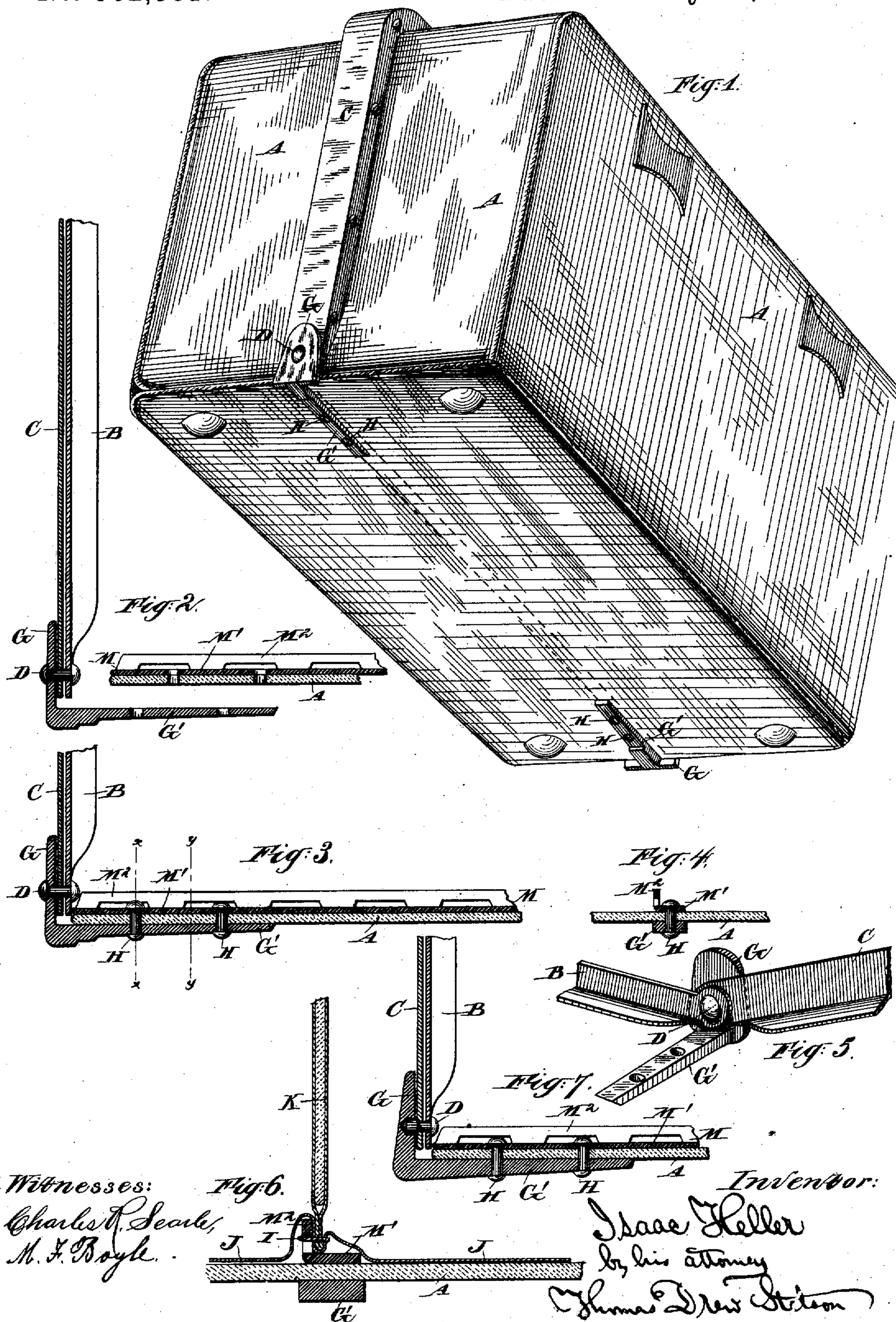


(No Model.)

I. HELLER.
TRAVELING BAG.

No. 362,581.

Patented May 10, 1887.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC HELLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRAVELING-BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,581, dated May 10, 1887.

Application filed December 29, 1886. Serial No. 222,853. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC HELLER, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Traveling-Bags, of which the following is a specification.

