

(No Model.)

E. HASKELL.
TRAVELING BAG.

No. 511,077.

Patented Dec. 19, 1893.

Fig. 1.

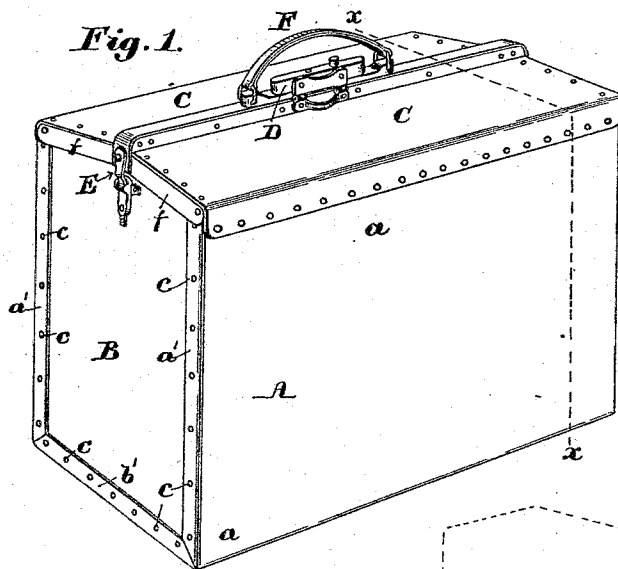


Fig. 2.

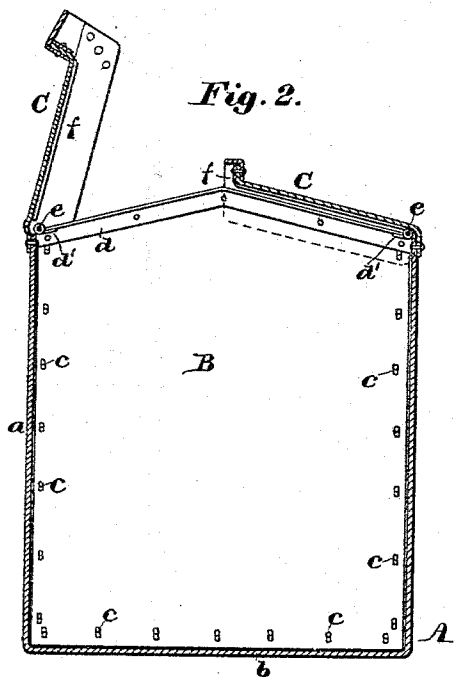
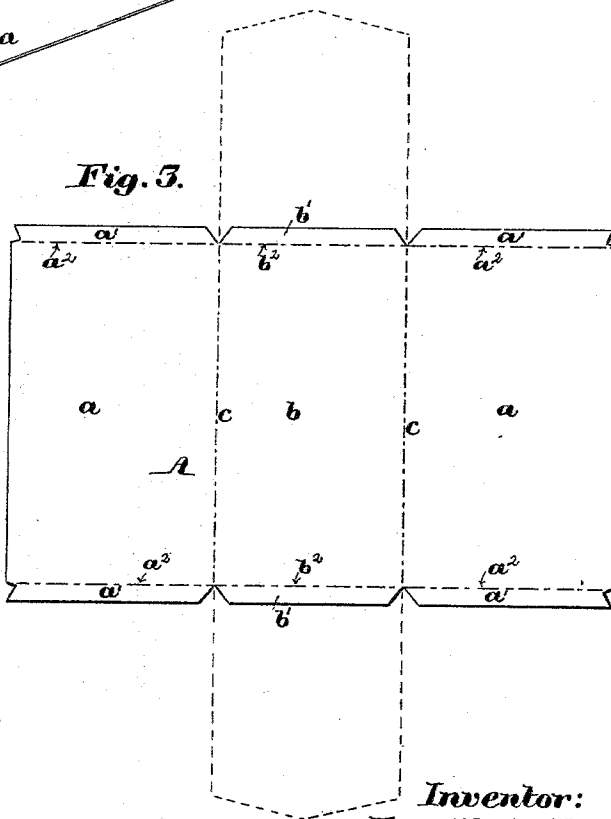


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Walter E. Lombard.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EZRA HASKELL, OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE.

