

July 29, 1924.

1,502,987

S. GLASS ET AL
TRAVELING BAG

Filed June 5, 1922

Fig. 1.

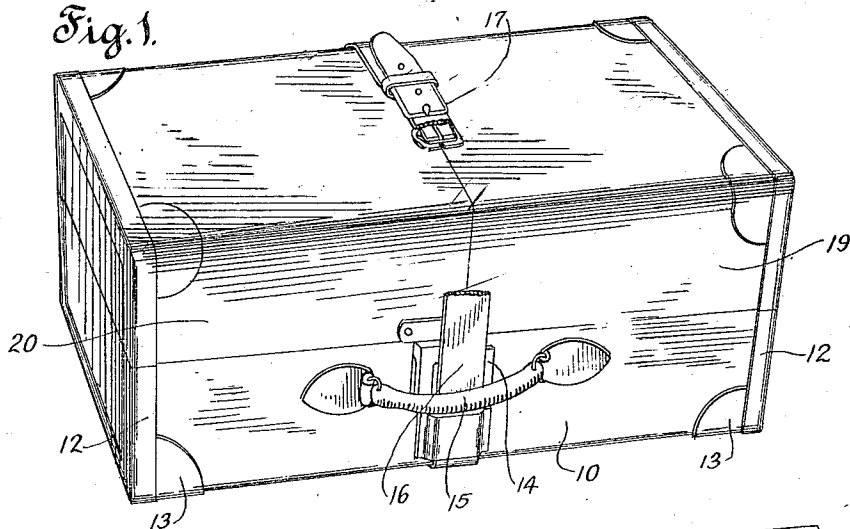


Fig. 2.

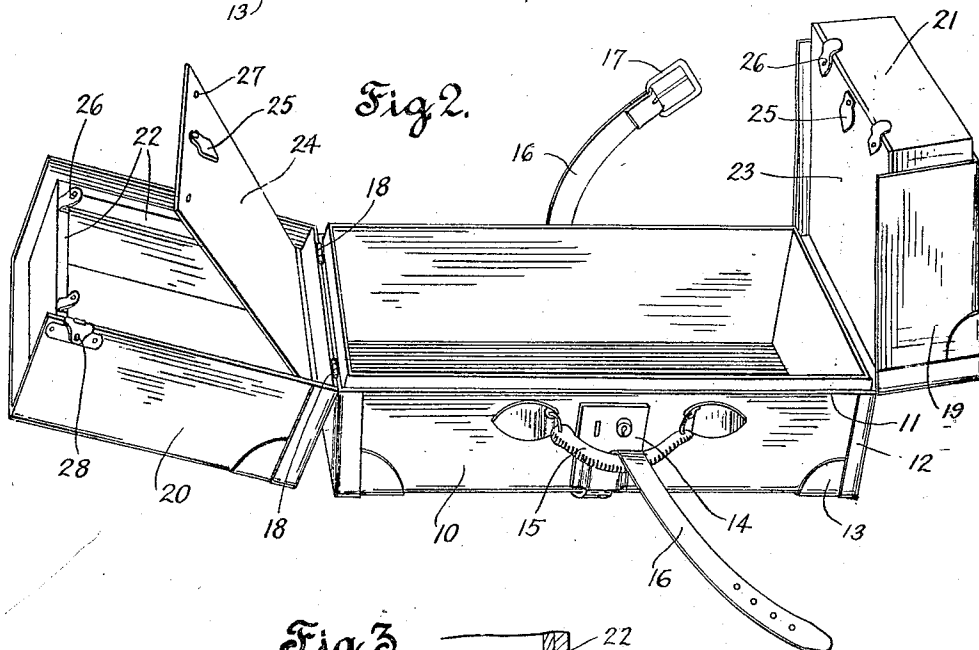
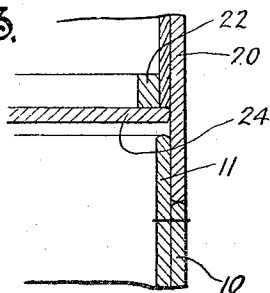


Fig. 3.



WITNESS

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Patented July 29, 1924.

