Sept. 16, 1941. G. I. GOLDWYN 2,255,845

BURLAP BAG

Filed June 15, 1939

Fig. 1.

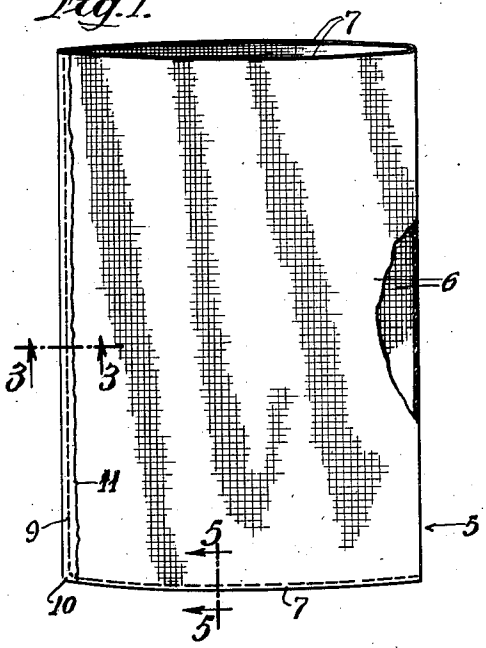


Fig. 2.

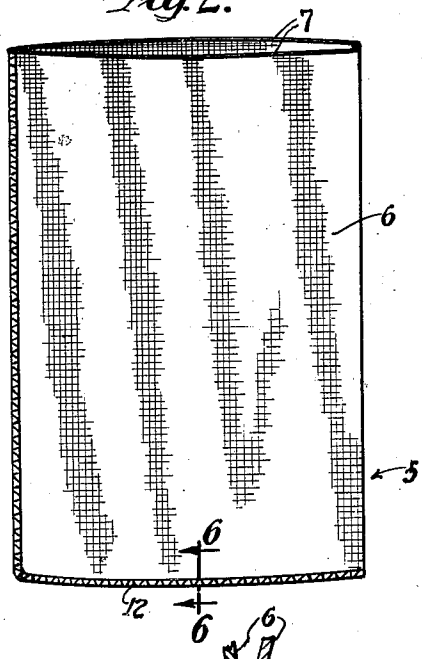




Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

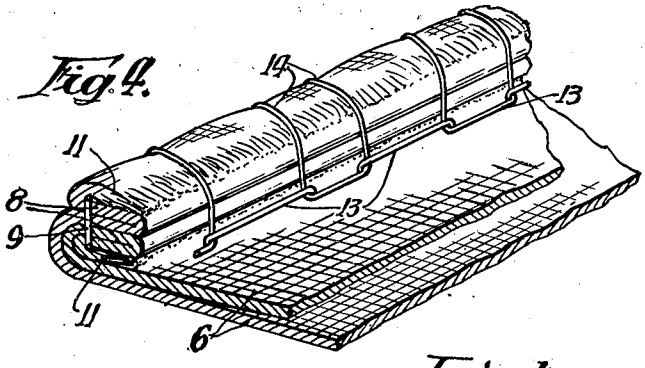
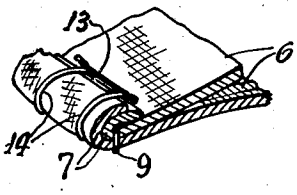


Fig. 6.



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Patented Sept. 16, 1941 2,255,845

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,255,845

BURLAP BAG

George I. Goldwyn, Chicago, Ill., assignor to George I. Goldwyn and Herman Goldwyn, Chicago, Ill., co-partners doing business under the name of Goldwyn Brothers

Application June 15, 1939, Serial No. 279,245

7 Claims. (Cl. 2—276)

This invention relates to improvements in burlap bags and it consists of the matters hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the original manufacture of a burlap bag, a strip of burlap having top and bottom selvage edges, of a length slightly in excess of twice the width of the bag, is first folded transversely at the middle. The operator, by hand, turns back and outward upon what later becomes the two side walls of the bag, marginal portions of the same and beginning at one end of the thus folded over burlap, runs a line of stitching along and through the folded over margins and then along and through the unfolded over selvage margins of what later becomes the bottom of the bag. The bag is then turned inside out and is ready for use as a new bag with the seams on the inside of the bag.

When such new bags are to bear the brand and trade marks of the purchaser, they are run through a bag printing machine. After the original use of such a new bag, in many instances, the bag is fit for reuse while others must be reconditioned and are returned to the market as "reconditioned bags."

