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(54) **CARRY-BAG AND STOPPER FOR CARRY-BAG HANDLE**

(57) An object of the present invention is to prevent the slippage of an item hung from a handle of a rolling bag and to allow the handle to be properly received into a bag body, thereby improving the usability of a rolling bag. A stopper 6 for a rolling bag handle has an attachment plate 61 that can deform according to a shape of an upper surface of the rolling bag handle, an engagement means 60 provided on the attachment plate 61, and an attachment means 62 provided on the attachment plate 61. The attachment means 62 is attached to an upper surface of the rolling bag handle.

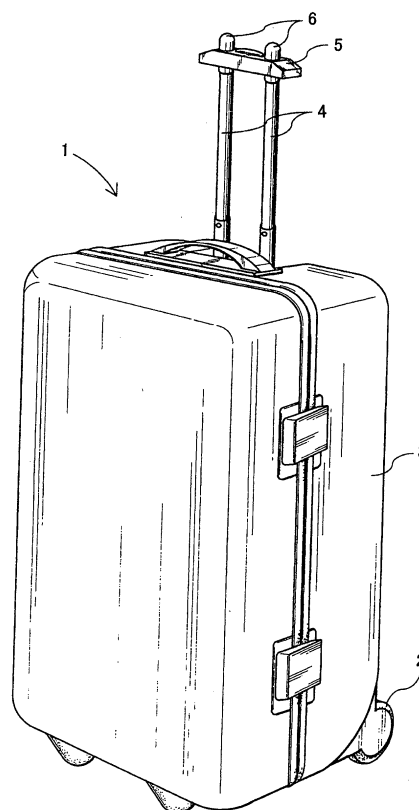


Fig.1

**Description****Technical Field**

[0001] The present invention relates to a rolling bag and a stopper for preventing slippage of a belt or the like that is hung from a vertically movable handle of a rolling bag.

**Background Art**

[0002] Heretofore, a handle with one or more retractable stays has been attached, as an element separate from a handgrip, to a bag body of a rolling bag. The stays are extended so as to pull the handle up from the bag body as needed. Thus, the rolling bag has a structure that allows a user to pull the bag body while holding the handle with his/her hands without carrying the bag while holding the grip provided on the bag body with his/her hands. For example, Patent Literature 1 and Patent Literature 2 disclose some devices for preventing the length of stays from changing when a rolling bag is being pulled or for preventing an unexpected retraction of stays, which causes a handle to be lowered, when a bag body is stood in a state in which casters or ground seat portions of the bag body serve as bases of the bag body. Such devices incorporate therein a locking mechanism in which the interior of the handle is engaged with the interior of the stays so as to hold the stays in a manner such that the stays have a variable length. When an operation button provided at the center of an upper surface of the handle is pushed, the locking mechanism is unlocked.

[0003] Furthermore, some rolling bags include a hard case type of a bag body, and others include a soft case type of a bag body. In the case of a soft case type bag body, the shape of the bag body may not be sustained because of the contents of the rolling bag. Therefore, Patent Literature 3 discloses a device for preventing the shape of a bag body from collapsing or for allowing a small item or a plastic bag to be hung thereon. Specifically, a hook is provided below a handle. A soft case type bag body may be hung on the hook to prevent the bag body from losing its shape. Alternatively, a small item or a plastic bag may be hung on the hook.

[0004] For example, Patent Literature 4 describes a technique of attaching a hook member that allows something to be hung thereon. For example, Patent Literature 5 illustrates a portable bag having such a hook member although a handle of the bag cannot be moved vertically with retractable stays as described above. The portable bag has a hook member projecting from an upper portion of a suitcase that can be pulled by holding a raised grip so that a handbag can be hung on the hook member.

**Prior Art Literatures****Patent Literatures**

[0005]

Patent Literature 1: WO 2002/067719

Patent Literature 2: US 5630250 B

Patent Literature 3: JP 3162919 U

Patent Literature 4: JP 50-051833 U

Patent Literature 5: DE 4221215 B

**Summary of Invention****Technical Problem**

[0006] The aforementioned device of a hook provided under a handle of a rolling bag as disclosed in Patent Literature 3 can also be used in a general rolling bag having a hard case with a handle that is retractable with stays. For example, when one waits for someone with this rolling bag, the rolling bag is often stood in a state in which the handle has been pulled up. The height of the pulled handle is made unchanged by a locking mechanism. Therefore, if there is a hook provided under the handle as described above, other small item, plastic bag, umbrella, and the like can be hung under the handle. Accordingly, one does not need to hold any small items any more, which may be temporarily though. Thus, this device may provide convenience.

[0007] However, in the case of a structure having a hook hanging under a handle, when the handle is lowered toward the bag body, a portion of the hook hinders the handle from being received into the bag body. Thus, a problem arises that the handle cannot be arranged and received at a position that does not spoil the appearance of the bag body.

[0008] Furthermore, with the technology of arranging a hook member on an upper surface of a suitcase body in a vertically movable manner as disclosed in Patent Literature 5, a long item such as an umbrella cannot be hung from the hook member. Moreover, with regard to a hook member disclosed in Patent Literature 4, there should be prepared various types of hook members depending upon cross-sectional shapes of members to which the hook members are to be attached. It is not practical to produce various types of hook members so as to correspond to handles having a variety of horizontal cross-sections. Furthermore, Patent Literature 2 only discloses a structure for avoiding interference with a rod that moves upon a locking operation and fails to teach a technique to properly prevent the slippage of an item being hung.

[0009] It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to prevent the slippage of an item hung from a handle of a rolling bag and to allow the handle to be properly received into a bag body, thereby improving the usability of the rolling bag.

## Solution to Problem

[0010] The present invention has been made in view of the above problems. In order to solve those problems, therefore, an aspect of the present invention provides a rolling bag having a bag body with casters and a rolling bag handle attached to the bag body via a retractable stay so that expansion and retraction of the stay allow the rolling bag handle to be lifted and lowered between a position of the bag body and an upper position in a height direction of the bag body. The rolling bag is characterized in that a stopper is provided on an end of the rolling bag handle for preventing a slippage of an item being hung on the rolling bag handle.

[0011] The stopper may be attached to an upper surface of the rolling bag handle.

[0012] The upper surface of the handle may be recessed at a location to which the stopper is to be arranged.

[0013] The stopper may comprise a projecting member that can be lifted and lowered in the height direction of the bag body.

[0014] An engagement recess portion in which an upper surface of the handle is recessed downward in the height direction of the bag body may be formed on the end of the rolling bag handle, and the stopper may be formed at an outer end of the engagement recess portion in a longitudinal direction of the handle.

[0015] Furthermore, in order to solve those problems, another aspect of the present invention provides a stopper for a rolling bag handle, characterized by comprising an attachment plate that can deform according to a shape of an upper surface of the rolling bag handle and attachment means provided on the attachment plate for attaching the stopper to the upper surface of the rolling bag handle. The attachment plate has an upper surface with engagement means projecting upward for preventing a slippage of an item hung on the rolling bag handle when the stopper is attached to the rolling bag handle via the attachment means.

[0016] The attachment plate may have a ridge portion with upper end positions gradually increasing from the upper surface of the attachment plate toward the engagement means, and the ridge portion may be formed in a continuous manner or a discontinuous manner with the engagement means.

[0017] The attachment means may comprise an adhesive member, and the adhesive member of the attachment means may be provided on a lower surface of the attachment plate.

[0018] The attachment means may comprise hook-and-loop fasteners provided on opposite ends of the attachment plate along the longitudinal direction of the handle, and overlapping portions of the hook-and-loop fasteners wound around the rolling bag handle may be attached to and separated from each other.

[0019] The attachment means may comprise an engagement member having an engagement boss provid-

ed on one side portion of the attachment plate along a longitudinal direction of the handle and a belt having a plurality of holes formed on an opposite side portion of the attachment plate, and the engagement boss of the engagement member may be engaged with one of the holes of the belt wound around the rolling bag handle in a detachable manner.

## Advantageous Effect of Invention

[0020] According to a rolling bag of the present invention, handle portions of carrying items, such as a belt portion of a bag, a handle of a plastic bag, and a handle of an umbrella, can be hung on a stopper from above a rolling bag handle. There is no obstruction between a lower surface of the rolling bag handle and a bag body when the rolling bag handle is lowered with the carrying items being removed from the stopper. Therefore, the rolling bag handle can properly be received into the bag body. Thus, the present invention demonstrates advantageous effects because it does not significantly spoil the appearance of the bag body, which serves as a primary portion of the rolling bag.

