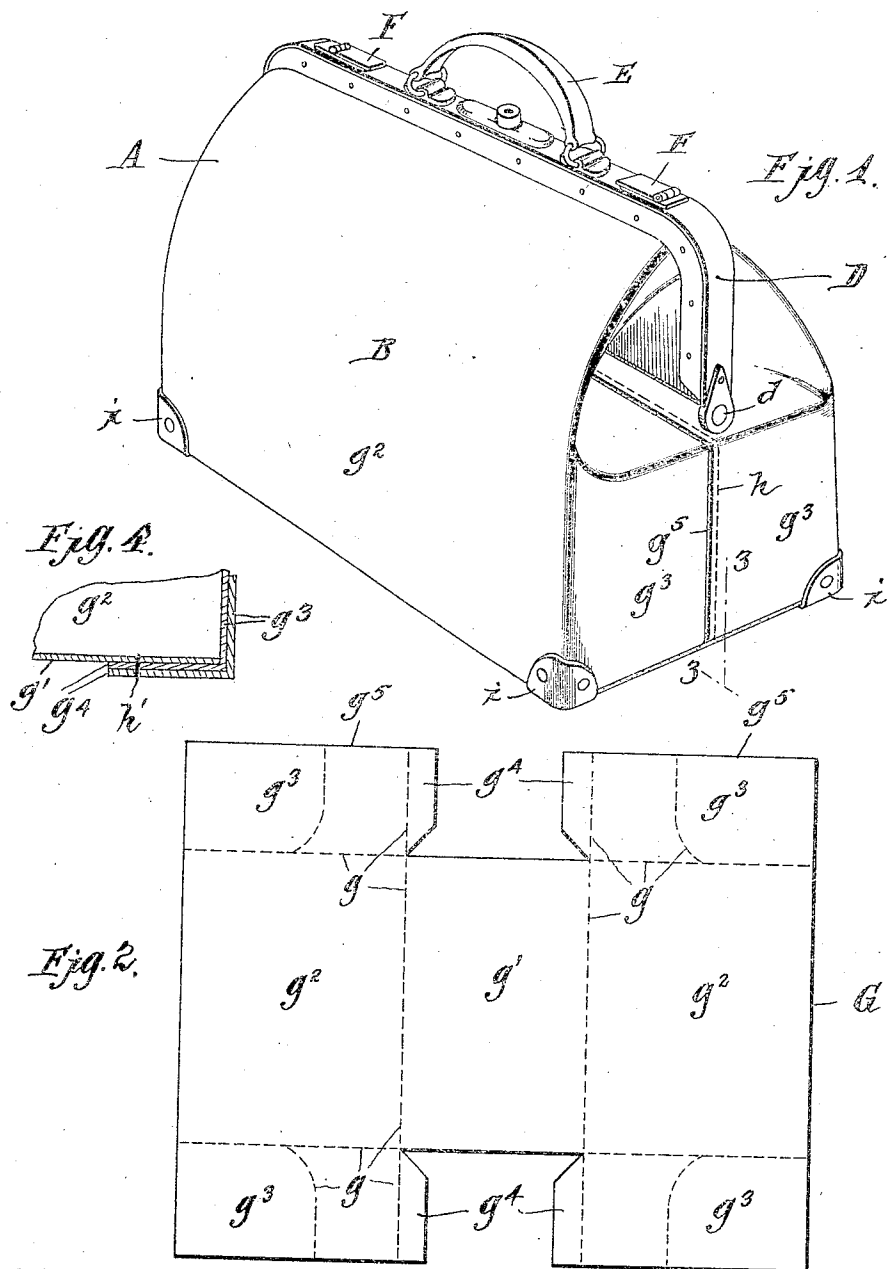


1,286,355.

Patented Dec. 3, 1918.



Witness:

Robert F. Beck

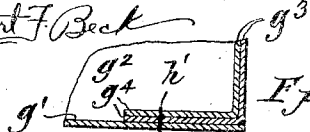


Fig. 3.

Inventor

Samuel Laitman.

By his Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRAVELING-BAG.

1,286,355.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 3, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL LAITMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Traveling-Bag, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a traveling bag, and, speaking generally, the object of the invention is to provide a bag of the character specified which may be constructed in a simple, efficient and economical manner, and which will possess unusual durability.

Traveling bags, as heretofore constructed, embodied three or more separate pieces, usually five or six, all of which were sewed together, thereby involving a great deal of labor and trouble, and making the construction of the bag comparatively expensive. The bag of the present invention, in pronounced contradistinction, is constructed from not over two pieces, and preferably from a single piece, of material, thereby materially decreasing the cost of manufacture, particularly as regards the item of labor, and yet resulting in a bag having greater durability than bags heretofore constructed and, also, having a more attractive and esthetic appearance.

Features of the invention and the advantages thereof, other than those adverted to, will be apparent from the hereinafter detailed description read in conjunction with the drawings.

