

No. 829,431.

PATENTED AUG. 28, 1906.

J. ROGERS.
VALVE BAG.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 29, 1904.

Fig. 1.

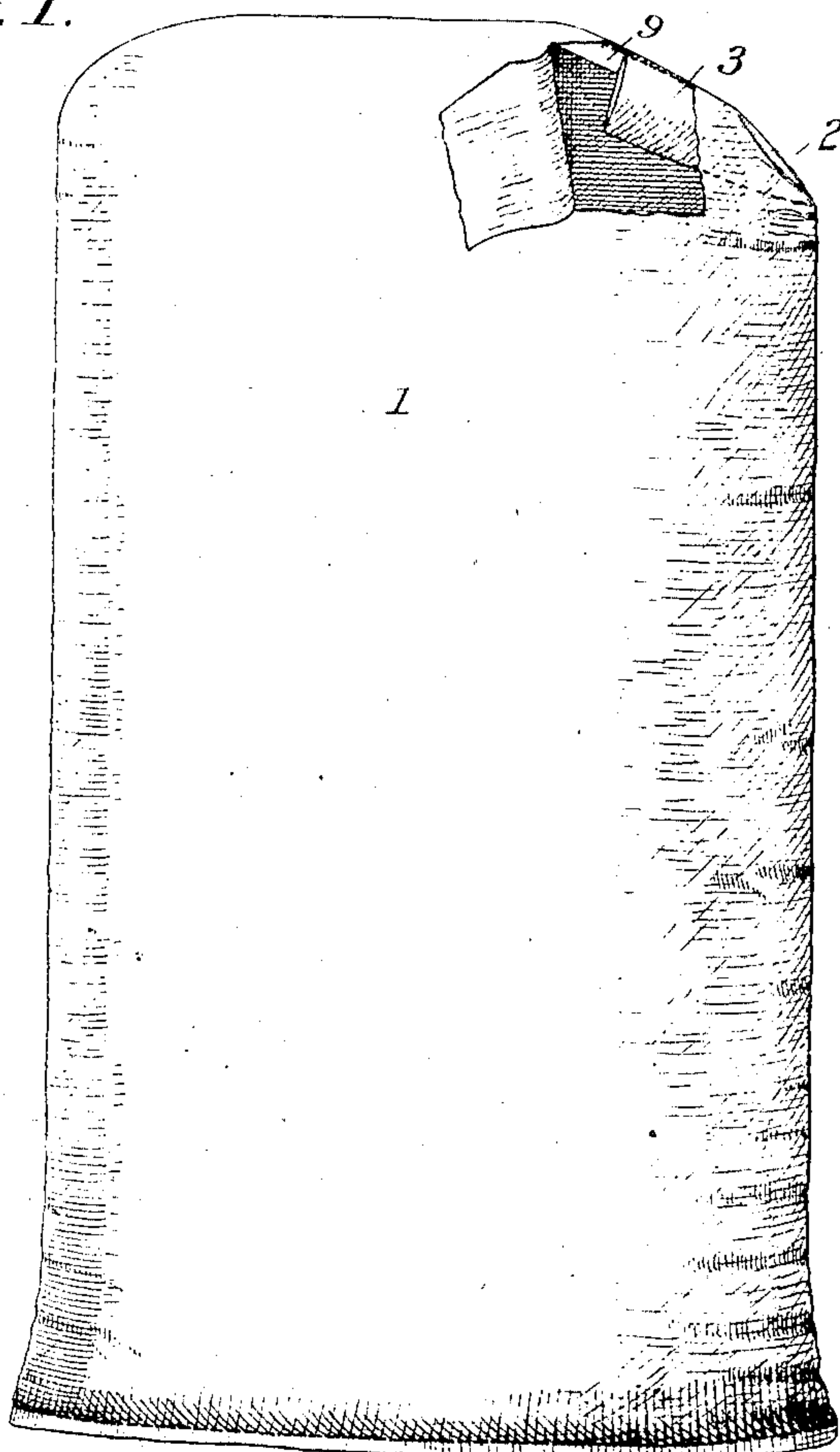


Fig. 2.

