

E. JAGENBERG.
PAPER BAG.

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1,078,682.

Patented Nov. 18, 1913.

Fig. 1.

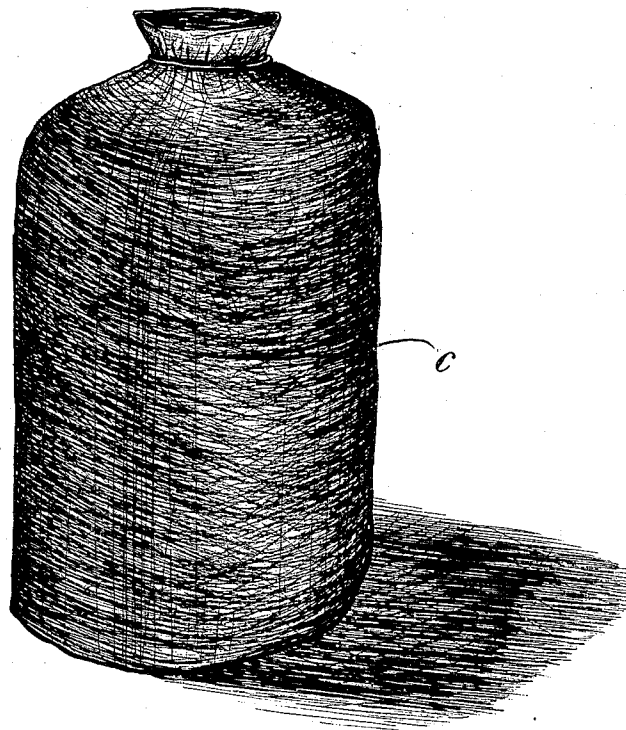


Fig. 2.

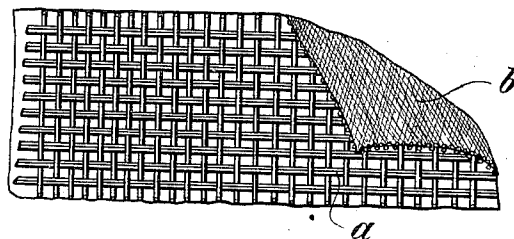
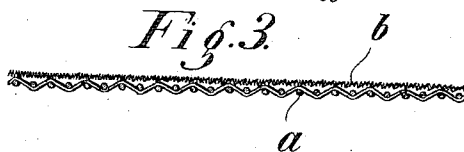


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL JAGENBERG, OF DUSSELDORF, GERMANY.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL JAGENBERG, a citizen of the Empire of Germany, residing at 107 Himmelgeisterstrasse, Dusseldorf, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Paper Bag, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a novel bag made of a woven paper fabric lined with crapy paper, which bag is capable of holding coffee, rice, flour, and the like while withstanding rough handling.

I will now proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the novel bag. Fig. 2 is a view on an enlarged scale of a piece of the material, from which the bag is made, a right part being turned over so as to show the lining. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the same.

Similar characters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views. Hitherto the bags for containing coffee, rice, sugar, also flour, were mostly made from jute, cotton, or other textile fabrics.

However, these materials present the great drawback of easily fraying, in other words, fibers are easily detached from the material and then mingle with the filling from which they afterward require to be removed by subjecting the filling to a cleaning process. For this reason such materials have been papered on the inside so as to avoid the said drawback and also to render the bag impermeable to flour and similar materials. However, owing to the many frequent pulls and bendings, to which the bag is subjected, the paper is very apt to tear, so that particles of the floury filling can escape through the pores of the fabric. Also bags of paper fabric have been tried, since paper fabrics present the advantage that they do not fray,

but remain perfectly smooth, are cheap and very durable, and can be dyed in all colors. However, they are not sufficiently tight for floury materials.

According to my invention the bags for holding any or all of the above mentioned fillings are made from paper weave, is lined with crapy paper. The lining is effected by pasting the crapy paper on the inside of the paper weave. Fig. 2 shows a piece of the novel material for bags, in which *a* (see also Fig. 3) denotes the outer material consisting of paper weave, and *b* the crapy paper. Thereby a bag is obtained, which on the inside is perfectly smooth, does not fray and remains impermeable even to floury materials. By means of the crapy paper the bag is roughly handled, that when the bag does not tear and can withstand frequent bending and rubbing, since it is capable of extending to all sides. Consequently the novel bag will remain tight for a long time and will prevent the floury materials from escaping to without.

As is shown at Fig. 1 the bag *c* may have any of the known shapes and can be used similarly to ordinary bags.

I claim:

A paper bag formed of a compound paper web, said web being composed of an outer open meshed sheet of woven paper threads and of an inner sheet of crape paper, the sheets being pasted to each other through their contiguous faces to form said compound paper web, the crape sheet containing an extensible lining for yielding to the interstices of the woven paper.

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Witnesses:
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