

Sept. 25, 1934.

A. S. LUNN

1,974,872

BAG AND METHOD OF ATTACHING CLOSURE THERETO

Filed Dec. 2, 1933

Fig. 1.

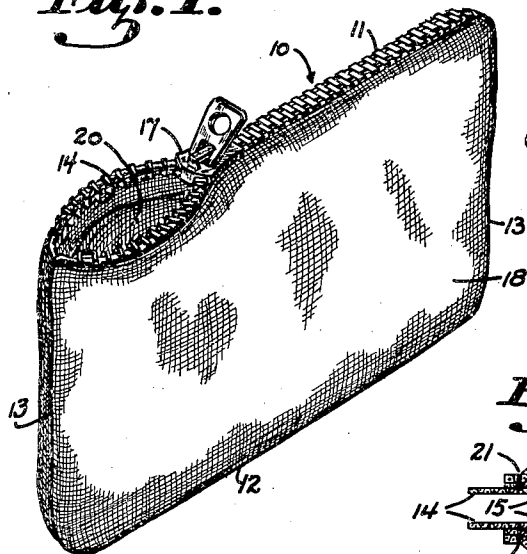


Fig. 2.

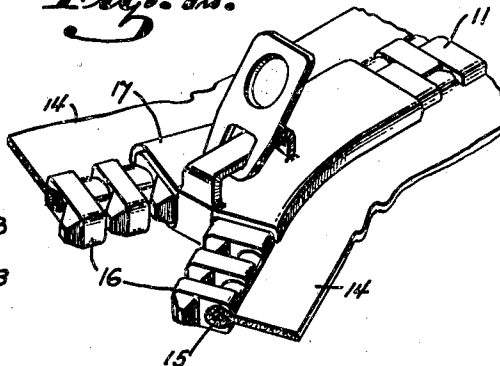


Fig. 3.

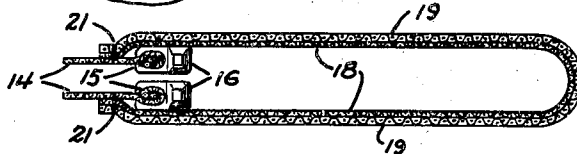


Fig. 4.

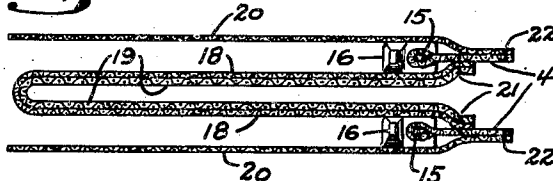


Fig. 5.

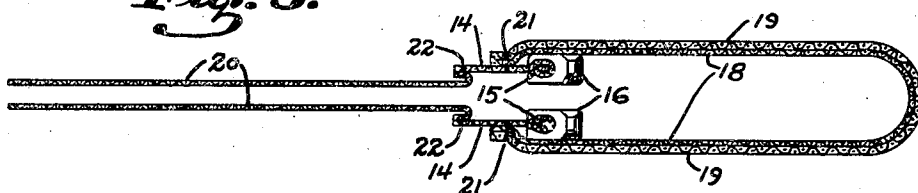
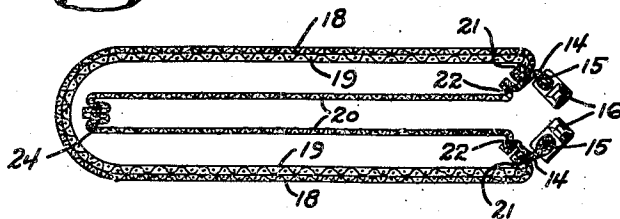


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR.
Annette S. Lunn.
BY
Townsend & Loftis.
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,974,872

BAG AND METHOD OF ATTACHING
CLOSURE THERETO

Annette S. Lunn, San Francisco, Calif.

Application December 2, 1933, Serial No. 700,688

5 Claims. (Cl. 150—3)

This invention relates to bags and more particularly to an improved method of attaching to bags a closure member of the flexible interlocking type, commonly known as the slide-fastener.