TRAVELING-BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,077, dated December 19, 1893.

Application filed February 16, 1893. Serial No. 462,570. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EZRA HASKELL, of Kennebunk, in the county of York and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Traveling-Bags, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to traveling bags of that class known as cabin bags and it consists in certain novel features of construction, arrangement and combination of parts, which will be readily understood by reference to the description of the accompanying drawings, and to the claims hereinafter contained and
15 in which my invention is clearly pointed out.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved traveling bag. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line $x x$ on Fig. 1, with one of the covers open, and Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating the form of the piece of material of which
20 the main body of the bag is made.

In the drawings A is the main body of the bag composed of a sheet of material made from flax tow and called fabricated leather, which is pebbled or calendered and rendered waterproof, said sheet being cut to the shape shown in full lines in Fig. 3, in which $a a$ form the two sides of the body of the bag and b the bottom, said sheet being folded on the
30 dotted lines $c c$ to bring the sides a, a , into positions at right angles to the bottom and parallel to each other as shown in Fig. 2. The sides $a a$ are each provided with the narrow extensions a', a' , and the bottom b with the extensions b' which are folded inward on the lines a^2 and b^2 respectively and are secured to the ends B B, made from the same material, by a series of rivets $c c$ inserted from the outside and clinched upon the inside as shown
40 in Figs. 1 and 2.

In some cases I make the ends B B in one piece with the sides $a a$ and the bottom b said ends forming a longer extension of the bottom section in place of the narrower extension b' as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3.

The upper ends of the end sections B B have riveted thereto the metal stiffeners $d d$ to the ends of which are secured to the bearings d' in which are mounted the rods $e e$ to
50 which the frames f, f , of the covers C are pivoted, in a well-known manner.

The covers C, C, are each made of a fine grade of leather cut to a rectangular form and riveted at its lower edge to the upper edge of one of the sides a and along its ends
55 and upper edge, to one of the cover frames f as shown. The covers are secured together by the lock D, and to the ends B by the fastenings E, and are provided with the handle F all in a well known manner.

The material from which the body of the bag is formed is made from flax-tow and is termed "fabricated leather," and is a, very strong, tough and durable material, not as flexible as leather, and therefore a bag made
65 therefrom will keep its shape better than if made of leather, and because the material is made in large sheets of uniform quality throughout the body of the bag may be made in one piece and be of uniform strength and
70 stiffness in all its parts, which could not be done if leather were used. The sides and bottom, or sides, end and bottom being made in one piece, no seams or exterior joints are formed at the bottom corners which is a great
75 advantage, because of less cost and greater durability.

I make the covers C, C, of leather because of the flexibility required at the point about which the covers vibrate in opening and
80 closing.

The advantages of this invention are cheapness, lightness, stiffness or ability to maintain its shape, neatness in appearance, and the fact that the main body thereof is water-
85 proof.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A traveling bag having its sides and bottom made from a single piece of stiff material, as leatherboard, formed from a blank
90 having side and bottom extensions, folded at right angles to said sides and bottom, and adapted to engage the separate ends when the sides are folded at right angles to the bottom,
95 in combination with two lids or covers made of a more flexible material, as leather, and attached to the sides of the body along their upper edges, and means to lock said covers in closed position.

2. A traveling bag having its main body made from a single piece of stiff material, as
100

leatherboard, comprising a bottom and two
sides connected together, said bottom being
provided at each end with an extension to
form an end of said body, and said sides be-
5 ing provided with extensions folded at right
angles to said sides, and adapted to engage,
and be secured to, said ends when said sides
and end extensions are folded at right an-
gles to said bottom, in combination with two
10 cover flaps made of a more flexible mate-
rial, as leather, attached to the sides of the

body along their upper edges, and a fasten-
ing device for securing said covers together
in closed position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 15
name to this specification, in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses, on this 15th day of
February, A. D. 1893.

EZRA HASKELL.

Witnesses:

N. C. LOMBARD,

WALTER E. LOMBARD.