

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. ARMBRUSTER, Dec'd.

C. F. METZGER, F. F. BRAILLARD & H. KOCK Executors.

METHOD OF MAKING TRAVELING BAGS OR ANALOGOUS ARTICLES.

No. 371,405.

Patented Oct. 11, 1887.

Fig. 1.

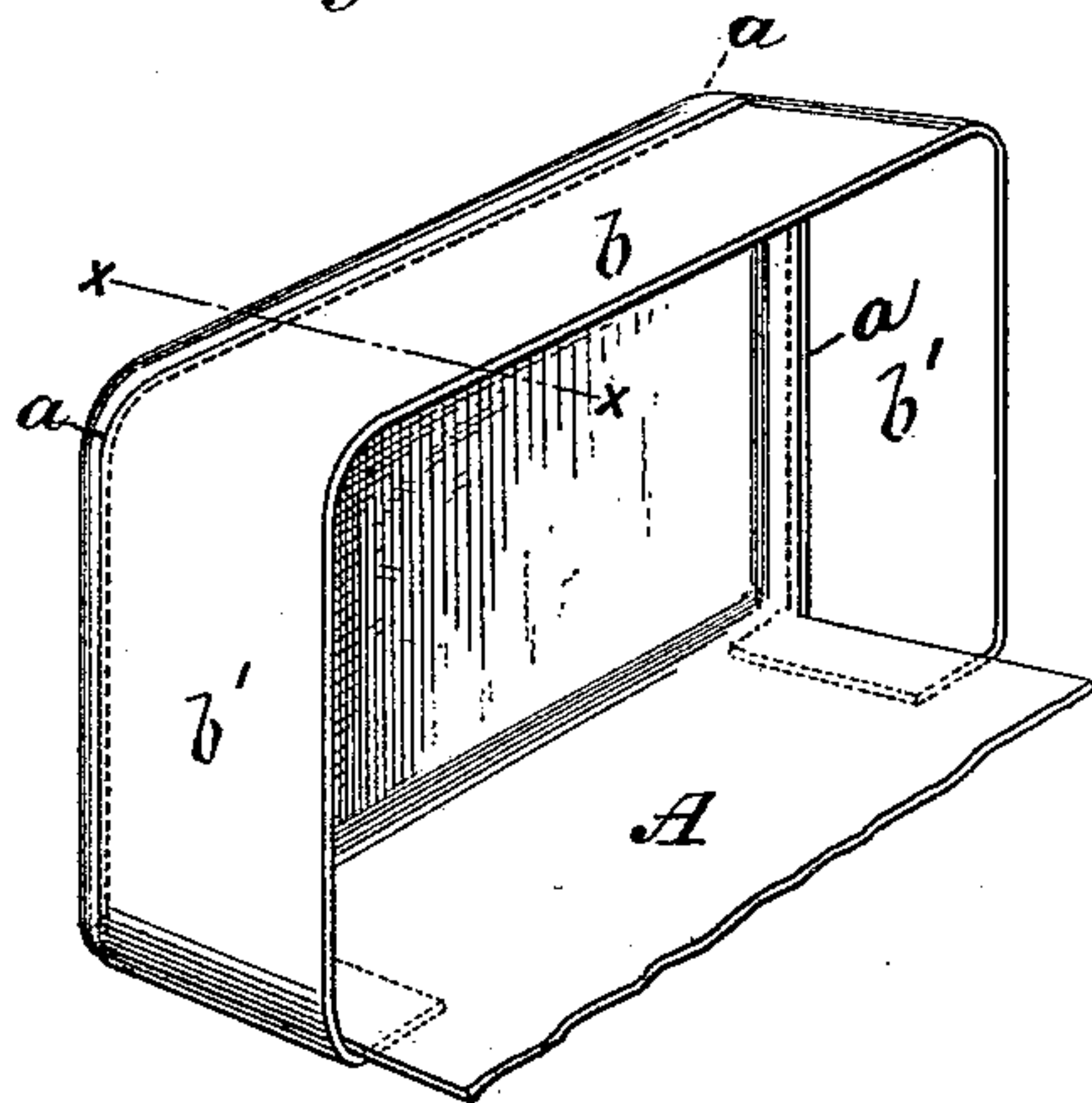


Fig. 2.

