

No. 845,145.

PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

W. J. TEESE.
BAG, TRUNK, OR SIMILAR ARTICLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 31, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1

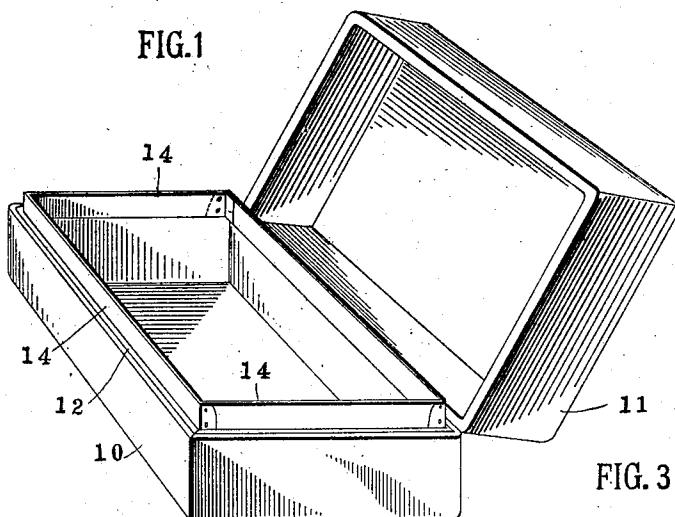


FIG. 2

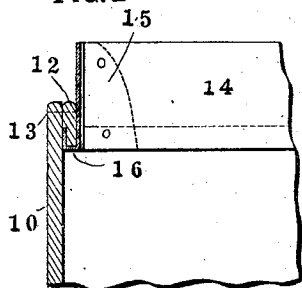


FIG. 3

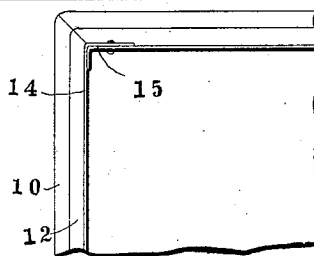
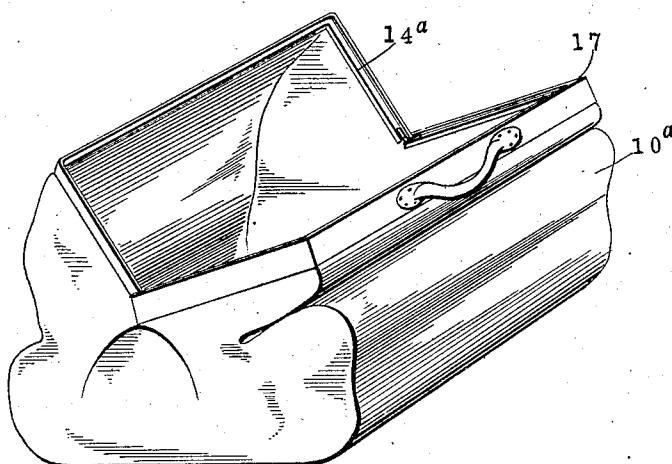


