May 1, 1945. H. S. FORST 2,374,856

LADY'S HANDBAG AND THE LIKE

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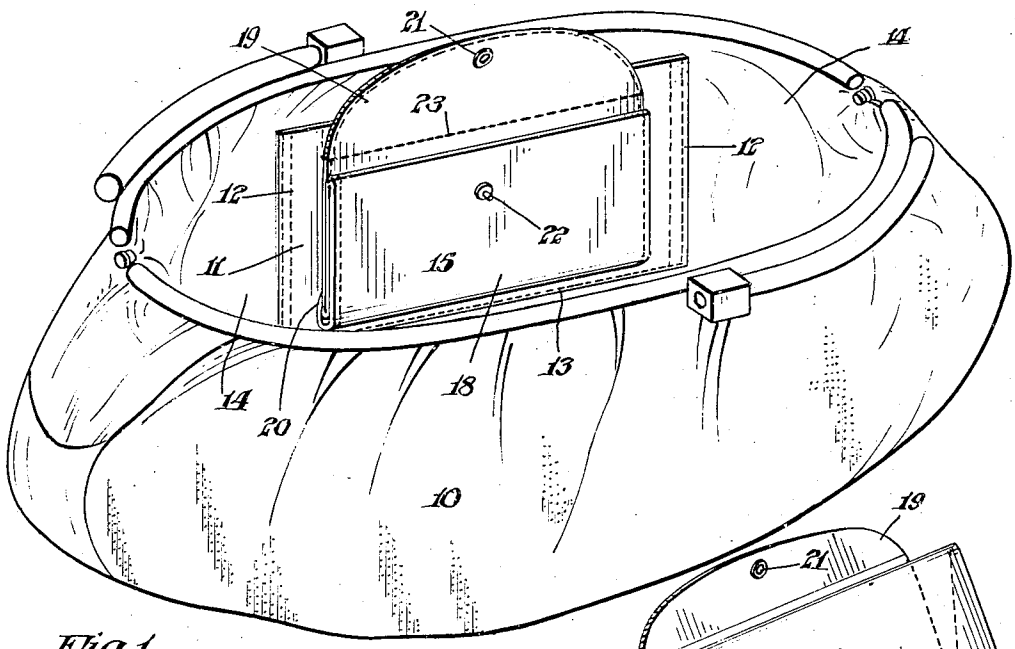


Fig. 1.

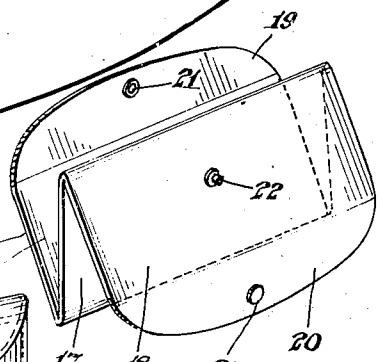


Fig. 3.

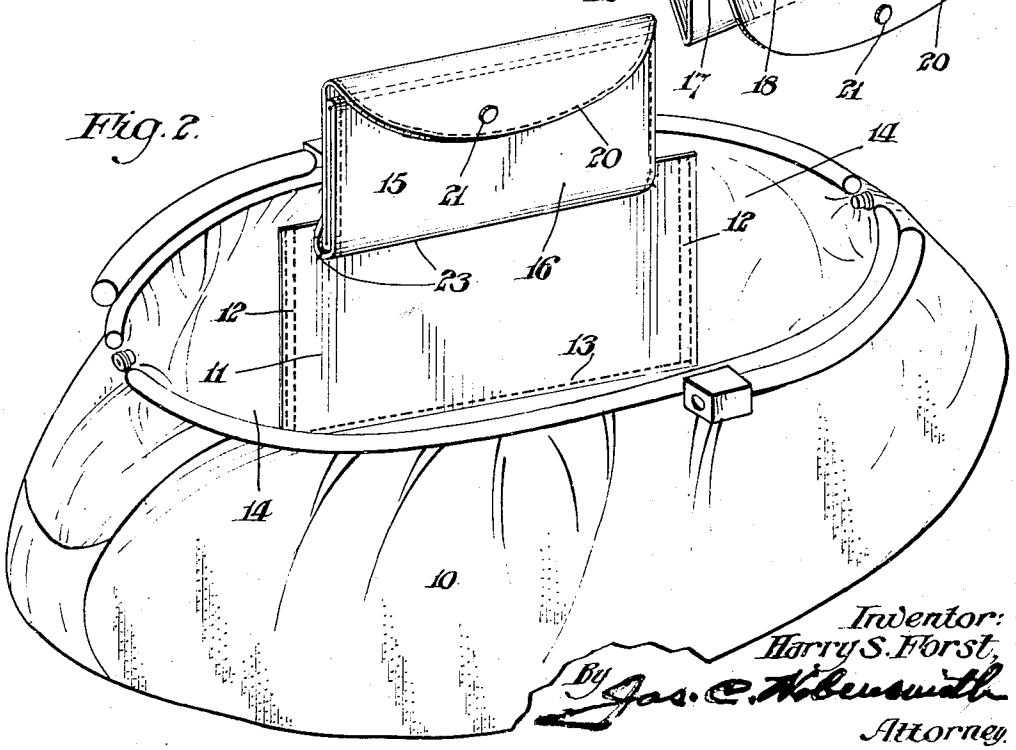


Fig. 2.

