J. LAGOWITZ & J. W. LIEB.

HANDLES FOR VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.

No. 184,288. Patented Nov. 14, 1876.

Fig. 1.

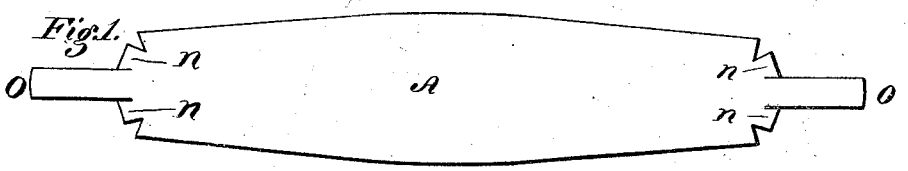


Fig. 2.

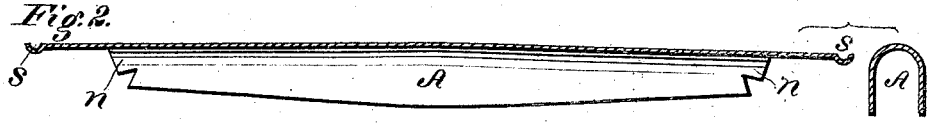


Fig. 3.

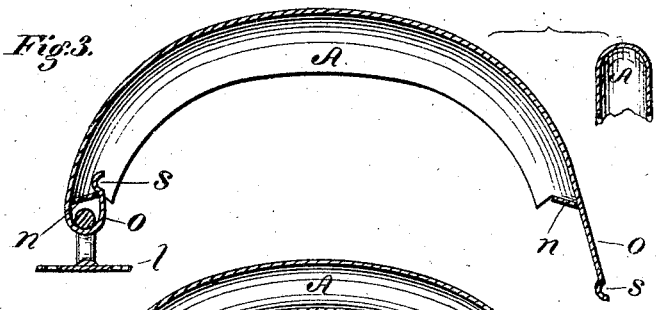


Fig. 4.

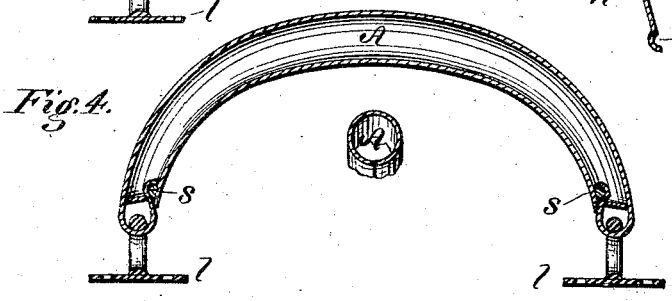


Fig. 5.

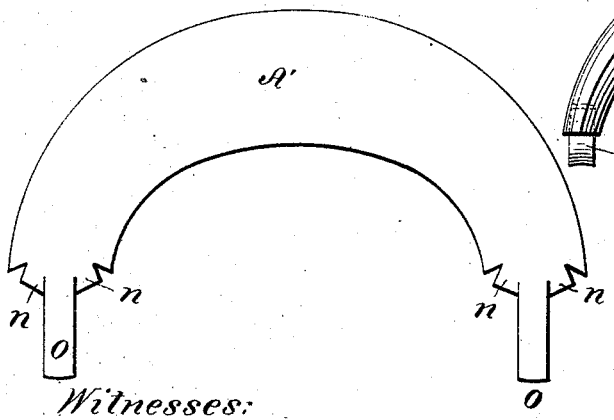
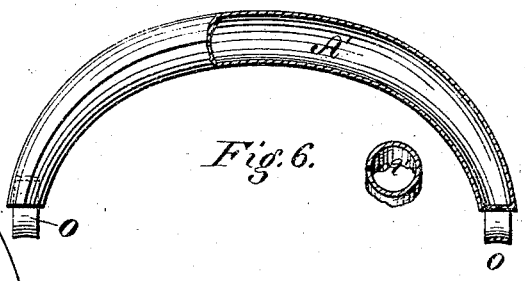


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB LAGOWITZ AND JOHN W. LIEB, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN HANDLES FOR VALISES, TRAVELING-BAGS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **184,288**, dated November 14, 1876; application filed September 28, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB LAGOWITZ and JOHN W. LIEB, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Handles for Valises, Traveling-Bags, &c., of which the following is a specification:

Our invention consists in a novel construction of handles for valises, shawl-straps, and similar articles, as hereinafter described.

