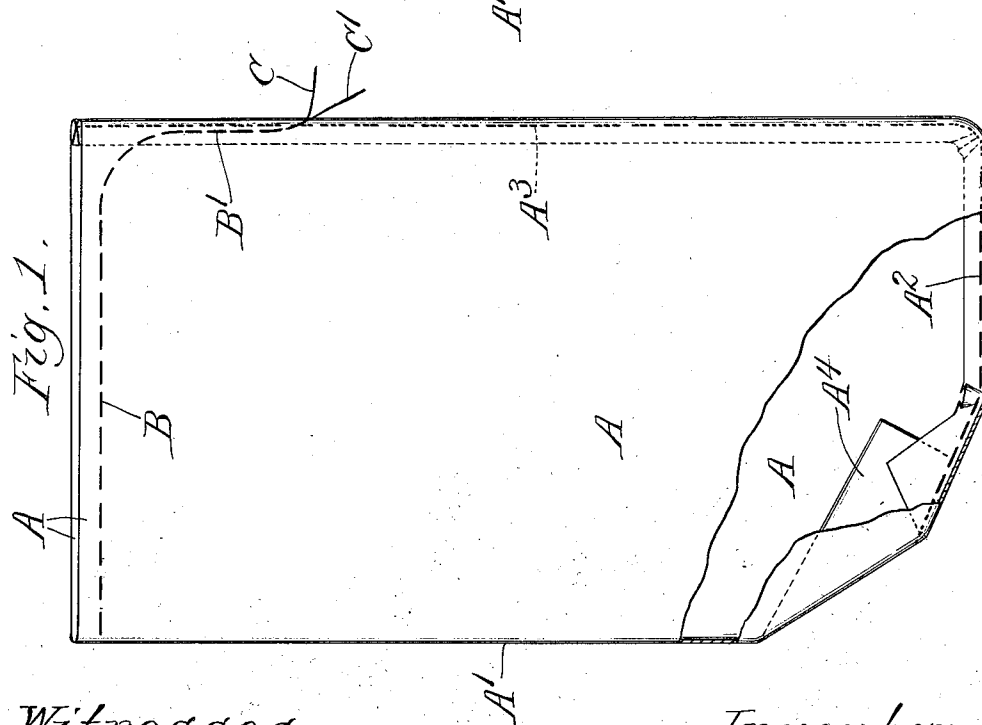
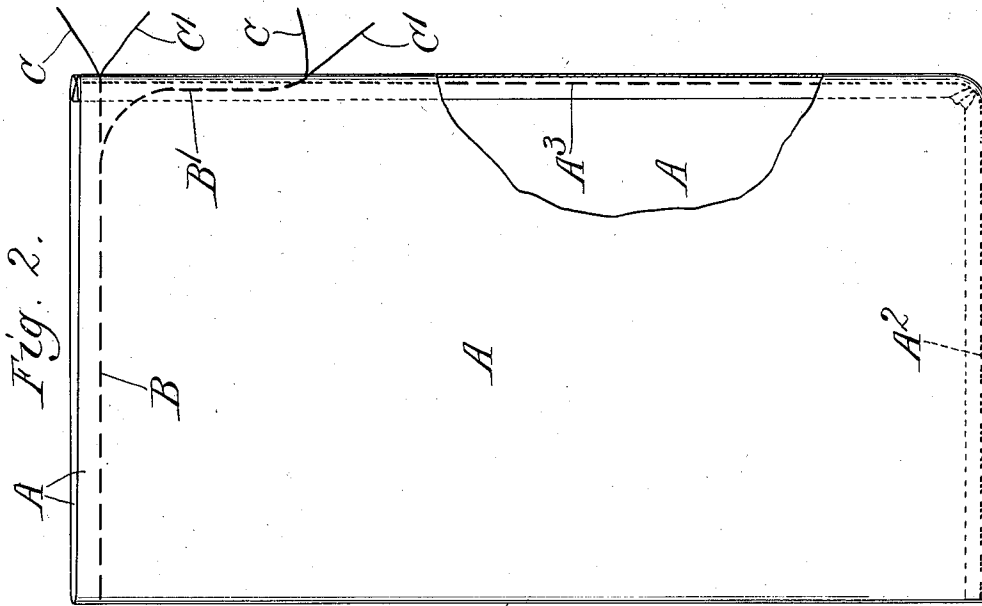


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BAG.
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1,012,797.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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1,012,797.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADELMER M. BATES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bags, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bags, particularly valve bags, and has for its object to provide a bag which can be filled and closed in such a manner that when its contents are desired the discharge opening may be opened without injuring the fabric of the bag, and in the most convenient manner. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a valve bag of my invention, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation without the valve.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters in all the drawings.

A A are sides of the bag, preferably folded at A¹ in the usual manner, and finished by a seam consisting of the two parts A² and A³. If the bag is a valve bag, the valve is preferably formed at the corner as indicated at A⁴. This leaves the other end of the bag open. If the bag is to be filled from the upper end, it is sewed after it is filled. If it is to be filled through the valve opening, the discharge end is sewed before the bag is filled. In either case the upper end of the bag is closed by the seam B, which extends along the top of the bag, and then preferably by the extension of such seam B¹ which runs down along the bag, which extension might be along either edge, but is preferably approximately parallel with the seam A³. I have not shown the particular manner in which the stitch of the seam is formed, but when two threads are used, the arrangement is such that the interlocking part of the stitch will end at the edge of the fabric, and the two ends of the threads C and C¹ will be exposed and can be easily manipulated. The seam is such that by pulling these two ends apart, it is quickly

unraveled, and the bag is opened so that its contents may be discharged through what is illustrated in the drawing as the upper end. By having the seam formed so that the two ends of the thread are free as indicated, the unraveling of the seam, and it must be a raveling seam, is easily effected. By having the raveling seam extend down along the edge of the bag or along the prominent seam, it may be partially unraveled without opening the end of the bag. This extension of the raveling seam is therefore a safety extension. The raveling seam can be made with a single thread, and in that event the arrangement must be such that there will be no lock to the stitch at or near the edge of the fabric.

I wish my drawings to be taken diagrammatic and merely illustrative, as of course the structure can be greatly varied without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. A bag having a discharge opening secured by a raveling seam which passes across and temporarily secures said opening and extends along and substantially parallel with the permanent seam beyond said opening.

2. A bag having a discharge opening closed by a raveling seam, part of said seam extending along and substantially parallel with the edge of the bag.

3. A bag having a discharge opening closed by a raveling seam, part of said seam extending along and substantially parallel with the edge of the bag at an angle with the part which closes the opening.

4. A bag having a filling opening, said opening closed by a raveling seam and protecting means for said raveling seam, said means comprising a continuation of said seam beyond the discharge opening.

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Witnesses:

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