[0021] A slippage prevention device can extremely readily be provided on the upper surface of the rolling bag handle by attaching the stopper to an upper surface of the rolling bag handle.

[0022] The attached state of the stopper can be stabilized by recessing the upper surface of the handle at a location to which the stopper is to be arranged.

[0023] The slippage can readily be prevented on the upper surface of the rolling bag handle by forming the stopper of a projecting member that can be lifted and lowered in the height direction of the bag body as needed.

[0024] A slippage prevention device can readily be obtained when an engagement recess portion in which an upper surface of the handle is recessed downward in the height direction of the bag body is formed on the end of the rolling bag handle, and the stopper is formed at an outer end of the engagement recess portion in a longitudinal direction of the handle.

[0025] According to a stopper for a rolling bag handle of the present invention, when the stopper is attached to an upper surface of the rolling bag handle, it is possible to prevent unexpected slippage of handle portions of carrying items, such as a belt portion of a bag, a handle of a plastic bag, and a handle of an umbrella, that have been hung on the stopper from above the rolling bag handle. When the rolling bag handle is lowered with the carrying items being removed from the stopper, the stopper is located on the upper surface of the handle. Therefore, the handle can properly be received into a storage portion of the bag body. Thus, the appearance of the bag body, which serves as a primary portion of the rolling bag, is not significantly spoiled.

[0026] Furthermore, according to the present invention, a ridge portion gradually increasing in height toward the engagement means is provided. Therefore, even if

the engagement means is located at an end of the handle having a downwardly inclined slope or curved surface, the degree to which portions of the stoppers located around the engagement means lean downward is reduced by the ridge portion. Accordingly, the present invention demonstrates advantageous effects because a load of an item being hung can properly be supported not only by the engagement means, but also by the ridge portion around the engagement means.

**[0027]** Moreover, the stopper can readily be attached to the upper surface of the rolling bag handle by providing an adhesive member of the attachment means on a lower surface of the attachment plate.

**[0028]** Furthermore, according to the present invention, an attachment operation and a detachment operation of the stopper is facilitated when hook-and-loop fasteners provided on opposite ends of the attachment plate (side portions along the longitudinal direction of the rolling bag handle when the attachment plate is arranged in parallel to the longitudinal direction of the handle) are wound around the rolling bag handle, and the hook-and-loop fasteners are overlapped with and coupled to each other.

**[0029]** Moreover, according to the present invention, the attachment and detachment of the stopper is facilitated when a belt formed on an end of the attachment plate (one of the side portions along the longitudinal direction of the rolling bag handle when the attachment plate is arranged in parallel to the longitudinal direction of the handle) is wound around the rolling bag handle, and the belt is engaged with an engagement member provided on the other end of the attachment plate (the other side portion along the longitudinal direction of the rolling bag handle when the attachment plate is arranged in parallel to the longitudinal direction of the handle).

## Brief Description of Drawings

### [0030]

Fig. 1 is an explanatory diagram showing a state in which a rolling bag handle is raised in a rolling bag according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is an explanatory diagram showing the rolling bag with the rolling bag handle being lowered.

Fig. 3 is an explanatory diagram showing a rolling bag handle with stoppers.

Fig. 4 is an explanatory diagram showing a rolling bag handle with stoppers that can be lifted and lowered.

Fig. 5 is an explanatory diagram showing a rolling bag handle with stoppers that can be lifted and lowered.

Fig. 6 is an explanatory diagram showing an example in which outsides of engagement recess portions are used as stoppers.

Fig. 7 is an explanatory perspective view showing an example of a stopper having a ridge portion.

Fig. 8 is an explanatory diagram showing an at-

tached state of stoppers having a ridge portion.

Fig. 9 is an explanatory diagram showing the stopper as viewed from above the stopper of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is an explanatory diagram showing the stopper as viewed from a side of the stopper of Fig. 7.

Fig. 11(a) is an explanatory diagram showing the stopper as viewed from another side of the stopper of Fig. 7, and Fig. 11(b) is an explanatory diagram showing an attached state of the stopper of Fig. 7.

Fig. 12 is an explanatory diagram showing another example of attachment means.

Fig. 13 is an explanatory diagram showing another example of attachment means.

Fig. 14 is an explanatory perspective view showing another example of a stopper having a ridge portion.

Fig. 15 is an explanatory diagram showing the stopper as viewed from above the stopper of Fig. 14.

Fig. 16 is an explanatory diagram showing the stopper as viewed from a side of the stopper of Fig. 14.

Fig. 17 is an explanatory diagram showing the stopper as viewed from another side of the stopper of Fig. 14.

Fig. 18 is an explanatory diagram showing an attached state of a stopper according to another embodiment.

Fig. 19 is an explanatory diagram showing the stopper according to the other embodiment.

Figs. 20(a) to 20(e) are explanatory diagrams showing stoppers according to other embodiments.

Fig. 21 is an explanatory diagram showing the shape of a handle with a recessed portion.

## Description of Embodiments

**[0031]** Next, the present invention will be described in detail below based upon embodiments illustrated in Figs. 1 to 21.

**[0032]** In the drawings, the reference numeral 1 denotes a rolling bag. The rolling bag 1 includes a bag body 3 having casters 2. In a state in which the bag body 3 is stood so that the casters 2 of the bag body 3 serve as bases of the bag body 3, a rolling bag handle 5 is attached to a portion opposite to the casters 2 via a pair of retractable stays 4, which can be extended from the interior of the bag body 3. In a direction of the height of the bag body 3 in a state in which the bag body 3 is stood, the rolling bag handle 5 is vertically movable between a position near the bag body 3 when the rolling bag handle 5 is lowered and a position above the bag body 3 at which the pair of stays 4 has been extended. The height of the rolling bag handle 5 being pulled is configured to be lockable at any desired height. For example, the rolling bag handle 5 may be locked by a locking mechanism (not shown) at a position in which the rolling bag handle 5 is lowered and at a position in which the stays 4 are extended to the greatest extent. The rolling bag handle is hereinafter abbreviated to the handle.

**[0033]** As shown in the drawings, stoppers 6 are pro-

vided, as elements for preventing the slippage, on opposite ends of the handle 5. The stoppers 6 project upward in the height direction of the bag body, i.e., upward in a retractable direction of the stays 4 and in a direction in which the handle 5 is vertically moved. In the illustrated example, the stoppers 6 are located near the ends of the handle that are out of a range of the handle 5 gripped by hands and positioned above connection portions between the stays 4 and the handle 5.

**[0034]** Thus, the stoppers 6 are provided on opposite ends of the handle 5, which can be lifted from the bag body 3 and positioned there. When the rolling bag 1 is stood in a state in which the handle 5 has been lifted, items to be hung, such as a belt of a bag or a handle of a long umbrella, can be hung from above the handle. Even if those items are slid toward the ends of the handle 5, the corresponding stopper 6 can receive the items so as to prevent the slippage of the items. Since the stoppers 6 are located above the stays 4, loads of items engaged with and supported by the stoppers 6 can readily be supported by the stays 4. Therefore, any problems do not arise that the handle 5 is deflected. Furthermore, as described above, the stoppers 6 are provided on the upper surface of the handle. Therefore, even if the handle 5 is lowered onto the bag body, the entire stoppers 6 are not positioned between the handle and the bag body. Accordingly, any problems do not arise that the handle projects from the bag body to a large extent to thereby spoil the appearance of the bag body.

**[0035]** The stoppers 6 for preventing the slippage in the aforementioned embodiment are formed integrally with the handle 5. Nevertheless, the stoppers 6 are not limited to those formed integrally with the handle 5. For example, stoppers made of a synthetic resin material or a rubber material, which is formed separately from the handle, may be attached to the handle by using a screw or an adhesive member.

**[0036]** Fig. 3 shows an example in which the stoppers 6 have been attached to an upper surface of the handle 5. Each of the stoppers 6 has an engagement means 60 projecting upward when the stopper 6 is attached to the upper surface of the handle 5 as described later, an attachment plate 61 incorporating the engagement means 60 at an end of an upper surface thereof, and an attachment means 62. The engagement means 60 and the attachment plate 61 are integrally formed of rubber. The engagement means 60 and the attachment plates 61 are attached to opposite ends of the upper surface of the handle 5 via the attachment means 62, which is formed by applying an adhesive member onto lower surfaces of the attachment plates 61 as described later. Thus, the stoppers 6 may be provided on the upper surface of the handle 5.