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LADY'S HANDBAG AND THE LIKE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 150—28)

This invention relates to ladies' handbags and the like, and it relates more particularly to the provision in such bags, preferably in addition to the usual pockets, of an additional pocket of a more or less secret character, the presence of which will not be apparent upon a merely casual examination of the bag.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide, in a lady's handbag or similar device, an additional internal pocket of a more or less secret character, which pocket, however, will be readily accessible to the user, and which may be provided without appreciable increase in cost.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel structural arrangement by means of which there may be inexpensively provided an additional pocket which will not be readily apparent upon an ordinary examination of the bag, but which at all times will be readily and conveniently accessible to the user.

The nature and characteristic features of the invention will be more readily understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing forming part hereof, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lady's handbag embodying the main features of the present invention, the same being shown opened to disclose the interior arrangement thereof.

Fig. 2 is a similar view but with the portion containing the secret pocket turned upwardly to its operative position for affording access to the interior thereof.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the portion of the structure by means of which the secret compartment is provided, the same being shown before the ends thereof are stitched together and before the same is mounted in the bag.

It will, of course, be understood that the description and drawing are illustrative merely and that various changes and modifications may be made in the structure disclosed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Referring to the drawing, the bag 10 may be made of any preferred material, and in any desired style. A partition member 11 may be stitched along its side edges as at 12, and along its bottom edge as at 13, to the lining 14 of the bag 10. The partition member 11 may be made of any preferred material, and preferably is covered with the same material as the lining 14 of the bag. However, the partition member 11 is not stitched or otherwise fastened at the top, thereby providing the usual internal pocket in the side of the bag.

To the partition member 11 there is attached, in a manner to be presently described, another pocket-forming member 15 which comprises a sheet of flexible material, also preferably covered with the same material as the lining 14 of the bag 10. This pocket-forming member 15 is shown in detached perspective in Fig. 3 of the drawing, before the same is mounted on the partition member 11, and the same preferably comprises three main panels 16, 17, and 18. In the preferred construction the panel 16 and the panel 18 are each joined to the intermediate panel 17 along horizontal crease lines, but, of course, it will be understood that if desired this portion of the structure might be made of separate pieces stitched or otherwise joined to each other. The panel 16 is preferably provided with a flap 19, and the panel 18 may also be provided with a flap 20. Snap fastener elements 21 and 22 may be provided on the flap members and the panel members respectively for securing the flaps 19 and 20 in closed positions.

The pocket-forming member 15 above described has the vertical edges of the panels stitched to each other thereby providing two pockets normally closed by the flaps, and into which access is had from the opposite horizontal edges.

The pocket-forming member 15 above described comprises a unitary structure as attached to the partition member 11 preferably by stitching as at 23 along a line adjacent to the joinder line between the flap 19 and the panel 16. The pocket member 15 normally occupies the position shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, with the flap, however, in the closed position and, when access is desired to the pocket between the panels 16 and 17, in the normal use of the handbag, it is merely necessary to open the flap 19 to permit access to said pocket.

The pocket between the panels 17 and 18 will not normally be perceptible, and the presence thereof will not be apparent to anyone making a merely casual or ordinary examination of the bag and its contents. However, the owner of the bag may have ready and convenient access to the pocket between the panels 17 and 18 by merely raising the entire pocket device, the stitching 23 serving as a hinge for this purpose, whereupon the flap 20 may be opened, and access had to the secret pocket which is normally closed by said flap. Whenever the pocket member is released, the same will fall naturally to the position shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing whereupon the flap 20 which closes the secret pocket will be effectively concealed and shielded from view.

I claim:

1. In a lady's handbag or the like, an internal pocket structure comprising three panel portions joined to each other along the side edges thereof, the intermediate panel being joined to the other panels along its horizontal edges thereby to provide two pockets one having its opening normally disposed along the upper horizontal edge and the other having its opening normally disposed along the lower horizontal edge, flaps joined to the outer panels of said pocket structure normally closing the pocket openings thereof, and said pocket structure being hingedly secured internally to a vertical wall portion of the handbag by stitching along a line adjacent the line of joinder between the outer panel and its flap which are adjacent the wall portion to which the pocket structure is secured whereby said pocket structure may be turned upwardly to afford convenient access to the pocket opening which is normally disposed at the lower horizontal edge thereof.

2. In a lady's handbag or the like, a unitary internal pocket structure comprising three panel portions, the intermediate panel of which is joined to the other panels along horizontal crease lines, and the side edges of all the panels being secured to each other thereby to provide two pockets, one having its opening normally disposed along the upper horizontal edge and the other having its opening normally disposed along the lower horizontal edge, flaps joined to the outer panels of said pocket structure along horizontal crease lines and normally closing the pocket openings thereof, and said pocket structure being hingedly secured internally to a vertical wall portion of the bag by stitching along a line adjacent the crease line between the outer panel and its flap which are adjacent the wall portion to which the pocket structure is secured whereby said pocket structure may be turned upwardly to afford convenient access to the pocket opening which is normally disposed at the lower horizontal edge thereof.

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