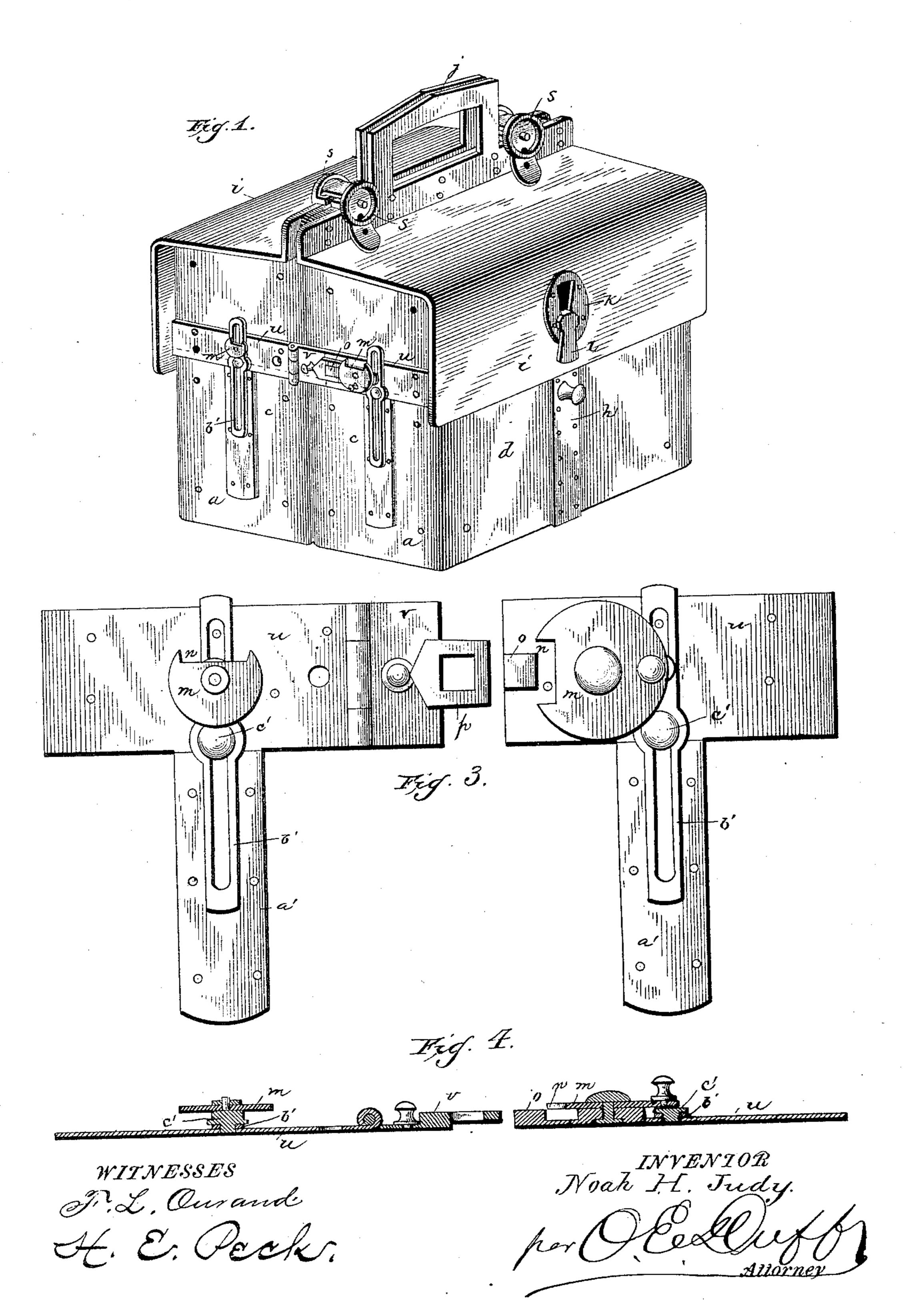
N. H. JUDY.
SADDLE BAG.

No. 433,083.

