April 15, 1947. E. K. RENZ 2,419,165

TOILET CASE

Filed Jan. 19, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

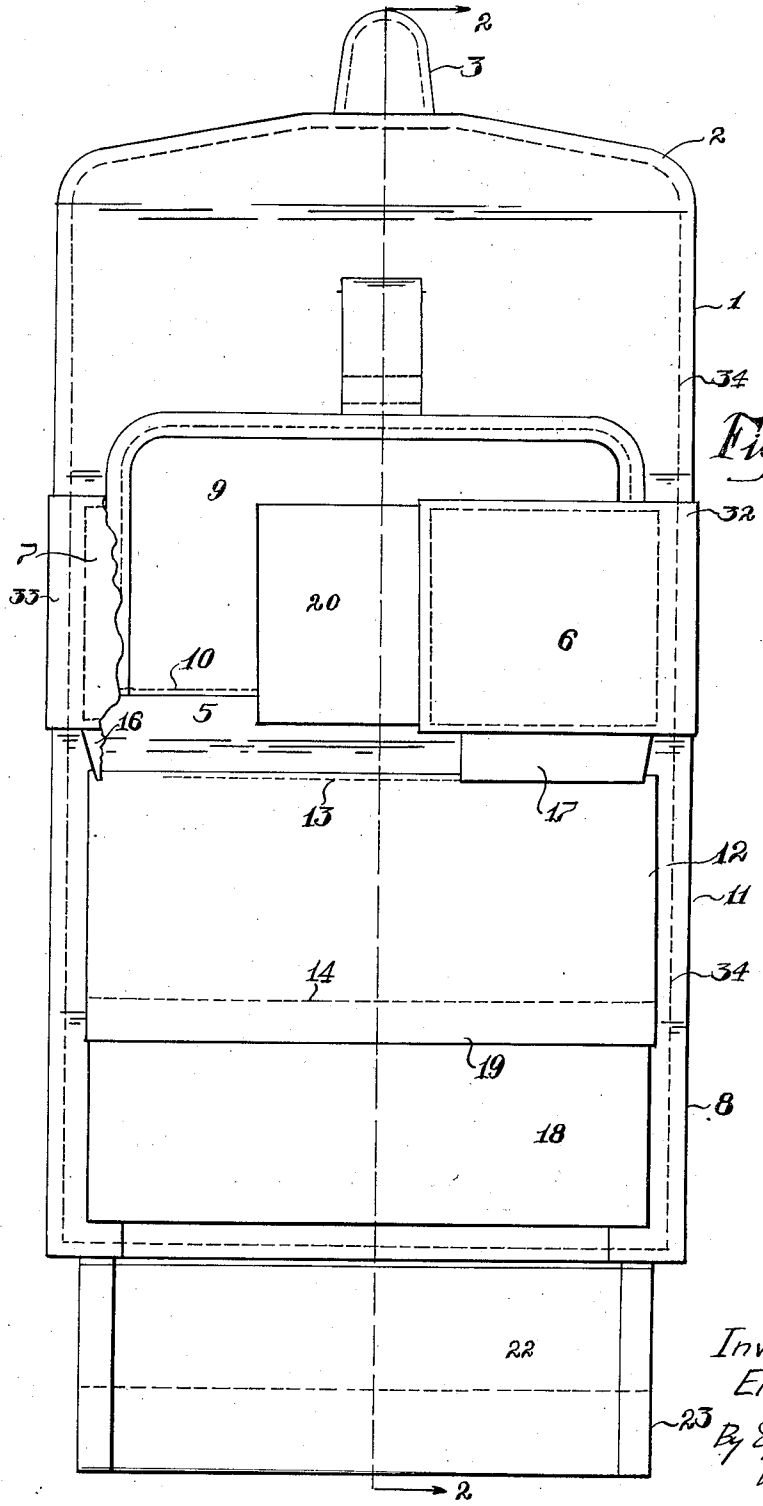


Fig. 1.

