G. L. PIERCE.

GOLF BAG.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 8, 1920.

1,357,590. Patented Nov. 2, 1920.

Fig. 1.

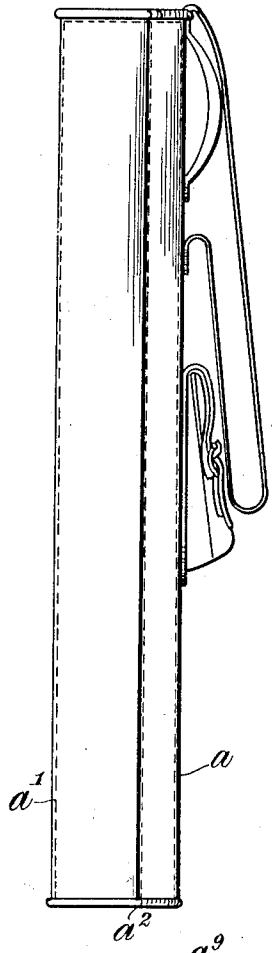
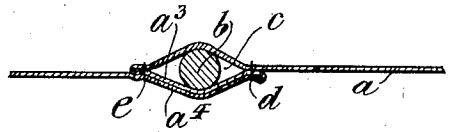


Fig. 2.



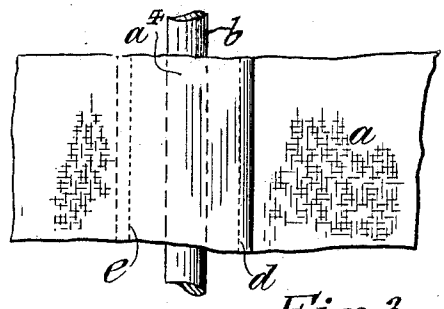
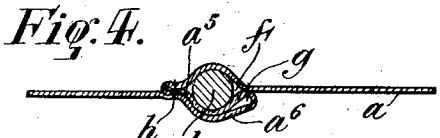


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



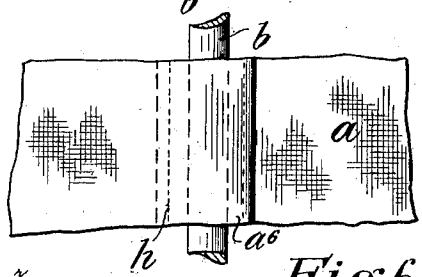


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

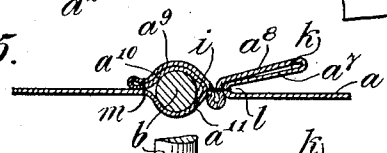
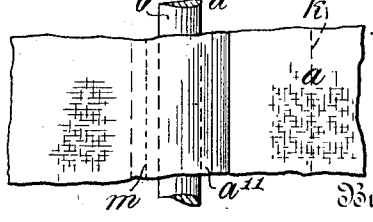


Fig. 7.



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GOLF-BAG.

1,357,590. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 2, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. PIERCE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf-Bags, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part hereof.

This invention relates to a golf bag of the type popularly termed a "Sunday" bag which is of simple and inexpensive construction, light in weight and small in size, and yet entirely adequate to accommodate the number of clubs which would ordinarily be required for a day's play. Since cheapness, as well as lightness, is one of the prime attributes of such a bag, it will be realized that any improvements which tend to reduce the manufacturing cost become of great importance. Usually, the stays in bags of this type have been held in place by pockets which are formed of separate strips of fabric stitched to the wall of the body of the bag. The provision of such separate strips and the careful labor involved in their stitching makes for an expense in manufacture which is one of the principal objects of this invention to reduce. A further objection to bags of this type where the stays are held in pockets made of single strips of fabric is that the fabric has a tendency to sag more or less on the stays which mars the appearance. Accordingly, it is a further object of this invention to provide pockets which shall have such stiffness as to embrace the stays snugly at all times and not sag, thereby affording a much better appearance to the bag. In accordance with the invention the pockets for the stays are formed of folds of the fabric of the body of the bag, such folds being stitched, in various forms, either upon themselves, or upon the body of the bag. The improvements are realized without sacrificing any of the other desirable features of such a bag. Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing for a detailed description of three different forms of pockets for such bags made up in accordance with the invention. In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a bag of the improved type.