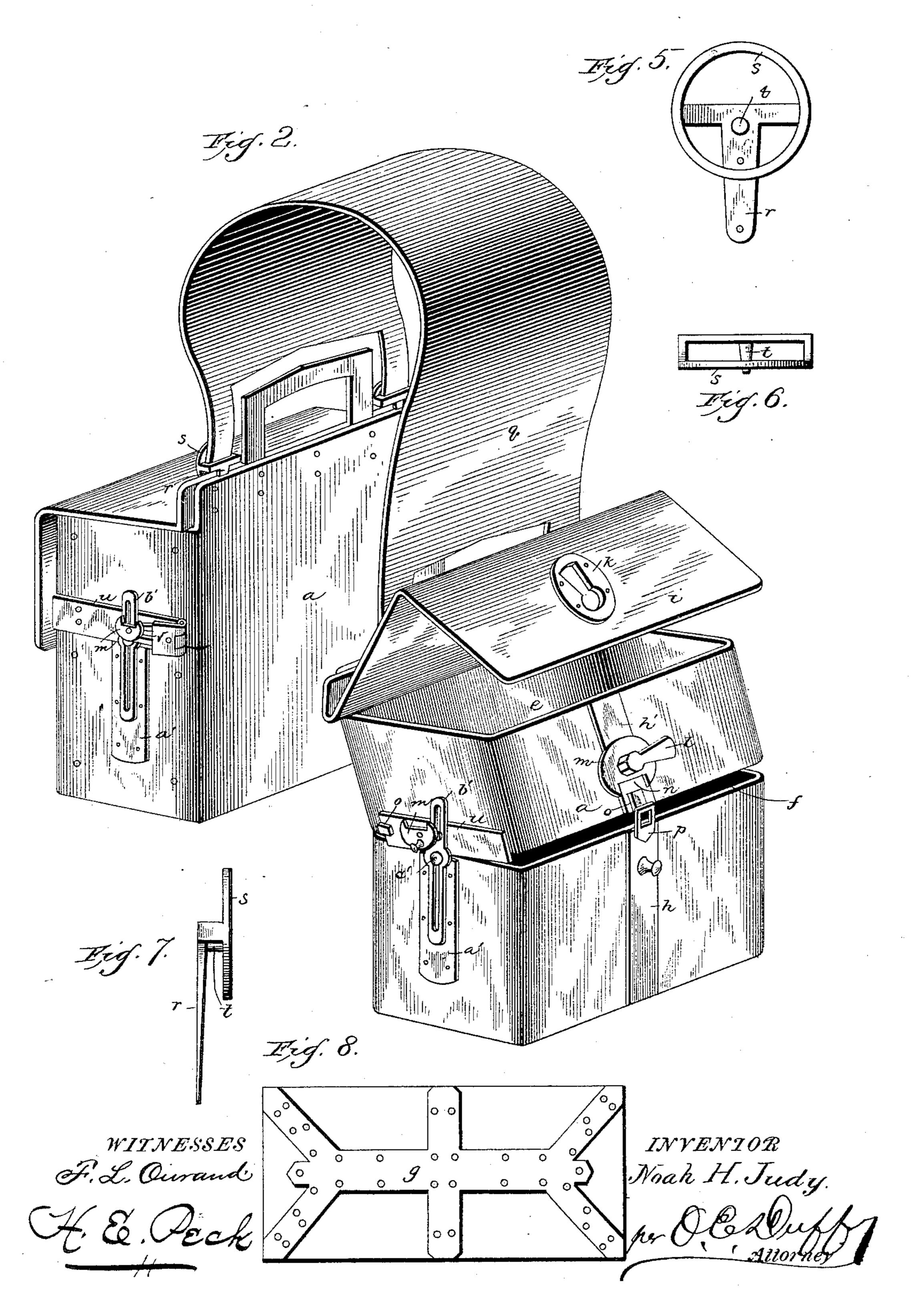
Patented July 29, 1890.