The invention consists in forming from a single piece of sheet metal a curved round handle, which shall be cheap and durable, and of such form as to give a good hold for the hand. The blanks from which the handles are formed are stamped or cut from sheet metal and bent up or shaped by any suitable means.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents the blank as it is cut from the sheet of metal. Fig. 2 represents the same after it has passed through the first operation. Fig. 3 shows the blank after the second and third operation, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the complete handle. Figs. 5 and 6 represent, respectively, the blank and finished handle made in a slightly modified form.

In constructing our improved handle we first stamp or cut from sheet metal a blank, A, of the form shown in Fig. 1, consisting of a flat strip, slightly tapering from the middle toward the ends, and having a narrow strap, *o*, extending out beyond the body of the blank, at each side of which strap is formed a small ear, *n*, as shown. The blank thus formed is first bent up into the shape shown in Fig. 2—that is to say, it is folded or creased longitudinally, the upper side forming a semicircle and the sides extending straight downward, as shown. At the same time a small recess, *s*, is formed by bending in the end of the strap *o*. The next operation is to bend or curve the blank into the form shown in Fig. 3. It will be seen by reference to this figure that the blank receives by this operation the general outline of the handle as it is when completed. The blank A being thus shaped, the end of the strap *o* is passed through an eye, *l*, or any suitable ring or staple, and bent around the same and up against the edge of the ears *n*, which are previously bent inward at right angles to the body of the blank.

It will be noticed that when the strap *o* is thus bent up the projection formed by the recess *s* being made in the front side of the same will lock or engage over the edge of the ears *n*, giving it a good firm hold on said ears independent of any soldering. The sides of the blank A, which have so far remained extending downward, are bent inward toward each other until their edges meet, when they may be soldered together, and also to the strap *o*, if desired, though in practice we do not find this necessary, especially when suitable metal is used.

The eyes *l* are provided with plates having holes in them, through which rivets are passed to secure the eyes and handle to the valise or other article. Other forms may be used instead. It will be observed that when thus finished the handle will be of circular form in cross-section, the seam being along the under side.

In Figs. 5 and 6 there is represented a modification of the handle. In this case the blank, instead of being straight, is of semicircular form, it being, in all other respects, the same as that above described. In this the first operation (that of bending into semicircular form) is dispensed with. The first operation, therefore, is to bend the blank into the creased or folded shape lengthwise, after which the ears *n* are bent in and secured, the strap *o* bent up and fastened, and finally the blank bent into circular form in cross-section, the edges being brought together flush.

It will be observed that this construction will cause the loops formed of the straps *o* to stand at right angles to those made as above described, or lengthwise of the handle. The straps *o* may be passed through eyes in forming this handle, or the handle may be made up complete without the eyes, and pintles passed through the loops, either from the inner ends or the outer ends, the only thing necessary being that they shall both be either from the inside or from the outside, as otherwise they would slip off the pintles. It will also be seen that in this handle the seam, instead of being on the bottom, will be on the side of the handle.

This makes a very cheap and durable handle, but the one first described is considered

preferable, as being nearly, if not quite, as cheap, and of rather neater appearance.

These blanks, being made of sheet metal and stamped out by machinery, can be made very rapidly and cheaply, and, being bent up in rolls or in dies, can also be shaped with rapidity and at slight expense.

The handle, when completed, is extremely neat, strong, and durable, and is very light.

It is obvious that the loops may be made separately and be riveted or soldered to the handle, if desired, without changing the plan of making the handle itself; but we prefer to make them as shown.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

A handle for valises, bags, or similar articles, composed of a single piece of sheet metal cut and bent in the manner substantially as shown and described, with its edges brought together so as to make it round in cross-section, as set forth.

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