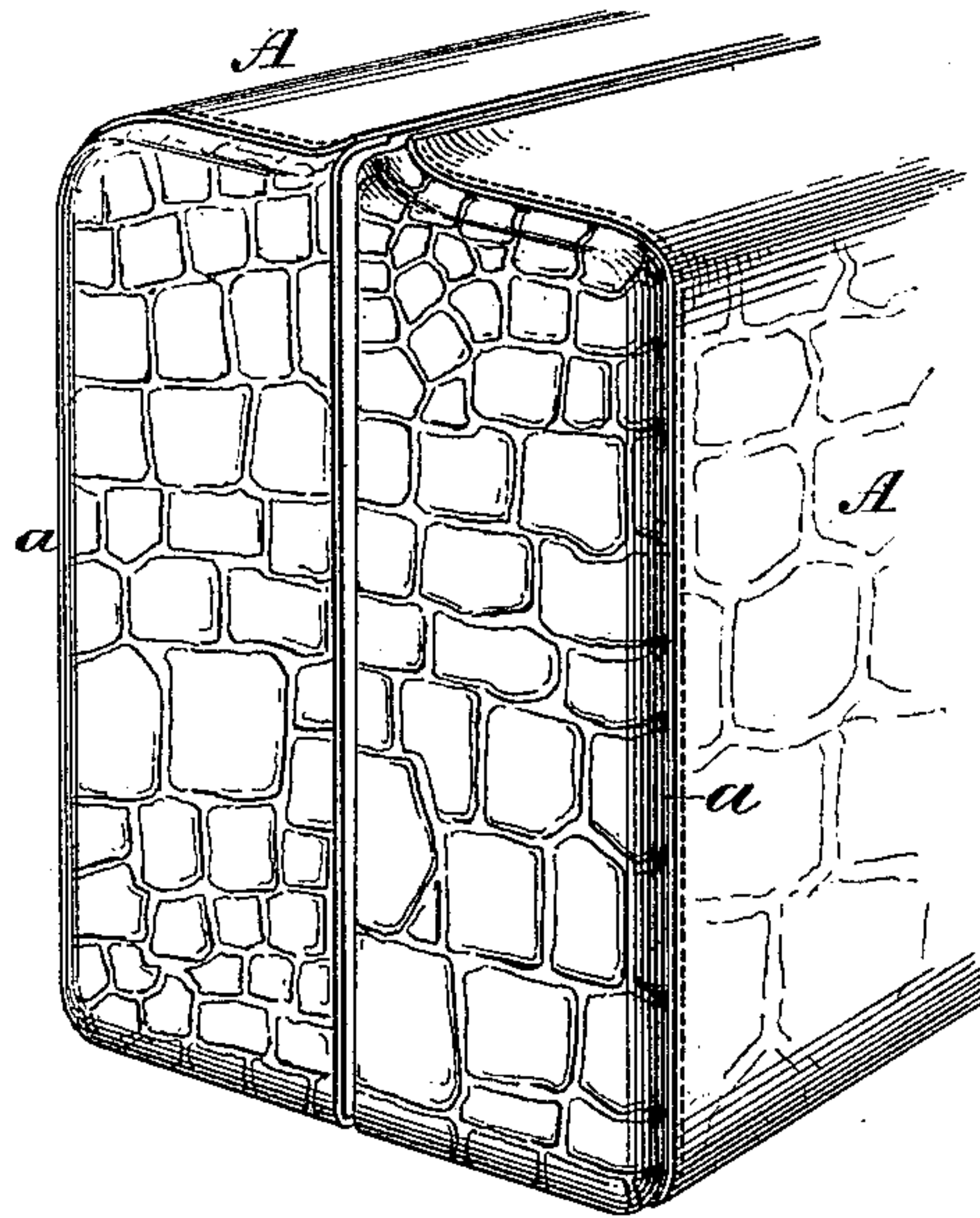


Fig. 3.

