

(No Model.)

J. T. SCHAFFER & B. L. STEEFEL.

PAPER SATCHEL.

No. 335,777.

Patented Feb. 9, 1886.

Fig. 1.

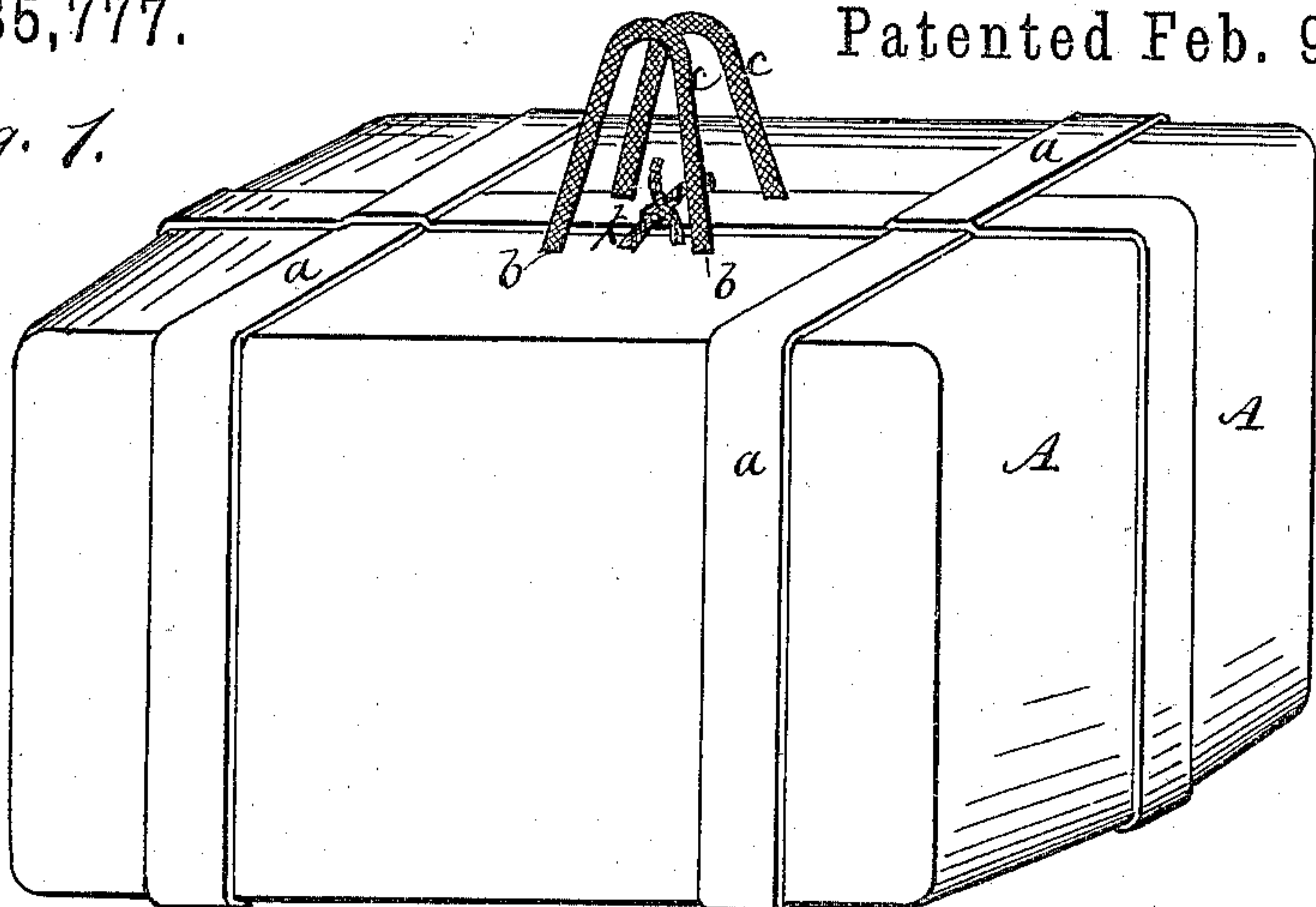


Fig. 2.

