Sept. 27, 1966 J. A. KABANA 3,275,053

PURSE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

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FIG. 2

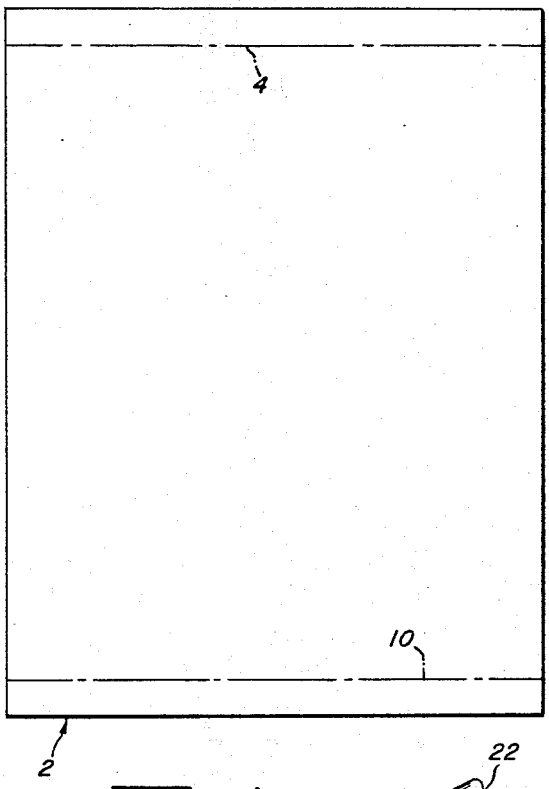


FIG. 3

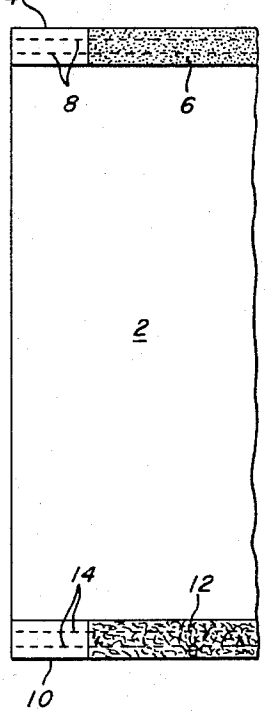


FIG. 4

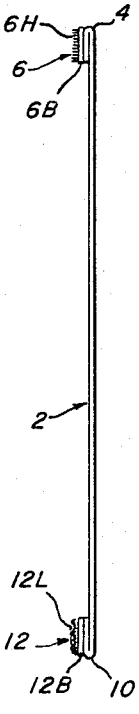


FIG. 1

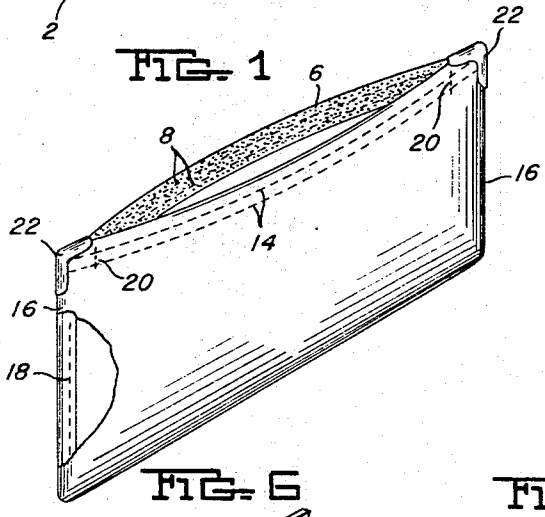


FIG. 5

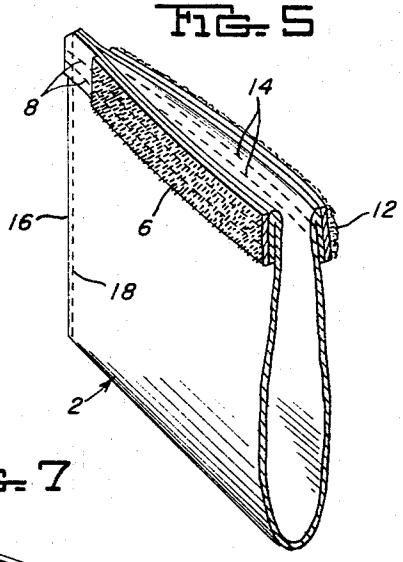


FIG. 6

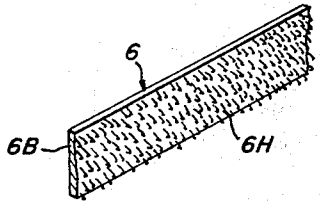
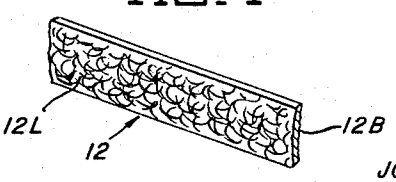