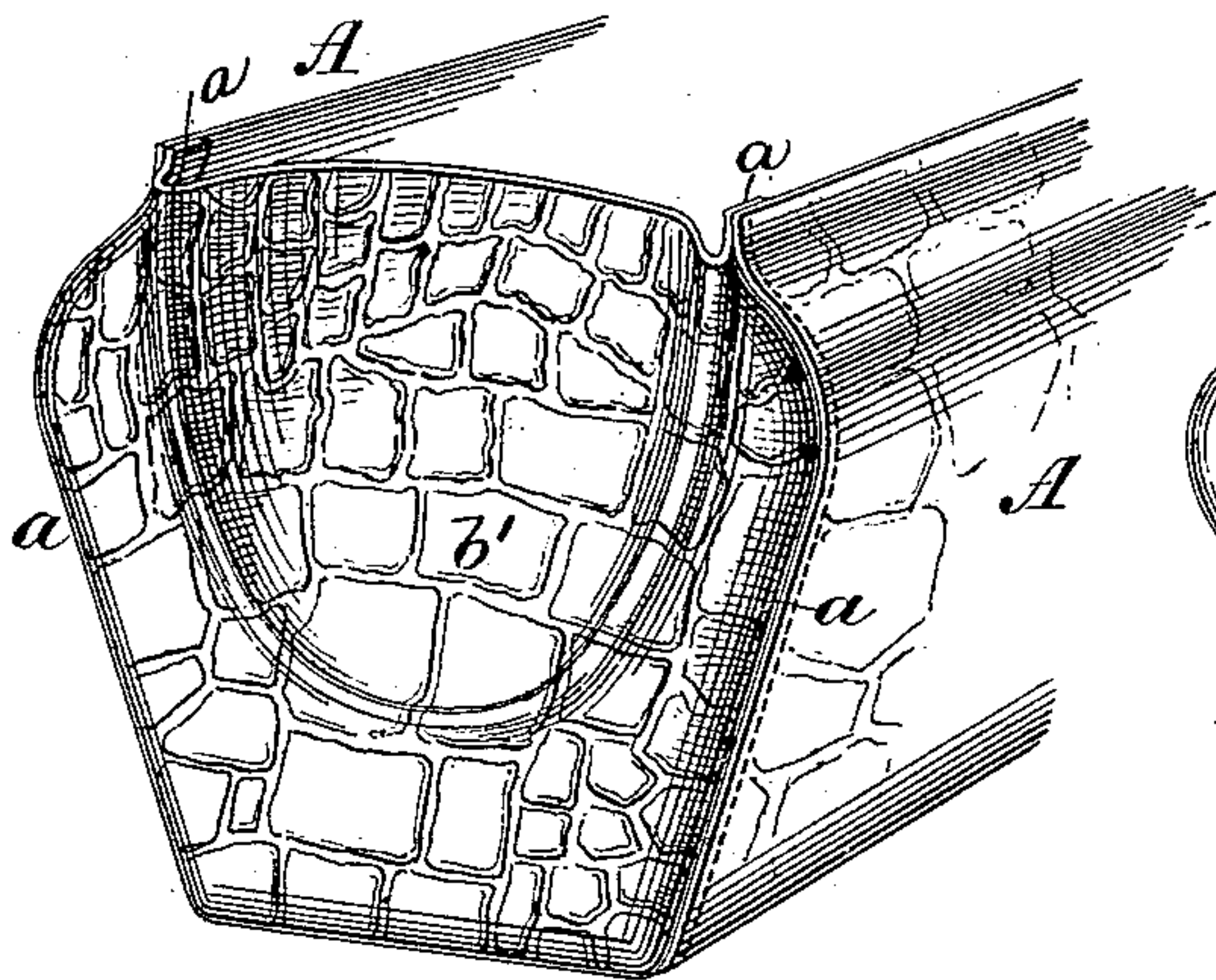


Fig. 4.