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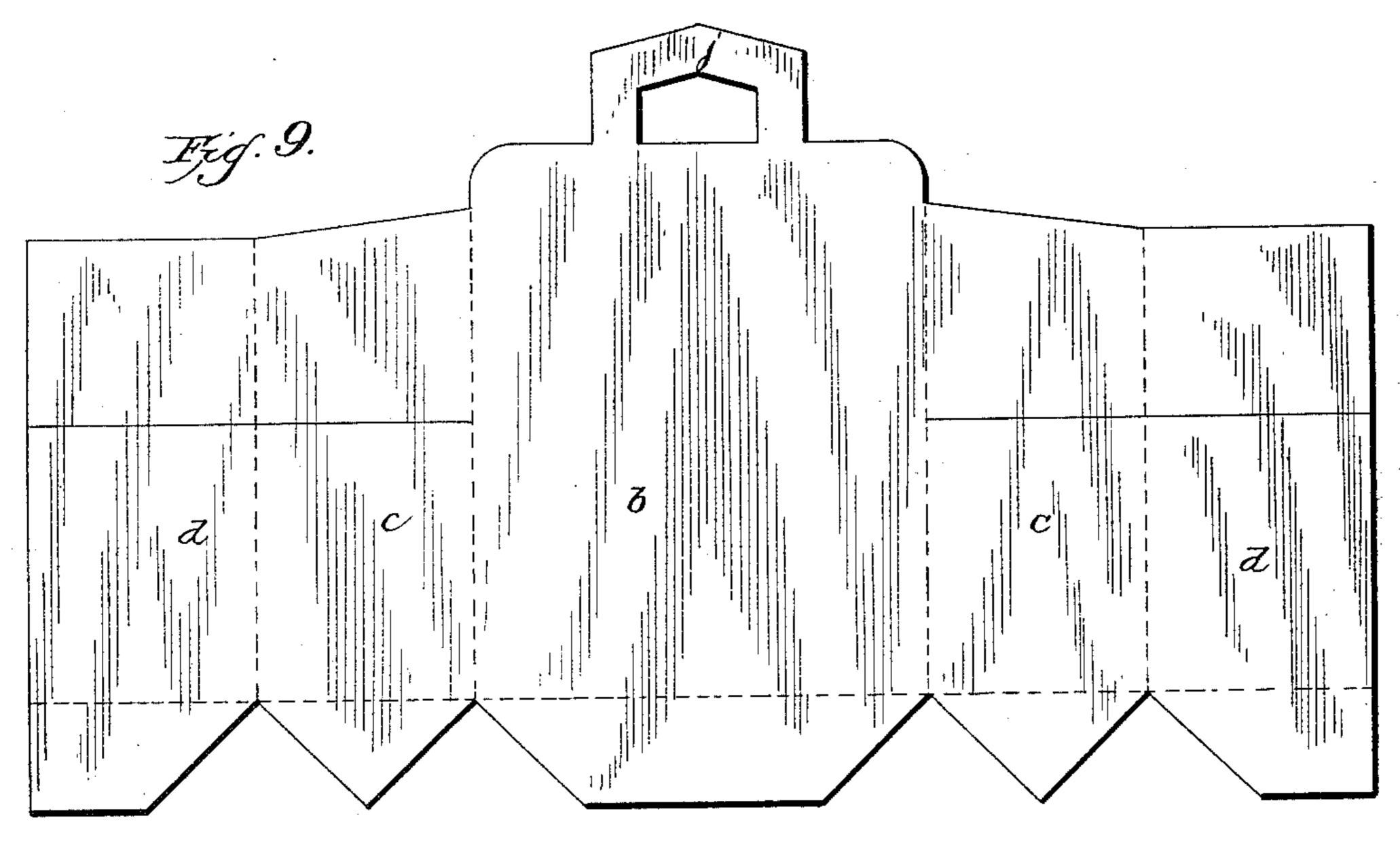