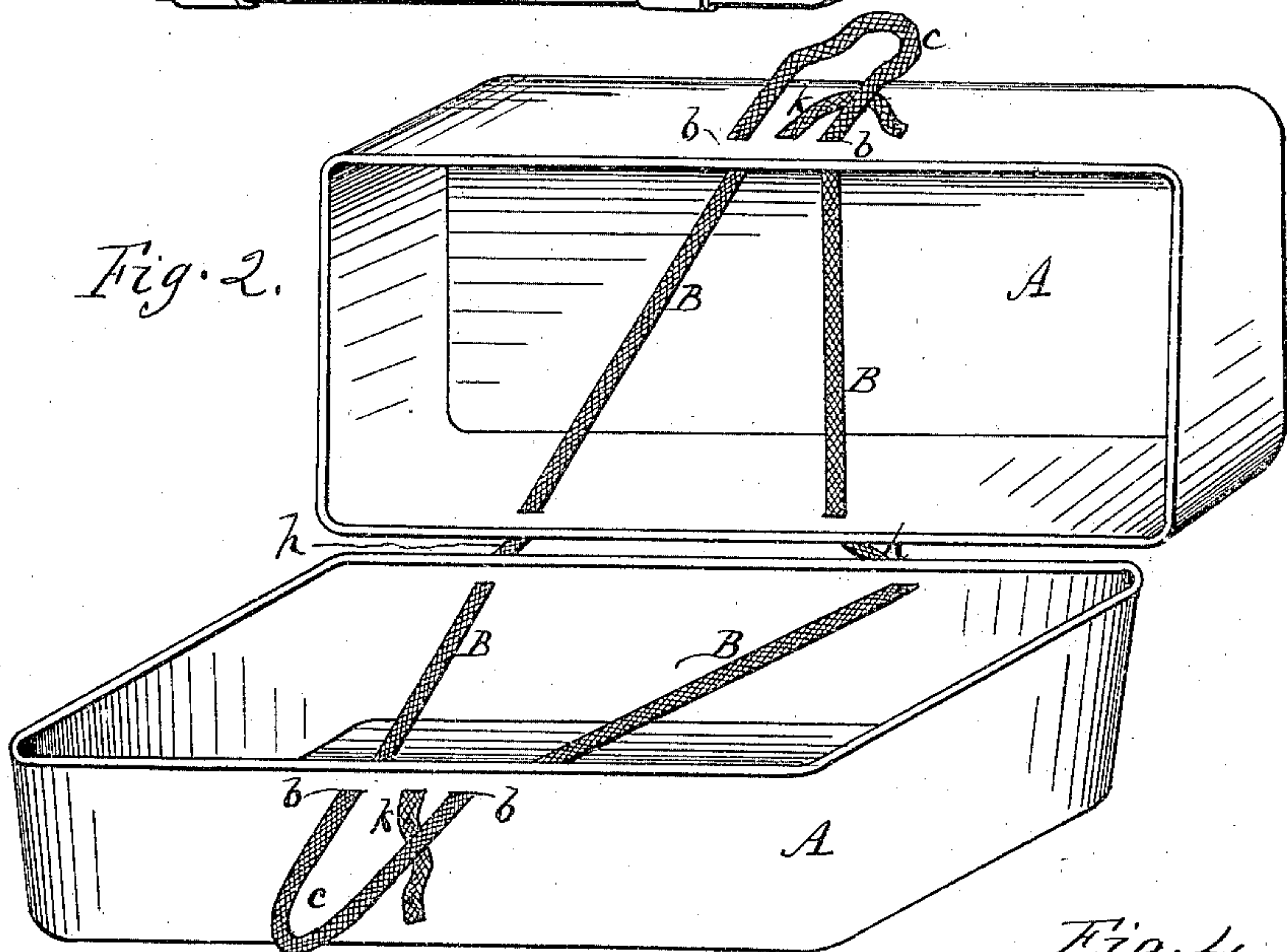


Fig. 3.