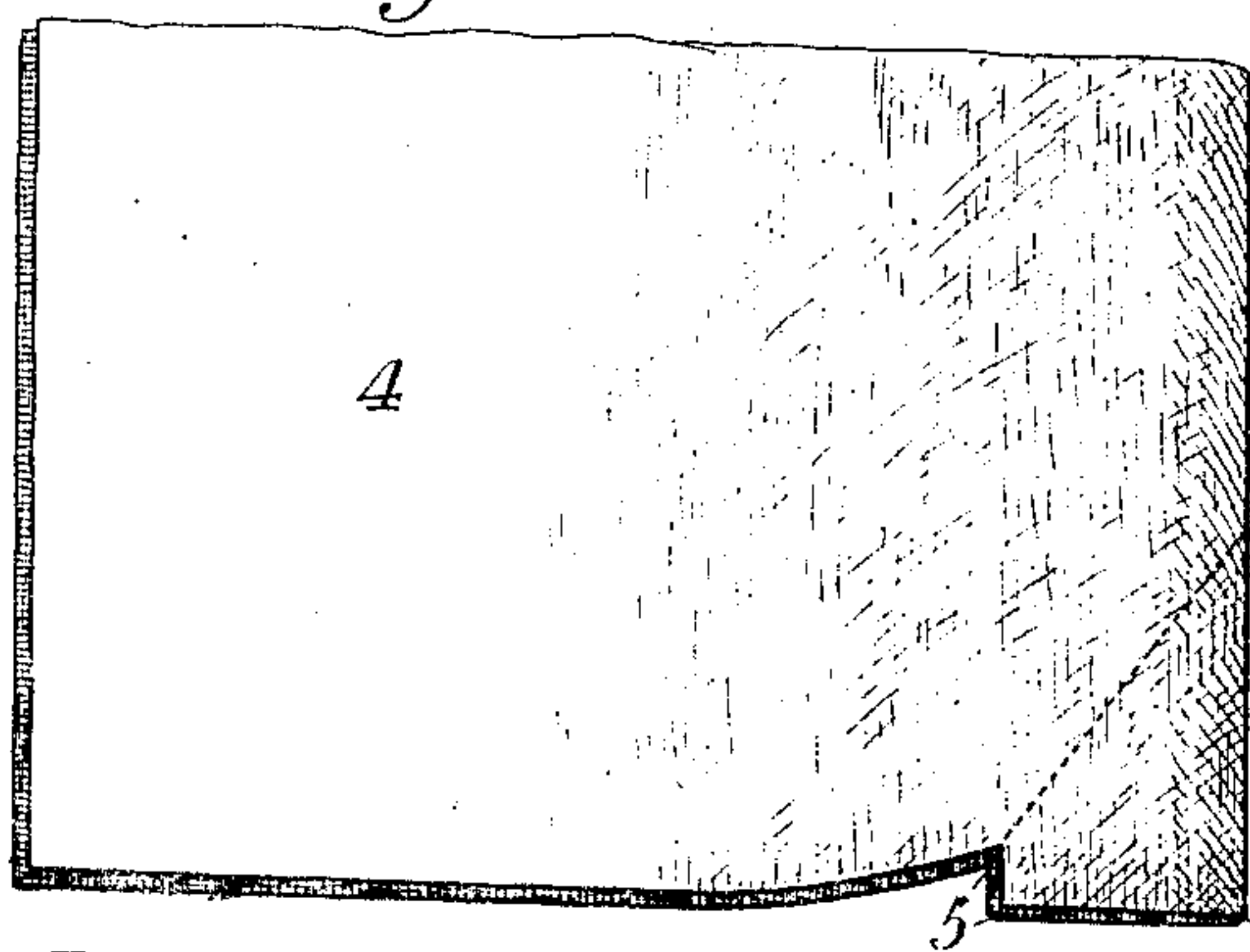
