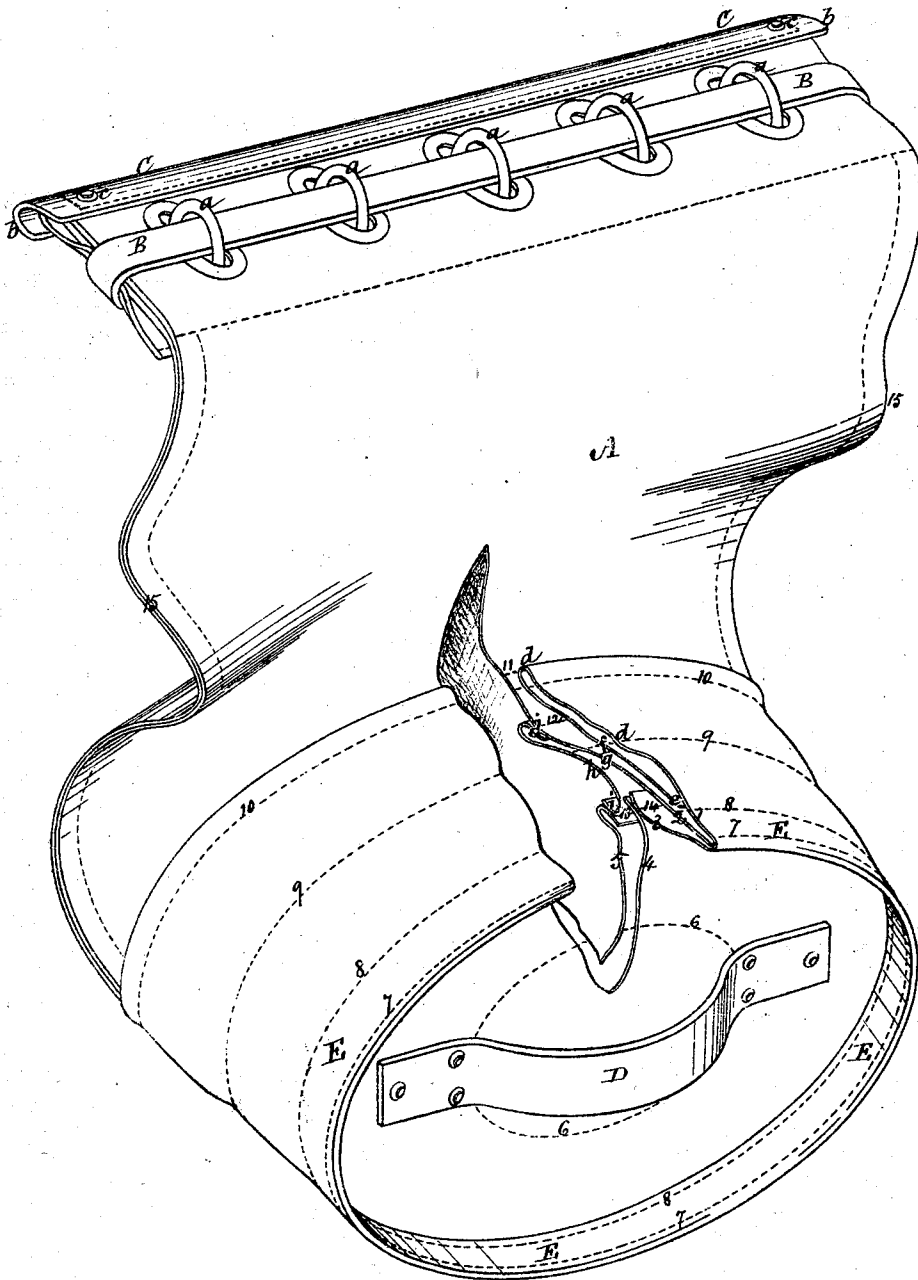


THOMAS J. LAMDIN.
Mail Bags or Pouches.

No. 123,113.

Patented Jan. 30, 1872.