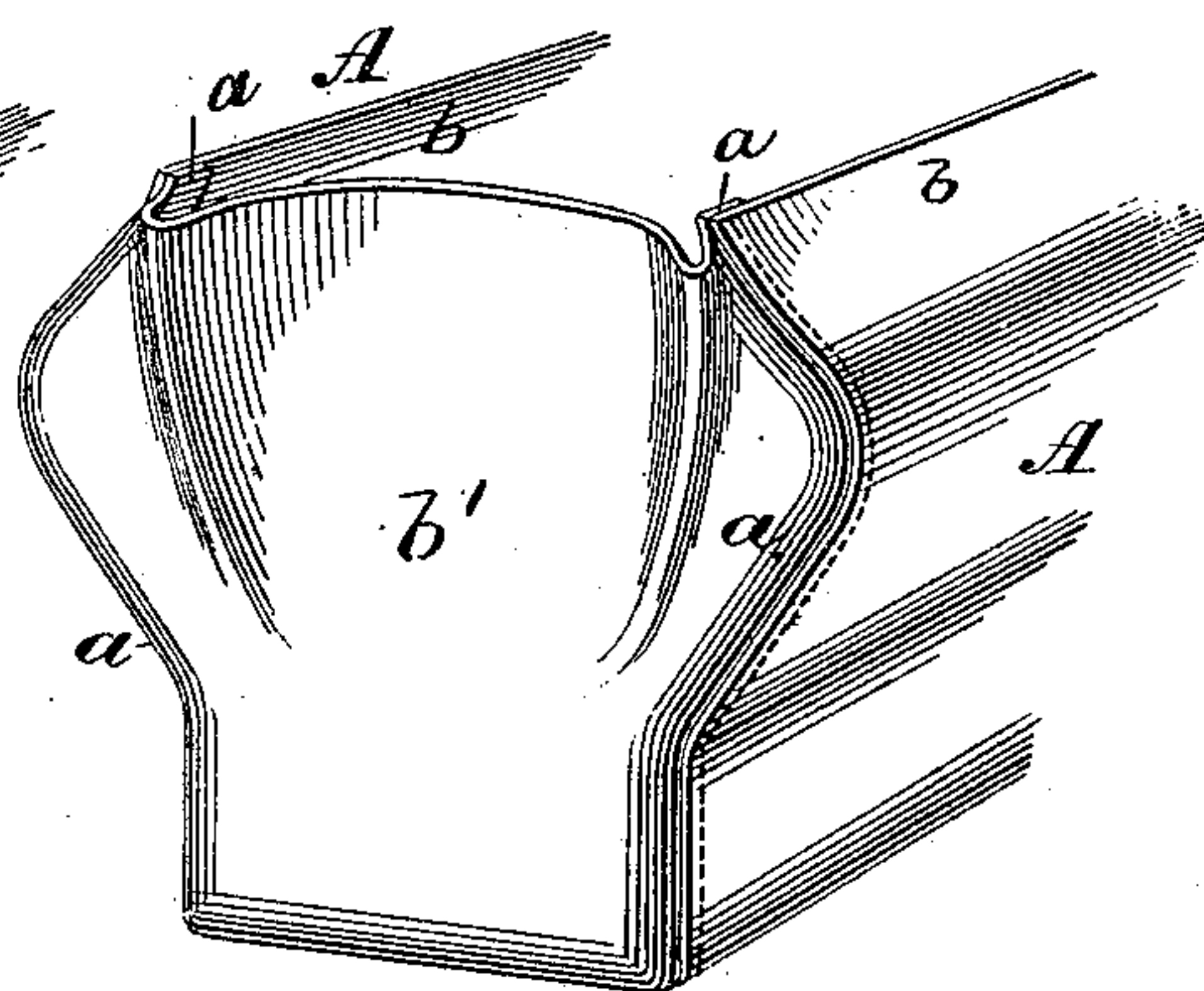
