M. CALKIN.

SUITCASE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT 21, 1919.

1,372,274.

Patented Mar. 22, 1921.

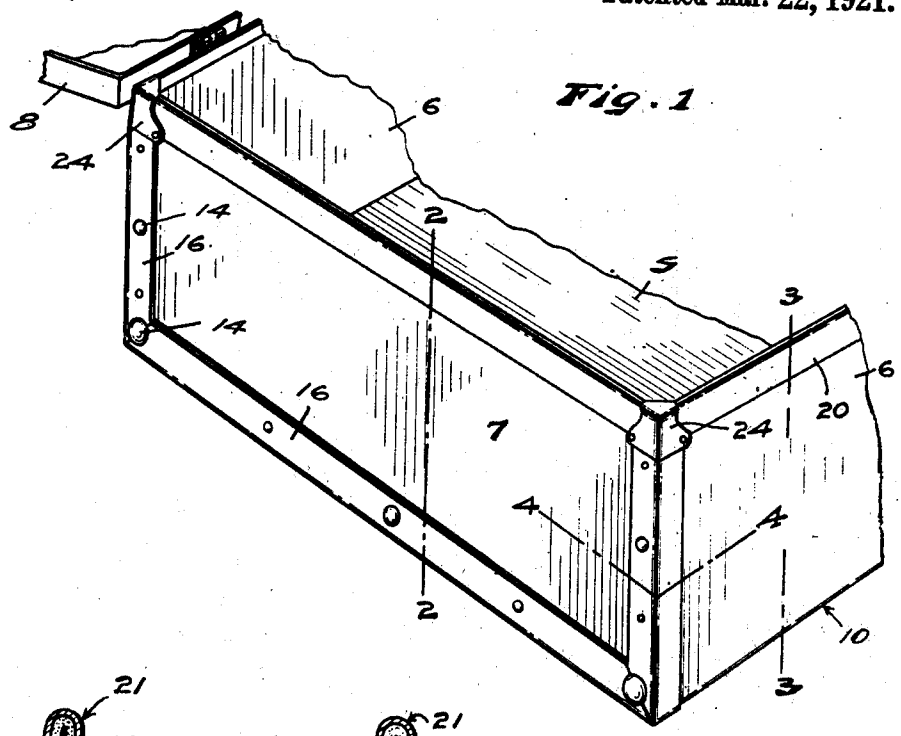


Fig. 1

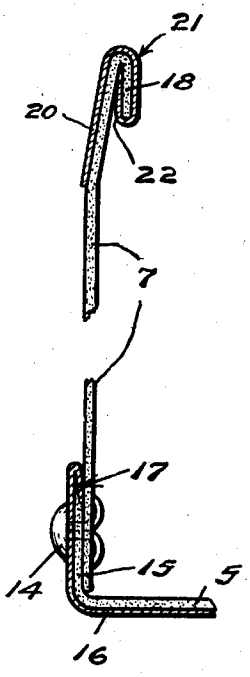


Fig. 2

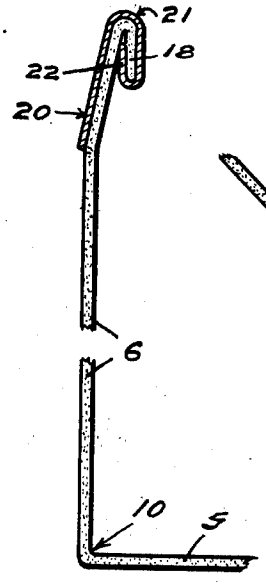


Fig. 3

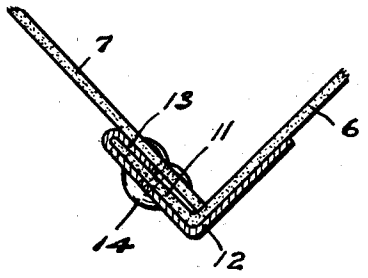


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS CALKIN, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

SUITCASE.

1,372,274. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 22, 1921.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS CALKIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Suitcases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of suit cases and the object of my invention is to provide a suit case or similar receptacle that is strong, durable and simple in its plan of construction and inexpensive to manufacture.

A further object is to construct a suit case in such a manner that the sides and ends thereof can be cut from sheets of material with comparatively little waste.

Further and more specific objects are to provide new and improved means for reinforcing the edges of paper or pasteboard receptacles with strips of sheet metal.

The invention consists in the novel construction, adaptation and combination of parts as will be more clearly hereinafter described and claimed:

I accomplish these objects by devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of one end of a suit case that is constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged view in cross-section on broken line 2, 2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view in cross-section on broken line 3, 3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged view in cross-section on broken line 4, 4 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, throughout which like reference numerals indicate like parts, I have shown a suit case comprising a bottom 5, side walls 6 and end walls 7 that are secured together to form a rectangular box-like receptacle to which a cover 8 may be hinged in a well known manner.

The side walls 6 and bottom 5 are formed of a single piece of material that is bent at right angles as at 10 and may be left without any re-inforcing, the right angle bend forming all of the strength needed at this location.

The end walls 7 are formed of separate pieces of material from the side walls and the bottom wall. The side walls are bent at right angles and arranged to lap over the end walls as shown at 11 in Fig. 4 and the corners formed by the intersection of the side and end walls are reinforced with metal angle plates 12 that are bent inwardly as at 13 over the edges of the overlapping member 11. The angle plates 12 and the end and side walls are all secured together by rivets 14 thereby forming a rigid and substantial corner.

The bottom wall 5 is bent upwardly over the end walls 7 as at 15 shown in Fig. 2, and the corner formed by the intersection of the bottom wall and end wall is reinforced by an angle strip 16 that extends entirely across the bottom of the suit case and the top edge of which is bent downwardly as at 17 over the top edge of the upturned portion 15 of the bottom wall.

The top edges of the side walls 6 and end walls 7 are doubled inwardly as at 18 and are reinforced and bound by a sheet metal strip 20 that is bent downwardly as at 21 over the doubled top edge of the side or end walls and is then bent upwardly as at 22 between the side or end wall and the turned down portion 18, shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the arrangement being such that the wall is firmly held within the metal strip 20 and cannot easily be pulled out of such strip even when it becomes wet, while the strip 20 forms a rigid and substantial edge that will not bend easily in any direction.

The side walls 6 and end walls 7 are preferably inclined inwardly at their upper edges so that the cover will fit over the same and the upper corners are secured together by metal clips 24 that are riveted to the strips 20 and to the sides and ends of the suit case.

From the foregoing description it is obvious that a strong and substantial suit case may be constructed of relatively flexible material and said material may be cut without any waste.

If desired the suit case may be constructed of pasteboard or similar material in the manner just described and may then be covered with grass matting or fabric to give an attractive external appearance.

It is obvious that changes in the precise form of construction and arrangement of the various parts of my suit case may be resorted to without departing from the spirit thereof.

What I claim is:

A suit case comprising a receptacle embodying an integral section bent to provide a flat bottom wall and perpendicular side

walls, separate end walls associated therewith, the edges of the side walls being bent upon themselves to provide flaps overlying the end walls, the edges of the bottom walls being perpendicularly bent to overlie the lower edge of the end walls, an angle-shaped metal strip for reinforcing said corners having one edge thereof bent upon itself to receive the edge of the bottom and side flaps, with the adjacent side or end wall flatly engaging the bent over end of the angle strip and means for securing said strips to said sides and ends, the side and end walls being bent inwardly upon themselves at the upper edges, and metallic reinforcing strips inclosing the upper edges and having a section extending between the bent edges of the walls.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 11th day of October, A. D. 1919.

MORRIS CALKIN.