FIG. 7



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FIG. 8

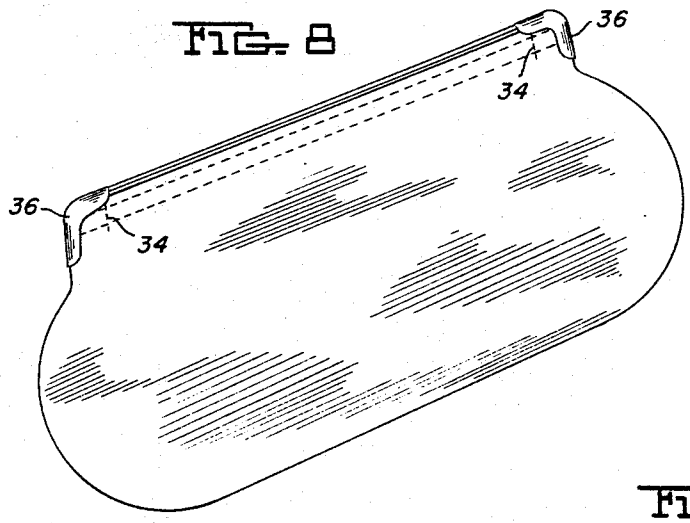


FIG. 9

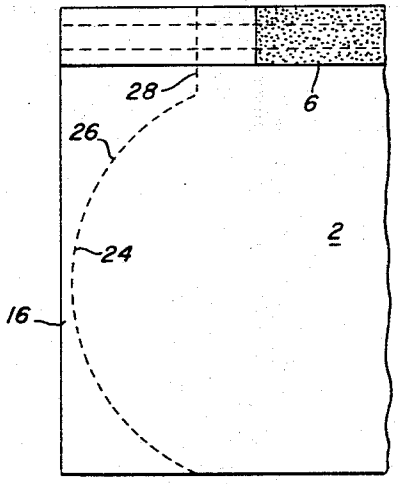


FIG. 10

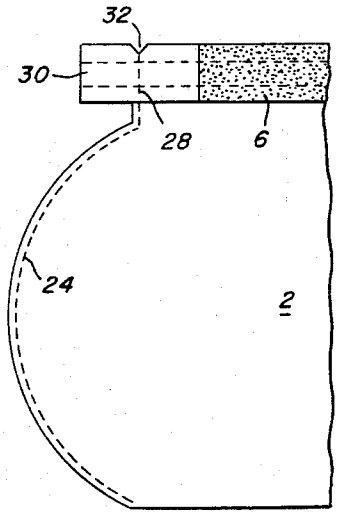
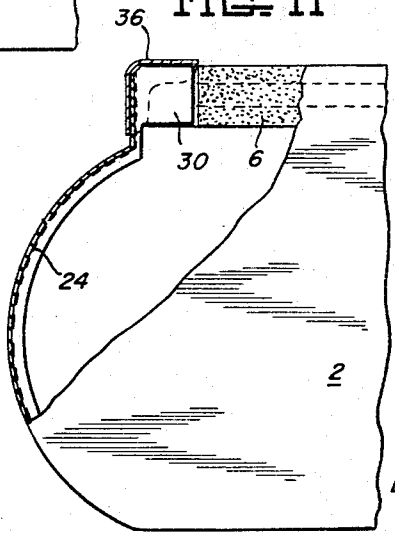