**[0037]** Furthermore, the stoppers 6 for preventing the slippage in the aforementioned embodiment project in a fixed manner. However, the engagement means may pivotably be attached to opposite ends of the handle 5 so that they can be held in a raised state, and the engage-

ment means may be provided so that they can be lifted from the upper surface of the handle. Thus, the stoppers may be formed by raising the engagement means upward.

**[0038]** Moreover, as shown in Fig. 4, stoppers 6 having a hook shape may be received within opposite ends of the handle 5 such that they can be lifted and lowered. The stoppers 6 may be operated so as to project as needed and held in the projecting form. For example, the stoppers may continuously be biased upward. Those stoppers may be pressed down from the above as needed. The stoppers that have been lowered inside of the handle may be held in the handle by operation of a latch mechanism. When the lowered stoppers are pressed down, the holding of the latch mechanism may be released so that the stoppers project from the handle. Any known mechanism may be used to bias the stoppers in an upward direction or to hold the stoppers with a latch mechanism and is not illustrated.

**[0039]** As shown in Fig. 5, the stoppers 6 may be in the form of a plate arranged on opposite side surfaces of the handle 5 in a vertically movable manner. The vertical sliding operation of the stoppers 6 can be performed manually. The projected state and the lowered state of the stoppers 6 can be positioned.

**[0040]** Fig. 6 shows still another example. In the illustrated example, engagement recess portions 9, which are formed by recessing an upper surface of the handle downward in the height direction of the bag body 3, are formed in opposite ends of the handle 5. The outermost portions of those engagement recess portions 9 in the longitudinal direction of the handle project upward. Stoppers 6 are formed by the outer portions of the engagement recess portions 9 in the longitudinal direction of the handle. In Fig. 6, the reference numeral 10 denotes a sliding cover. When the sliding cover 10 is moved toward an end of the handle along the longitudinal direction of the handle, the engagement recess portion 9 can be covered with the sliding cover 10. Thus, the sliding covers 10 can cover the engagement recess portions 9, as needed, to thereby adjust the appearance of the handle 5. As a matter of course, the sliding covers themselves are not essential elements.

**[0041]** The stopper 6 having the aforementioned attachment means 62 will be described in greater detail. As shown in Figs. 7 to 11(b), this stopper 6 has an engagement means 60 projecting upward when it is attached to an upper surface of the handle 5, an attachment plate 61 incorporating the engagement means 60 at an end of an upper surface thereof, and an attachment means 62 as described above. The attachment means 62 illustrated in this example is formed of an adhesive member 62a attached to a lower surface of the attachment plate 61. When the stopper 6 is attached to the upper surface of the handle 5, the stopper 6 can be bonded and fixed to the handle 5 via the attachment means 62. The adhesive member 62a is covered and protected by a release paper (not shown) when the stopper 6 has

not been used. A double-faced adhesive tape may be used to form the aforementioned adhesive member.

**[0042]** The attachment plate 61 of the stopper 6 has flexibility so as to absorb differences in shape of the upper surface of the handle 5, which may vary. Furthermore, in this embodiment, the engagement means 60 and the attachment plate 61 are integrally formed of the same material. When the stopper 6 is attached to the upper surface of the handle 5 via the attachment means 62, not only the attachment plate 61, but also the entire stopper 6 can deform according to the shape of the upper surface of the handle. With regard to formation of the stopper 6, the stopper 6 is not limited to a stopper into which the engagement means 60 and the attachment plate 61 are integrally formed. Specifically, a combination of different materials may be used in order to change the characteristics such as hardness and strength, depending upon the location to which the stopper is to be attached.

**[0043]** In the example illustrated in Figs. 7 to 11(b), the engagement means 60 is substantially in the form of a column that is thin as compared to the width of the attachment plate 61. The substantially columnar engagement means 60 is arranged on an end of the upper surface of the attachment plate 61 and at a central portion in the width direction of the attachment plate 61. The attachment plate 61 has flexibility so as to be deformable as described above. In this embodiment, therefore, even if the upper surface of the handle 5 has a curved shape in the horizontal cross-section at a location to which the stopper is attached, the stopper 6 can be attached to the upper surface of the handle in a state in which the attachment plate 61 deforms according to the shape of the upper surface of the handle as shown in Fig. 11(b). This configuration is advantageous in that the engagement means 60 itself can remain stood upward. Furthermore, in this embodiment, a ridge portion 63 is provided such that the height of an upper edge of the ridge portion 63 is gradually increased from substantially the center of the upper surface of the attachment plate 61 toward the engagement means 60. The ridge portion 63 is integrated with a base of the engagement means 60 and is thus continuous with the engagement means 60.

**[0044]** The stopper 6 has the ridge portion 63 that gradually increases in height toward the engagement means 60 located at an end of the stopper 6. Therefore, even if the stoppers 6 are attached such that the engagement means 60 correspond to ends of the handle having a downwardly inclined slope or a curved surface, the degree to which portions of the stoppers located around the engagement means 60 lean downward is reduced. Accordingly, a load of an item being hung can be supported not only by the engagement means 60, but also by the ridge portion 63 around the engagement means 60.

**[0045]** Furthermore, a plurality of lines of recessed grooves 64 are formed in part of the upper surface of the attachment plate 61 and in the upper surface of the ridge portion 63 of the stopper 6, so that the upper surface of the stopper 6 has irregularities. Thus, the frictional resist-

ance is increased so that an item being hung, such as an umbrella or a handbag, is prevented from unexpectedly moving when the item is hung on the stopper 6. The length of the handle 5 varies from a long one to a short one. Some handles have a locking operation button located at the center of the handle 5 on an upper surface of the handle 5. Therefore, a user may need to adjust the length of the attachment plate 61 when the stopper 6 is to be arranged on the upper surface of the handle 5. Since portions of the attachment plate 61 in which the recessed grooves 64 are formed are thin, the recessed grooves 64 can serve as a guide indicative of a portion that can readily be cut by a user. In this manner, the recessed grooves 64 are extremely useful because they have a function of increasing the frictional resistance against an item being hung and a function of facilitating user's cutting of the attachment plate. The arrangement locations or patterns of the recessed grooves 64 are not specifically limited. For example, when the recessed grooves 64 are arranged along a longitudinal direction of the attachment plate, a function of further improving the flexibility of the attachment plate in the width direction of the attachment plate is added to the recessed grooves 64. Specifically, such recessed grooves 64 are extremely useful because they can increase the frictional resistance to further enhance the effects of preventing the slippage, can readily present the locations for cutting, and can provide further flexibility.

**[0046]** In the stopper 6, the attachment means 62 has been described as being formed of an adhesive member attached to a lower surface of the attachment plate 61. However, the present invention is not limited to such embodiments. Any attachment means 62 may be used as long as the attachment plate 61 located at an end of the handle 5 on an upper surface of the handle 5 can be deformed and arranged depending upon the shape of the upper surface of the handle 5 in the longitudinal direction of the handle 5 or upon the shape of the upper surface of the handle 5 in the horizontal cross-sectional direction of the handle 5, and can be maintained in such a state.

**[0047]** In another example, as shown in Fig. 12, the attachment means 62 may be formed by hook-and-loop fasteners 62b provided on opposite sides of the attachment plate 61 along the longitudinal direction of the handle. In such a case, each of the hook-and-loop fasteners 62b is wound around the handle 5, and overlapping portions of each of the hook-and-loop fasteners 62b can be attached to and separated from each other. Therefore, an attachment operation and a detachment operation of the stopper 6 can be facilitated.

**[0048]** In still another example, as shown in Fig. 13, the attachment means 62 may be formed by engagement members 62d each having an engagement boss 62c on one side portion of the attachment plate 61 along the longitudinal direction of the handle and belts 62f each having a plurality of holes 62e on an opposite side portion of the attachment plate 61. In the attachment means 62

of this example, the belts 62f are wound around the handle 5, and the engagement bosses 62c of the engagement members 62d are engaged with the holes 62e of the belts 62f in a detachable manner. In this example, an attachment operation and a detachment operation of the stopper 6 can also be facilitated.