Witnesses
Edmund Masson
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Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. LAMDIN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAIL-BAGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,113, dated January 30, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. LAMDIN, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mail-Bags or Pouches; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, and which represents one of the bags or pouches in perspective, with the bottom portion cut through to show the folds of the duck or material of which it is composed, and the manner of uniting them.

Mail-bags or pouches made of cotton-duck, and generally termed newspaper-bags, owing to hard usage, wear out at certain points—viz., at top and bottom—while the body of the bag is comparatively good and unworn. This wearing is caused by dragging the bag over the floor or pavements or the ground while one end rests thereon.

The object and purpose of my invention is to strengthen and support such parts of the bag or pouch most subjected to this dragging and wearing, and thus make them last longer. This can be readily done at the top of the bag, but is very difficult to do at the bottom of the bag, as the folds must be sewed to each other, and sometimes through and through, which is not easily done with a closed bag.

Beside, to facilitate and cheapen the making up of the bag or pouch, it should be sewn on a sewing-machine, and this is quite difficult to do under ordinary circumstances, and with a series of folds, or double thicknesses, or more, of cloth it will be found to be a very difficult thing to accomplish.

I have, however, overcome all the difficulties in the way, and have produced a machine-sewed mail-bag or pouch, thoroughly protected at its most exposed parts, and economically made, as will be explained.

The body of the bag, as shown at A, is of single thickness of duck. The flap at the top of the bag is furnished with the usual staples *a a a*, which pass through the eyeleted or grummetted holes in the bag, and secured by a strap, B, and a lock, in the usual way. Where the flap bends over the top of the bag,

and where there is much exposure and wear, a leather re-enforce, C, is stitched onto the duck, and its ends *b b* project beyond the canvas so as to protect the canvas at the corners, and the re-enforce and the canvas are riveted together at or near said ends, as at *c*. On the bottom of the bag, which is two thicknesses of duck or canvas, 4 5, is riveted the strap D, by which the bag is sometimes dragged or handled, there being a similar strap on the flap side of the bag at the top (not seen in the drawing) for a similar purpose. The chime E of the bag, which extends beyond the bottom portion, is made of three thicknesses of canvas—viz., 1 2 3—the inner fold 3 being sewn to the outer thickness 4 of the bottom, and the outer fold 1 passes up the side or body of the bag, as at *d*, whence it folds under upon itself, and terminates at *e*. The piece of cloth or canvas making this portion of the bag, and marked 3 1 *d e*, is of one piece, and stitched, as shown by the dotted lines. The lower portion of the body of the bag is composed of four thicknesses of canvas, *d f g h*. The portions *d f*, which terminate at *e*, have been above described. The portion *g* is that which forms the body of the bag; and the portion *h* is a separate piece, stitched to the body-portion *g* at the line *j*, and to the inner thickness 5 of the bottom at the line *i*.

The stitching at the lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 is what is termed "through and through" sewing, the stitches showing at both sides of the chime and bag and its bottom. The stitchings at the lines 11, 12, 13, and 14 are not "through and through," but only through partial thicknesses or folds. The side seams 15 are sewn on the inside, so that any attempt to cut the stitches to gain access to the bag, and to sew it up from the outside, would be readily detected.

A bag made and strengthened, as herein shown and described, can be readily stitched or sewn on a sewing-machine; and is, moreover, easily sewn by hand, which is a matter of much importance.

What I claim in mail-bags or pouches is—

1. The re-enforce C, with its projecting ends *b* and riveted connection at *c* to the flap or folding portion of the bag, as and for the purpose described and represented.

2. I also claim, in a canvas mail-bag or pouch, the chime E, made of triple thicknesses of canvas, folded, stitched, and united to the bottom and body of the bag, substantially as described.

3. I also claim, in mail-bags or pouches made of duck or canvas, a bottom, chime, and lower portion of the body, made, respectively, of

double, triple, and quadruple thicknesses of canvas, folded, stitched, and united together, substantially as and for the purpose described and represented.

THOS. J. LAMDIN.

Witnesses:

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