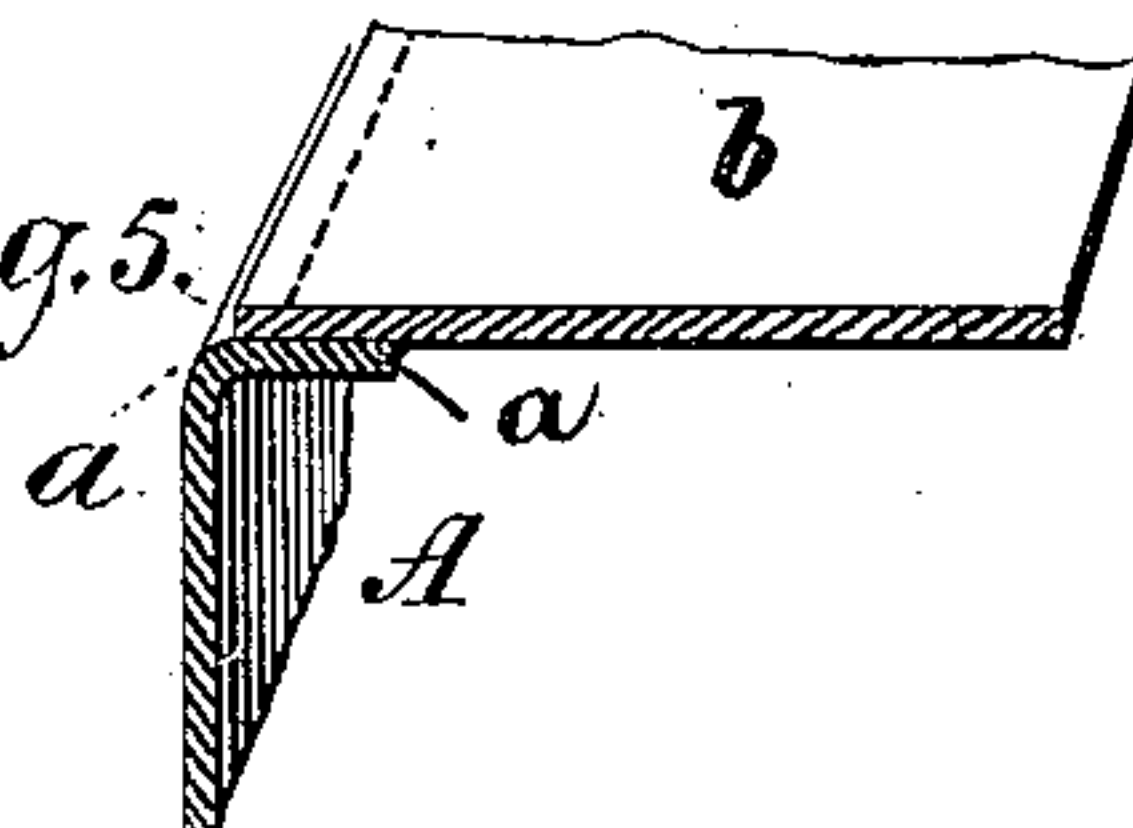