FIG. 11



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FIG. 12

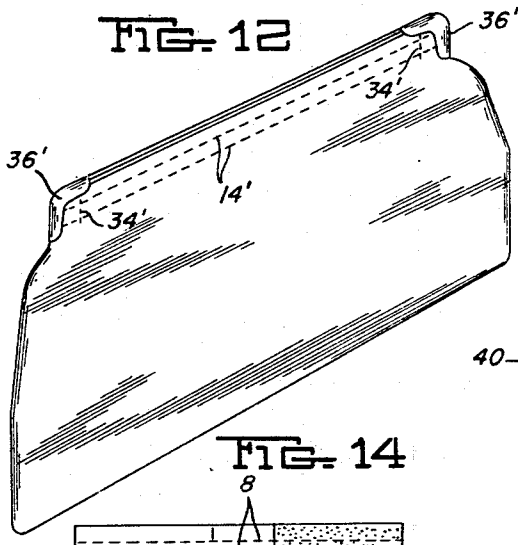


FIG. 13

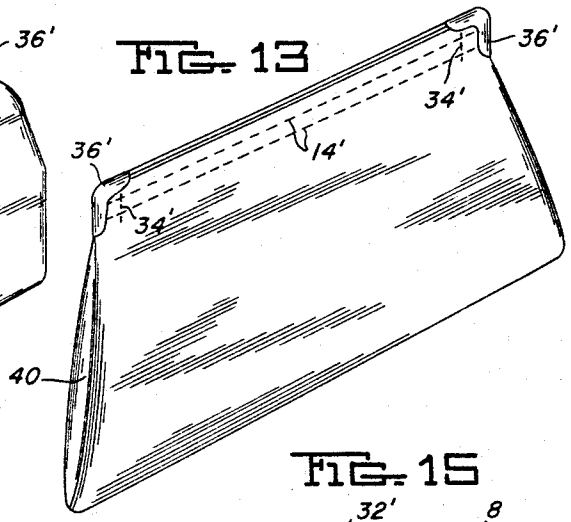


FIG. 14

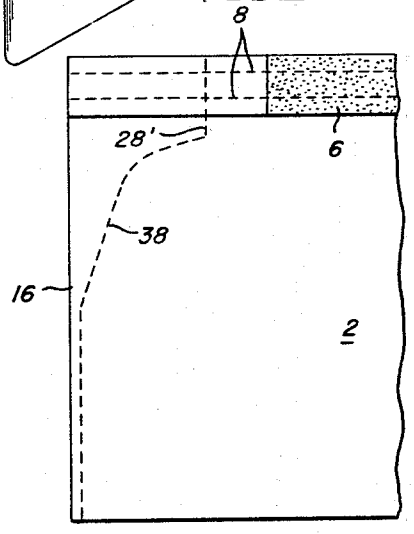


FIG. 15

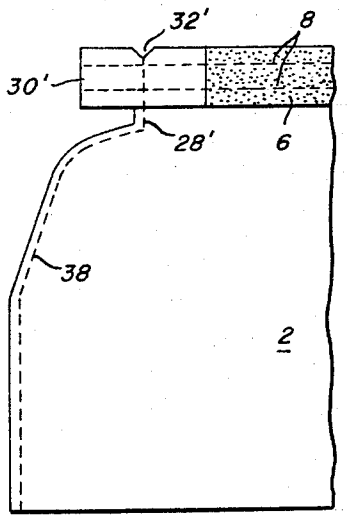


FIG. 16

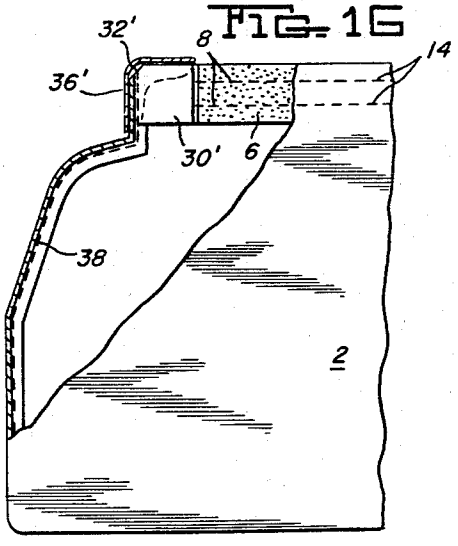
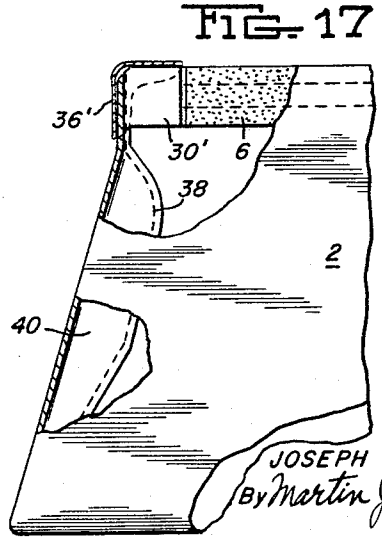