To recondition a bag, several operations are necessary and among them are the thorough cleaning of the same and the patching and darning of the worn spots and holes. Again, it is not desired that the original brand marks be displayed in a reconditioned bag and therefore to conceal the same, the bags are returned inside out and preferably this is done during the cleaning operations so that the brand marks are on the inside of the bag.

Burlap is a loosely woven jute fabric often referred to as "gunny" and has relatively heavy warp and weft threads that easily ravel and fray and slough off as lint at the edges so that such edges are rough and ragged. After the bag has thus been returned inside out, it is apparent that that side of the bag having the turned over margins presents quite an unsightly ravelled and frayed appearance and the selvage edges below the line of stitching present an uneven and wrinkled appearance which detracts from the salability of the bag as a used bag.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a reconditioned bag which is much stronger at its stitched edges than is a new bag and which has a neat and attractive bound edge free from ravellings or frayings.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel side seam for a reconditioned burlap bag which may be more readily produced by sewing machine operation having a simple folder and at the same time presents the entire seam to the view of the operator for a better control of the production of the seam, at high speeds.

The above mentioned objects of the invention, as well as others, together with the many advantages thereof, will more fully appear as I proceed with my specification.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a burlap bag turned inside out, ready for making the side seam thereof into one embodying the preferred form of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a burlap bag having the improved rebound side seam therein.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale, through the side seam of the bag appearing in Fig. 1, along the line 3—3.

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional detail perspective view through the side seam of a bag made in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 5 is a detail vertical sectional view, on an enlarged scale, through the bottom seam of the bag shown in Fig. 1, as taken on the line 5—5 thereof.

Fig. 6 is a detail sectional perspective view on on enlarged scale through the bottom seam of the bag of Fig. 2, as taken on the line 6—6 of said Fig. 2.

Referring now in detail to that embodiment of the invention illustrated in the accompanying drawing: 5 indicates as a whole a used burlap bag which comprises the two side walls 6—6 joined together at one side and the bottom to leave the bag open at the top as in the usual manner. Such a bag as originally made, is produced from a length of burlap having top and bottom selvage margins 7—7, cut from a strip of such burlap and then folded at the middle into two superposed layers that form the bag walls in a finished bag. Before such a folded length of burlap is stitched along one side and the bottom, the free margin of each layer or wall is folded outwardly and back upon the associated layer and such margins are indicated at 8 in Fig. 3. Thereafter the bag is stitched as at 9, beginning at one corner thereof and following down and along the folded over margins 8—8, around the corner 10 and along the bottom of the bag.

The line of stitching 9, which will be hereinafter referred to as the "original" line of stitching, passes through four thicknesses of bag material at the side of the bag and passes through

two thicknesses of bag material at the bottom of the bag. In laying in this line of stitching, it is attempted to place the same in the median line of the margins 8 and as the bottom end of the bag is approached, said line takes a curved path and passes into the bottom, thereafter substantially paralleling the line of the selvages 7. After the bag has thus been completed, it is turned inside out to position those portions beyond said line of stitching inside the bag.

Atfer the bag has been used, and in reseaming the same in accordance with my invention, the bag is re-turned inside out so that it is in the condition shown in Fig. 1.

When in this condition it is to be noted that that part 11 of the margin 8 inwardly from the line of stitching 9 and facing toward the opposite and folded side edge of the bag is relatively free from the side walls. These free marginal portions 11 are usually frayed and defined by end parts of the warp threads of the bag fabric as the weft threads slough off therefrom.

Beginning at the open top end of the seamed side of the bag, both folded over margins 8—8 are refolded over inwardly and then back down upon one wall 6 of the bag. In this refolding over of both margins as mentioned, the free portions 11 of both margins are folded back upon the other portions of their own margins 8 and thus cover up both sides of the original line of stitching 9, as shown in Fig. 4. The refolding of the margins 8—8 back upon the same side wall of the bag can be carried out on a sewing machine having a folder and capable of producing an overcast stitch 12. Of course, the line of overcast stitching 12 follows closely upon the rolling or refolding of the margins 8 and the straight stitches 13 thereof pass through only the two walls 6 of the bag while the loop stitches 14 pass about the rolled portions to hold the same in place as best shown in Fig. 4.

It is apparent from the above that a transition in the seam structure occurs at the corner 10 of the bag because that portion of the same, along the side of the bag is a refolded over double margin, bound in place by the loops of the overcast stitching while the bottom of the bag has a rolled edge composed of two layers less than the side seam structure, bound in place by the loops of the overcast stitching as appears in Fig. 6.