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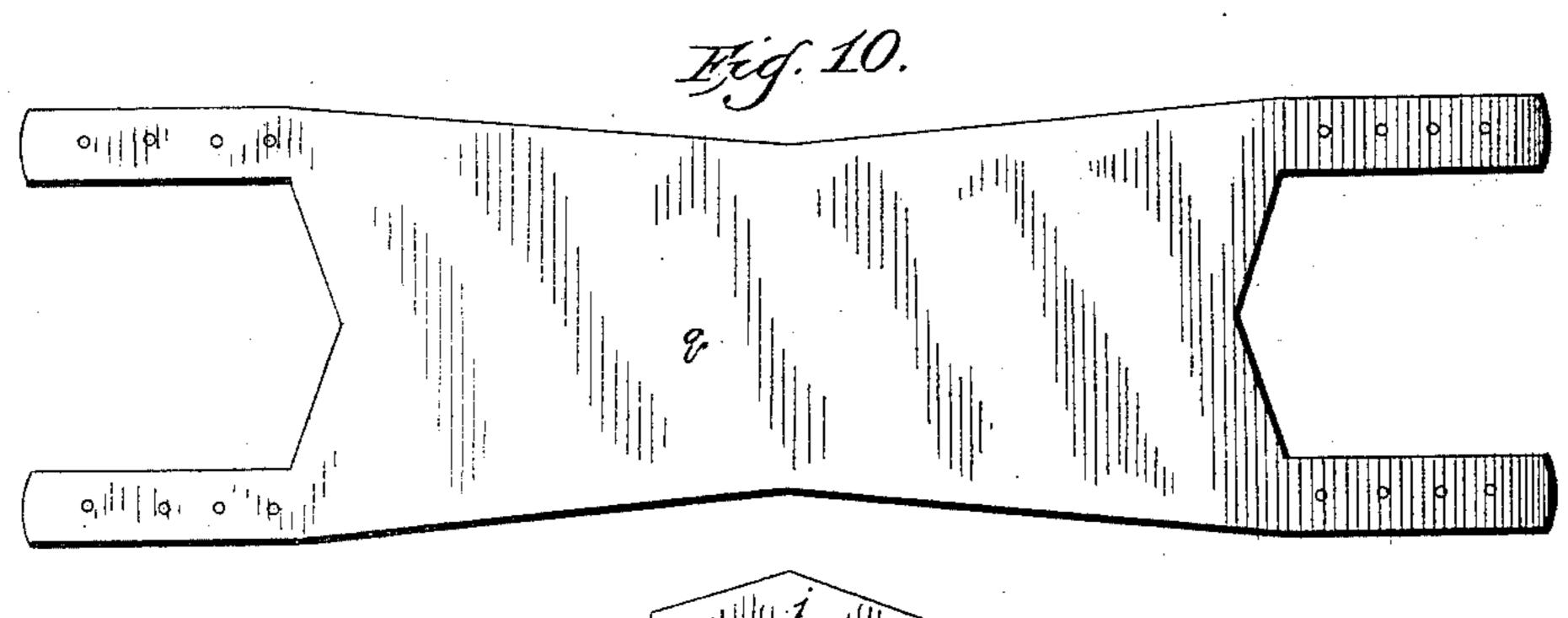