FIG. 17



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FIG. 18

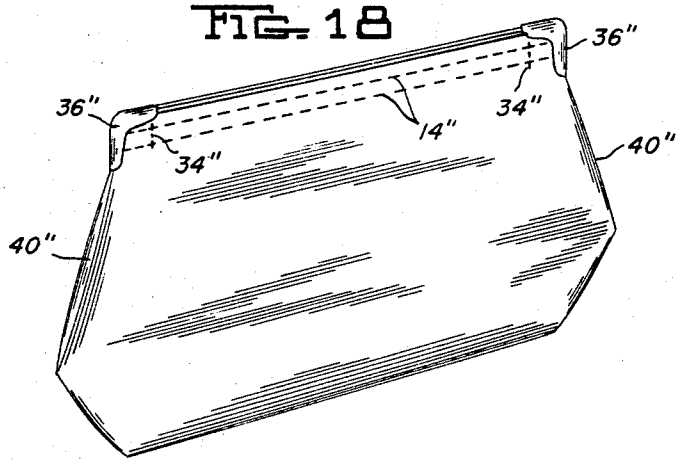


FIG. 19

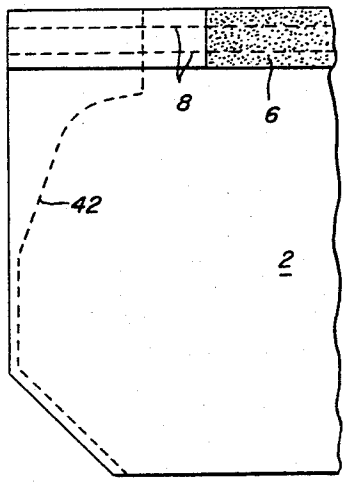


FIG. 20

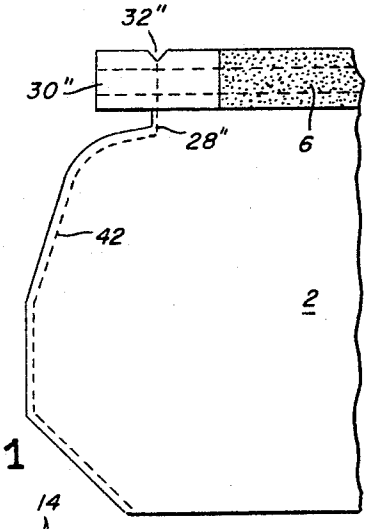
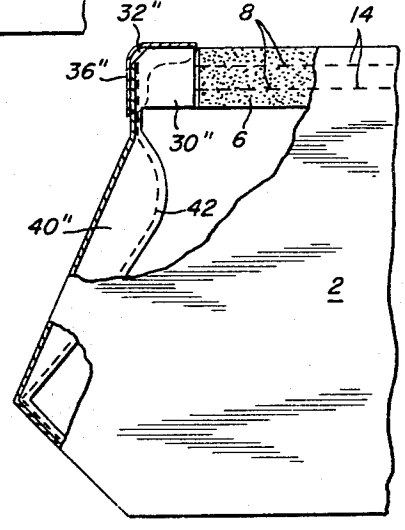


FIG. 21



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United States Patent Office 3,275,053 Patented Sept. 27, 1966

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PURSE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

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Filed Mar. 16, 1964, Ser. No. 352,217
7 Claims. (Cl. 150—42)

This invention relates to a purse and to a method of manufacturing the same and is particularly related to cosmetic purses. Purses now on the market utilize various types of closures such as zippers and press snap fasteners. These closures are difficult to secure to the purse and require that the material forming the purse be cut in an intricate manner. The designs of the closures and purse are such that the closure is usually the first part of the purse to fail. Zipper closures are most commonly used and since the zipper must lay in a horizontal position, the top of the purse is bulky and detracts from the overall appearance. The zipper also tends to twist and contents of the purse can be caught in its teeth, thus making it difficult to open and/or close the purse. The snap type purses require relatively expensive metal frames and the snap fastener tends to fail after it has been in use for some time.