The drawings show two of the preferred practical embodiments of the invention, and, particularly, its application to the construction of the well known "Gladstone" bags, but these embodiments of the invention are to be regarded as typical, and not exclusive.

Figure 1 shows a traveling bag, embodying the present invention, in closed position.

Fig. 2 shows the blank from which the bag of Fig. 1 is formed.

Fig. 3 is a detail section in the plane of the line 3-3 of Fig. 1, showing the manner in which the portions of the blank are secured together at the lower end edge.

Fig. 4 is a section corresponding to Fig. 3, but showing a slightly modified association of the parts.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the bag, which may be of any well known form, but, for the purposes of description is shown as of the "Gladstone" type. Bag

A embodies a body B and is preferably provided with a lining C. The open top of the bag is formed with the usual frame D, the parts of which are pivoted at *d*, said frame having affixed thereto a handle E and any suitable form of snap catches F.

The present invention is not directed to the form of the bag, its hardware, or other accessories, but is aimed, more particularly, to an improved formation of the body B, it being desirable, because of the high cost of labor, to render the construction of said body as simple as possible by dispensing with all unnecessary seams or the piecing together of the parts of said body.

I have discovered that a traveling bag may be constructed from a single blank of material, and such a blank is shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The blank G is cut from a single piece of material into such shape that, when it is folded properly, as along lines *g* and *g'*, it will partake of the form of bag shown in Fig. 1, so that the section *g'* will form the bottom of the bag, sections *g*² the sides thereof, and sections *g*³ collectively forming the ends of the bag. From the adjacent edges of sections *g*³ project tabs *g*⁴. These tabs are sewed onto the bottom *g'* when the blank is folded into proper form, and serve to unite the sides and bottom. The edges *g*⁵ of the end sections *g*³ are adapted to be overlapped as shown in Fig. 1, and one or more lines of stitching *h* run in to unite the parts.

In joining tabs *g*⁴ to bottom *g'*, said tabs overlie the bottom, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. Lines of stitching *h'* are employed for tightly securing tabs *g*⁴ to the opposite ends of bottom *g'*.

By this construction, the blank may be folded on lines *g*, the lines of stitching *h* and *h'* run in to maintain the blank in proper form, and the body portion of the bag is then complete. It only remains to secure to the upper edges of the body portion the frame D, which may be accomplished in any well known manner, the lining being secured in place on the frame at the same time as body B is affixed. If desired, the lining may be formed from a blank the same as the body, or it may be constructed in any other manner well known in the art.

It will appear from the foregoing that a blank of the character shown in Fig. 2 may be folded into form and sewed up to par-

take of the shape required for the body of the bag, it being manifest that but four lines of stitching are required, and this stitching is not at any corners, where it is difficult to
 5 secure the parts together, but is positioned on flat surfaces where it can be most easily applied. Skilled labor is, therefore, not required, and the body of the bag may be molded into the desired form in but a small
 10 percentage of the time which has heretofore been required to assemble a bag body embodying from three to six separate pieces, each of which has to be carefully sewed to the other and pieced together by skilled
 15 workmen.

It is further manifest that there is no stitching at the edges of the bag, the stitching being positioned at points in the bag where the least strain occurs, and, as a result
 20 of this construction, ripping or breaking of the stitches will not occur. If desired, the bottom corners of the bag may be provided with patch guards *z*, such as are commonly employed to take the wear off the
 25 corners of the bag, but these may be omitted if desired, as they form no part of the present invention.

The bag of this invention is extremely economical to manufacture, requiring un-
 30 skilled labor as well as a minimum time expenditure in the formation thereof. Furthermore, because of the relatively few seams, the ripping of the bag through use is minimized.

In the preferred manner of carrying out the invention, stitches are employed for uniting the contiguous edges of the folded blank, as this produces the most esthetic appearance and is most durable. However, in the
 40 cheaper forms of bags, staples or rivets may

be employed in lieu of stitching, and it is, therefore, to be understood that these methods of securing the parts of the blank together are alternatives or equivalents, and that either may be employed without de- 45 parting from the spirit of the invention.

It will of course be understood, that in the commercialized bag of the invention there may be included suitable stiffening means, such as card-board or fiber, which may be 50 interposed between the body B and the lining C. This, however, forms no part of the present invention. It will be further understood that various slight changes in shape and arrangement may be made in adapting 55 the invention to different forms of traveling bags. Accordingly, the invention is not restricted to the detailed construction shown and described, but is to be understood as broadly novel as is commensurate with the 60 appended claim.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

As a new article of manufacture, a traveling bag blank having a bottom section, side 65 sections and end sections integral with the side sections and extending therefrom, the said side sections being foldable relative to the bottom section and the end sections 70 relative to the side sections, and transverse crease lines *g*^h in the end sections, said lines at their inner ends being curved outwardly toward the end portion of the blank, whereby the top of the bag may be properly 75 shaped with a convex exterior form when the bag is finished and closed.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

SAMUEL LAITMAN.