Fig. 2 is a detail view in section showing one method of forming the pockets in the fabric.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view in elevation of the form of pocket shown in Fig. 2.

Figs. 4 and 5 are fragmentary views in section of two other forms of pockets.

Figs. 6 and 7 are fragmentary views in elevation of the other forms of pockets shown in Figs. 4 and 5 respectively.

The improved bag comprises generally a body portion a formed with a single strip of fabric, the ends of which may be stitched together along any convenient line, such as a', this line of stitching serving the additional function, if desired, of securing a fold in the fabric to form one of the improved pockets, thereby giving the appearance of a seamless bag. To the lower end of the body portion a may be stitched the usual reinforced end a^2. Extending longitudinally of the body portion a are a plurality of stiff but somewhat flexible stays b of bamboo or other suitable material, three such stays being ordinarily employed. This invention is concerned primarily with the method of forming the pockets to receive these stays, the principal object being to afford a simplified and cheapened construction in which separate strips of fabric with separate seams are eliminated, and in which the pockets themselves are of such stiffness as to embrace the stays snugly and not sag. In the form of pockets shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the fabric a of the body of the bag is folded twice upon itself, such folds being indicated at a^3, a^4. These folds are of sufficient length to provide a pocket c to receive the stay b. After the folds are formed single rows of stitching d, e passing through the body portion a and the two folds a^3, a^4 are placed. The stay b is completely housed and hidden from view in the fabric a and there will be visible on the other surface of the fabric a only the two rows of stitching d, e. In this way, it will be evident that no separate strips of fabric are needed to form the pocket and no separate seams are employed. The folds of fabric will lie flat upon one another and form a pocket which is sightly in appearance, very inexpensive to make, and so stiff as not to sag.

In making the pocket f shown in Figs. 4 and 6 the body of fabric a is folded once upon itself, making the fold a^5, and a single

row of stitching g is then inserted, thereby forming the pocket. The fabric is then folded back along the fold a^5, as indicated at a^6, thereby covering the row of stitching g and a second row of stitching h is then inserted through the folds a^5, a^6 and the body a of the fabric. In this construction only one row of stitching h is visible on the outer side of the bag. The operations involved in making up such pockets are extremely simple and a great saving of labor is effected.

Still another form of pocket i is shown in Figs. 5 and 7. In this construction, a second pocket k may be formed at the same time that the pocket i is formed, if desired. The fabric a is first doubled to form the folds a^7, a^8, creating the pocket k and the fold a^8 is then doubled upon itself to give a fold a^9. This fold a^9 is then doubled upon itself to give a further fold a^{10}, whereupon a line of stitching l is inserted through the folds a^7, a^8, a^9, a^{10}. The fold a^{10} after the stitching l is inserted is then doubled upon itself as at a^{11} and another row of stitching m is inserted through the folds a^9, a^{10}, a^{11}, thereby completing the pocket i. In this form it will be evident that the row of stitching m is the only one exposed to view. If a pocket k, as such, is not inserted in this form, it will be evident that the length of the folds a^7, a^8 may be reduced accordingly.

The three forms illustrated in the drawings are sufficient, by way of illustration, to show practical methods of obtaining the advantageous results desired. It may be that variations in the method of folding and stitching may be devised by others skilled in the art, but all such variations are to be deemed within the scope of this invention provided the pockets are formed directly in the body of the fabric and stitched either through the folds or through the folds and the body.

I claim as my invention:

In a golf bag having stiffening stays, a body formed of fabric and provided with pockets for said stays formed by folding the said fabric twice upon itself and placing single rows of stitching through the body and the folds adjacent the lines of folding.

This specification signed this 5th day of Jan., A. D. 1920.

GEORGE L. PIERCE.