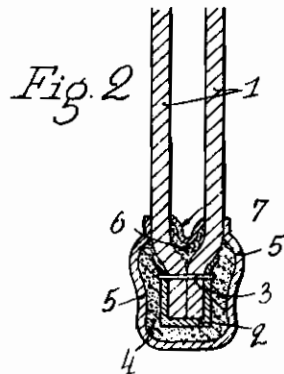
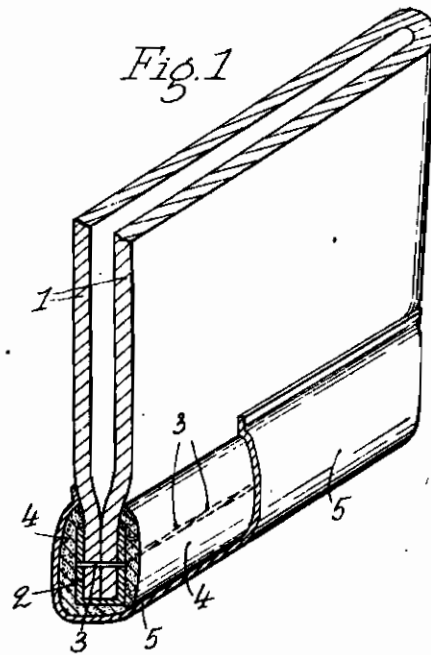


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# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

## PACKING BAGS

René Faillot, Paris, France; vested in the Alien  
Property Custodian

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In certain paper packing bags, and chiefly those of great capacity, whose bottom is formed by the sewing of the two adjacent edges of the flattened tubular bag, the sewing is effected upon a paper band which covers, while bordering them for a certain height, the edges of the bag to be sewed.

However, for the majority of bags of this known class, the sewing thread, on the outside, is always in contact with the open air, and the holes for passing the thread are visible.

Known bags of this class are employed, in which the seam is simply impregnated with paraffin, which in principle, stops up the holes used for the thread. But the layer of paraffin is thin, and the heat or other causes may rapidly destroy or damage the film of paraffin.

The external moisture may not only attack the thread and thus destroy it, but it may chiefly penetrate into the interior of the bag at a somewhat rapid rate by passing through the sewing holes, and will damage the product contained in the bag. This is especially to be feared when the bag has been subjected to a prolonged load, for instance in a pile of bags.

The present invention relates to a packing bag of this class, but this is improved, owing to the fact that the sewing thread is protected against all outer effects, and eventually against inner effects, while entirely preventing the moisture from passing through the sewing holes and thus reaching the product in the bag.

In the accompanying drawing, which is given by way of example:

Fig. 1 is a vertical cross-section of a sewed bottom of an improved bag.

Fig. 2 is a modification.

The known paper bags of great capacity usually consist of several superposed sheets of paper 1. These sheets are assembled in the form of a tubular flat sleeve, and the adjacent edges of the bottom are covered or bordered with a band 2 of

paper or like material, and a seam 3 of thread or wire is formed in such way as to secure the band 2 to the edges of the bag.

According to the present invention, the sewing thread 3 is protected by a thick layer 4 of a product which remains always somewhat pasty and is particularly unaffected by moisture, and this waterproofing layer 4 is covered by a band 5 of paper, cloth or other flexible material which aids in holding the protecting layer 4 in place.

This layer preferably consists of tar, bitumen, or asphalt obtained from petroleum or coal, said products adhering well to the paper and being very hard to dry.

This waterproofing layer will perfectly and definitely close up the thread holes, and it also protects the thread. The contents of the bag are thus kept closely.

The invention has further the advantage of allowing a lengthening of the stitches, thus obtaining a saving of the thread in use. The waterproofing layer and the paper band which cover this seam will greatly strengthen the bottom of the bag.

It is possible, as shown in Fig. 2, to also apply in the interior, at the junction of the two edges of the bottom of the bag, a layer 6 of a protecting product (asphalt, bitumen, tar, or the like) which is covered, or not, with a band of paper 7 or other product, which serves to protect the sewing thread 3 from the action of the material contained in the bag.

Like advantages can be obtained if the edges of the bag are joined together by metal claps or clamps instead of by sewing.

The same arrangements are applicable to seams for bags, whatever be the number and the position of such seams. Obviously, such arrangements are applicable to bags consisting of any other material than paper, or of combined material such as paper, textile fabrics, etc.

RENÉ FAILLOT.