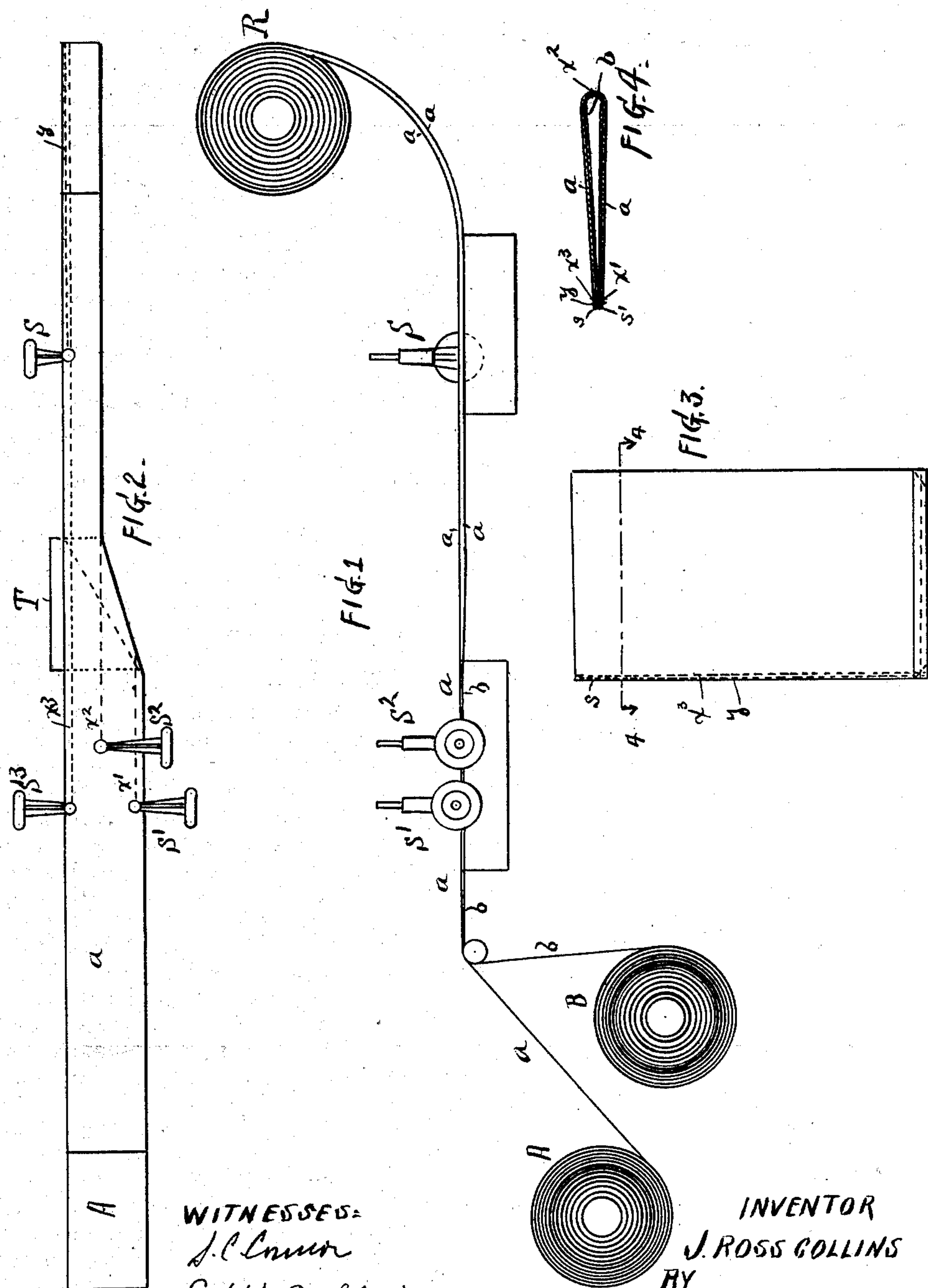


No. 749,424.

PATENTED JAN. 12, 1904.

J. R. COLLINS.
MANUFACTURE OF BAGS.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES ROSS COLLINS, OF LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURE OF BAGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,424, dated January 12, 1904.

Application filed January 17, 1903. Serial No. 139,414. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ROSS COLLINS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in Larchmont, in the county of Westchester, in the State of New York, have invented Improvements in the Manufacture of Bags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bags for packing sugar, coffee, and like articles of commerce; and the object of the invention is to produce cheaply and expeditiously an improved bag of two fabrics, a relatively fine inner fabric, often closely-woven cotton, whose function is to hold the contents in and to keep them clean and dry, and a coarse outer fabric of burlap or the like for strengthening purposes.

