

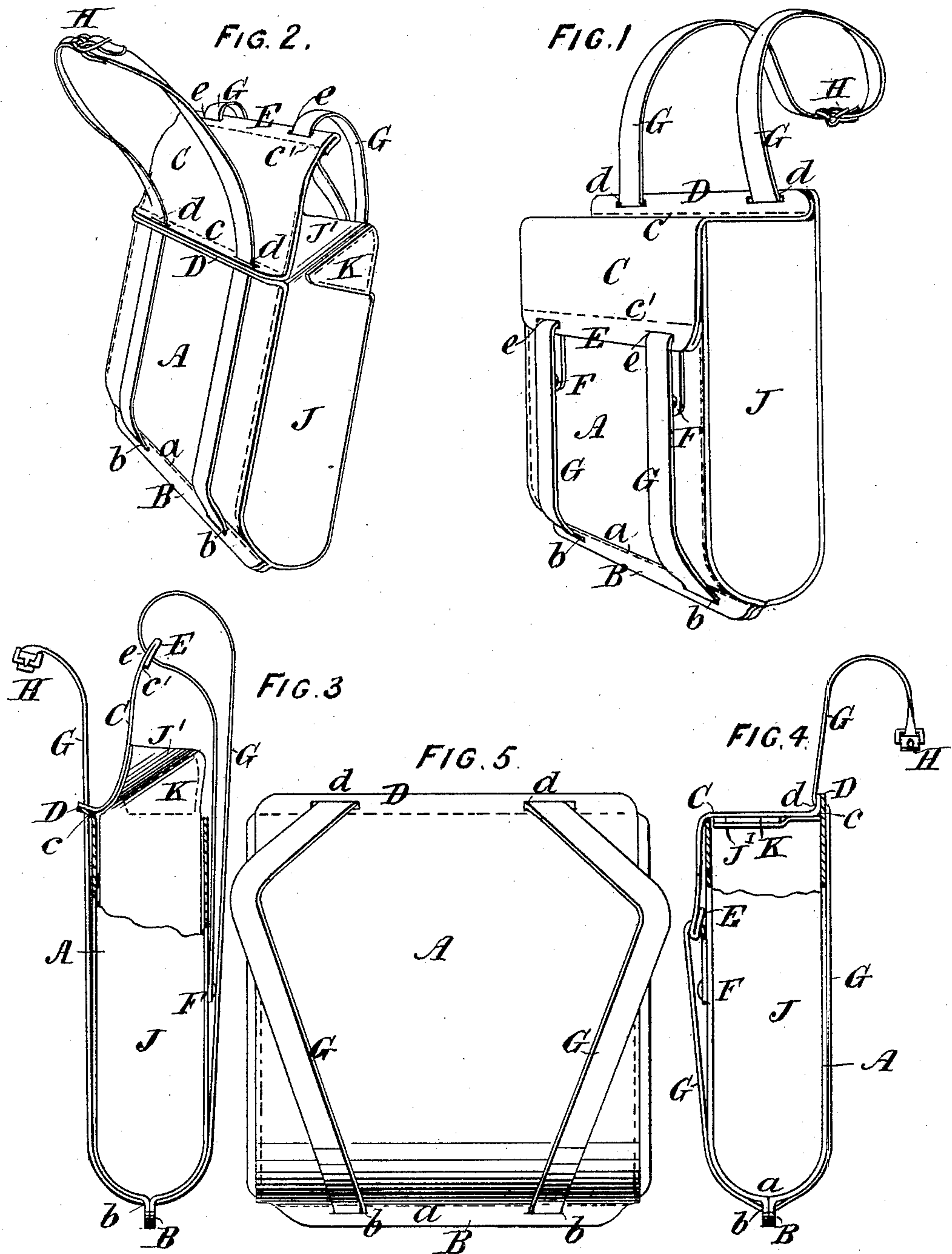
(No Model.)

J. T. DWYER.

COMBINED KNAPSACK AND SHOULDER STRAP BAG.

No. 432,607.