[0049] In the above embodiments, the ridge portion 63 is illustrated as being continuous with the base of the engagement means 60. However, since the ridge portion 63 is for reducing the degree to which portions of the stopper located around the engagement means 60 lean downward due to a downward inclination of an end of the handle, the ridge portion 63 itself does not need to be continuous with the base of the engagement means 60. As shown in Figs. 14 to 17, a ridge portion 63 may be formed with a plurality of projections arranged in a discontinuous manner such that the height of upper ends of the projections gradually increases toward the engagement means 60. Particularly, since the ridge portion 63 includes divided members that are discontinuous with the engagement means 60, the stopper can be bent better at the ridge portion 63 in the longitudinal direction of the handle.

[0050] Furthermore, Figs. 18 to 20(e) show other embodiments of the stoppers 6. Each of the stoppers 6 illustrated in Figs. 18 to 20(e) has an engagement means 60 attached to an upper surface of the handle 5 so as to project upward, an attachment plate 61 incorporated with the engagement means 60 at an end of an upper surface thereof, and an attachment means 62. The stopper 6 illustrated in Fig. 19 has a cylindrical engagement means 60 with a spherical surface on a top thereof and an attachment plate 61 extending around a base of the engagement means 60 and in the radial direction of the engagement means 60. As with the aforementioned embodiments, the stopper 6 illustrated in Fig. 19 can be attached to an upper surface of the handle 5 with the attachment means 62, which is formed of an adhesive member attached to a lower surface of the attachment plate 61 (Fig. 18).

[0051] Each of the stoppers 6 illustrated in Figs. 20(a) to 20(e) has a form that has a slippage prevention effect with a wavelike upper surface of the attachment plate 61. As shown in specific variations of Figs. 20(a) to 20(e), the engagement means 60 located at an end of the attachment plate 61 may be in the form of a plate inclined toward another end of the attachment plate 61 (Fig. 20(a)); may be bent in an arc form (Fig. 20(b)); may be bent in a hook form (Fig. 20(c)); or may be divided so that the engagement means 60 can readily be fitted with a form of the upper surface of the handle (Fig. 20(d)). Furthermore, the engagement means 60 may be formed so as to simulate an animal or the like (Fig. 20(e)). The stopper 6 may also be colored, which is effective in accentuating differences from other rolling bags or in improving its design.

[0052] Fig. 21 shows a device that can attach the stopper 6 in more stable manner. As illustrated in Fig. 21, the

handle 5 has a recessed portion 50 in a portion at which the stopper 6 is to be arranged. Thus, the attachment plate 61 of the stopper 6 can be placed within the recessed portion 50. When the recessed portion 50 is formed in the handle 5 so that the stopper 6 is arranged at the recessed portion 50, the stopper 6 can be attached to the handle 5 in a more stable manner.

[0053] Use of the aforementioned stoppers attached to the handle provides high flexibility of selection of a material of a stopper or high flexibility of the shape of a stopper. Therefore, the aforementioned stoppers attached to the handle are extremely useful because they exhibit slippage prevention effects more effectively as compared to a stopper formed integrally with a handle.

## Claims

1. A rolling bag having a bag body with casters and a rolling bag handle attached to the bag body via a retractable stay so that expansion and retraction of the stay allow the rolling bag handle to be lifted and lowered between a position of the bag body and an upper position in a height direction of the bag body, the rolling bag **characterized in that:**

a stopper is provided on an end of the rolling bag handle for preventing a slippage of an item being hung on the rolling bag handle.

2. The rolling bag as recited in claim 1, wherein the stopper is attached to an upper surface of the rolling bag handle.
3. The rolling bag as recited in claim 2, wherein the upper surface of the handle is recessed at a location to which the stopper is to be arranged.
4. The rolling bag as recited in claim 1, wherein the stopper comprises a projecting member that can be lifted and lowered in the height direction of the bag body.
5. The rolling bag as recited in claim 1, wherein an engagement recess portion in which an upper surface of the handle is recessed downward in the height direction of the bag body is formed on the end of the rolling bag handle, and the stopper is formed at an outer end of the engagement recess portion in a longitudinal direction of the handle.
6. A stopper for a rolling bag handle, the stopper **characterized by** comprising an attachment plate that can deform according to a shape of an upper surface of the rolling bag handle and attachment means provided on the attachment plate for attaching the stopper to the upper surface of the rolling bag handle, the attachment plate having an upper surface with

engagement means projecting upward for preventing a slippage of an item being hung on the rolling bag handle when the stopper is attached to the rolling bag handle via the attachment means.

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7. The stopper for a rolling bag handle as recited in claim 6, wherein the attachment plate has a ridge portion with upper end positions gradually increasing from the upper surface of the attachment plate toward the engagement means, and the ridge portion is formed in a continuous manner or a discontinuous manner with the engagement means. 10
8. The stopper for a rolling bag handle as recited in claim 6 or 7, wherein the attachment means comprises an adhesive member, and the adhesive member of the attachment means is provided on a lower surface of the attachment plate. 15
9. The stopper for a rolling bag handle as recited in claim 6 or 7, wherein the attachment means comprises hook-and-loop fasteners provided on opposite ends of the attachment plate along the longitudinal direction of the handle, and overlapping portions of the hook-and-loop fasteners wound around the rolling bag handle can be attached to and separated from each other. 20 25
10. The stopper for a rolling bag handle as recited in claim 6 or 7, wherein the attachment means comprises an engagement member having an engagement boss provided on one side portion of the attachment plate along a longitudinal direction of the handle and a belt having a plurality of holes formed on an opposite side portion of the attachment plate, and the engagement boss of the engagement member is engaged with one of the holes of the belt wound around the rolling bag handle in a detachable manner. 30 35 40

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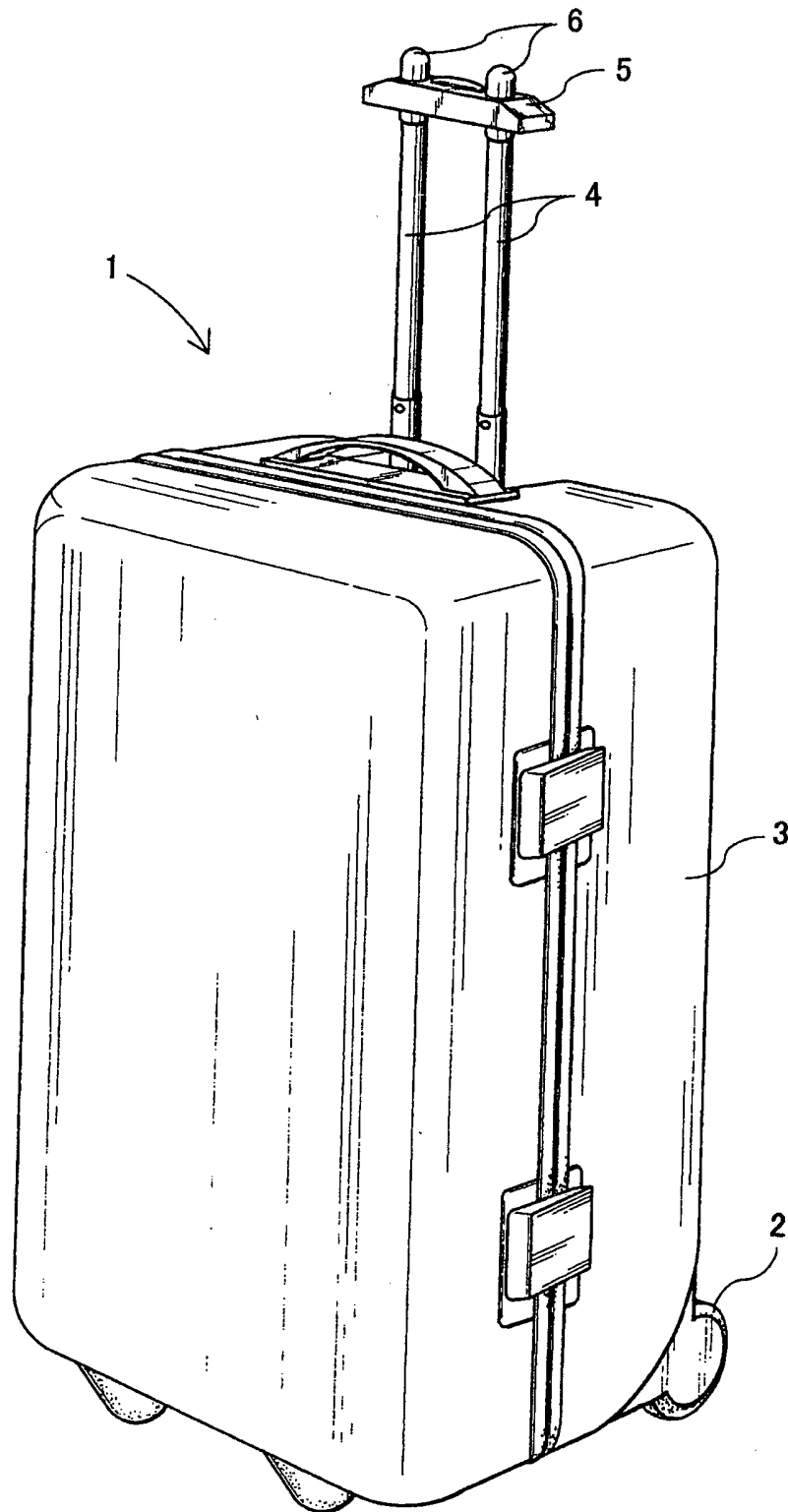


