Sept. 5, 1933. C. A. WHITING 1,925,295

MESH BAG

Filed April 18, 1931

Fig. 1,

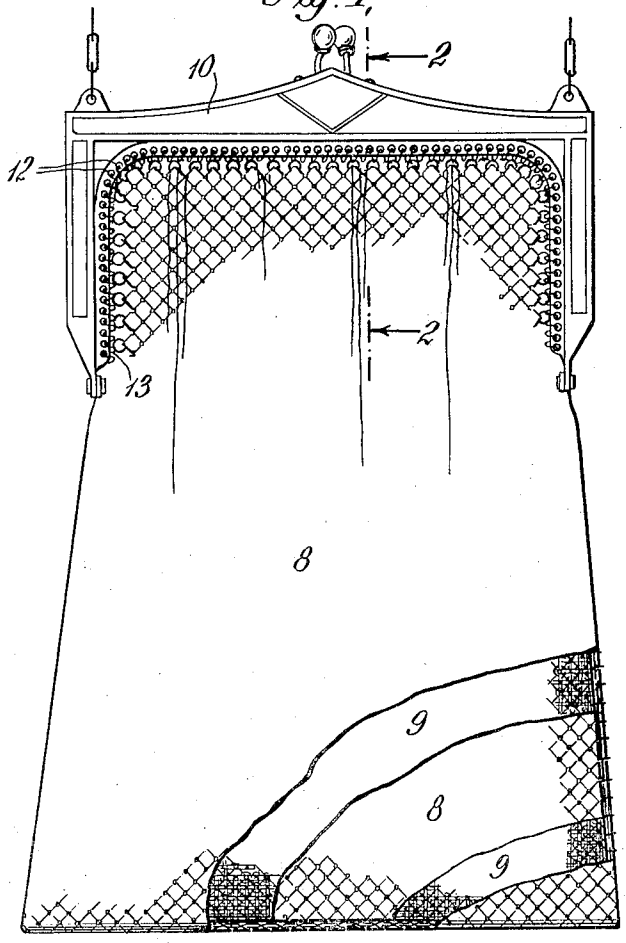


Fig. 2,

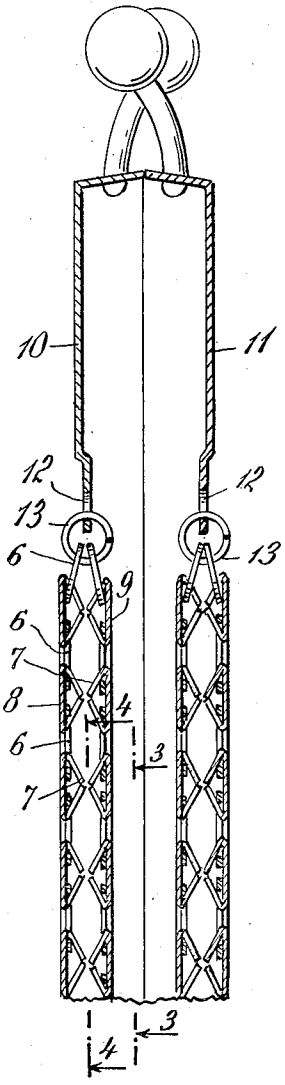


Fig. 3,

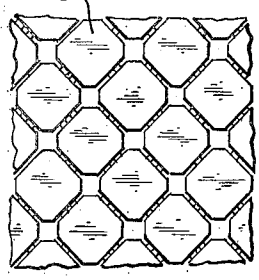
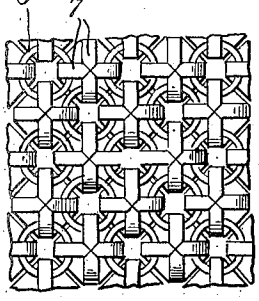


Fig. 4,



INVENTOR

Charles A. Whiting

BY

ATTORNEYS

Patented Sept. 5, 1933 1,925,295

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,925,295

MESH BAG

Charles A. Whiting, Franklin, Mass.

Application April 18, 1931. Serial No. 531,068

3 Claims. (Cl. 150—29)

This invention relates to women's hand bags and is directed to the provision of a novel form of bag which is convenient for use and adapted for manufacture at low cost, and which is of attractive appearance by reason of its inclusion of metallic mesh of the type commonly known as fishscale mesh. This fishscale mesh is a mesh made up of rows of cruciform links and alternating rows of rings, each of the cruciform links having its arms bent around the four rings adjacent to it.

This fishscale mesh has been used in the manufacture of mesh bags to a considerable extent and over many years past, but its use has been attended with limitation as to volume and as to the satisfactory character of the bags by reason of the fact that one side of such mesh is relatively rough and is apt to catch on and injure delicate fabrics like bag linings, handkerchiefs, etc.

The four arms of the cruiform links bent around the four adjacent rings are not ordinarily carried well around the rings because that would add to the difficulty of manufacture and also would detract from the flexibility of the mesh. Instead, the ends of these arms often project outwardly from the mesh and are very apt to catch upon a piece of fabric adjacent to them.

The present invention involves recognition of this condition obtaining in fishscale mesh as manufactured, and the provision of a bag of such a construction that this feature of fishscale mesh construction is no longer objectionable.

This invention involves the provision of a hand bag wherein the bag proper is a double-walled bag, that is, one bag inside another, the inner of the two bags or what might be called the lining of the bag, being made of fishscale mesh having the flat sides of the cruciform links facing inwardly.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention both of the two walls of the bag, that is, both the bag proper and the lining, are made of fishscale mesh, the adjacent faces of the bag and lining being the relatively rough faces of the fishscale mesh, the flat faces of the cruciform links being on the exposed sides forming the exterior and interior of the bag. By reason of this construction, the material of the bag presents a smooth unroughened and attractive surface both exteriorly and interiorly, and there is never any objectionable catching and tearing of the delicate fabric of a handkerchief placed in a bag, or the like.