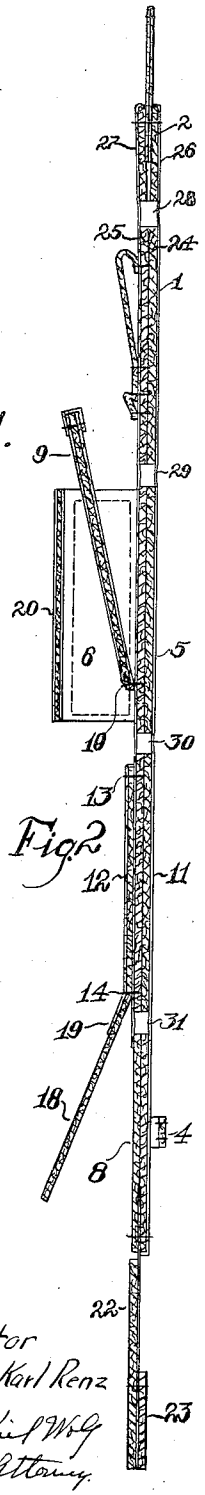


Fig. 2

Inventor
Emil Karl Renz
By Ezekiel Wolf
his Attorney

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TOILET CASE

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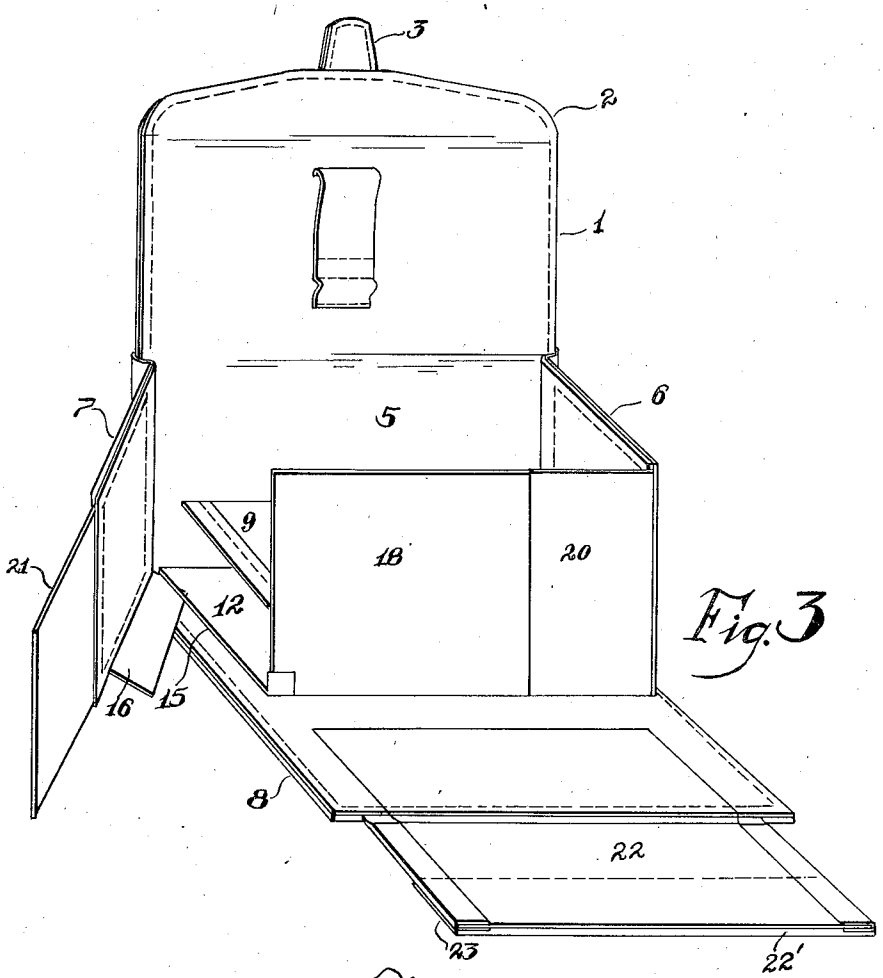