FIG. 4



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 5

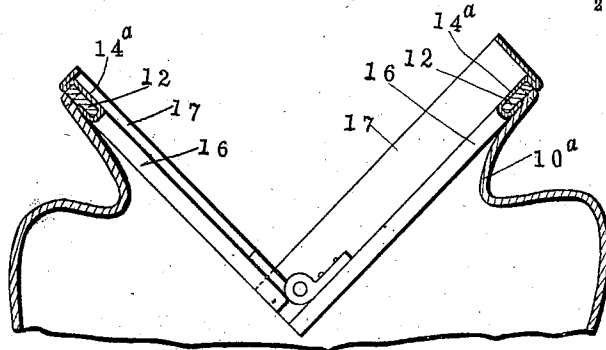


FIG. 6

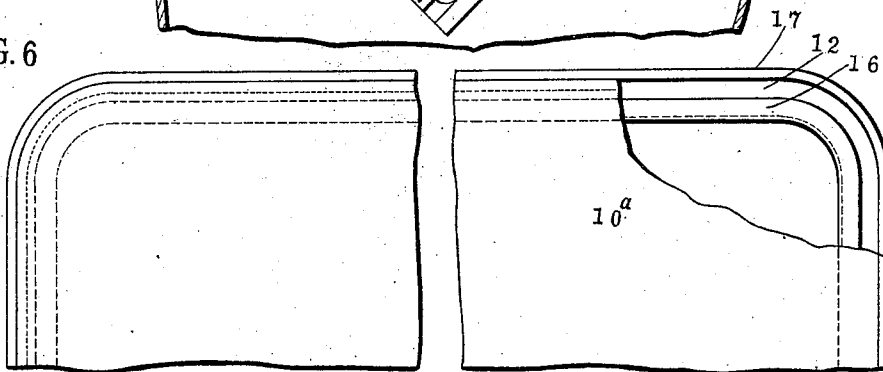


FIG. 7

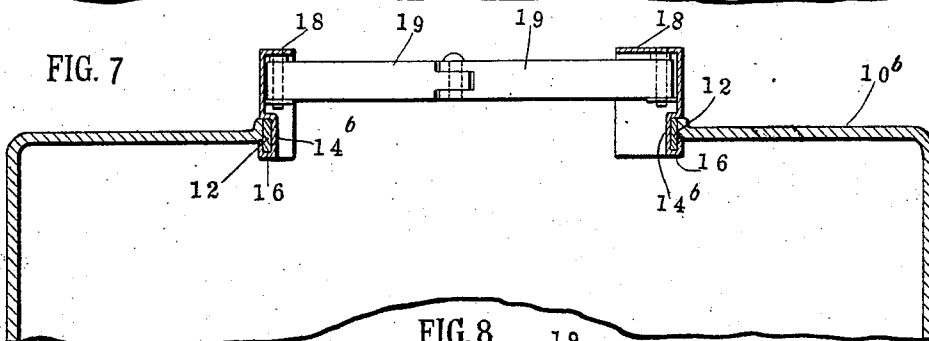
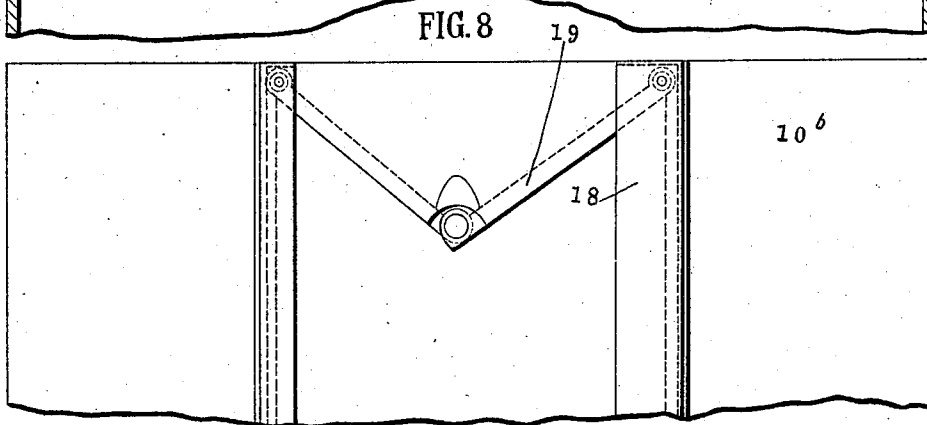


FIG. 8



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BAG, TRUNK, OR SIMILAR ARTICLE.

No. 845,145.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed May 31, 1906. Serial No. 319,445.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. TEESE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bag, Trunk, or Similar Article, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of dress-suit cases, trunks, bags, and analogous articles; and the object of my invention is to produce a cheap and simple construction which can be applied to the opening of the article in question and which will serve the double purpose of stiffening the open part of the structure and of guiding the opposite or cover part to its seat when the article is closed. My invention is intended to make the open portion very stiff, to act as a perfect guide, and while the structure is elastic and cheap it can also be very easily and conveniently applied.