Bags constructed in accordance with this invention, particularly bags of that form in which both the bag proper and the lining are made from fishscale mesh, may be manufactured quite readily in a strong, inexpensive and attractive form by attaching the material of the bag to the frame by means of a spiral wire, the convolutions of which extend through the openings of a row extending along the edge of the members of the frame. This method of attaching fishscale mesh to a bag frame has been quite commonly employed, but in this instance each convolution of the attaching spiral would pass through a ring of the bag proper and also a ring of the lining so that both would be suspended from the same attaching spiral.

The embodiment of the invention at present preferred is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Fig. 1 is a side view of a mesh bag broken away in part, Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the opposite sides of a piece of fishscale mesh.

Referring to the drawing, Fig. 3 illustrates a piece of fishscale mesh showing the side thereof on which the flat faces of the cruciform links are exposed. The arms of these cruciform links 5 are bent around rings 6 as shown in Fig. 4. The ends 7 of these arms are not carried well around the rings 6 as that would lessen the flexibility of the mesh, and because of that the ends of these arms 7, or some of them, present projections which give to the surface shown in Fig. 4 an amount of roughness which is objectionable in a bag for use in connection with the delicate fabrics used in making women's dresses, handkerchiefs, etc.

Because of this condition obtaining in connection with fishscale mesh which is so desirable for use in bags for other reasons, the bag of the present invention is a double-walled bag consisting of a bag proper and a lining therefor, this lining being made of fishscale mesh with the flat faces of the cruciform links disposed inwardly so that the interior surface of the lining is a smooth surface.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the bag is shown at 8, and within it is a lining 9 made of fishscale mesh positioned as above indicated. The lining 9 is of the identical form of the bag 8 except that it is enough smaller to fit readily within the bag and as is clearly shown in Fig. 2 the flat faces of the cruciform links of the lining 9 form the interior of the wall of the bag whereas the ends of the arms 7 are directed outwardly toward the wall of the bag proper indicated at 8. Thus, by reason of the smoothness

of the interior wall of the lining, there is no danger of the user scratching her hand when reaching in the bag, or of tearing a handkerchief or other delicate article placed in the bag.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the bag proper is also made from fishscale mesh, and in that event this wall of the fishscale mesh is arranged with the flat faces of the cruciform links outwardly. This is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 where the bag 8 is shown as having the flat faces of the cruciform links exposed, and the arms 7 of those links directed toward the lining 9. Thus the bag of this preferred embodiment consists of two members of bag form, one inside the other, and both made from fishscale mesh and so formed from the mesh that the inner and outer surfaces of the two bag members are smooth and the relatively rough surfaces of the two pieces of mesh are in contact with each other.

The bag illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 is shown as provided with a frame consisting of frame members 10 and 11 pivoted together in the usual manner. Around the bottom edges of these frame members are rows of openings 12 and the mesh of the bag is secured to the frame members by spiral wires 13, the convolutions of which extend through the holes 12 in the frame members, and through rings 6 at the top edges of the bag and lining. As shown in Fig. 2, each convolution of the wire 12 passes through two rings, one a ring of the bag 8, and the other a ring of the lining 9.

While I have described above and have illustrated in the drawing annexed hereto the preferred embodiment of my invention, I wish it understood that the invention may be embodied in constructions differing from that described while still retaining the distinctive features of the invention. In the preferred embodiment both the exterior wall of the hand bag and the lining are made of fishscale mesh, the essential requisite being that the fishscale mesh forming the lining has its relativeiy smooth face directed interiorly of the hand bag, and the relatively rough surface directed outwardly toward the outer bag member. This outer wall may be of any suitable material as leather, or a fabric, or a metallic mesh other than fishscale mesh such as ring mesh, and may be secured to the bag frame in any desired way, though that illustrated in the drawing is preferred particularly when metal mesh is employed.

I claim:

1. A hand-bag consisting of two bags, one within the other, and a frame to which the two bags are secured, the interior bag constituting a lining for the outer one, both of the said bags being formed of metal mesh consisting of rows of cruciform links and rows of rings with each ring engaged by the bent arms of a plurality of the cruciform links, and the two bags being oppositely arranged so that their smooth surfaces are exposed and their relatively rough surfaces are toward each other.

2. A hand-bag consisting of two bags of substantially the same shape and one within the other and each made of metal mesh consisting of rows of cruciform links and rows of rings with each ring engaged by the bent arms of a plurality of the cruciform links, a pair of pivoted frame members, and means for securing the two bags to the frame members consisting of spiral wires each of which has its convolutions extending through a plurality of openings in one of the frame members and through a plurality of rings of each of the two bags, the said two bags being arranged with the smooth surfaces of their cruciform links exposed on the interior and exterior of the bag, and the arms of the cruciform links directed toward each other.

3. A hand-bag comprising a frame consisting of two frame-members pivoted together, and a bag-member attached to and suspended from the frame and consisting of inner and outer bags of substantially the same shape and each formed of flexible metal mesh consisting of rows of cruciform links and rows of rings with each ring engaged by the bent arms of a plurality of the cruciform links, the said mesh of the outer bag being arranged with the plain surfaces of the cruciform links exposed on the outside of the hand-bag and the bent arms of the cruciform links facing inwardly toward the inner bag, and the said mesh of the inner bag being arranged with the plain surfaces of the cruciform links exposed on the inside of the hand-bag and the bent arms of the cruciform links facing outwardly toward the outer bag.

CHARLES A. WHITING.