Fig.1

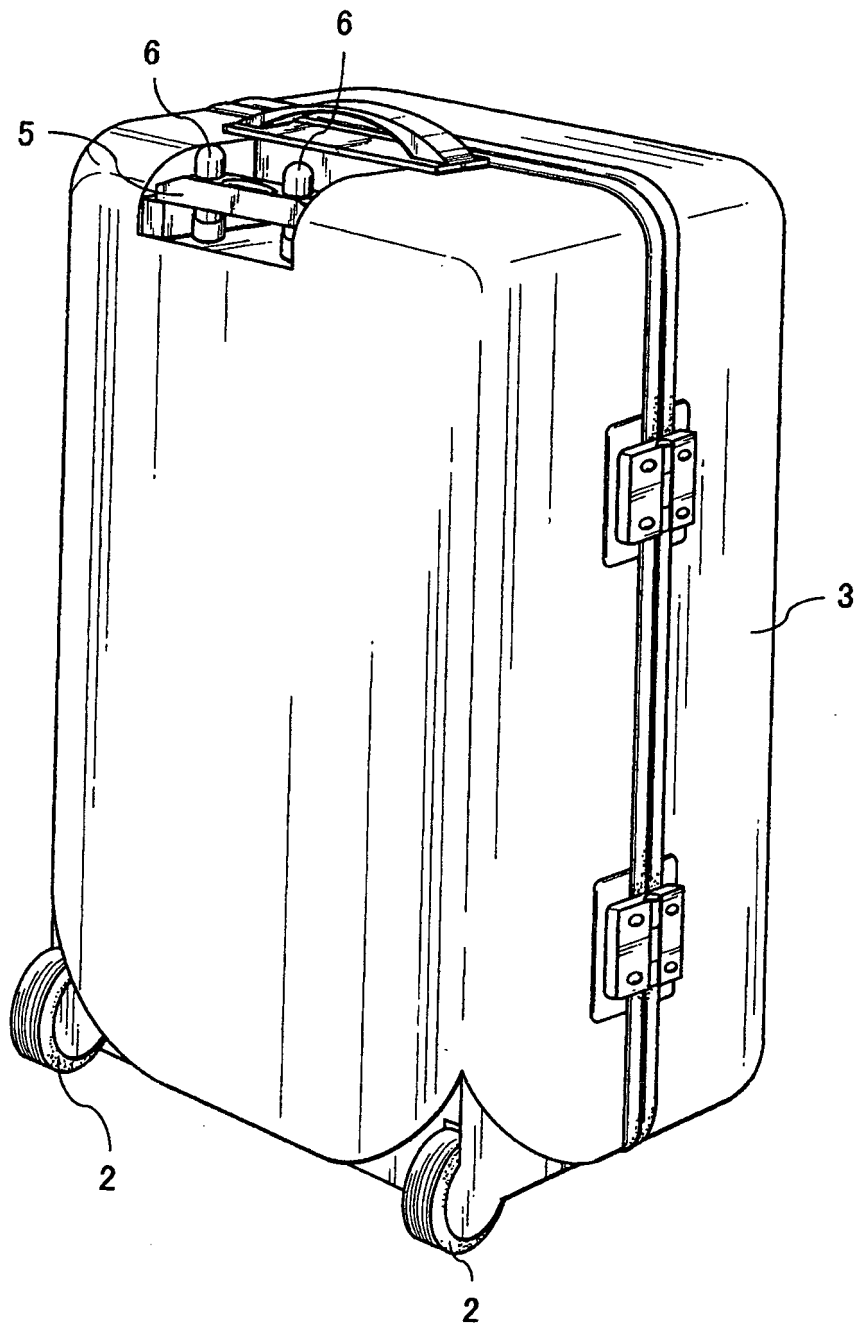


Fig.2

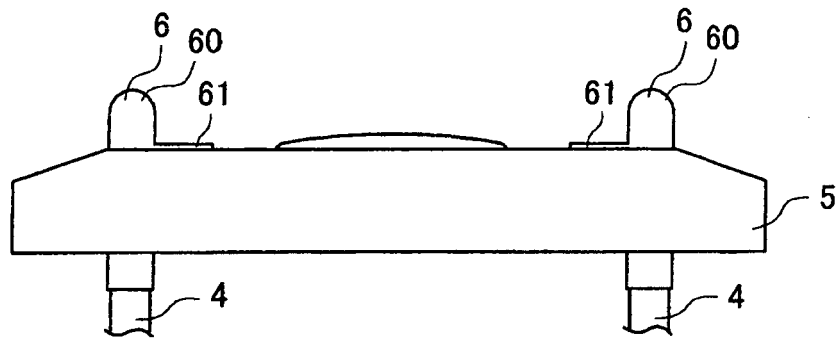


Fig.3

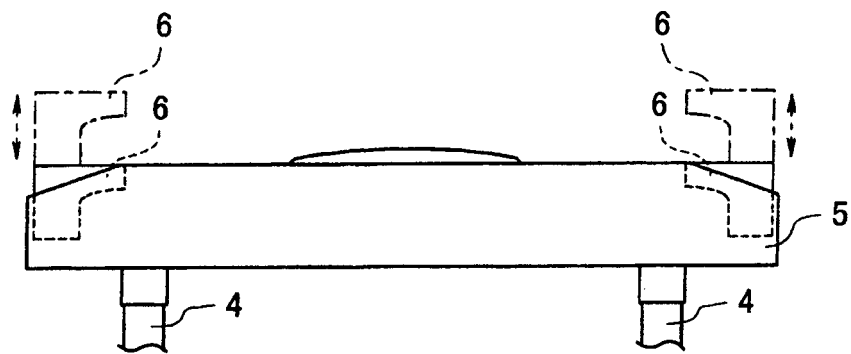


Fig.4

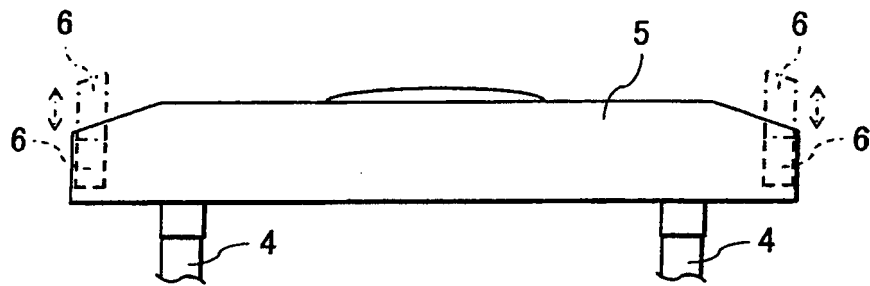


Fig.5

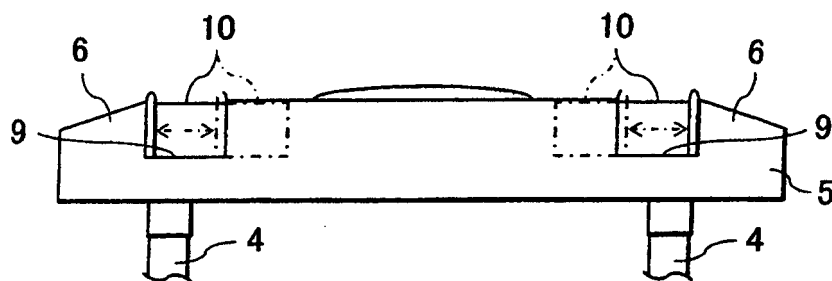


Fig.6

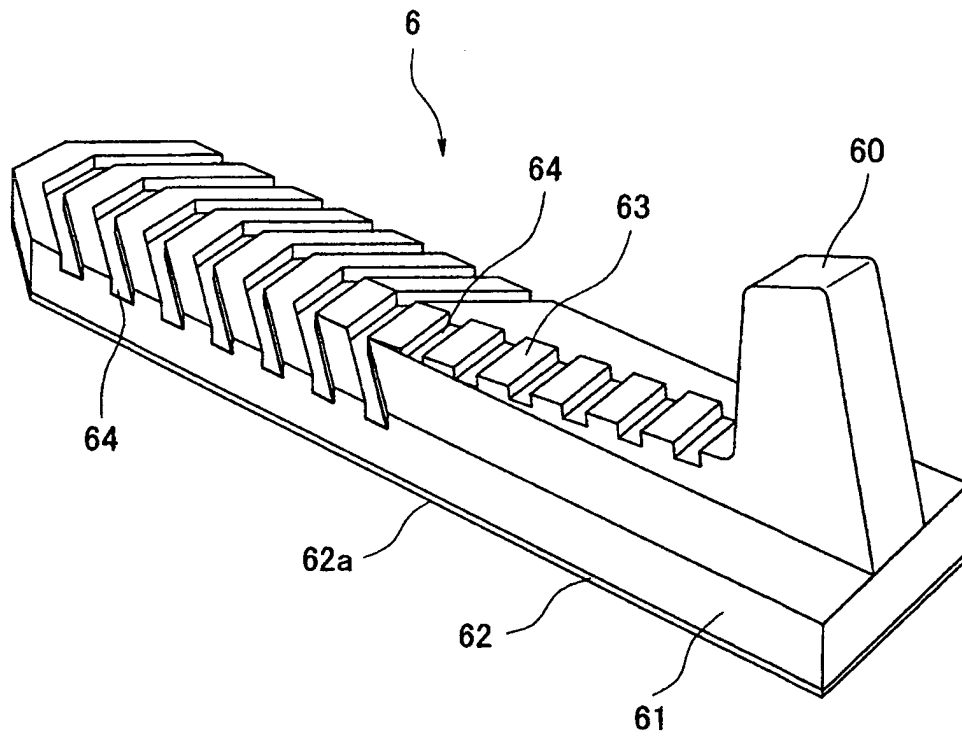