The slide-fastener type of closure has been applied to various types of articles in the nature of clothing and luggage. Slide-fasteners, which may be purchased in any desired lengths for application to articles of manufacture, consist of two strips of tape, each having fastened to one of its edges a row of small metallic members, which rows are guided into interlocking engagement with each other by a guide member slidable along said rows. The said tape is of textile material and it is by sewing this tape to the article that the slide-fastener is secured in place.

Such articles as ladies' handbags, tobacco pouches, and other small bag-like containers are often made up of an outer material and a lining material, and it is necessary to fasten both of these materials to the tape of the slide-fastener. In making this fastening, one or more bulky and unsightly seams have been used and as these seams occur adjacent the open end of the bag, they are very noticeable and obviously very undesirable.

It is, therefore, the object of the present invention to provide an improved type of bag having a slide-fastener closure, and to provide a method of forming the bag and attaching to it the slide-fastener closure member that will result in a finished product of neat appearance and simple, durable construction.

As a result of my improved method of forming a bag, all of the exposed seams are flat seams rather than folded seams. The term "flat seam", as used herein, denotes a seam that is formed by laying two pieces of material face to face, stitching them together on a line parallel to their edges, and then spreading them apart so that the finished seam is flat in appearance.

I have chosen to illustrate and describe my invention as applied to a lady's handbag, but it should be understood that the invention is in no way limited by this disclosure as it is equally well adapted to various other types of articles.

A preferred form of my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing and described in greater detail in the following specification, in which further of its objects and advantages are made apparent.

In the drawing—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a handbag constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of a slide-fastener such as serves as a closure member for the bag illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a slide-fastener handbag, showing the first step in the method of fastening the slide-fastener to the bag;

Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the step of fastening the bag lining to the slide-fastener;

Fig. 5 is a similar view, illustrating the next step in the formation of the bag; and

Fig. 6 is a similar view, illustrating the completed bag.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, the bag illustrated in Fig. 1 will be referred to as having a top edge generally indicated at 10, to which is secured a slide-fastener 11 by means of which the top edge may be opened or closed. What will be referred to as the bottom edge of the bag is generally indicated at 12, and the ends of the bag are designated by the numeral 13.

A slide-fastener of conventional design is illustrated in Fig. 2 as comprising two pieces of tape 14, having their inner edges rolled or beaded as at 15 to support rows of metal members 16 which may be drawn into or out of interlocking relationship with each other by means of a slidable guide member 17.

Following is a description of the method I employ in making a bag and in securing the material forming the bag shown in Fig. 1 to the slide-fastener closure member illustrated in Fig. 2:

In general, bags of this type comprise an outer material suitable for the particular utility or ornamentation desired, and an inner or lining material. In many cases it is desirable, in order to give body or durability to the bag walls, that one or more layers of interlining material be used. In the present instance I have illustrated a bag which is composed of an outer material 18, a single interliner 19, and a lining material 20.

The first step in forming the bag is illustrated in Fig. 3, in which figure the outer material 18 and the interliner 19, which form the walls of the bag, are shown as continuous pieces so that the bottom 12 of the bag is seamless. The outer material 18 and the interliner 19 are placed against each other and folded in a position that is the reverse of the position that they will eventually occupy; or, in other words, are arranged inside out. The slide-fastener closure is then placed in a reversed position with the rows of metallic members 16 extending inwardly and the top edges 10 of the outer material and interliner are stitched to the tapes 14, the stitching being illustrated at 21. The position of the bag in this form is then reversed, or it is turned right side out, as illustrated in Fig. 4, and pieces of lining material 20, which are rectangular and of substantially the size of the walls of the finished bag, are laid flat against the outer sides of the bag and stitched to the slide-fastener tape 14, as at 22. Thus the fastening of the outer material 18, the interliner 19, and the lining material 20 to the slide-fastener tape 14 is accomplished by straight stitching which is in all instances ad-

jacent the edges of the materials through which the stitches pass so that machine stitching is practical.

In the condition of the bag as it is illustrated in Fig. 4, all of its members are secured together along the top edges 10. The ends 13 are, however, still open. In order to close the ends 13, the outer material 18 and interliner 19 are again turned inside out, but the lining members 20 are left in their original position relative to each other so that the bag assumes the position illustrated in Fig. 5. While in this position the open ends of the lining members and the open ends of the outer member and interliner may all be closed by stitching in straight lines parallel to the end edges 13 of the bag. One straight row of stitching serves to close both the lining and outer materials at one end of the bag, and another straight row of stitching similarly finishes the opposite end of the bag.