The invention applies to the class of traveling-bags generally denominated "railroad-bags"—sometimes known, also, as "Pellisier Bags" or "Gladstone Bags"—in which the frames are hinged together at the bottom of the bag. They allow the bag to open like a book. It is common to introduce a bar extending longitudinally in the bag at the base between the bottom proper and the lining. It is also common to protect the hinges by a shield-piece commonly known as the "end tip." I employ a construction in which the two separate parts of the frames are not only hinged together, but are also hinged to the shoe end tip. The construction affords great strength and insures that the tips shall be held exactly central at each end, and is put together with less labor than any previously known to me to attain the same end.

The previously-known constructions require particularly skillful manipulation in putting them together.

I have devised an improved construction of the bottom bar or rod, which gives great strength with lightness and facilitates the attachment of the lining.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a general perspective view, seen from below. The remaining figures represent details. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a portion in two detached parts. Fig. 3 is a corresponding section showing the parts firmly united. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line *xx* in Fig. 3. It shows the parts before the attachment of the lining and door. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the hinge with the end shoe tip attached, with the holes for riveting it to the bag and bottom bar. Fig. 6 is a section on *yy*, Fig. 3, but on a somewhat larger scale. This shows the parts after the lining and door have been attached. Fig. 7 is a vertical section corresponding to Fig. 3, but showing a modification of the hinge.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they occur.

A is the leather or other flexible material constituting the main body of the bag. B and C are the ordinary iron or steel frames. The hinge at each end is formed by a pin, D. This hinge-pin is riveted in place, and, instead of merely hinging together the frames B C, also hinges both these to an end tip, which is provided with a shoe, G', by which it is secured by the aid of rivets H, which reach through the leather and confine it rigidly to the bottom bar, which lies inside. The construction relieves from strain the leather in the vicinity of the hinge. No matter how heavily the bag is laden, so much of the load as comes upon the bottom bar is transmitted through the rigidly-connected tip G and the pivot-pin D, and thus to the frames B C, to which the handles are connected, as usual.

M is the bottom bar. It is of L-section, certain portions being designated, when necessary, by additional marks, as M'. The base or main portion is marked M'. This portion receives the rivets H. The upright portion is marked M². It is made open-work, as shown.

Stitches of stout twine I connect the lining J of the bag and the hinged dividing-piece K, generally known as the "door," to this upright portion M² of the bottom bar. The stitching is effected while the lining and the door are held together in an upright position. After the sewing is effected the lining, having been previously made in the proper form, is spread in the position required. The stitching is concealed below the lining. It lies between the lining and the bottom, as indicated in Fig. 6.

Modifications may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention. I can make the rivets H in one with the shoe G', as has been long practiced in the construction of the corresponding parts of analogous bags.

Instead of riveting the pin D on the exterior of the tips, I can manufacture the pins with deep heads, capable of serving as bearings, and allow each head to simply extend partly through its proper tip, as shown in Fig. 7. Such hinges are equally efficient in holding the parts in position horizontally, and also serve to support the parts vertically; but they are

not capable of exerting any force to resist a movement of the hinges inward or toward each other. Such movement is effectually resisted by the abutting of the bottom bar, M, against the inner frame, C. This construction conceals the end of the rivet and presents a smooth finish on the outside.

A slight modification of this plan is to extend the head quite through the tip, but without allowing it to project much, if at all.

It will be understood that the bag is operated in all respects in the ordinary manner. It may have any ordinary or suitable handles, clasps, locks, &c.

The construction of the bottom bar is well adapted for attachment to the tips, and also to the lining and door.

Any number of rivets H H may be applied to strongly unite the leather A to the part M'.

I am aware of the patent to G. Wahler, June 27, 1886. I do not claim anything set forth therein.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a traveling-bag having frames B C, pivoted to shoe end tips G, the bottom bar of L-section, the base M', supporting the leather A below it, and the upright part M², supporting the door K above it, all combined and arranged substantially as herein specified.

2. In a traveling-bag, the shoe end tips G G', pivoted to the frames B C, and the bottom bar, M' M², of L-section, and rivets H, extending through the leather A, all combined and arranged to serve as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, N. Y., this 24th day of December, 1886, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ISAAC HELLER.

Witnesses:

JULIUS R. ADLER,
CHARLES R. SEARLE.