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

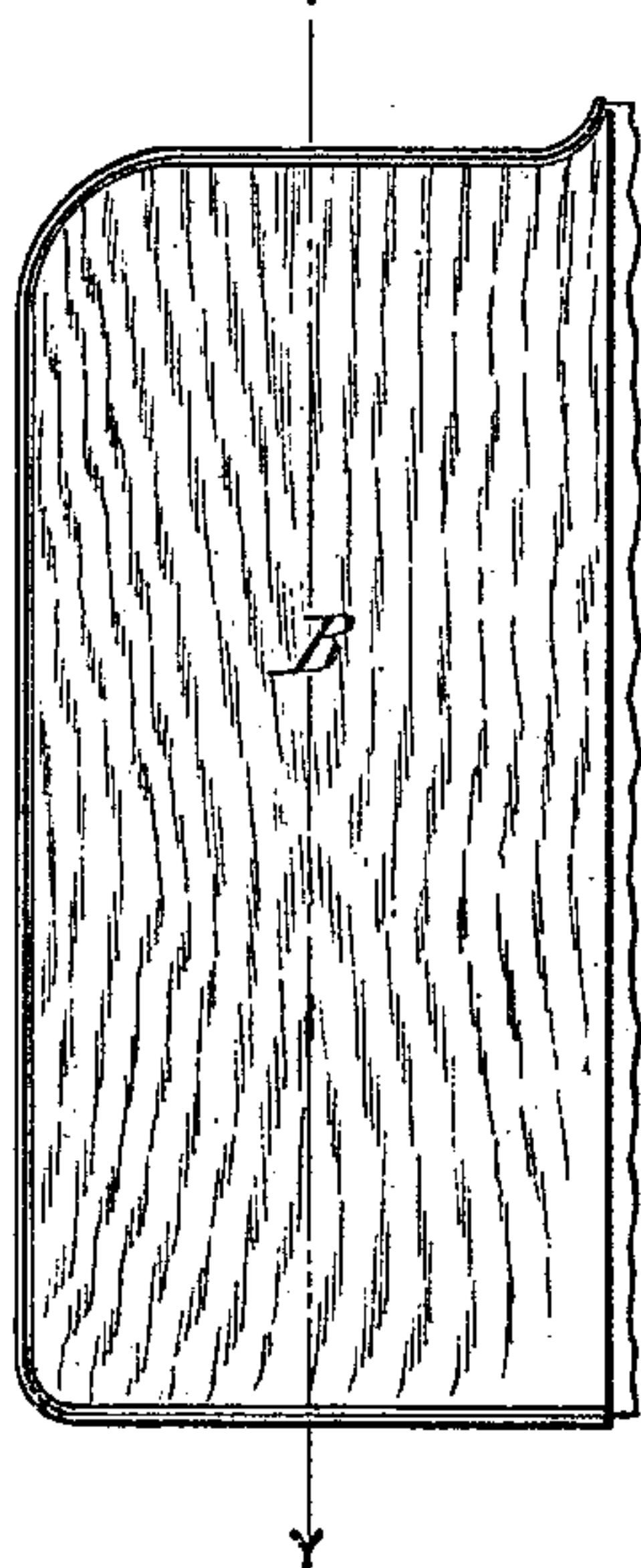


