

No. 622,324.

Patented Apr. 4, 1899.

G. BROWN.
VALISE HANDLE.

(Application filed July 27, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

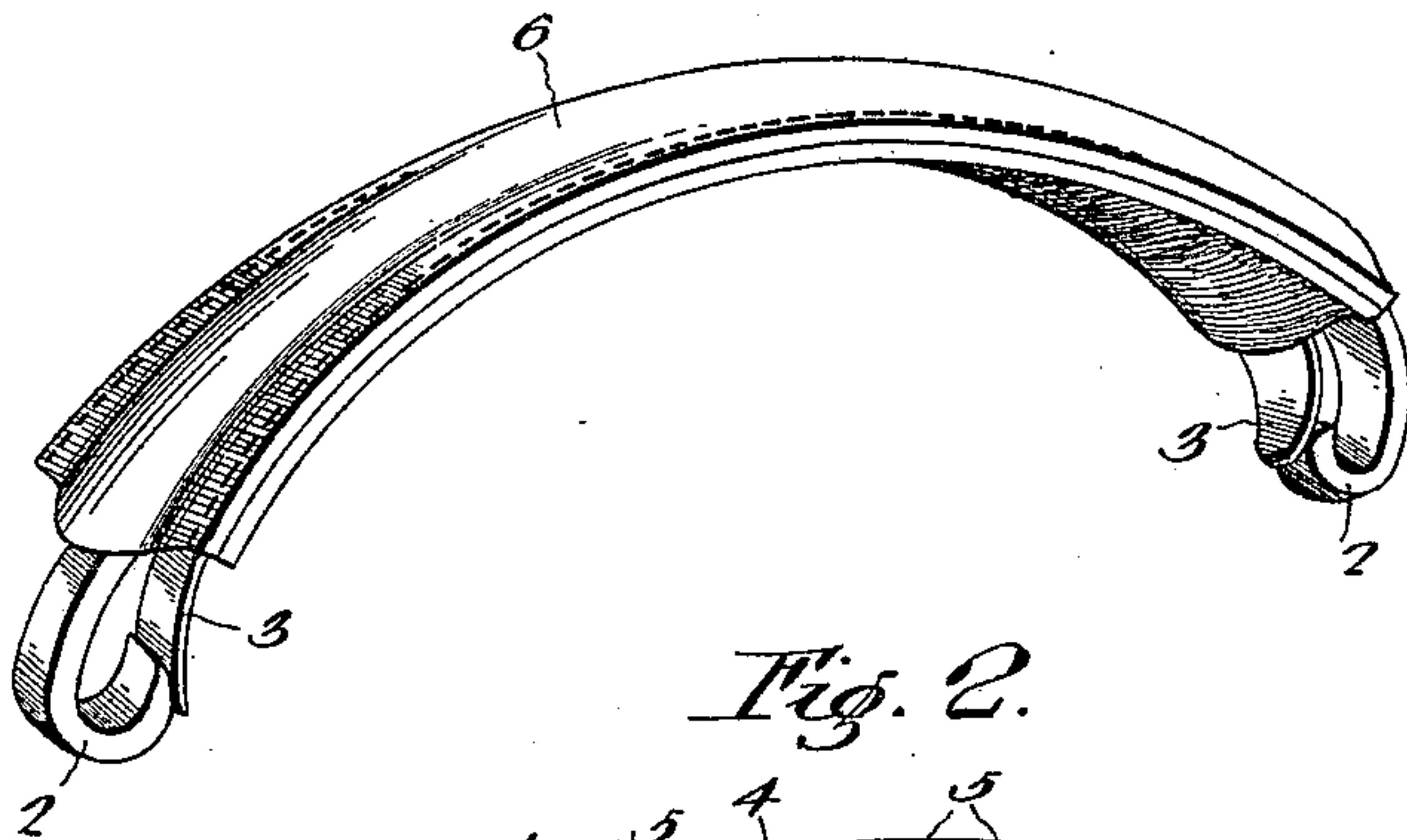


Fig. 2.