1,502,987

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL GLASS AND SAMUEL WOHL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

TRAVELING BAG.

Application filed June 5, 1922. Serial No. 565,892.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL GLASS and SAMUEL WOHL, citizens of the United States, and residents of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Traveling Bags, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to that class of bags used in place of trunks and capable of containing a complete change of clothing, hats, toilet articles, papers and like paraphernalia of travelers.

One of the objects is to provide a bag having valise sections hinged at the ends so that the bag will not overturn when being packed or unpacked.

Another object is to provide a bag in which the valise elements act as covers and so arranged as to constitute a structure having interengaging features affording unusual strength and adapted to be firmly secured by a single strap.

Other objects, such as neatness and compactness, low cost of manufacture and general utility, are attained by the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawing, forming a material part of this disclosure, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing an embodiment of the invention in closed position.

Figure 2 is a similar view of the same shown in an open position.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view showing the interior construction.

The main portion of the traveling bag, which consists of an open elongated rectangular body, having an outer wall designated by the numeral 10 and rigid interior walls 11, the former being provided with leather re-enforcements 12 on its ends in addition to the usual corner re-enforcements 13. A lock 14 is fixed to the front of the bag below the carrying handle 15 and a strap 16 provided with a buckle 17 completes the main portion of the structure.

Secured to the end walls by hinges 18 are the upper or cover portions 19 and 20 the same being also rectangular and adapted, when turned down upon their hinges, to completely cover the body of the bag.

Fixed interiorly of the cover or valise elements 19 and 20 are rigid inner walls 21 and

22, having lids 23 and 24 provided with pulls 25 and flexible elements 26 are attached to the ends of compartments 19 and 20, and are equipped with grommets on their ends engageable with buttons 27 fixed on the outer surfaces of the lids which are hinged on their inner ends adjacent the hinged portion of the valise elements.

It is to be noted that the outer side walls 19 and 20 of the covers project considerably past the portions carrying the lids 23 and 24 and are adapted to make contact with the outer casings 10 of the body when turned thereover, thus supporting the cover elements laterally when in a closed position. It will also be noted that the inner element 21 of the cover 19 projects outwardly at its end beyond the wall of said cover and the other cover 20 has its interior frame wall element 22 foreshortened so as to engage with the element 21 when the covers are closed, thus binding the structure firmly together.

A catch or keeper 28 on the front of the cover 20 is arranged to engage with the bolt of the lock 14 and a strap 16, is so positioned as to cover the joints at the adjacent ends of the elements 19 and 20 so that the same are not observable.

From the foregoing it will be seen that an essentially strong yet light structure has been disclosed in which the several portions interengage and which may be readily carried by the handle 15.

When the bag is extended for the purpose of introducing or taking out contents, unlike other structures provided with longitudinal joints, there is no tendency to overturn as the cover elements may be so extended as to rest upon the floor or other surfaces level with that of the body of the bag.

It is also to be noted that, due to the close fitting outer walls of the cover elements when disposed over the walls of the body portion, the bag is substantially dust proof.

As changes of construction could be made within the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in the foregoing description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A traveling bag comprising an elongated rectangular base having raised inner

walls, projecting above its outer walls, cover elements hingedly engaged at the ends of said base, said cover elements when closed meeting at approximately the center of the structure, on a line perpendicular to the walls of the bag, the outer walls of said cover elements extending past the inner walls and adapted to make contact with the outer walls of said body, and a single strap so disposed as to cover the joint between said cover elements. 20

2. A traveling bag comprising an elongated rectangular base having raised inner walls projecting above its outer walls, cover elements hingedly engaged at the smaller ends of said base, said cover elements when closed meeting at approximately the center of the structure, on a line perpendicular to the walls 25

of the bag, the outer walls of said cover elements extending past the inner walls and adapted to make contact with the outer walls of said body, one of said cover elements having its top and side walls extending past its inner wall and suited to engage the extending inner walls of the opposite cover element, and a single confining means adapted to cover the joint between said cover elements.

This specification signed and witnessed this first day of June, 1922.

SAMUEL GLASS.
SAMUEL WOHL.

Witnesses:

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