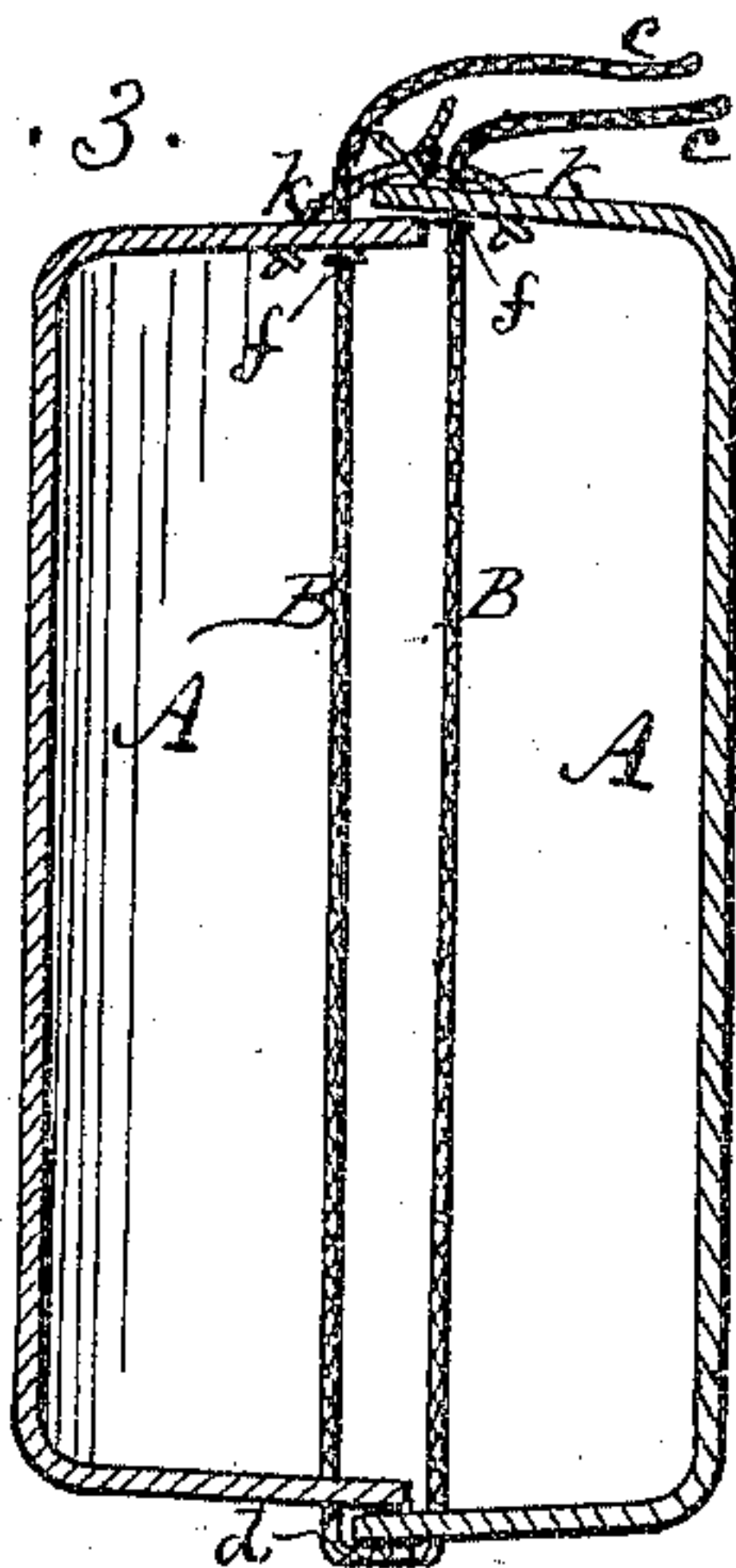
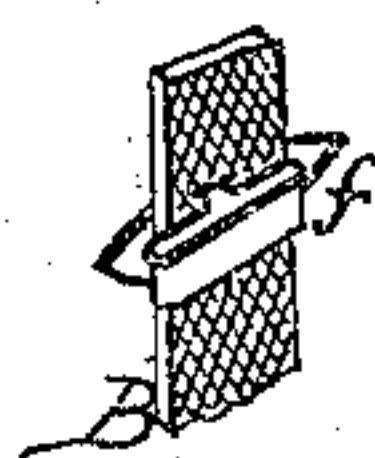


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

W. Adams
John H. Hopkins

Inventors.
John T. Schaffer,
Barnard L. Steefel,
R. F. Fogart,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. SCHAFER AND BARNARD L. STEEFEL, OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PAPER SATCHEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,777, dated February 9, 1886.