Burlap for bags is usually woven of a width corresponding to the height of the bags to be made and the web is cut off into pieces equal to a little more than double the width of the bag to be made. These raw-cut edges are turned back on themselves to form hems, and stitches run along the sides through these four thicknesses of fabric to form the sides of the bag. The bottom is then either turned up and formed in similar manner or simply stitched across through two thicknesses without turning up. When a two-fabric bag is wanted, the burlap and cotton used are commonly made separately into bags and are inserted one into the other or are made up together with the cotton inside and stitched along the same seam as the burlap by the same stitching. In the first-mentioned two-fabric bag the loose bag within the burlap bag must always be dragged up and held even with the burlap when it is to be filled. With the second style this difficulty is only half done away with, as one side of the bag is loose and bothersome. In both styles there is no way of making sure that the operator will make both bags of precisely the same capacity and cause the strain to be taken by the burlap, as it should, for there is a great tendency in forming the turned-in edges to contract one bag more than the other.

My invention is designed to overcome all these objections.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a schematic side view of means for carrying

out my invention. Fig. 2 is a corresponding schematic plan view. Fig. 3 is a view of a finished bag; and Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4, Fig. 3.

A indicates a roll of burlap.

B indicates a roll of cotton.

S' S² S³ are three sewing-machines.

T is a turning plate or folder adapted to fold the double fabric on itself along a longitudinal central line.

S is a fourth sewing-machine, and R is a roll for winding up the completed tube.

In operation I feed a burlap web *a* and a cotton web *b*, superposed, to the sewing-machines, which are adapted to unite them together by a number of longitudinal lines of stitching near the edges and at an intermediate point or points, so as to unite the two fabrics practically into one. I have shown three sewing-machines; but it will be understood that any number may be used so long as they are adapted to unite the two fabrics into practically one, as I have said. The two-ply fabric thus formed is folded over by the folder T until its two outer edges meet one over the other at one edge of the web. The edges of the burlap web and preferably, also, the cotton web are selvages. As shown in the drawings, the three sewing-machines are adapted to form three rows of stitching *x' x² x³* through the goods, two near the edges and one through the middle. After this folding the sewing-machine S sews a line of stitches *y* along the selvage edge, uniting the edges *s s'* and forming the tube. This tube may be immediately cut off into proper lengths for bags or rolled up on the roll R to be cut off at some future time.

By making the selvage edges at one side of the bag I am enabled to lay the edges flatly together before stitching the line of stitches *y*, where said edges would otherwise have to be folded back upon themselves to form a hem. I thereby secure quite a saving of fabric.

The principal advantages of this invention are:

First. Cheaper goods can be used, because the strain is equally distributed over the two fabrics.

Second. Both bags can be made at one op-

eration and without the necessity of turning inside out.

Third. The cotton bag does not have to be placed afterward inside the burlap bag.

5 Fourth. The cotton bag is also in the same position as the burlap bag, as the two are one, and in filling them, for instance, with sugar from a tube the workman does not have to reach down and find the cotton bag before he
10 can proceed to fill either the cotton or the burlap.

I claim as my invention—

1. A tube for the manufacture of two-fabric bags, comprising two superposed fabrics
15 stitched together on lines near their edges and also along an intermediate line, the opposite edges of the two-ply fabric meeting and being united there into a tube by stitching, substantially as described.

20 2. A tube for the manufacture of two-fabric bags, comprising two superposed fabrics with the opposite edges of the two-ply fabric meeting and united there into a tube by stitching, the two fabrics being united to each other
25 also along a line intermediate of the two edges, substantially as described.

3. A tube for the manufacture of two-fabric bags, comprising a web of burlap and a web of cotton both stitched together on lines
30 near their edges and also along an intermediate line and having the opposite edges of

the two-ply fabric united into a tube by a line of stitching, substantially as described.

4. The herein-described two-fabric bag, consisting of two fabrics stitched together on
35 lines near their edges and also along an intermediate line, the opposite edges of the two-ply fabric meeting at the side of the bag and being united there into a tube by stitching, substantially as described. 40

5. The herein-described two-fabric bag, consisting of two fabrics, stitched together on lines near their selvages and also along an intermediate line, the opposite selvages of the
45 two-ply fabric meeting at the side of the bag and being united there into a tube by stitching, substantially as described.

6. The herein-described two-fabric bag, consisting of an outer web of burlap and an inner web of cotton stitched together on lines
50 near their edges and also along an intermediate line, the opposite edges of the united burlap and cotton at the side of the bag being united into a tube by a line of stitching, substantially as described. 55

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES ROSS COLLINS.

Witnesses:

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WILLIAM E. STONE.