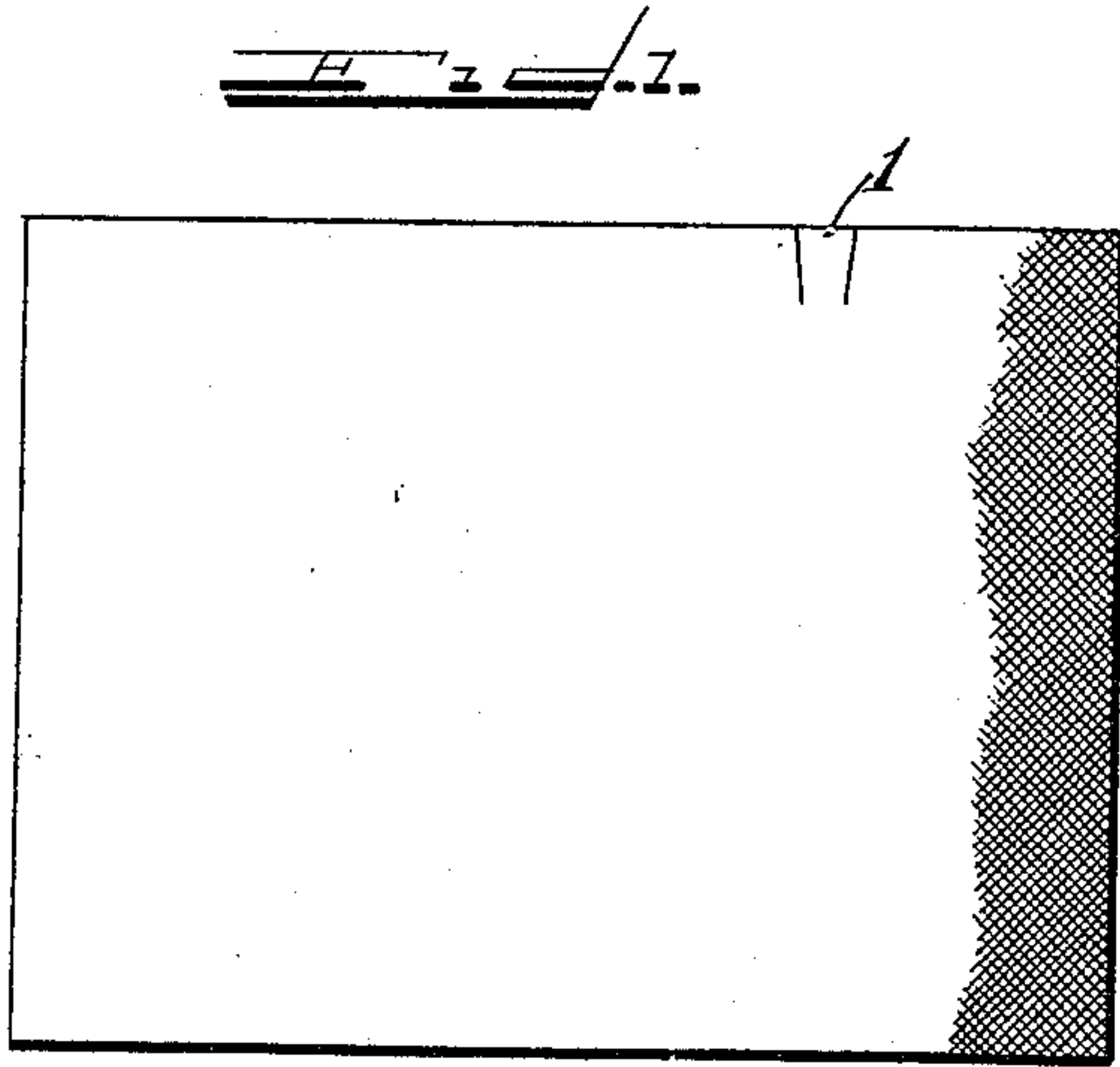
No. 683,895.

Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

A. M. BATES.
BAG OR SACK.

(Application filed Dec. 14, 1900. Renewed Aug. 17, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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BAG OR SACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,895, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed December 14, 1900. Renewed August 17, 1901. Serial No. 72,382. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADELMER M. BATES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bags or Sacks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to bags or sacks more especially intended for holding granular substances, such as salt, sugar, shot, flour, coffee, &c.; and it has for its primary object to provide improved and simple means whereby the sack may be filled with such substances after all the sewing or stitching thereon has been completed and the escape of the material from the bag or sack through the filling-aperture automatically prevented.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain features of novelty in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts by which the said objects and certain other objects hereinafter appearing are attained, all as fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which my improved bag or sack is formed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the bag or sack after being sewed on two sides and before being turned right side out. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bag or sack filled and secured on all sides. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the unfilled bag, taken through the filling-aperture; and Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the filled bag, taken on the line 5 5, Fig. 3.

In carrying out my invention I preferably employ a piece of material, such as shown in Fig. 1, which is of sufficient size to form the bag or sack when folded upon itself; but it will nevertheless be understood that, if desired, two separate pieces, one for each side, might be employed. In either event the material forming one side of the bag is clipped at the edge so as to form a tongue 1, which is of sufficient length to extend slightly beyond the seam 2, which secures the bottom or one end of the bag. Before the seam 2 is run, however, the tongue 1 is turned down against the body of the bag, as shown in Fig. 2, and

the seam is then run across the end of the bag as close as possible to the point where the tongue 1 joins the main body of the material without stitching the tongue or the material of that side of the bag from which the tongue is formed to the opposite side of the bag, so that at this point there will be left a filling-aperture 3 equal in width to the width of the tongue 1. The bag being sewed up the side at 4, which may be done as a continuation of the line of stitching 2, it is now turned right side out, so as to bring the flaps or tongue 1, as well as those portions of the material outside of the seams 2 4, inside the bag, as shown in Fig. 4. When thus situated, the tongue 1 will exert a tendency to resume its normal position in the material from which it was removed, or, in other words, it will press against the opposite hem, as shown in Fig. 4, and in so doing will guard the opening 3, which latter is intended for the admission of any suitable filling tube or funnel. When the filling tube or funnel is withdrawn, the filling-aperture 3 will be automatically closed by the two intumed portions of the material, and should the bag be then turned up end for end the pressure of the material will force these two portions to one side or the other, as shown in Fig. 5, or else crush them down over the opening 3 and in either event will effectually close the latter and prevent the escape of the material.

The tongue 1 is preferably slightly dovetailed, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in order to guard against the possibility of the material forcing it through its own opening at the bottom of the bag.

It is of course understood that after the bag has been turned right side out its end (shown at the bottom in Fig. 2 and at the top in Figs. 3 and 5) is secured in any suitable way, as by means of a line of stitching 5, thus making a bag completely secured on all sides with the exception of the small filling-aperture 3, which after serving for the introduction of the goods requires no further attention so far as the escape of the goods is concerned, and, if desired, it may be subsequently utilized as an outlet for the goods when it is desired to extract small portions at a time, such as when the bag is used for retailing shot.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new and useful article of manufacture a bag or sack having a filling-aperture and a tongue clipped out of the edge of the bag and turned into the interior thereof for guarding said aperture, substantially as set forth.
2. As a new and useful article of manufacture a bag or sack having a filling-aperture, a gap or opening in the edge of the bag, a seam passing along the edge of the bag and across said gap or opening and a tongue projecting up into the bag and guarding said filling-aperture, substantially as set forth.
3. As a new and useful article of manufacture a bag or sack having a tongue clipped out of one edge thereof and turned back upon the body of the bag and a seam closing the end of the bag and passing over the gap or opening from which said tongue was removed

but not over said tongue, substantially as set forth.

4. As a new and useful article of manufacture a bag or sack having a tongue clipped out of one edge thereof and turned back upon the main body of the bag and a seam passing across said edge of the bag adjacent to but not across said tongue so that when the bag is turned right side out the tongue will project on the inside and guard the opening formed by the clipping of the edge of the bag, substantially as set forth.

5. As a new and useful article of manufacture a bag or sack having a dovetail tongue clipped out of the edge thereof and a seam passing across said edge but not across said tongue, substantially as set forth.

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