Application filed August 5, 1885. Serial No. 173,584. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN T. SCHAFER and BARNARD L. STEEFEL, both of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Satchels; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the satchel closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same opened. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section. Fig. 4 is a view of one of the stops on the cords.

Our improvement relates to satchels and hand-bags, and the design is to make them of stiff paper, paper-board, or papier-maché, whereby great cheapness is attained, so that they can be used by clothiers and tradesmen and given to customers to convey away their purchases.

The invention consists in the following construction and arrangement.

The satchel consists of two sections, A A, of ordinary form, hinged or jointed on one side, the opposite sides closing together, as usual. The sections are made by stamping in a die, the corners being notched out and the laps folded over each other and glued, or the corners being crimped in or otherwise formed to give proper shape. If desired, the corners may be protected by metallic caps, such as are used on the corners of trunks; but generally this is not necessary. The sections may be struck up with ribs *a a*, as shown in Fig. 1, to give additional strength and stiffness; or they may be made plain, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

B B are tapes or cords passing through slits or eyelets *b b* in both sections near the edges, the tapes being properly spread inside the box, and forming at the top loops *c c*, that serve as hand-holds in carrying the satchel. When the satchel is suspended by these loops, the tendency of the weight is to close and hold the sections of the satchel together. At the bottom the cords form a loop, *d*, that sustains the weight at that point. At the top and on the under side of the edges of the sections stops *f f* are attached to the cords, which also hold the top of the satchel. Therefore, when the satchel is suspended, both the bottom and

the top edges are sustained at a given distance apart, and there is no tendency to collapse or crush in, as there would be if the satchel were sustained only at the bottom and the top left loose. The stops *f f* may be of any desired form and construction; but common paper-fasteners, such as shown in Fig. 4, are sufficient. The cords where they pass through the back of the satchel are slack, as shown at *h h*, Fig. 2. Therefore, while the two sections are securely attached and jointed together, as by a hinge, they yet have a degree of independent movement, which avoids stiffness and strain upon the fragile material. In addition to the above, the lengths of the cords which pass through the satchel serve as separators and binders to the articles that are packed in the satchel.

k k are two tapes or cords attached one on each side of the top of the satchel, by which the sections may be securely tied together when desired. Any other kind of fastening may be used.

This satchel is more particularly designed for temporary purposes, and being made of paper in a simple manner, it can be furnished so cheaply that a clothier can afford to give one away to a customer with each garment he sells, thereby furnishing a convenient package for carrying the goods. It can also be used in a similar way by other tradesmen. In some cases it may also be used for permanent travel. The surface may be ornamented in any desired way, and it can be finished to present an appearance like leather and be very ornamental. The surface can be embossed or stamped with any design, and advertisements can be struck up or embossed, making it an effective way of advertising.

If desired, the interior of the sections may be stiffened by a skeleton frame fitting therein, made of metal, wood, or any suitable material.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a satchel, the combination of the two sections made of paper, paper-board, or papier-maché, and the cords connecting said sections together, said cords passing through slits or eyelets formed in the edges of the sections,

forming a loose joint to the sections, and provided with hand-loops at the top, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a satchel, the combination of the two
5 sections made of paper, paper-board, or papier-maché, the cords connecting said sections, as described, and stops on the cords resting under the upper edges of the sections, whereby when the satchel is suspended the upper
10 and lower edges of the sections are kept at uni-

form distances apart, as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN T. SCHAFFER.

BARNARD L. STEEFEL.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,

E. STARING.