It will be clear from the above that the line of overcast stitching mentioned is made continuous and extends from one top corner of the bag down the seamed side, around the bottom corner of the bag and then across the bottom of the bag to terminate at that bottom corner diagonally opposite the first mentioned corner. Also that frayings and ravellings of that free portion 11 of the exposed margin 8 along the side of the bag are turned back upon the other portion of its margin and are bound in place by the loop stitches 14.

The bag is thereby reenforced and strengthened at its side seam which enhances its appearance and makes it more salable as a reconditioned bag and which meets the demand for a good strong burlap bag, tight at its seams and ready for long periods of reuse.

As both margins are turned or are refolded back upon one side of the bag and which side is the upper or top side when the bag is being fed across the bed plate of a sewing machine, the said margins are in full view of the operator so that the bag may be more readily guided through the stitching operation to provide a more uniform and straighter finished bound seam.

While in describing the invention, I have referred in detail to the form, arrangement and construction of the several parts thereof, the same is to be considered merely by way of illustration so that I do not wish to be limited thereto except as may be specifically set forth in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. A bag having side walls, a marginal part of each of which is folded back upon one side of an associated side wall, both of said folded over margins being refolded back upon one of the side walls of the bag, and stitching securing said side walls together as well as securing said refolded margins together and to said side walls.

2. A bag having side walls, a marginal part of each of which is folded back upon one side of an associated side wall, both of said folded over margins being refolded back upon the outside of one of the side walls of the bag, and overcast stitching securing said side walls together, a portion of said stitching passing about said refolded margins and providing a bound edge for the bag.

3. A bag having side walls, a marginal part of each of which is folded back in one direction upon the outside of an associated side wall, both of said folded over margins being refolded back upon the outside of one of the side walls of the bag, and stitching securing said side walls together as well as securing said refolded margins together and to said side walls.

4. A bag having side walls, a marginal part of each of which is folded back in one direction upon the outside of an associated side wall and secured together by a line of stitching, both of said secured together folded over margins being refolded back upon the same side of the bag, the free edge portion of at least one of said marginal parts outwardly from said line of stitching being folded back upon the other portions of said marginal part to cover the associated part of said line of stitching, and other stitching securing said side walls together as well as securing said refolded margins together and to said side walls and providing a bound edge for the bag.

5. A bag having side walls, a marginal part of each of which is folded back in one direction upon the outside of an associated side wall and secured together by a line of stitching, both of said secured together folded over margins being refolded back upon the same side of the bag, the free edge portion of each marginal part outwardly from said line of stitching being folded back upon the other portion of each marginal part to cover side line of stitching from both sides, and other stitching securing said side walls together as well as securing said free edge portions back upon the other portions of said refolded margins and securing said refolded margins together and to said side walls and providing a bound edge for the bag.

6. A bag having side walls, a marginal part of each of which is folded back upon the outside of the associated bag wall so that the edges of said marginal parts face inwardly toward the median line of the bag, a line of stitching passing through both bag walls and through both of said folded back margins, to secure them together, both of said secured together folded over margins being refolded back upon the same side of the bag, the free edge portion of both of said marginal parts outwardly from said line of stitching being folded back upon the other portion of its marginal part to face inwardly toward the median line of

the bag and to cover the associated parts of said line of stitching, and a line of overcast stitching including straight stitches passing through both bag walls, inwardly of said refolded margins and also including loop stitches passing around said refolded margins to provide a bound edge for the bag.

7. A bag embodying therein side walls, each having a marginal part folded back upon its outer face so that the edges of said marginal parts face inwardly toward the median line of the bag, a line of stitching passing through both bag walls and through both of said folded back margins to secure them together, both of said secured together folded-over margins being refolded back upon the same wall of the bag, the free edge portion of each marginal part, outwardly from said line of stitching, being folded back upon the other portion of its marginal part to face inwardly toward said median line of the bag and to cover the associated parts of said line of stitching and to dispose one of said free edge portions between one of said folded back margins and said wall of the bag and to dispose the other of said free edge portions upon the other of said folded back margins and provide eight thicknesses of bag material along the associated edge of the bag, and a line of overcast stitching including straight stitches passing through both walls of the bag inwardly of said refolded margins and also including loop stitches passing around said edge of the bag and across said other of said free edge portions to hold the same in place.

GEORGE I. GOLDWYN.