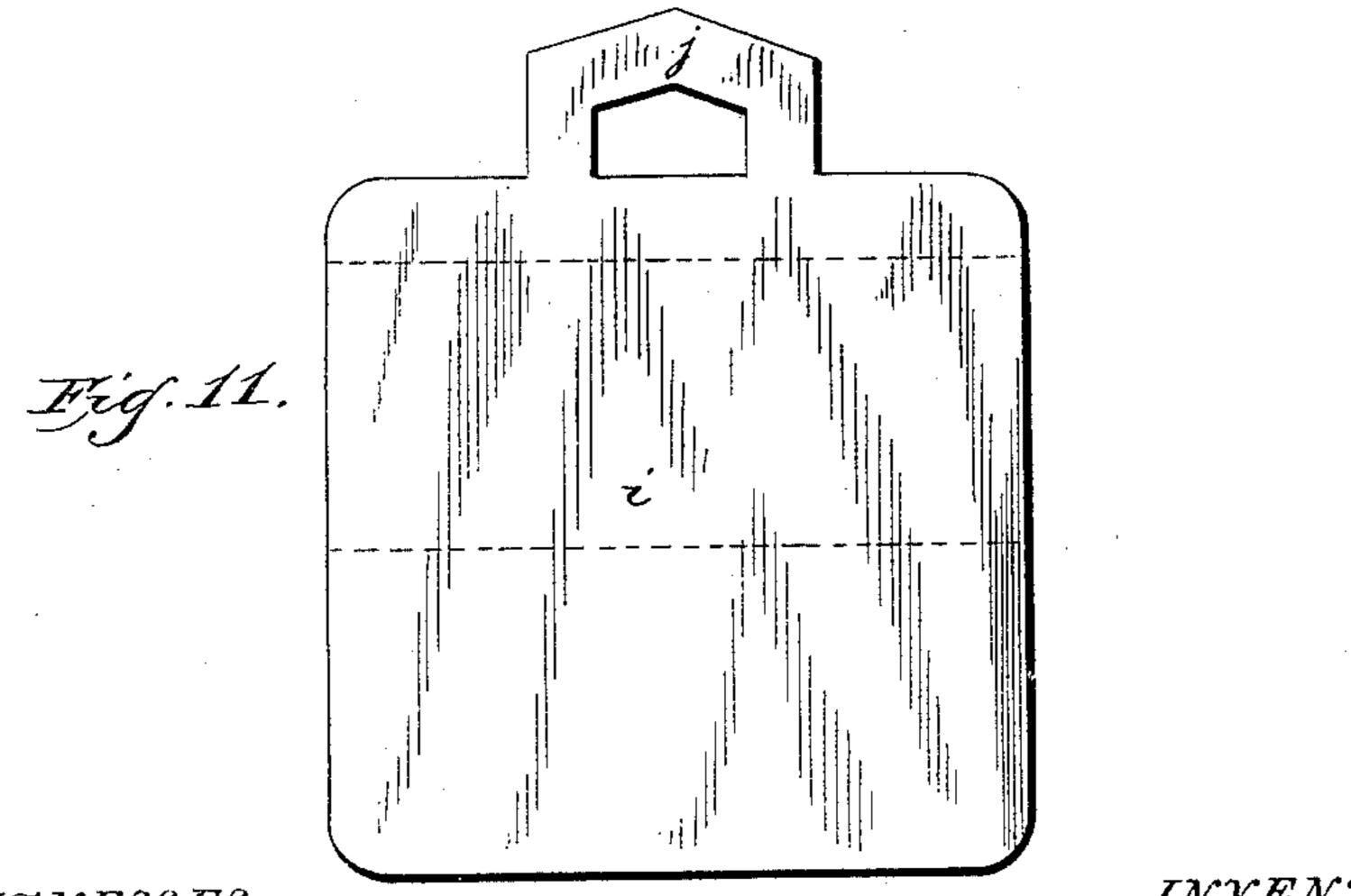
N. H. JUDY. SADDLE BAG.