It is therefore an object of my invention to provide a purse which is inexpensive to manufacture and is simple and pleasing in appearance.

Another object is to provide such a purse in which the closure is durable and foolproof.

Still another object is to provide an inexpensive method of manufacturing a purse.

These and other objects will be more apparent after referring to the following specification and attached drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view showing a purse of my invention;

FIGURE 2 is a view of a blank from which the purse of FIGURE 1 is made;

FIGURE 3 is a view showing one end of the purse at one stage in its manufacture;

FIGURE 4 is an end view of FIGURE 3;

FIGURE 5 is a perspective view showing another stage in the manufacture of the purse;

FIGURE 6 is a perspective view of one portion of the closure used in the purse;

FIGURE 7 is a perspective view of the other portion of the closure used in the purse;

FIGURE 8 is a perspective view of another purse of my invention;

FIGURE 9 is a view of one end of the purse of FIGURE 8 at one stage in its manufacture;

FIGURE 10 is a view, similar to FIGURE 9, showing the purse in another stage of its manufacture;

FIGURE 11 is a view of one end of the completed purse with part broken away;

FIGURE 12 is a perspective view of a third purse of my invention;

FIGURE 13 is a perspective view of the purse of FIGURE 12 arranged in a different manner;

FIGURE 14 is a view of one end of the purse in one stage of its manufacture;

FIGURE 15 is a view, similar to FIGURE 14, showing a further stage in the manufacture of the purse;

FIGURE 16 is a view of the completed purse as shown in FIGURE 12 with part broken away;

FIGURE 17 is a view of the completed purse as shown in FIGURE 13 with part broken away;

FIGURE 18 is a perspective view of still another purse of my invention;

FIGURE 19 is a view of one end of the purse of FIGURE 18 showing one stage in its manufacture;

FIGURE 20 is a view, similar to FIGURE 19, showing a further stage in the manufacture; and

FIGURE 21 is a view of the completed purse of FIGURE 18 with parts broken away.

Referring more particularly to FIGURES 1 to 7 of the drawings, reference numeral **2** indicates a rectangular blank from which a purse is to be manufacutred. In making a purse 10 inches long and 5 inches deep the blank will be 10 inches wide and 11 inches long. The blank **2** may be made of any suitable material such as rayon, nylon, cotton, silk or any other material from which a purse is ordinarily made. The blank preferably has a print on the outside and a coating of rubber or thermoplastic on the inside. The material forms no part of the present invention and the term "fabric" will be used hereinafter to indicate the material used. The blank **2** is folded along line **4** and one member **6** of the closure placed on top thereof. The folded over portion and the member **6** are sewed to the main portion of the blank by threads **8**. In like manner the other end of blank **2** is folded along line **10** and the other member **12** of the closure placed on top thereof. The folded over portion of the member **12** is then sewed to the main portion of the blank by threads **14**. The closure is of the type shown in Mestral Patent No. 3,009,235, dated November 21, 1961. Member **6** includes a nylon or similar base **6B** having flexible hooks **6H** secured thereto and extending generally perpendicular thereto from one side. Member **12** includes a nylon or similar base **12B** having flexible loops **12L** secured thereto and extending generally perpendicular thereto from one side. The number of loops per unit area are substantially greater than the number of hooks per unit area. The closure member in the particular purse shown is 6⅞ inches long. FIGURES 3 and 4 show the purse in this stage of its manufacture. It will be understood that the rubberized side is that seen in FIGURE 3. The blank is then doubled upon itself as shown in FIGURE 5 with members **6** and **12** facing outwardly. The procedure so far described is followed regardless of the shape of the sides of the purse. In making the purse of FIGURE 1 each side **16** is then closed by means of a seam **18**. The bag is then turned inside out and the members **6** and **12** engaged. A bar tack **20** is then applied ⅛ in. in from each end of the closure members. The top corners of the purse are then snipped off with a scissors and corner metal clip **22** crimped on. This completes the purse shown in FIGURE 1. The members **6** and **12** are pressed together to close the open top of the purse and pulled apart to open the purse.