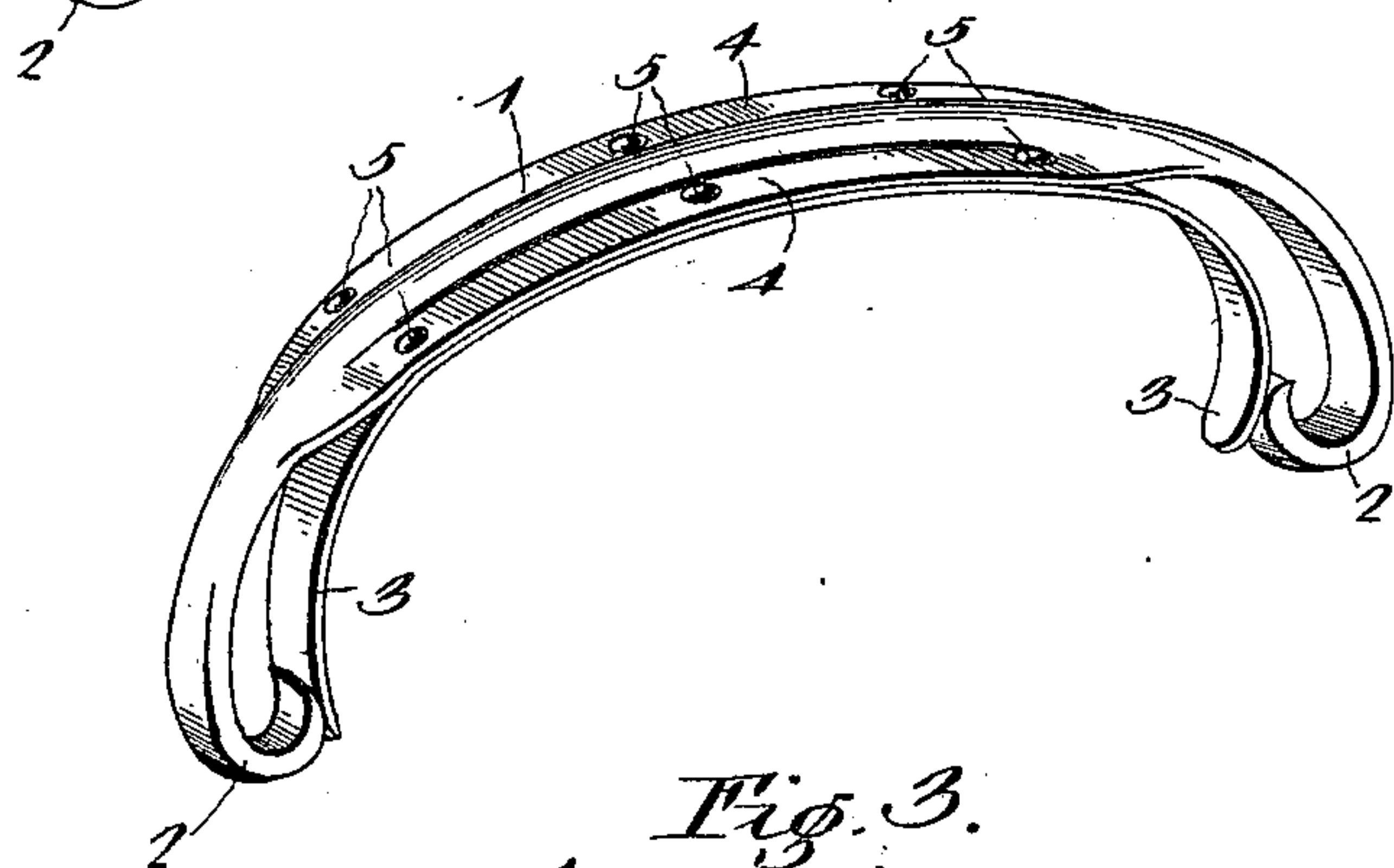


Fig. 3.