Fig. 3

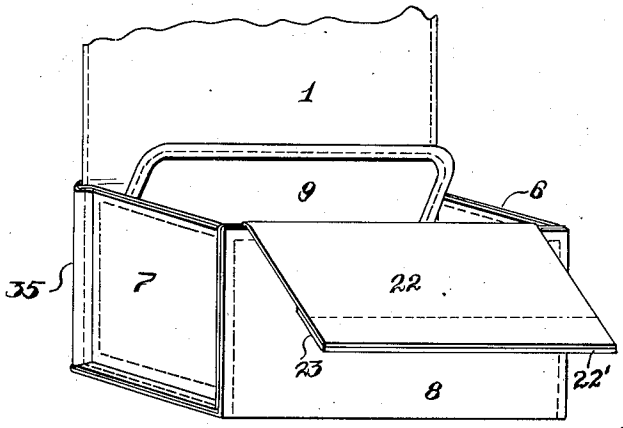


Fig. 4

Inventor
Emil Karl Renz
By Ezekiel Wolf
his Attorney

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TOILET CASE

Emil Karl Renz, Dedham, Mass., assignor to Knight Leather Products Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts

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6 Claims. (Cl. 150—34)

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The present invention relates to toilet cases and particularly to such cases which are made of leather, imitation leather or materials substituted for leather in which stiffness for the case is obtained by reinforcing the individual walls of the case with stiff cardboard or other sheets which are covered on the outside and inside with leather or fabric materials.

In this type of toilet case the leather covers serve as the joining elements for joining the walls together. Such cases are commonly stitched and the present invention in particular relates to the means and method of assembling the toilet case to provide a neat and attractive appearance, the method of stitching and assembly being a simple operation and having a particularly attractive and uniform appearance.

One of the chief features of the present invention is that the toilet case is entirely stitched together with all the walls lying in the same plane so that there is no necessity for using a special machine or skilled operators in stitching around angles where the walls or faces of the case lie in different planes. This expedient permits a simple stitching operation on ordinary machines giving, in addition, the stitching in the case a uniform appearance all about its outer edges. It also makes for added strength in the assembled structure. This feature will be more fully understood in the description in the specification below.

After the case has been stitched together in its flat state, it is assembled without the need of any further stitching, the rest of the joins being held together by cement. This, too, makes the cases very uniform and regular and it takes very little skill for operators to finish the assembly of the whole case. Added to these features, the case is so assembled that sufficient flexibility is given to the leather between the individual walls so that the case is quite unstrained and will easily retain its shape.

Other novelties and advantages in the present invention, which relate to the construction of the various parts and to the method and assembly, will be more readily understood after reading the specification annexed hereto describing an embodiment of the invention when taken in connection with the drawings illustrating the same, in which:

Figure 1 shows the case after it has been stitched together flat but before it has been assembled into its permanent case shape.

Figure 2 shows a section taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

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Figure 3 shows a perspective of the case in the process of assembly and partially assembled, and

Figure 4 shows the case in a more completely assembled state than that shown in Figure 3.

With reference to the drawings, the elements of Figures 3 and 4 will first be described to point out the different sides and walls of the structure.

The top cover is represented as 1. This has a short flap 2 with a tongue 3 which comes over the front of the case and fits into the loop 4 shown in Figure 2. The back wall of the case is shown at 5 and the end walls at 6 and 7. The other walls of the case which comprise the bottom and the wall opposite the wall 5 are composite elements which will be described with reference to their individual elements in the description to follow.

In the assembled state shown in Figure 4, the outer front wall opposite the wall 5 is indicated at 8 on the outside, the element 9 being a horizontal partition within the case forming an upper and a lower chamber in the case. This partition 9 is hinged to the wall 5 in any suitable manner as, for instance, by stitching shown at 10 in Figure 1. The bottom of the case is composed of an outer wall 11 and an inner wall 12 which are stitched together horizontally as indicated in Figure 1 across the case by stitchings 13 and 14, providing thin pockets 15 at the right and left edges between the outer and inner walls (see Figure 3) in which the flaps 16 and 17 (see Figure 1) are placed, these flaps being attached to the bottoms of the end walls 7 and 6 respectively. The front wall opposite the wall 5 comprises a cardboard flap 18 which is hinged to the wall 12 by means of the leather cover 19 which covers the surface of the wall 12 and which extends somewhat beyond the wall to form the hinging element. This extension is cemented to the cardboard 18 and in the assembly, as indicated in Figure 3, the cardboard 18 is bent upward at right angles to the wall 12. Attached to the walls 6 and 7 are leather or flexible flaps 20 and 21 which fold over in face-to-face relationship with the cardboard wall 18 to which the flaps 20 and 21 are cemented. In the assembly the flaps 16 and 17 at the bottom of the end walls 6 and 7 are tucked in between the walls 12 and 11 as the end flaps 20 and 21 are faced against the cardboard 18. After this has been done and these flaps 20 and 21 are cemented, the outer front wall 8 is raised upward and brought into face-to-face contact with the assembly of the wall 18 and flaps 20 and 21. The wall 8 is provided with an end flap 22 which is hinged to the wall 8 in