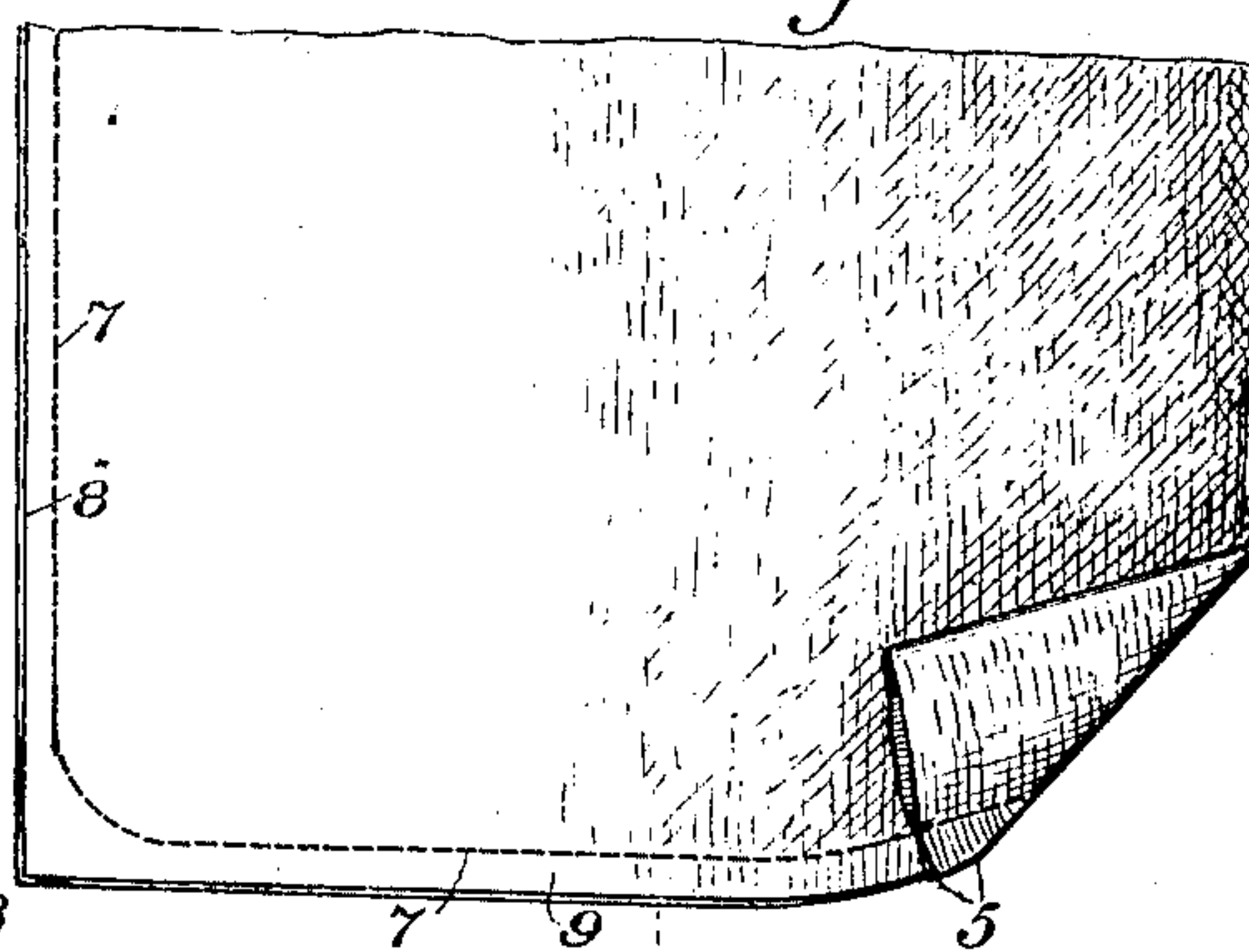