Next the article is again turned inside out by pulling the outer bag portions completely through the lining portions so as to reverse the positions of these parts as they appear in Fig. 5. The bottom lining seam is then made. This seam, which is shown at 24 in Fig. 6, is of the folded type but it is to be noted that this is the only seam in the entire bag that is not a flat one and that it is positioned within the bag and at the bottom thereof where it will not ordinarily be seen and where it will not interfere with the easy operation of the slide-fastener closure member. After the seam 24 is made, the lining is inserted into the bag so that the parts assume the positions shown in cross-section in Fig. 6.

In a bag made according to the method described above, all of the seams adjacent the slide-fastener closure, as well as all of the seams that are ordinarily visible, particularly from the outside of the bag, are of the flat type so that the general appearance of the bag is greatly enhanced. In other words, the stitching is all invisible as it is done from the wrong side of the materials which are then reversed to form the finished bag. In the ordinary bag, where the stitching is made from the right side of the materials and from the outside of the bag, it is necessary to fold the materials adjacent their stitched edges. The result is a bulky seam and exposed stitching in contrast to the flat seam and invisible stitching produced by my method. Furthermore, there is less bulk and weight adjacent the closure member, and due to the use of flat seams for securing the bag portions to the closure member, these seams can be made closer to the row of metallic elements of the slide-fastener than is otherwise practical, thus leaving less of the tape portions 14 exposed. This is an advantage because the tape members 14 are usually formed of some very durable material, the finish of which is not in keeping with the materials used for the outer portion and lining of the bag. Another advantage of the flat seams and invisible stitching adjacent the slide-fastener is that the reduction in bulk of the textile materials at this point leaves the slide-fastener more flexible and therefore more easily opened and closed.

While I have shown a preferred form of my invention, it is to be understood that various changes may be resorted to in practice without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A method of forming a bag of outer material, lining material, and a slide-fastener closure member, which comprises turning the outer material inside out and sewing it to the slide-fastener, reversing the outer material and sewing the lining material to the slide-fastener, again reversing the outer material and sewing the end edges of both the outer and lining materials, and then reversing both the outer and lining materials, whereby all of the raw edges of the seams formed by said sewing operations will be concealed between the outer material and the lining.

2. A method of forming a bag of outer material, lining material, and a slide-fastener closure member, which comprises turning the outer material inside out and sewing it to the slide-fastener, reversing the outer material, placing separate pieces of lining material against opposite sides thereof and sewing their top edges to the slide-fastener, again reversing the outer material and sewing the end edges of both the outer and lining materials, whereby all of the raw edges of the seams formed by said sewing operations will be concealed between the outer material and the lining, and then sewing together the bottom edges of the lining material.

3. A method of forming a bag of outer material, lining material and a slide-fastener closure member, which comprises turning the outer material inside out and sewing it to the slide-fastener with the slide-fastener in a reversed position between its edges, reversing the outer material and the slide-fastener and sewing the lining material to the slide-fastener, again reversing the outer material and sewing the end edges of both the outer and lining materials, and then reversing both the outer and lining materials, whereby all the raw edges of the seams formed by said sewing operations will be concealed between the outer material and the lining.

4. A bag of the character described comprising an outer material, a lining material and a slide-fastener closure member including tape members for attachment to the materials of the bag, stitching connecting said tape members to said outer and lining materials, said outer material forming side members for the bag and being connected together by stitching at the side edges thereof, said lining material forming side members for the bag and being connected together by stitching at the side edges thereof, all of the raw edges of the seams formed by said stitching being concealed between the outer material and the lining material.

5. A bag of the character described comprising an outer material, a lining material and a slide-fastener closure member including tape members for attachment to the materials of the bag, stitching connecting said tape members to said outer and lining materials, said outer material forming side members for the bag and being connected together by stitching at the side edges thereof, said lining material forming side members for the bag and being connected together by stitching at the side edges thereof, the edges of said lining material opposite the mouth of the bag being connected to each other by a French seam, all of the raw edges of the seams formed by said stitching being concealed between the outer material and the lining material.

ANNETTE S. LUNN.