With these ends in view my invention consists of certain features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an open dress-suit case, showing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a detail cross-section of a part of the case. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a corner of the portion of the dress-suit case. Fig. 4 shows the application of my invention to a bag or grip. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of a grip provided with my improvements. Fig. 6 is a broken side elevation of the same. Fig. 7 is a cross-section of another form of grip or bag, often called the "London" bag; and Fig. 8 is a broken plan of the structure shown in Fig. 7.

In Figs. 1 to 3 I have shown a dress-suit case having a bottom portion 10 and a cover portion 11 hinged together exactly as usual or in any approved way, and this structure, it will be seen, is analogous to that of a trunk or other covered receptacle. It is necessary to have the open portion stiffened, and to this end I attach to the open edge of the part 10, whether it be a suit-case, trunk, or other thing, a welt 12, which is preferably of leather and which can be attached near the upper edge, as shown by dotted lines at 13. This welt runs parallel with the edge of part 10 and all the way around, and it is adapted

to support and engage the guide-strip 14, which is preferably of sheet metal and which extends all around the inner edge of the part 10. The guide-strip 14 is made in sections overlapped and fastened together at the corners, as shown at 15, and the lower edge is doubled over so as to form a generally U-shaped bend, as at 16, so that each strip corresponding in length to the side of the suit-case or other article can be inserted in the article and the part 16 slipped up under the part 12. Thus a firm connection is made, and so, instead of having to fasten a strip 14 all the way along the edge of the suit-case, trunk, or other article, as is generally the case, the strips can be simply riveted together at the corners and the rivets extended through both the parts 14 and the welt 12 and the part 10, thus making a cheap, flexible, and yet strong and reliable guide. The part 11 shuts down over the part 14, and is thereby held from lateral displacement.

The important thing about the invention is the strip 14, or a modification of it, and the strip may be a part of the frame in case the structure is a bag, as shown in Figs. 4 to 8. For instance, in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 a bag is shown in which the leather 10^a or the other material composing the bag is fastened to the bag-frame 17; but to simplify the fastening an extension 14^a of the frame is produced on the under side, which exactly corresponds to the strip 14, except that it does not project beyond the bag edge, and this strip 14^a has a hook part 16 to engage the welt 12, and in this instance the welt is attached to the edge of the part 10^a, so that the material of the bag will come up against the bag-frame and make a nice finish.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a hand-bag having the parallel frame-bars 18, which project above the bag-top and which open in parallel relation, being connected by toggles 19, and this is a common form of bag. In this instance a strip 14^b, corresponding to the parts 14 and 14^a, is produced on the under edge of the frame-bars 18, and the welt is produced on the edge of the material 10^b, composing the bag, so that the said material will abut with the lower part of the frame-bars. In any case it will be seen that the strip with the hook 16 and the material with the welt 12 form the connecting means and that this connection is very simple and secure, as well

as cheap. In several modifications which I have shown I illustrate the fact that the attachment can be applied to any usual form of receptacle having meeting parts which
5 effect a closure.

While I do not limit my invention to a frame, still in most instances and in the cases cited the parts 14, 14^a, and 14^b, while serving as a guide-strip, are called in trade a
10 "frame," and the inner part of the frame can in any instance be shaped to engage the welt, which is attached to the body portion of the receptacle, as described.

Having thus fully described my invention,
15 I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with a receptacle of the kind described having opposite parts closing together, of the welt extending
20 around the inner edge of one of the parts and a frame-strip having the lower part shaped to interlock with the welt.

2. In a structure of the kind described having meeting frames, the combination of a
25 welt attached to one side and inner portion of the structure so that the inner edge of the

welt is free, and a frame-strip projecting beyond the open edge of the receptacle or structure, and having its inner edge hook-shaped to engage the welt.

3. A structure such as described comprising two meeting-frame parts of a receptacle, a welt extending around the upper and inner side of the receptacle, said welt being attached near its upper edge and leaving its
35 lower edge free, and a strip forming part of the frame extending around the upper portion of the receptacle, and having its lower edge hook-shaped to engage the edge of the welt.

4. The combination with the receptacle having a welt around the edge, the said welt being free at its inner part, of frame-strips having their lower edges hook-shaped to engage the welt and their upper edges projecting beyond the top of the receptacle, the said
45 frame-strips being fastened together and to the receptacle at the corners.

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