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

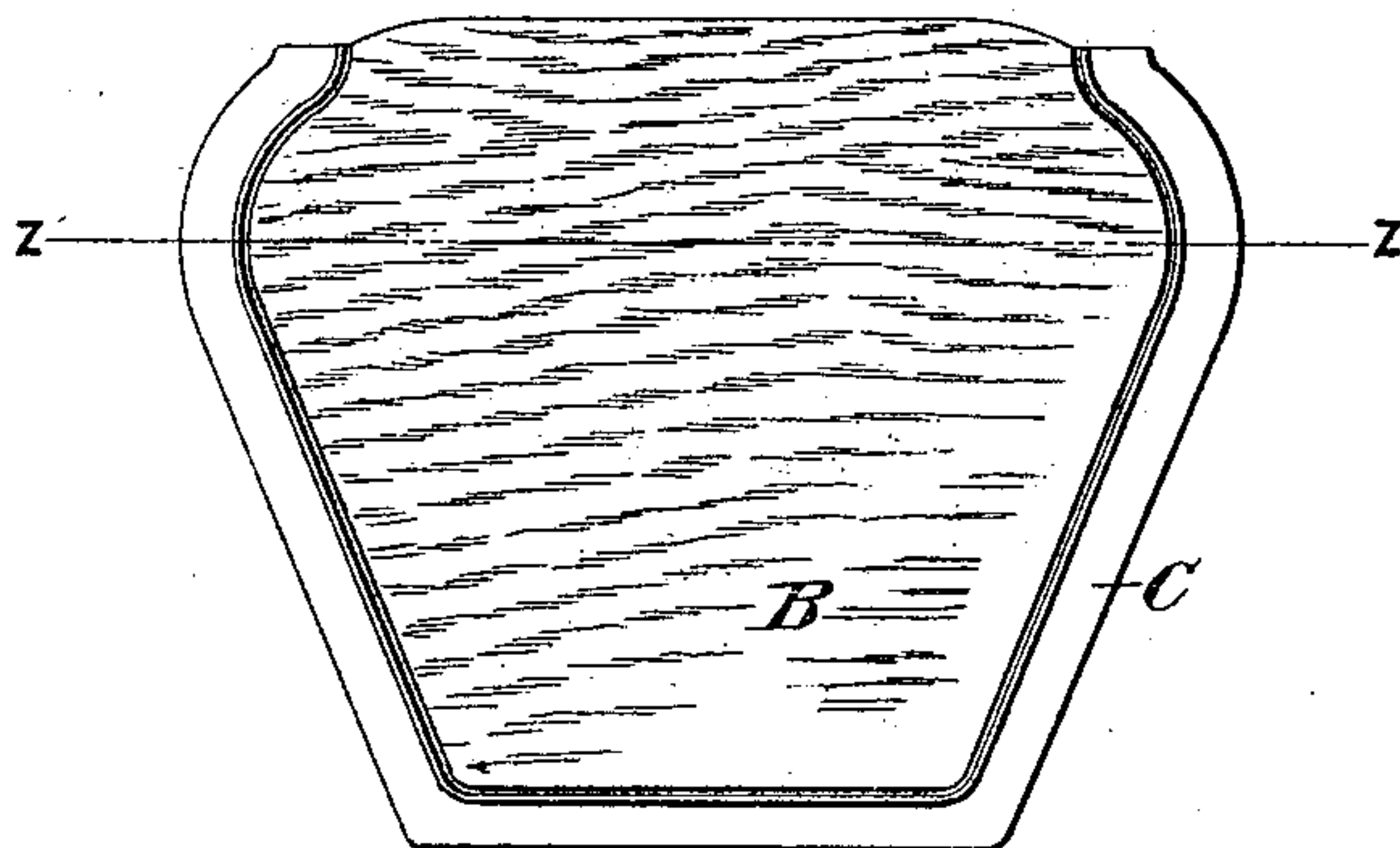
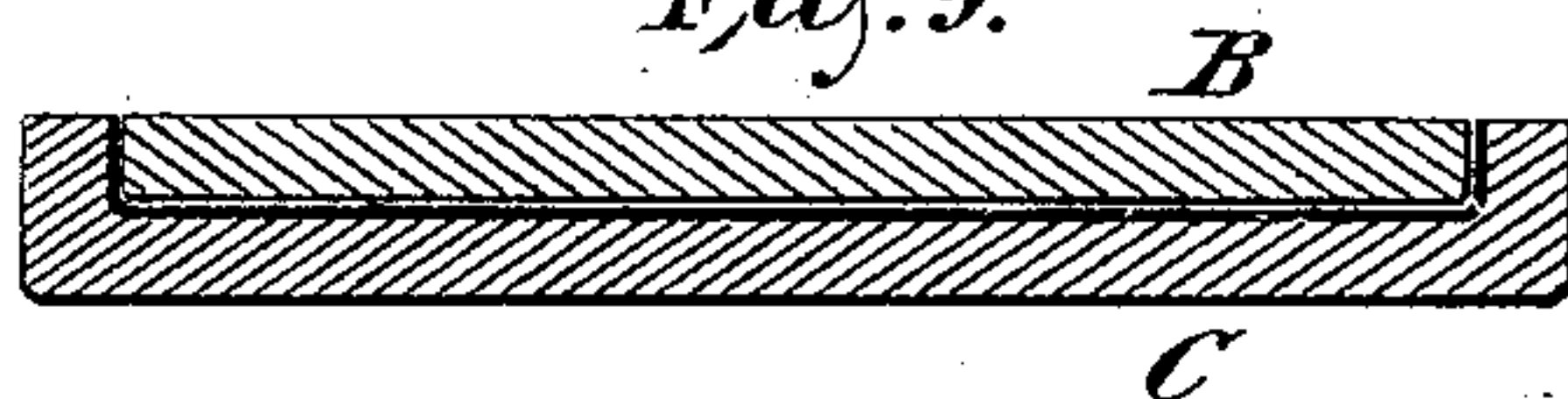