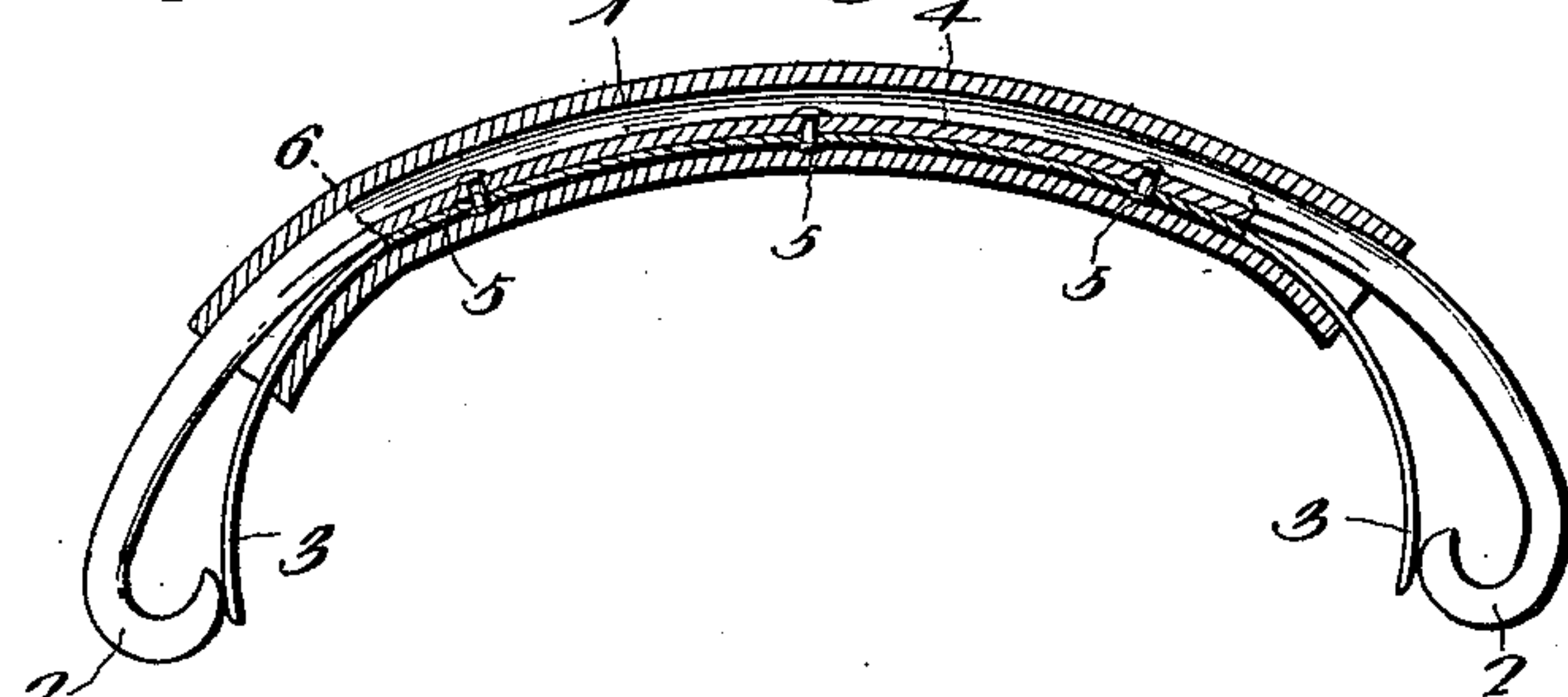
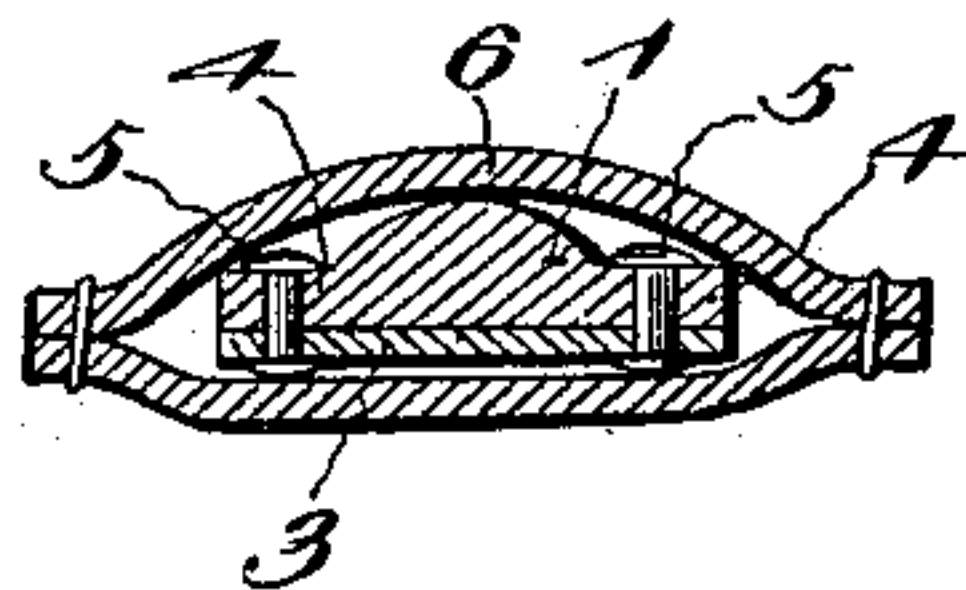


