

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. HEIDELBERGER.
SATCHEL.

No. 298,852.

Patented May 20, 1884.

Fig. 1.

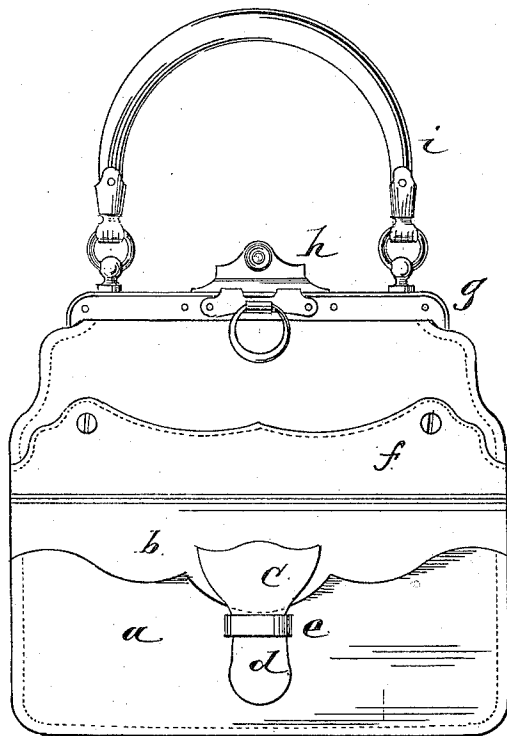


Fig. 2.

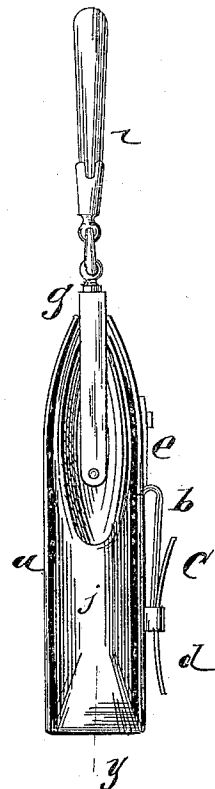


Fig. 3.

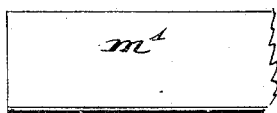


Fig. 3.

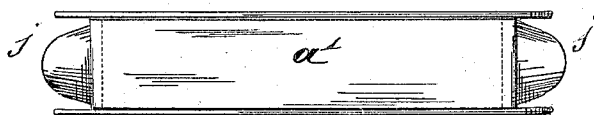


Fig. 5.

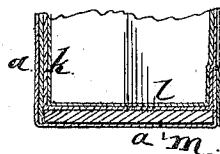
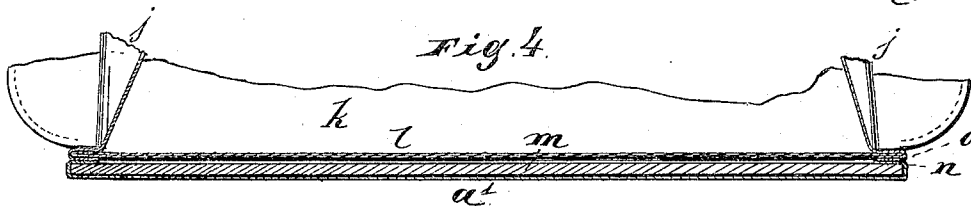


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 6.

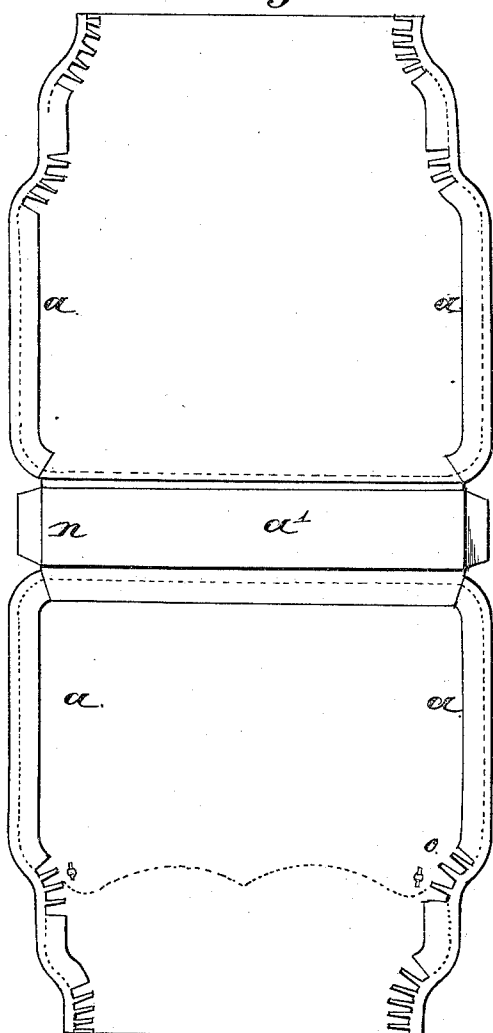


Fig. 7.