In making the purse of FIGURE 8, the blank **2** after being doubled upon itself has each side **16** closed by means of a seam **24** which has a shape or contour substantially the same as that desired for the sides of the purse. In this particular embodiment the seam **24** has a circular portion **26** extending from the bottom of the purse to a short distance from the top and a short straight portion **28** extending therefrom to the top of the purse parallel to the sides of the blank. This step in the manufacture is shown in FIGURE 9. The portion of the blank on the outside of each seam a short distance therefrom (approximately ⅛ in.) is then cut away except for a tab **30** which has a width approximately equal to the wdith of the folded over portion and a length substantially equal to the distance between portion **28** of seam **24** and the adjacent end of the closure member. A V-shaped portion **32** at the top of seam **24** may also be cut away at this time as shown in FIGURE 10. The purse is then turned inside out and the tabs **30** folded inwardly of the seam portion **28** as shown in FIGURE 11. A bar tack **34** is then applied ⅛ in. in from each end of each closure member. Corner metal clips **36** are then crimped on

each top corner of the purse to complete the purse shown in FIGURE 8.

The purse of FIGURE 12 is made in the same manner as the purse of FIGURE 8. However, seam **38** has a different shape than the seam **24** so that when the fabric is cut away adjacent each seam **38** a different side shape of the purse is obtained. The manufacturing steps are otherwise the same with corresponding parts being indicated by priming the reference numerals. The shape of this purse can be changed by folding the ends inwardly to form a gusset **40** as shown in FIGURES 13 and 17.

The purse of FIGURE 18 likewise is made in the same manner as the purse of FIGURE 8. However, seam **42** has a different shape than the seams **24** and **38** so that when the fabric is cut away adjacent each seam **42** a different side shape of the purse is obtained. The manufacturing steps are otherwise the same with corresponding parts being indicated by double priming the reference numerals.

While several embodiments of my invention have been shown and described, it will be apparent that other adaptations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A purse comprising a one piece member folded upon itself with the top thereof being open, a side seam connecting said one piece member along each side thereof from the bottom to the top thereof, opposed folded over portions on the inside of the one piece member at the top thereof, a flat female closure member fastened to one of the said folded over portions and extending to within a short distance of the sides of the purse, a flat male closure member fastened to the other of the said folded over portions and extending to within a short distance of the sides of the purse, and a transverse bar tack adjacent each end of said closure members inwardly of the adjacent side seam and extending through the purse including the closure members and folded over portions, said closure members closing the said open top when pressed together.

2. A purse according to claim **1** including a metal clip on each top corner of the purse, a portion of each top corner being cut off beneath the metal clip, each metal clip terminating outwardly from the adjacent bar tack.

3. A purse according to claim **1** in which said side seams are parallel to one another for a short distance adjacent the top of the purse and then diverge outwardly and downwardly, said purse including folded over portions at each top corner extending inwardly from the end of the purse to the adjacent closure member.

4. A purse according to claim **3** including a metal clip on each top corner of the purse, a portion of each top corner being cut off beneath the metal clip, each metal clip terminating outwardly from the adjacent bar tack.

5. The method of making a purse which comprises providing a rectangular fabric blank having a width equal to the width of the purse and a length more than twice the depth of the purse, folding a short length of the ends of the blank over on the main portion of the blank, fastening a flat female closure member to one folded over end and at the same time fastening that folded over end to the main portion of the blank, fastening a flat male closure member to the other folded over end and at the same time fastening that folded over end to the main portion of the blank, said closure members terminating a distance in from the sides of said blank, then doubling the blank upon itself with the closure members facing outwardly, then sewing the blank together along each side with the seams having substantially the same contour as that desired for the sides of the purse, and then turning the purse inside out.

6. The method of making a purse according to claim **5** including the steps of snipping off each top corner of the purse, applying a transverse bar tack through each end of the purse adjacent the ends of the closure members after the purse is turned inside out, and then crimping a clip on each top corner of the purse.

7. The method of making a purse according to claim **6** in which the sides of the purse are parallel to one another for a short distance adjacent the top of the purse and then diverge outwardly and downwardly, including the steps of cutting away the portion of the blank on the outside of each seam a short distance therefrom except for a tab at each top corner having a width approximately equal to the width of the folded over portion and a length approximately equal to the distance between the seam and the adjacent end of the closure member, and folding the tabs inwardly prior to applying the bar tacks.

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FRANKLIN T. GARRETT, *Primary Examiner.*