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

R. A. Balderson
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ROGERS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO BATES VALVE BAG COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

VALVE-BAG.

No. 829,431.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 28, 1906.

Application filed February 29, 1904. Serial No. 195,820.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Valve-Bags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bags which are filled through a valve-controlled opening by means of a tube or funnel. In one well-known bag of this type the filling-opening is located at one corner and an integral neck extends inward from this opening, serving as a valve. As ordinarily manufactured these filling-openings and necks vary in size and frequently do not fit the filling-tube. In my improved bag the end of the bag-blank is notched, the corner beyond the notch is turned down, and a line of stitches is run across the end, providing a neck of uniform diameter which extends inward and upward when the bag is turned right-side out.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the bag. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the notched end of the bag-blank, and Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the corner beyond the notch turned down and stitched in place.

The bag 1, shown as of cloth, has a filling-opening 2 at its corner and a flexible neck or tubular extension 3, serving as a valve, extending inward and upward from the opening.

In making the bag one end of the bag-blank 4, which is folded inside out, is notched at a point 5 near the corner, leaving the projecting neck 3. This neck is then turned downward upon the body of the blank and a line of stitches 7 is run along the side 8 and across the end 9 of the blank, including the notched portion 5, completely closing the bag except at the corner and securing the neck in position. The bag is then turned right side out and is ready for use after sewing a straight seam across the opposite end.

It will be seen that the position of the notch 5 determines both the size of the filling-opening 2 and the diameter of the valvular neck 3. By notching all of the blanks at the same point the bags will uniformly fit the filling-tube, thus preventing loss of cloth to the manufacturer and loss of imperfect bags to the consumer. The valve-necks of the usual bags are often either too small

to slip over the filling-tube or so large that they reverse on the tube under the pressure of the stock, thus causing leakage. The position of the neck, extending inward and upward from the filling-opening toward the end of the bag, does not interfere with the ready insertion of the filling-tube or the introduction of the stock, but insures the prompt and complete closure of the opening when the bag is filled and reversed. The upward inclination allows the stock to get under the neck while the tube is in place, and as the neck tapers inward there is no chance of stock getting into it when the bag becomes full, since the stock immediately closes the inner opening when the tube is withdrawn.

I claim—

1. A valve-bag, having a filling-opening at one corner, and a valvular neck projecting inward and upward from said opening toward the adjacent end of the bag, as set forth.

2. A valve-bag, having its end notched near one corner, the corner portion beyond the notch being turned down and secured to the bag-body, thus constituting a valvular neck of definite size, as set forth.

3. A valve-bag, having a filling-opening at one corner and a valvular neck projecting inward from said opening, the end of the bag adjacent to said opening being notched to determine the size of said neck, as set forth.

4. A valve-bag, having its end notched near one corner, the corner portion beyond the notch being turned down and secured to the bag-body, thus constituting a valvular neck of definite size, said neck projecting inward and upward toward the adjacent end of the bag, as set forth.

5. A valve-bag, having a filling-opening at one corner, and a valvular neck projecting inward from said opening, the end of the bag adjacent to said opening being notched to determine the size of said neck and said neck projecting inward and upward from said opening toward the adjacent end of the bag, as set forth.

6. A valve-bag, consisting of a rectangular piece of material folded longitudinally along its middle and notched at its end near one corner, leaving a valvular extension, as set forth.

7. A valve-bag containing a turned-down valve portion at one corner, said portion

shaped so that a considerable part of its outer edge coincides with the edge of the end of the bag.

5 8. A valve-bag consisting of a rectangular piece of material folded longitudinally along its middle with an incision at one end and having a valvular extension lying between one corner of the bag and the incision and turned down and secured, thus constituting
10 a valvular extension of definite size.

9. A valve-bag consisting of material fold-

ed to form a bag and having an incision at one end with a valvular filling-opening at one corner formed by the material lying between such incision, the edge of the bag adjacent to
15 such corner and a line oblique to such edge.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN ROGERS.

Witnesses:

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S. C. DAVIS.