Fig.7

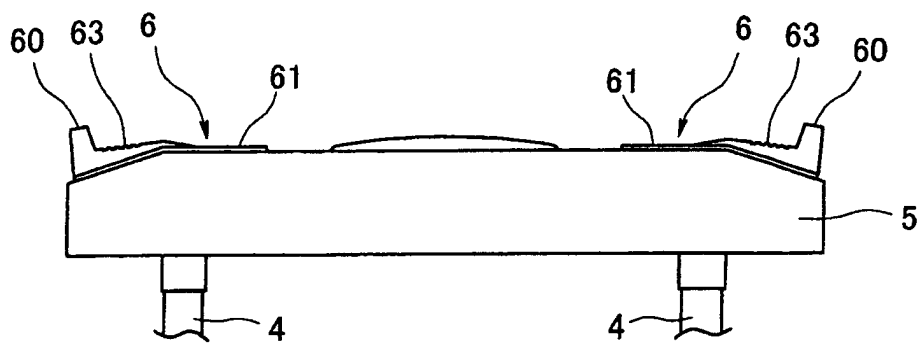


Fig.8

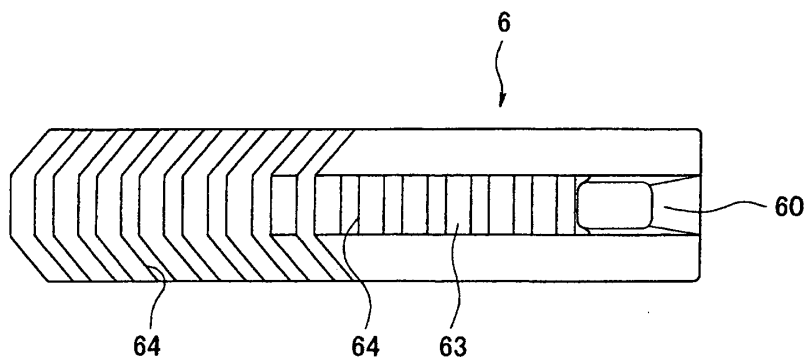


Fig.9

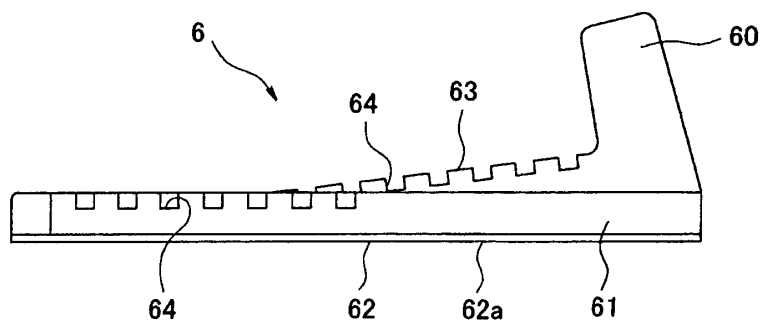


Fig.10

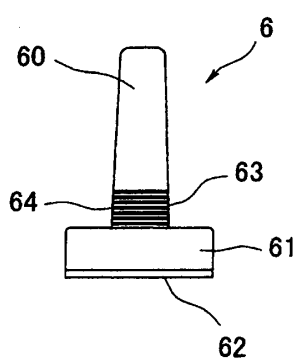


Fig.11(a)

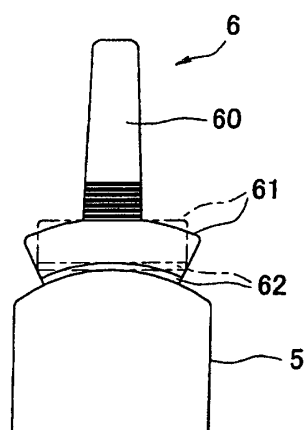


Fig.11(b)