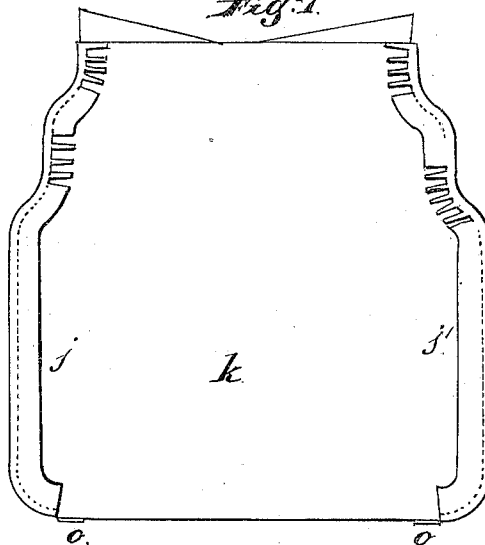


Fig. 8.

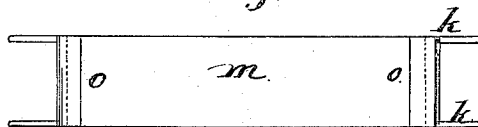
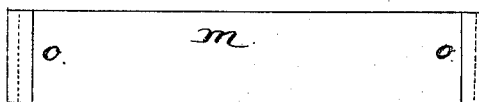


Fig. 10.



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Fig 12.

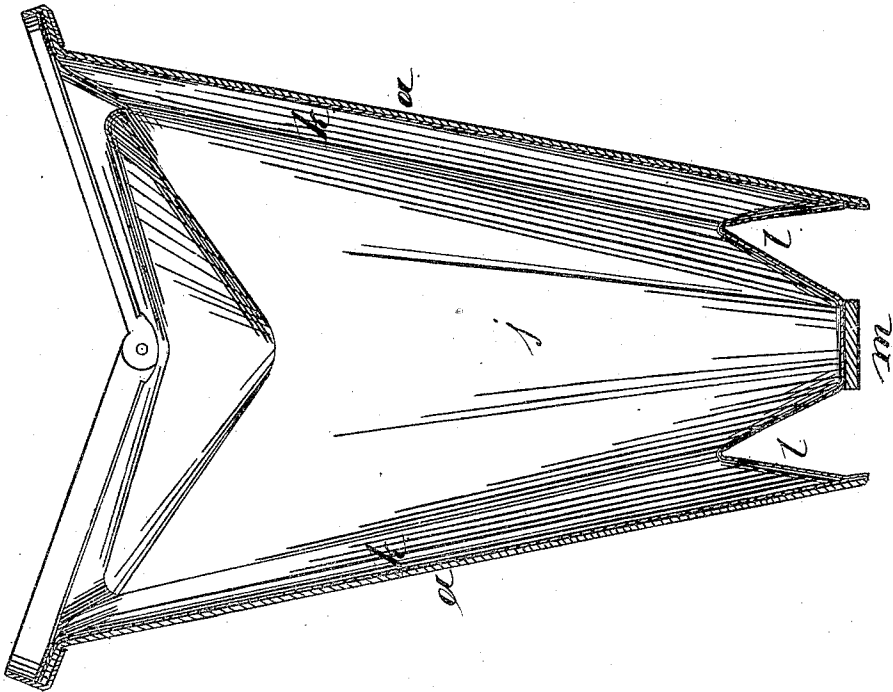
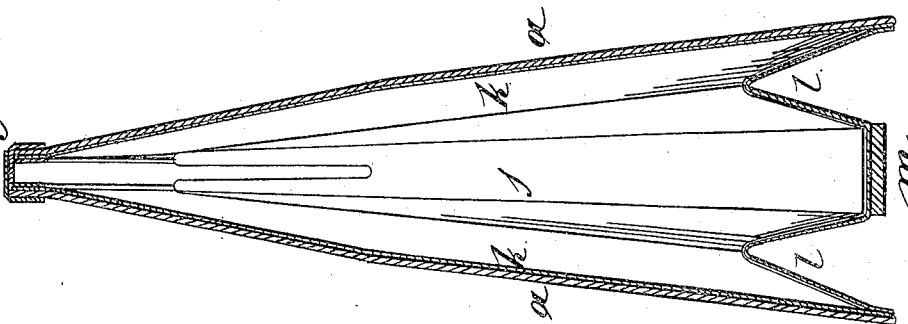


Fig 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID HEIDELBERGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SACHEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,852, dated May 20, 1884.

Application filed January 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID HEIDELBERGER, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Satchels, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a completed satchel; Fig. 2, an end view; Fig. 3, a bottom view; Fig. 4, a longitudinal vertical section of the bottom on line *y* of Fig. 2, enlarged; Fig. 5, a cross-section of the bottom on line *x* of Fig. 1; Fig. 6, an inside view of the covering spread out; Fig. 7, an elevation of the lining or interior folded; Fig. 8, a bottom view of the interior, and Figs. 9 and 10 bottom views showing the construction of the bottoms when their length is equal to the width of the bag; Figs. 11 and 12, cross-sections showing a modification in the construction of the interior, the respective figures showing the bag when fully closed and fully opened.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of satchels or hand-bags, commonly known as "ladies' shopping satchels or bags," so that the bottoms will not sag down, and so that the parts may be more easily and firmly put together; and its nature consists in the several improvements hereinafter set forth and claimed as new.