Patented July 22, 1890.



Witnesses

Wm. P. McFeat.

Oliver T. T. T.

Inventor

John T. Dwyer

By his Attorney

Harvey Reynolds

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. DWYER, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

COMBINED KNAPSACK AND SHOULDER-STRAP BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,607, dated July 22, 1890.

Application filed December 12, 1889. Serial No. 333,461. (No model.) Patented in Canada December 30, 1889, No. 33,253.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN THOMAS DWYER, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improved Combined Knapsack and Shoulder-Strap Bags, (for which Letters Patent of Canada No. 33,253 have been granted to me on the 30th of December, 1889;) and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention may be briefly described as consisting of a bag provided with stays or ribs, which serve to strengthen and hold it in shape and provide solid portions in which openings for the suspending-straps to pass through are formed, these suspending-straps being attached to the bag only at one end, leaving the main body of the bag otherwise intact and passing through the strengthening-ribs. The side pieces or gussets are also so made as to be weather-proof, and the cover-flap is held down in place by the tension of the straps and the weight of the contents of the bag.

For full comprehension of the invention reference must be had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of the bag closed; Fig. 2, a back perspective view of same open; Figs. 3 and 4, side views of the bag closed and open, and Fig. 5 a view of the article when used as a knapsack.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A shows the bag proper, made from any suitable material and of any size or proportion desired. The meeting edges of the front and back are at the bottom of the bag carried out beyond the line of stitching *a* to form a strengthening-rib B, in which are formed openings *b b*.

C is the turn-over flap, which may be in one with the back of the bag, but is stitched at *c*, so as to form on the top another rib D, in which are holes or openings *d* corresponding to the holes *b* in the lower rib B. This flap C has another strengthening-rib E formed on

its lower edge beyond the line of stitching *c'*, in which are apertures *e* corresponding to those *b* and *d*.

At the points F F are riveted to the front of the bag the ends of the suspending-straps G G. These are taken from the points F F up under the flap C and through the apertures *e e* in the rib E, then down the front of the bag and through the openings *b b* in the bottom rib B, and finally up the back and through the openings *d d* in the rib D, and are joined together by any connecting device at the point H. As will be seen by Figs. 3 and 4, the gusset or side piece J is extended at J' above the line of the turn-over of the cover C and sewed to it at its back seam, and to the front part of this extension J' is attached a triangular piece K, with two corners rounded off, serving as a stiffener, its lower edge being on the line of the fold. When the flap C is drawn down over the front of the bag, this piece J' will be bent in on the line of the stiffener, thus serving to completely close the bag and keep out wet or snow, and even in case any should lodge in the gusset-crease it will be thrown out by the opening up of the bag.

When it is desired to use the bag as a knapsack, I draw down the straps G G through the holes *d* and *b* in the strengthening-ribs D and B, so as to bring them down upon the rib D and allow the arms to be passed under them.

It will be seen that by the arrangement of the straps—viz., taking them first upward through the strengthening-rib E on the bottom of the cover-flap C, thence returning on themselves down the front of the bag, and passing through the rib B on the bottom of the bag and then upward through the top rib D to the slinging-point—the cover is held closed, rendering it impossible for anything to drop out, and that the more the bag is swung or shaken from the straps the more tightly will the cover be held in place.

What I claim is as follows:

1. In a knapsack or shoulder-strap bag, the combination, with the bag proper and turn-over cover, of horizontal projections formed on both bag and cover, and perforated and

continuous suspensory straps secured at one end to bag and passing through all such projections, all as herein set forth.

2. In a shoulder-strap bag or knapsack, the
5 combination, with the bag proper provided with strengthening-ribs, of suspending-straps attached at one end to front of bag and passing first upward through the bottom rib E of cover-flap, then downward over front and

through bottom rib B, and then upward over 10 back and through top rib D to connection or slinging-point.

Montreal, December 6, 1889.

J. T. DWYER.

Witnesses:

FRES. HY. REYNOLDS,
FRED. J. SEARS.