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GOTTFRIED BROWN, OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

VALISE-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,324, dated April 4, 1899.

Application filed July 27, 1898. Serial No. 687,027. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GOTTFRIED BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Valise-Handle, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in valise-handles.

10 The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of handles for valises, satchels, and analogous receptacles and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one adapted to be readily applied to and removed from a receptacle without the use of tools in order that should a handle break it may be readily supplied with a new one.

15 The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

20 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a handle constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the leather cover being removed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view.

25 Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

30 1 designates a curved bar forming a handle and having its ends bent inward upon themselves to provide hooks 2, which are adapted to be linked into the ordinary rings of a valise, satchel, or analogous receptacle, and the ends of the handle are retained in engagement with the rings by a continuous spring 3, secured to the inner or lower face of the curved handle and forming snap-hooks. The bar or rod which forms the handle is provided on its upper or outer face with a longitudinal rib, and it has side flanges 4 at opposite sides thereof to receive the fastening devices 5, which secure the spring 3 to the handle. The spring 3 is secured at intervals, and its ends which are free from locking devices and extend along the inner sides of the shanks of the hooks and bear against the latter at the outer sides of their bills, so that the handle may be readily engaged with and disengaged from

the ring without pressing the spring back by hand.

The body portion of the handle is provided with a flat inner face, and its end portions, which form the shanks of the hooks, are reduced in width, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings. The central portion of the curved bar, which presents a convex upper face and a concave lower face, forms the grip portion of the device, and the continuous spring conforms to the curve of the bar and constitutes a part of the grip portion.

60 The snap-hooks are adapted to engage the rings of a traveling-bag, valise, satchel, or similar receptacle, and as it is readily detachable it may be applied to and readily removed from any receptacle, and in case of the breakage of a handle a new one can be quickly supplied.

70 The handle is designed to be supplied with the usual leather cover 6, which prevents the hand from coming in contact with the metal. The leather cover, which is preferably composed of upper and lower pieces, as shown, extends beyond the fastening devices for securing the spring to the handle, and it operates to assist in supporting the free ends of the spring.

80 The invention has the following advantages: The handle, which is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, is strong and durable and is adapted to engage detachably the rings of a valise, satchel, or analogous receptacle, so that in event of the breakage of a handle a new one may be supplied without having to employ a harness-maker or other skilled workman.

90 Instead of constructing the handle with a longitudinal rib, the bar may be flat at both its upper and lower faces. It is preferable, however, to employ the rib, as it increases the strength of the handle and at the same time enables less covering to be employed and fits the hand better than a flat bar.

What is claimed is—

1. A device of the class described comprising a bar curved to form a handle and having its terminals bent inward beneath it and forming hooks arranged to engage and support the rings of a satchel or analogous re-

ceptacle, the continuous curved spring secured to the lower face of the handle, conforming to the configuration of the same and having its ends free and engaging the bills 5 of the hooks, and the covering arranged on the handle and the spring and extending beyond the fastening devices thereof and arranged to support the free ends of the same, substantially as described.

10 2. A handle for valises and analogous receptacles comprising a continuously-curved bar presenting a convex upper face and a concave lower face, and having its central portion constituting a grip, the ends of the 15 bar being extended inwardly and forming a

pair of supporting-hooks, and the continuous flat spring secured to the lower concave face of the bar and conforming to the curvature of the same and constituting a part of the grip portion of the device, the ends of the spring 20 being free and bearing against the bills of the hooks and forming locking devices, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 25 the presence of two witnesses.

GOTTFRIED BROWN.

Witnesses:

EVERETT R. LEMON,

HENRY C. STARR.