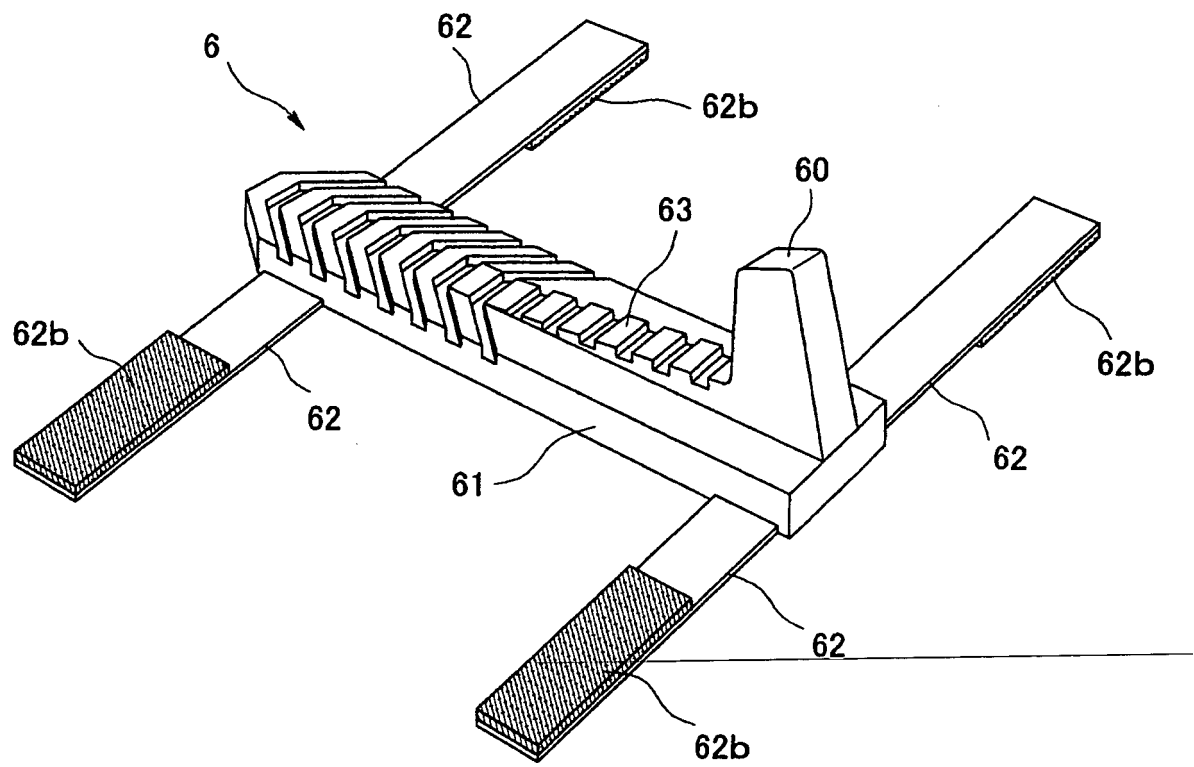


Fig.12

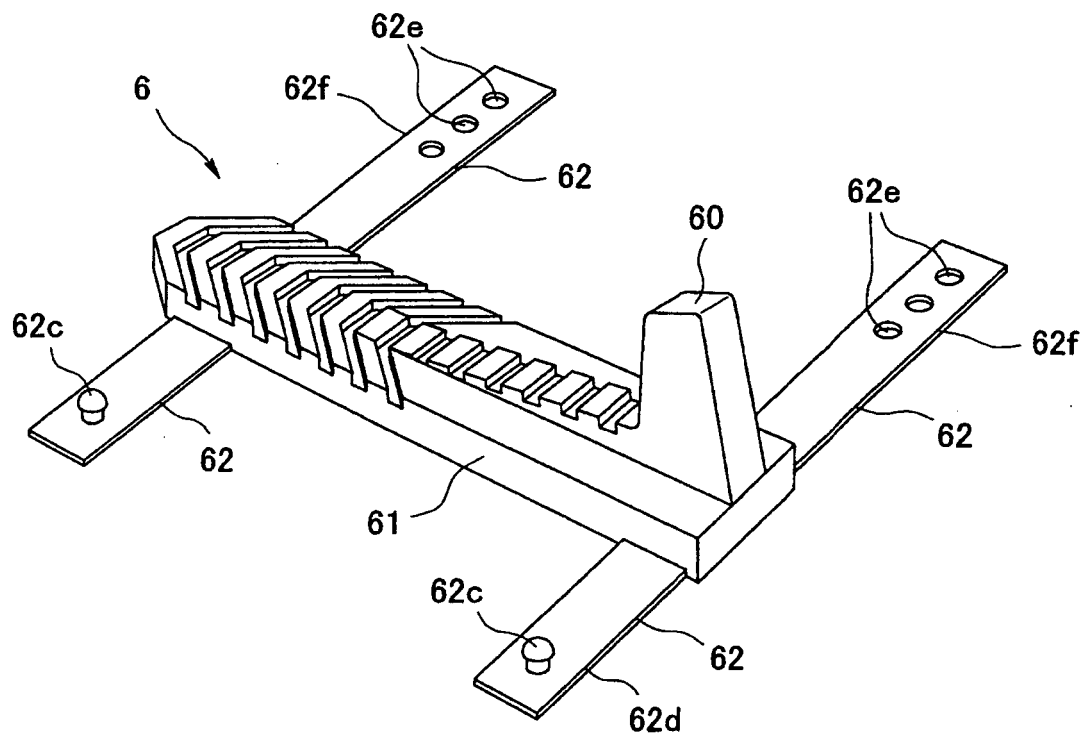


Fig.13



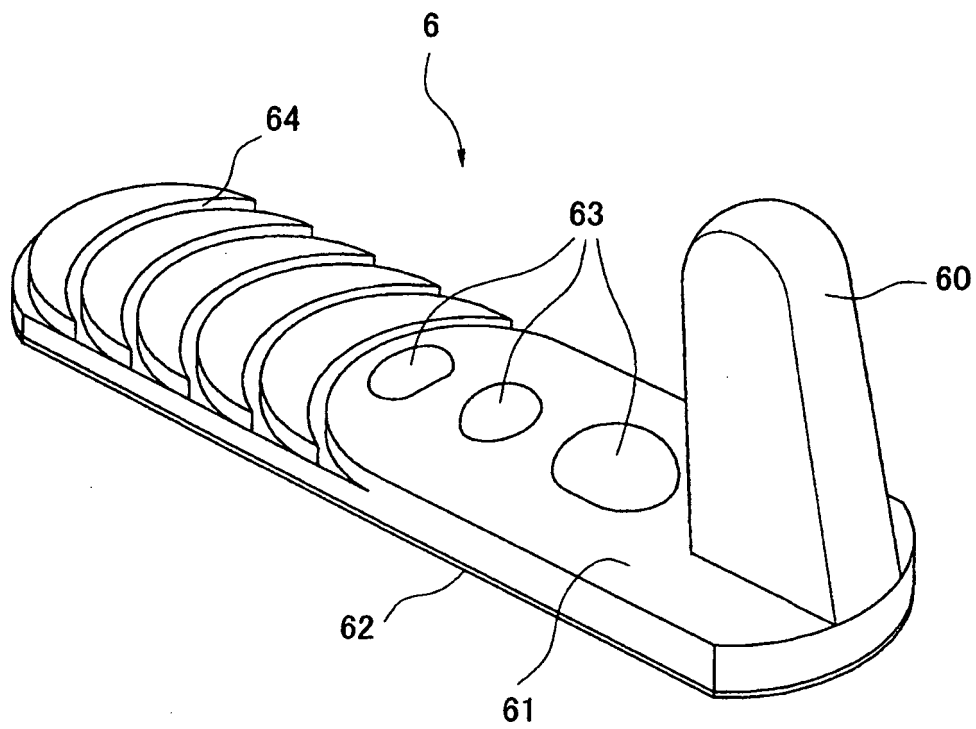


Fig.14

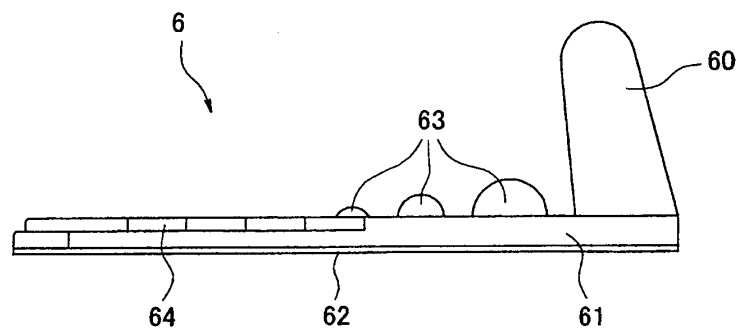


Fig.15

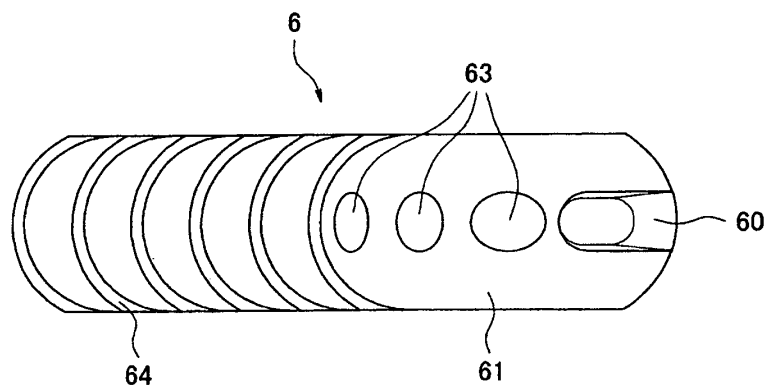


Fig.16

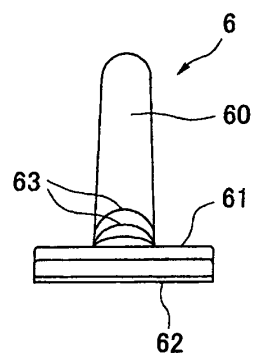


Fig.17

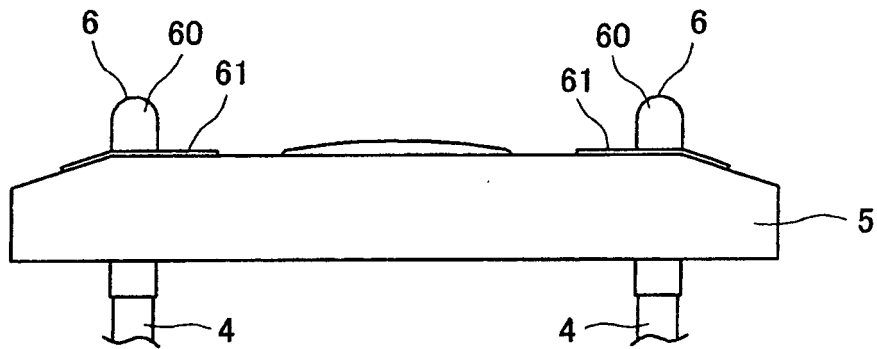


Fig.18

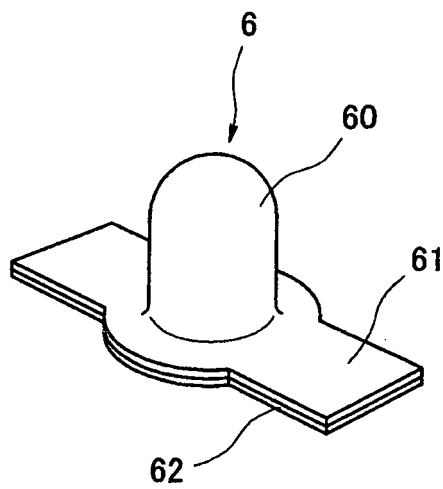


Fig.19

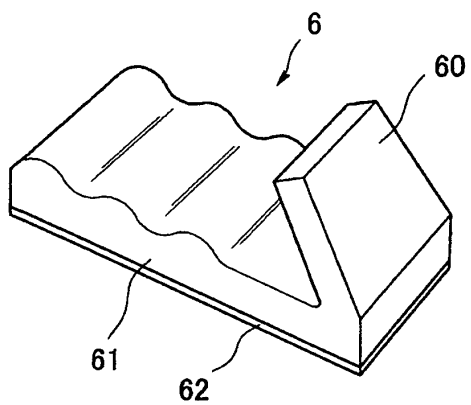


Fig. 20(a)

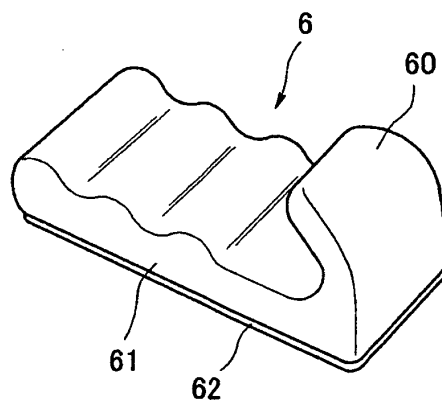


Fig. 20(b)

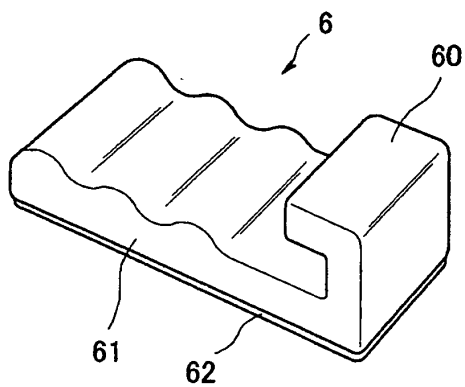


Fig. 20(c)

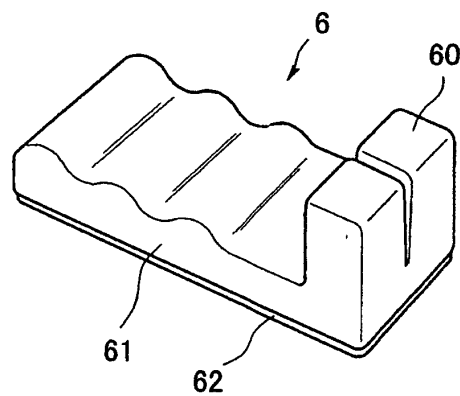


Fig. 20(d)

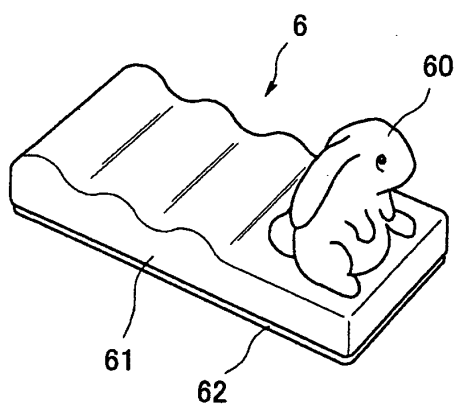


Fig. 20(e)

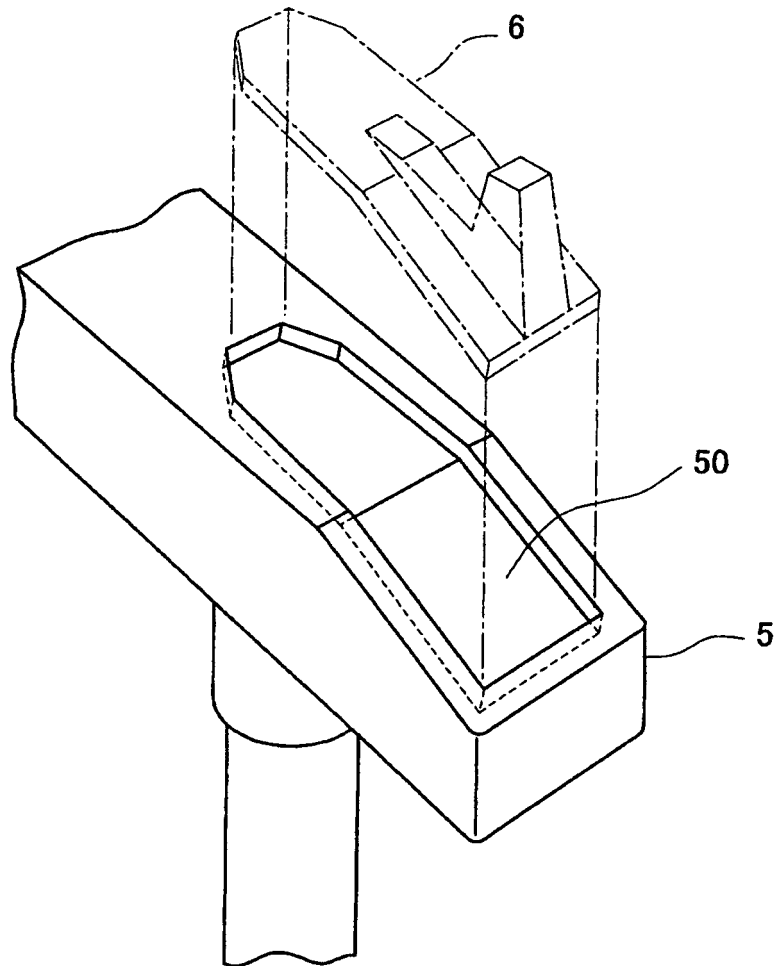


Fig.21

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2012/054479

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A45C13/26(2006.01) i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A45C5/14, 13/26, 13/28

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2012

Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2012 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2012

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages   | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A         | JP 3148302 U (Fumiko NINOMIYA),<br>12 February 2009 (12.02.2009),<br>(Family: none)  | 1-10                  |
| A         | JP 3075176 U (Ahei JO),<br>09 February 2001 (09.02.2001),<br>(Family: none)          | 1-10                  |
| A         | DE 4221215 A1 (WEIDT KARL ADOLF),<br>05 January 1994 (05.01.1994),<br>(Family: none) | 1-10                  |

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

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"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search  
29 March, 2012 (29.03.12)Date of mailing of the international search report  
10 April, 2012 (10.04.12)Name and mailing address of the ISA/  
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 2009)

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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- DE 4221215 B [0005]