No. 433,083.

Patented July 29, 1890.







WITNESSES

F. L. Ourand H. E. Drak

INVENTOR Noak H. Tudy.

## United States Patent Office.

NOAH H. JUDY, OF CIRCLEVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA.

## SADDLE-BAGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,083, dated July 29, 1890.

Application filed June 24, 1889. Serial No. 315,398. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Noah Harper Judy, of Circleville, in the county of Pendleton and State of West Virginia, have invented cer-5 tain new and useful Improvements in Saddle-Bags; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make 10 and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain improve-15 ments in convertible saddle-bags and hand

cases or bags.

The object of the invention is to provide improved saddle-bags especially adapted for the use of physicians or others whose busi-20 ness necessitates a large portion of time spent in traveling on horseback or in vehicles, which bags shall be so constructed that they can be readily and quickly converted from saddlebags to a neat, compact, and easily-carried 25 hand-bag; further, to so construct the bags that they are very handy and easy to get into or close and exceedingly strong, cheap, and durable in construction and formed of a single blank of leather secured so that there are 30 no seams through which the water can soak; hence the bags will be substantially air and water tight; and also to provide the bags with improved locks to secure the two bags together and to lock and close the compartments of each 35 bag. These objects are accomplished by, and my invention consists in, certain novel features of construction and in combinations of parts, more fully described hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the two bags secured together for use as a hand-bag. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the device adjusted for use as saddle-bags and connected by the 45 seat-piece. Fig. 3 are detail plans of the devices for securing the two bags together. Fig. 4 is a section taken through the same. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are respectively a plan, end, and side view of the buckle by which the seat-50 piece is fastened to the bags. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the interior of the bottom of a bag l

with the metal lining removed. Fig. 9 is a plan of the leather blank used to form a bag. Fig. 10 is a plan of the seat-piece. Fig. 11 is a plan of the blank forming the flap or cover 55

of a bag.

Each bag a is formed primarily from a single piece of heavy leather, cut as shown in Fig. 9, in which b forms the back of the case,  $c\ c$  the sides, and  $d\ d$  the front, and the down- 60 ward extensions or tongues shown are bent up toward each other and form the bottom. It will be observed that the back is formed integral, while the pieces c c and d d are cut transversely near their upper portions, where- 65 by when the case is formed it has an upper compartment e, provided with a suitable bottom, and a lower compartment f, both open at the top and hinged together at the back.

Each compartment is preferably lined with 70 metal or has a metal box secured therein. The tongues of the blanks shown are secured together to form a strong, rigid, seamless bottom for the lower compartment by means of a metal piece g, (shown in Fig. 8,) and having 75 arms to fit over the meeting edges of the tongues, and then this metal securing or reenforcing plate is placed over the meeting edges of these tongues and riveted through the leather and metallic floors of the case and 80 linings, thereby forming a strong, rigid, and water-tight bottom. The meeting edges of the pieces dd, which form the frontsides of the two compartments, are bridged and firmly secured together by the metal strengthening 85 and securing strips or plates h h', firmly riveted to the leather and linings.

The upper compartment of a case forms the cover for the lower compartment, while the cover for the upper compartment is formed 90 by a flap i, formed of a single piece of leather, as shown in Fig. 11, and along its upper edge riveted to an upwardly-extending edge of the back of the case, and having an upwardlyextending loop j, to register with a similar 95 loop j of the back and form a handle. The flap extends over the top of the upper compartment and down upon the front side of the same, and is there provided with an oblong opening or eye k, (metal faced,) to receive a 100 locking tongue or arm l, pivoted to the strengthening plate h', so that when the

tongue is in a position parallel to said eye it can pass through the same and then be swung laterally and lock the flap. This same lever-tongue operates the lock to secure the 5 two compartments together, which consists of a disk m, rigidly secured to the spindle of and turning with said lever-tongue, located a distance from the face of the plate h', and pro- $\mathbf{v}_{i}$  vided in one edge with a notch or recess  $n_{i}$ 10 A lug o extends up from the plate h', opposite and below the disk m, and the strengthening-plate h of the lower compartment has an upwardly-extending perforated lip or extension p in a plane outside of the same and 15 adapted when the upper compartment rests upon the lower end and the recess n of disk m is opposite the lug o to fit snugly over said lug, and the lower compartment can be locked by simply turning the tongue and disk so 20 that the disk will extend over said lug, and thereby prevent the release of the lip from the lug. It will thus be seen that the flap can be unlocked without unlocking the upper and lower compartments, and that the 25 lower compartment can be unlocked without unlocking the flap, although one lock secures and closes both compartments. q indicates the seator saddle piece by which

the two cases are connected and hung over 30 the saddle, and this piece is formed from the single blank of Fig. 10, and has a pair of straps at each end, and these straps are fastened to the cases by means of a pair of buckles secured to the upwardly-projecting lip from 35 the edge of the back of each case, each buckle consisting of a base-plate r, riveted to the leather and supporting a ring s a distance from the plane of the base, and a pin t projects outwardly from the base in the center 40 of said ring, so that the strap is passed beneath one side of the ring and up into the same, and one of the apertures in the strap is placed on said pin, and the strap is passed out beneath the opposite side of the ring, whereby 45 the ring holds the strap on the pin.