Fig. 9.



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FREDERICK ARMBRUSTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.; CHARLES FRED METZGER, FRANÇOIS F. BRAILLARD, AND HENRY KOCK, EXECUTORS OF FREDERICK ARMBRUSTER, DECEASED.

METHOD OF MAKING TRAVELING-BAGS OR ANALOGOUS ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,405, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed November 19, 1885. Renewed March 23, 1887. Serial No. 232,149. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK ARMBRUSTER, of New York, N. Y., have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Manufacturing Traveling-Bags, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved method of assembling the parts which go to make up a traveling-bag, and aims at a more economical process than those heretofore employed, and also contemplates making a much stronger and durable article of merchandise. To these ends I construct molds or forms, over which I press the sections of leather which go to make up the bag, and produce at the sides of the portions so pressed flanges or rims upon which are stitched the contiguous piece or pieces which go to make up the bag.

Heretofore in the manufacture of a traveling-bag it has been customary to stitch the pieces together on one side, and after the stitching to moisten the bag so made and then reverse it or turn it inside out, thus bringing the stitching or seams on the inside. This has invariably damaged the bag both by the application of moisture at this stage of the process and also owing to the fact that the threads in the seams were twisted, tortured, and in many cases broken. I also dispense with what is known as the "welding," which soon gives out and renders the article shabby and unsightly. My invention dispenses with these drawbacks, as will be hereinafter explained.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a portion of a bag (or what is known in the trade as a "Gladstone") made after the manner of my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of a larger bag. Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively perspective views of the round and square bags. Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the flange and the method of stitching the parts together. Fig. 6 shows the mold in position in relation to the leather blank. Fig. 7 is a sectional view on the line *y y*, Fig. 6. Figs. 8 and 9 are similar views representing the end of an ordinary round bag and the mold for forming it.

Referring to the drawings, A is a portion

or strip of leather having flanges or rims *a* stamped up from it. This stamping is done by means of the male and female forms B C, as represented in Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9. The strip A may extend up both sides and along the bottom and form one continuous piece, as shown in Fig. 1. When the flanges have been stamped up, the top *b* and end pieces, *b'*, are sewed on, as shown, from the outside.

In Figs. 2, 6, and 7 I have shown the end pieces as being stamped up with the flanges. The round and square bags, Figs. 3 and 4, are made in a similar manner.

The whole object of my invention is therefore accomplished by stamping up certain parts of the bag by means of the male and female dies or molds, and by stitching the parts together, as hereinbefore described, so that the seams will not have to be turned, and thereby tortured and broken, and so that the stitching or thread will be seen from the outside.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The method for manufacturing traveling-bags herein described, which consists in taking a piece, A, of leather equal to the size required for the bottom and the sides thereof and pieces of leather equal to the size required for the ends thereof, forming inturned flanges on the pieces which occupy the inner position, and finally stitching the edges of the outside pieces to the inturned flanges, substantially as described and shown.

2. The method for manufacturing traveling-bags herein described, which consists in taking a piece, A, of leather equal to the size required for the bottom, and also for the sides thereof, forming inturned flanges *a* at the ends and at the edges, and two pieces of leather equal to the size required for the top, and also for the ends thereof, and finally stitching the outside edges of the top and end pieces to the flanges, substantially as described and shown.

FR. ARMBRUSTER.

Witnesses:

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