such a way that it may be rotated about a horizontal axis and brought over on the inside of the wall 18. This flap 22 is faced on the bottom side with a leather cover 22', as shown in Figures 3 and 4 so that when finally folded into position over the wall 18, the surface of the flap 22 forms the inside exposed face of the case. A step or offset portion 23 is provided on the flap 22 which appears as a shoulder on the inside of the wall when assembled and on this the free edge of the partition 9 rests.

As will be noted from the description so far given, the various wall elements are readily bent to assume the desired position in forming the case. It will be noted that each wall element has independent cardboard reinforcing elements covered externally by leather. In the wall 1, for instance, two such pieces are indicated 24 and 25. These cardboard reinforcing pieces or adjacent walls have their edges spaced apart so that the leather covers on the outer faces of the walls along the spaces where the boards are apart act as hinges. Cover sheets 26 and 27 respectively along these spaces may be readily flexed and the walls may therefore be bent to the desired positions. It will be noted in Figure 2, for instance, that the entire outer faces of the four larger walls are covered with a continuous sheet, the sheet 26 extending from the flap 2 down to the outer portion of the element 8. Transversely across the casing as shown in Figures 1 and 2, hinges are provided at 28, 29, 30 and 31 permitting the formation of four rigid walls covered with leather or fabric serving as a hinging joint between the stiff wall elements. The two end walls 6 and 7 are also covered on both faces with leather or fabric. The outer and inner cover sheets of these end walls at the edges 32 and 33 are joined to the assembly of the four other walls, as will be presently described. In stitching together the case in its flat state before the elements are put in position, a leather or fabric outer cover in one piece for the faces of the four larger walls of the case is cut and formed. The cardboard reinforcing members for each of the walls are put in position. This provides the outer cover for the four large walls. A second assembly is made of the inner covers of the same four walls providing the inner faces of the wall 1, the wall 5, the wall 11 and the wall 18. These two assemblies are faced together. There is then inserted in place the side edges of the cover of the end flap 22 which is tucked in between the edges of the two assemblies. The end flap 22 with the piece 23 is previously assembled and so also the end walls 6 and 7 with their covering elements. The end cover elements of these end walls 6 and 7 are also tucked in between the outer and inner elements of the back wall 5 at the sides before the stitching takes place. The tab 3 is also put in position between the outer and inner portions of the flap 2. In its flat state then the entire sheet is stitched around with stitching 34.

The partition element 9 is stitched to the back wall 5 and the inner wall 12 covered by the cover 19 with the hinged flap 18 is stitched, as previously described, by stitchings 13 and 14 to the inner cover assembly before the two assemblies are placed together. When the stitching has been completed the case is ready to assemble in the manner that was described earlier in the specification.

It will be noted that the end walls 6 and 7 are stitched to the rest of the case in a flat position lying inward over the inner face of the case. This has the effect of setting the small ends inside the end edges of the casing as indicated in Figure 4 where the end wall 7 is recessed within the edges 35. This gives a materially added strength to the case as a whole since the small end walls maintain the larger walls in position and serve as a stiffening and supporting member simultaneously for all of the other walls of the case. The case is also well sealed since the end walls are sealed by the lower flaps 16 and 17 and the side flaps 20 and 21 which are mounted and lie between the parts of the wall formed by the portions 8, 22 and 18.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. A toilet case having end walls, side walls, a bottom wall and a top wall mutually disposed at right angles, said end walls being set inward of the ends of the side walls and being stitched thereto at one side of each of the end walls at the outer side only of the case, said end walls each being provided with a flap extending from its bottom end adjacent its stitched side, and with another flap projecting from the edge opposite the stitched side, said latter flaps being secured to the face of the side wall which is disposed opposite the stitched side, and said former flaps being disposed to overlie the bottom wall.

