

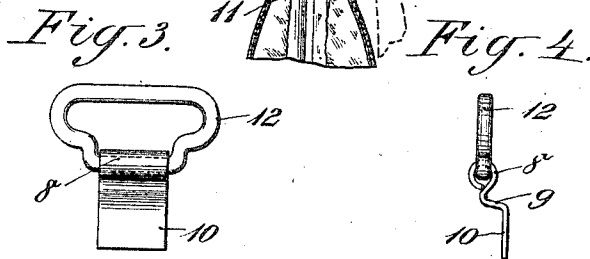
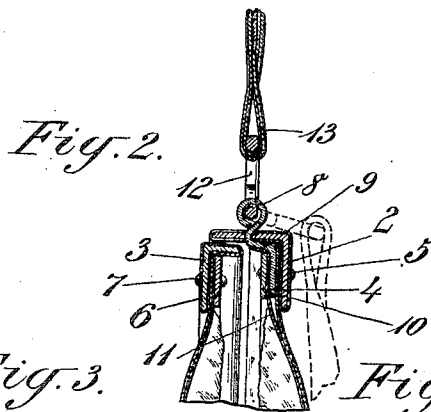
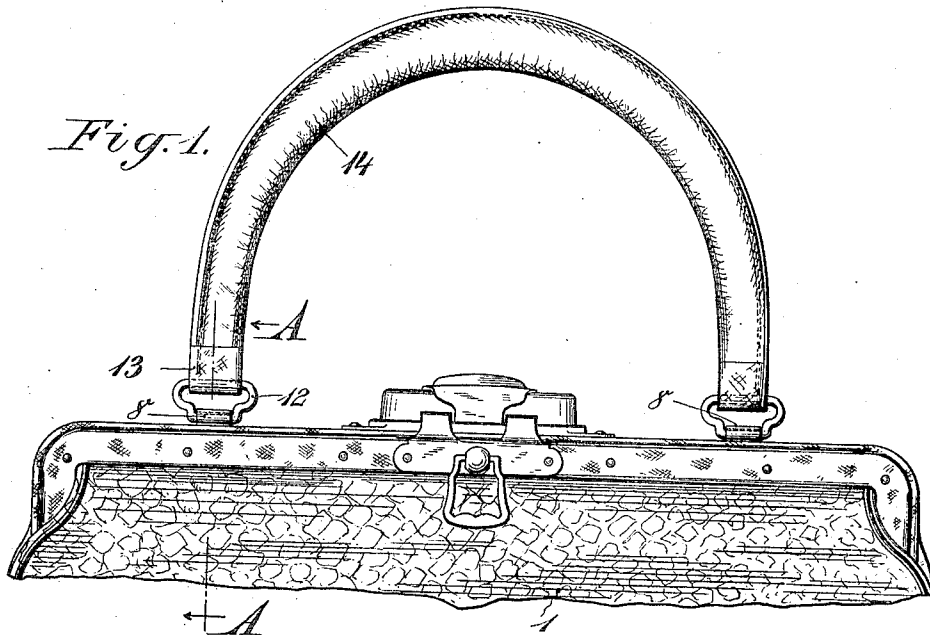
O. A. LEHMAN.

BAG.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1909.

971,284.

Patented Sept. 27, 1910.



Witnesses:
M. G. [Signature]
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BAG.

971,284.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

Application filed February 2, 1909. Serial No. 475,675.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO A. LEHMAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bags, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bags and more particularly to hand bags such as are commonly carried by men and women when traveling or shopping, the object being to provide a simple and durable connection between the ends of the handle and the bag frame, which connection will permit the handle to swing over and fold down into close proximity to the side of the body of the bag without exerting strain upon the hinge.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a view of the top of the bag, the handle and catch, in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a section in the plane of the line A-A of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view in side elevation, of the hinge and Fig. 4 is an edge elevation of the same.

The body of the bag is denoted by 1. The overlapping jaw frame is denoted by 2 and is made L shape in cross section as is common, and the companion jaw, also L shape in cross section, is denoted by 3. The upper part of the leather or material of which the bag is constructed, is secured to the inner face of the jaw 2 by means of a metallic strip 4 secured to the jaw 2 by means of rivets 5 and to the jaw 3 by means of a metallic strip 6 secured to the jaw 3 by means of rivets 7.

The hinge consists of a socket piece comprising an eye portion 8, a shoulder 9 below the eye portion 8, and a tang 10 projecting below the shoulder 9. The socket piece, the parts of which have just been mentioned, to wit: eye 8, shoulder 9, and tang 10, may be made of a flat piece of metal having a width, as shown in Fig. 3, commensurate with the strength required to successfully support any use to which the bag is liable to be put, and this socket piece is secured between the inner vertical face of the jaw 2 and the metallic strip 4, by inserting the tang 10 between these two parts, allowing the shoulder 9 to rest underneath the horizontal part of the jaw 2, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, while the eye portion rests in proximity to the

upper face of the jaw 2, the horizontal part of the jaw 2 being perforated to permit the socket piece below the eye to pass through it. The lining of the bag, denoted by 11, is preferably allowed to pass along the inner face of the tang 10 between it and the metallic strip 4, while the outer part of the body of the bag is allowed to pass upwardly between the upright portion of the jaw 2 and the tang 10. The socket piece thus located, does not require any riveting to hold it in position, as the shoulder 9 prevents its withdrawal, and because it lies flatwise between the face of the jaw and the inner metallic strip, it may be made as wide as desired without in any manner increasing the thickness or clumsiness of the jaw when the parts are assembled.

The swinging part of the hinge consists of a loop 12, the lower part of which passes through the eye 8 and the upper part of which receives the end 13 of the handle 14.

It will be observed that the loop 12 lies in the longitudinal plane of the jaw so that it is free to swing laterally and permit the handle to drop into close proximity to the side of the bag, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. This folded position of the handle permits the bag with handle folded, to be received under the arm of the carrier when it is desired to use both hands as in making change or paying car fare, buying tickets and the like, where lateral pressure is commonly exerted upon handle and bag, without any tendency to tear out the ends of the handle, a tendency which has heretofore been common where the handle was attached to loops set transversely to the longitudinal axis of the jaw.

The present construction has three marked advantages, to wit: firstly, the jaw last above noted permitting the handle to be swung laterally into close contact with the bag without strain; secondly, providing for making the stationary hinge piece as wide as is desired without increasing the thickness or clumsiness of the jaw and the parts in proximity thereto, and thirdly, the securing of the stationary hinge piece in position without the time, labor and expense of riveting.

What I claim is:

A bag provided with a jaw L-shaped in cross section, a strip of metal extending along the inner face of the upright portion of the jaw for securing the upper edge of the bag to the jaw, a handle and a hinge for

securing an end of the handle to the jaw, the
said hinge comprising a stationary part con-
sisting of a flat strip of metal passing
through a slot extending lengthwise of the
5 jaw in the horizontal portion of the jaw,
the said strip being developed into an eye
exterior to the jaw and having a shoulder
extending underneath the horizontal por-
tion of the jaw and a tang projecting be-
10 tween the inner face of the upright portion
of the jaw and the metallic holding strip
whereby the stationary part is held in po-

sition in the jaw without riveting and a
loop secured in the eye of said stationary
part.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing
as my invention, I have signed my name
in presence of two witnesses, this twenty-
eighth day of January 1909.

OTTO A. LEHMAN.

Witnesses:

E. J. MAUPUY,

EDWIN T. DIMMERS.