When it is desired to secure the two cases together, the saddle-piece is removed and the two cases placed back to back and strapped together, as shown in Fig. 1, by short straps 50 passed through the buckles at the top of the cases.

Along the lower edge of the end or side of the upper compartment of each case a metal plate or strip u is riveted. The strip u of one 55 case is provided with lug o and notched disk m, as before described, near its end, while the strip u of the other case is provided with a hinged wing or extension v, at its rear end provided with an eye p, to fit over the lug o, 60 and be secured thereon by the disk m, thereby firmly securing the two cases together. When the cases are used as saddle-bags, the wing vis folded back on its plate and secured in this position by one of the rotary notched disks 65 m, pivoted to this plate u.

The end of the lower compartment of case a is provided with a vertical plate a', pro-

vided with a headed pin c' near its upper end, and the plate u of the upper compartment is also provided with a similar pin c', which pins 70 extend loosely through longitudinal slots in a connecting-link b', which link limits the upward swing of the upper compartment to obtain entrance to the lower compartment. The lower plate h can be provided with a knob or 75 handle to facilitate manipulation of the case. The compartments of these cases are so constructed that they can be quickly opened and can hold a maximum number of bottles, if used for that purpose.

It is evident that various changes might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention; hence I do not wish to limit myself to the exact 85 construction herein set forth.

What I claim is—

1. A saddle-bag formed from a single blank, the center of which forms the rear side of the bag, having side flaps forming the ends and 90 front of the bag, said center and flaps having downward extensions bent up to form the bottom of the bag, and a metal piece fitting over the meeting edges of said extensions and to which the same are riveted, substantially 95 as described.

2. A saddle-bag having two compartments, both open at the top and resting one on the other, a flexible back for and connecting said two compartments and extending above the 100 upper compartment and provided with an aperture or loop, and a flap secured to said upper portion of the back and forming a cover for the upper compartment and having a corresponding loop registering with the loop of 105 the back, substantially as described.

3. In combination, a pair of saddle-bags, corresponding metal plates secured to the ends of said bags, the plate of one bag having a projecting lug and a rotary notched disk lo- 110 cated over the same, and the corresponding plate of the other bag having a hinged wing provided with an eye to fit on said lug and be held thereon by the disk, substantially as described.

4. In a saddle-bag, the combination of the upper and lower swinging compartments, a pair of base-plates secured, respectively, to the front sides of said compartments, a lug on one of said plates, a rotary notched disk above 120 the lug pivoted to said plate, a lateral tongue to turn said disk, and an extended eye on the other plate to fit over said lug and be locked thereon by turning the disk, so that its notch will not be over the lug, substantially 125 as described.

5. A pair of similar corresponding saddlebags having their backs extended upwardly and provided with corresponding loops adapted to register and form a handle when the 130 bags are used as a hand-bag, each bag being provided with a pair of buckles secured to said extended back on opposite sides of the handle, and a pair of short removable straps

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detachably retained by said buckles securing the bags together, whereby they can be used as a hand-bag, substantially as described.

6. The combination of a pair of saddle-bags, each provided with a pair of stationary buckles on opposite sides of its upper rear edge, and a detachable saddle-piece connecting said two bags and formed integral with a pair of straps at each end, removably retained by said buckles, for the purpose set forth.

7. In a saddle-bag, the combination of the two compartments, both open at the top and resting one on the other and loosely connected, a flap forming the cover of the upper compartment and extending down and pro-

vided with an opening in front of the bag, a lock located at the meeting edges of said compartments to secure the same together, and a lateral swinging tongue to operate said lock and to extend through said eye and secure the flap, whereby the upper and lower compartments can be separately opened, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of 25

two witnesses.

NOAH H. JUDY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES MATHIAS WERLE, H. E. PECK.