2. A toilet case having end walls, side walls, a bottom wall and a top wall mutually disposed at right angles, said side walls being covered with a continuous cover and stitched around the edge thereof within the periphery thereof, said bottom wall being formed of two superimposed layers which are unattached at their end portions, said end walls having hinged flaps at one side stitched by said peripheral stitching to said side walls with the end walls set inwardly of the edges of said side walls, said end walls each having a free flap disposed opposite said stitched flap and a flap adjacent the hinged flap, one of said side walls having a hinged flap in overlying relation thereto, between which flap and side wall said opposite free flap is positioned and cemented, said adjacent flap being tucked between unattached end portions of the bottom wall of the case.

3. A toilet case having end walls, side walls, a bottom wall and a top wall mutually disposed at right angles, said side walls being covered with a continuous cover and stitched around the edge thereof within the periphery thereof, and having the wall formed as the bottom of the case faced with an inside sheet leaving openings at either end between the sheet and the bottom, said end walls each having a hinged flap at one side stitched by said peripheral stitching to said side walls, with the end walls set inwardly of the edges of said side walls, said end walls each also having a free flap disposed opposite said stitched flap and a free flap adjacent said stitched flap, said opposite free flaps being cemented to one side wall of the casing and said adjacent flaps being tucked in between the openings at the ends of the bottom wall.

4. A toilet case having opposing end walls, side walls, a bottom wall and a top wall mutually disposed at right angles, said side walls being covered with a continuous cover and stitched around the edge thereof within the periphery thereof and having the wall formed as the bottom of the case faced with an inside sheet leaving openings at either end between the sheet and the bottom, said end walls each having a hinged flap at one side stitched by said peripheral stitching to said

side walls, with the end walls set inwardly of the edges of said side walls, said end walls each also having a free flap disposed opposite said stitched flap and a free flap adjacent said stitched flap, said opposite free flaps being cemented to one side wall of the casing and said adjacent flaps being tucked in between the opening at the ends of the bottom wall, said side wall to which the flap of the end wall is cemented comprising an inner facing member and an outer facing member having a flap, which flap is attached thereto adapted to be folded to be faced in front of said inner facing member.

5. A toilet case having opposing end walls, side walls, a bottom wall and a top wall mutually disposed at right angles, said side walls being covered with a continuous cover and stitched around the edge thereof within the periphery thereof, said bottom wall being formed of two superimposed layers which are unattached at their end portions, said end walls having hinged flaps at one side stitched by said peripheral stitching to said side walls with the end walls set inwardly of the edges of said side walls; said end walls each having a free flap disposed opposite said stitched flap and a flap adjacent the hinged flap, one of said side walls having a hinged flap in overlying relation thereto between which flap and side wall said opposite free flap is positioned and cemented, said adjacent flap being tucked between unattached end portions of the bottom wall of the case, said side wall to which the flap of the end wall is cemented comprising an inner facing member, an outer facing member having a flap attached thereto adapted to be folded to be faced in front of said inner facing member.

6. A toilet case having opposing end walls, side walls, a bottom wall and a top wall mutually disposed, said side walls being covered with a continuous cover and stitched around the edge thereof within the periphery thereof and having the wall formed as the bottom of the case faced with an inside sheet leaving openings at either end and between the sheet and the bottom, said end walls each having a hinged flap at one side stitched by said peripheral stitching to said side walls, with the end walls set inwardly of the edges of said side walls, said end walls each also having a free flap disposed opposite said stitched flap and a free flap adjacent said stitched flap, said opposite free flaps being cemented to one side wall of the casing and said adjacent flaps being tucked in between the openings at the ends of the bottom wall, said end walls, by being stitched and hinged at the outer side wall of the casing are set inward from the edges of the side walls.

EMIL KARL RENZ.

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