In the drawings, *a* indicates the sides of the covering or exterior; *a'*, covering of the bottom; *b*, pocket lid or flap; *c*, finger-piece for opening the pocket; *d*, tongue for locking the pocket; *e*, locking-loop; *f*, ornamental piece attached to the covering; *g*, jaws; *h*, locking device; *i*, handle; *j*, gussets; *k*, interior or lining for the sides; *l*, bottom lining; *m* *m'*, bottom stiffening, and *n* *o* attaching-flaps.

The exterior *a* may be cut in the form shown in Fig. 6, of a single piece, or the sides may be separately cut and attached to the piece *a'*, so as to produce the same form. In the form shown in this figure, the covering is provided at its sides with an interior stiffening, which may be of metal, binders' board, or other suitable material, and the edges of the exterior covering are brought around and attached as there shown. The turned edges may also be notched, as shown, in order to bring them properly around curves. When the edges are

straight, or regularly inclined, such notches will not be necessary. The exterior covering is provided with flaps *n*, for the purpose hereinafter described. The interior of the bag is made of paper or leather, of the same size and form as the exterior. The gussets *j* are brought around, as shown at *j'*, Fig. 7, and attached to the interior *k*, as there shown. The bottom of the interior or lining may also be made of a single piece with the sides, or the bottom *l* may be made of a separate piece and attached. The gussets are formed of single pieces, and they are provided with flaps *o*, which are brought around under the bottom part, *l*, and attached, as shown at Figs. 7 and 8.

As thus constructed, the interior makes a complete and separate bag of itself. In order to finish the bag, the stiffening-piece *m* or *m'* is placed in position, and the flaps *n* are brought around over it, as shown in Fig. 4, and, as there shown, the flaps *o* are placed upon these flaps *n*; but the flaps *n* may be brought around over the flaps *o*, and in either position they are sewed together, the sewing passing through the flaps *n* *o*, the stiffening-piece, and the bottom *a'*, so as to firmly and securely attach them together. The edges of the exterior and interior are then sewed together, and when the jaws and handle are applied a complete bag is formed which is strongly put together.

The part *m* may be made of "binders' board," wood, sole-leather, or other suitable material, which will prevent the contents of the bag from sagging the bottom. By this construction padding material may be easily placed between the exterior *a* and the interior *k*, so as to make a padded bag, if desired.

The jaws, locking device, and handle are of any of the ordinary constructions, and are attached in the usual manner. In the satchel or bag shown, the lower corners are rounded and the ends or edges made to project beyond the gusset, so that the gusset may be made to open outward, or be pressed outward by the contents of the bag, without presenting an unsightly appearance; but for a cheaper form of bags the gussets may be so formed as to project inwardly, and in that case they are set out to the line of stitching, instead of being set in, as shown in Fig. 3; but in either construction, the gussets, interiors, and coverings

are fastened together by a single line of stitching or sewing, and in such manner that the sewing can be done on a sewing-machine, it being understood that the gussets in either case are set back of the stiffening to permit of the proper stitching at the bottom, as shown in Fig. 4, thus making a strong complete satchel, which does not sag or become unsightly when filled to the extent of its capacity.

When metal is used for stiffening, the ends of the bottom will be riveted together instead of being sewed. With this exception, the use of metal does not change the construction.

The construction of bag so far described is designed to be opened or extended at the top, while the bottom remains fixed; but the interior and exterior united, as shown and described, to each other and to a stiffening-piece at the bottom to prevent sagging can also be provided to a bag capable of being enlarged at the bottom, and this form of construction is shown in Figs. 11 and 12. The gusset or end piece at each end in this form of construction is made with two folds—one at each end of a center fold extending from the top to the bottom piece—and is made with a longitudinal fold on each side of the center, with the center attached to the rigid supporting-piece, the side folds of the gusset and the longitudinal folds of the bottom coinciding, so that the bag

can be folded close together, or be opened and extended at both the top and the bottom, the construction of the interior at the top for the gussets being the same as that for the bag, which cannot be enlarged at its bottom. The interior for this form of construction consists of side pieces, *k*, bottom piece, *l*, and ends or gussets *j*, the same as for the other form of bag, differing only as to the creases or folds of the bottom and end or gusset pieces.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a satchel or traveling-bag, the exterior or covering *a a'*, provided with projecting flaps *n*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The interior or lining formed of side pieces, *k*, bottom piece, *l*, and end pieces or gussets provided with flaps *o*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. The combination of the interior pocket formed of the lining *k*, gussets *j*, having flaps *o*, with the covering *a a'*, having flaps *n*, and the stiffening-piece *m*, all constructed and attached substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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