

Carrying bag for storing replacement shoes

Field of invention

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The invention relates to a carrying bag for storing replacement shoes according to claim 1 and a kit-of-parts according to claim 19.

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Background

Bags for storing shoes are known in particular from the sports sector in connection with sneakers. For example, indoor shoes can be stored in them, which are prescribed for use in a sports hall and may not be worn outside. Such bags are usually designed to accommodate other sports accessories and are not suitable for some other uses, such as handbags for women, due to their size and design. At the same time, it is common knowledge that women often carry two pairs of shoes, e.g. comfortable shoes for longer walking and elegant high heels for wearing in a restaurant, club, at weddings, etc., but which are comparatively uncomfortable for walking and can cause foot pain. Usually the second pair of shoes is carried in a second handbag or plastic bag, which on the one hand has the disadvantage of having to carry a second "piece of luggage" in addition to the ladies handbag, and on the other hand is not visually appealing.

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Description of the invention

It is the objective of the invention to create a practical and flexible handbag.

The objective is reached in a first aspect of the invention with the features of claim 1. Accordingly, there is provided a carrying bag for storing replacement shoes. The carrying bag has a front side, a back side, a

top side and a bottom side forming a bottom of the carrying bag. It includes at least a first bag and a second bag for storing the replacement shoes. The second bag includes a closing system by means of which an interior of the second bag is closable and releasable for the replacement shoes. The first bag is attachable to or on a common separating surface on the second bag by means of a fastening system, which separating surface is formed by a separating side of the first bag and a separating side of the second bag facing the separating side of the first bag. The fastening system is configured such that the first bag is completely detachable from the second bag.

An advantage of the invention is that only one carrying bag needs to be carried, which on the one hand provides space for the wearer's indispensable accessories in the first bag, and on the other hand provides discreet space for the replacement shoes in the second bag. The modular design of the two-bag carrying bag is advantageous because of its flexibility. Items may be stored separately in the carrying bag in the first bag and in the second bag, respectively. Furthermore, for example, the second bag with shoes can be left at a wardrobe, while for the particular event only the small first bag is taken as a ladies' bag. When leaving the event, the second bag can be picked up and the shoes can be changed, after which the second bag can be reattached to the first bag.

In a preferred embodiment, the separating surface of the carrying bag faces the bag bottom and a central area of the separating surface is located closer to the bag bottom than edge areas of the separating surface. This embodiment has the additional advantage that, due to the special shape of the second bag with higher edge areas than the central area, the higher back part of the stiletto shoe can be accommodated in the edge area, while the significantly flatter front part of the shoe can easily be accommodated in the center even if the height of the second bag is low in this area. This saves space.

Preferably, in this embodiment, at least a part of the separating surface is substantially convex as viewed from the bottom of the bag. Here, substantially convex is to be understood as meaning that the central region protrudes with respect to the edge regions of the second bag as viewed from the bottom of the bag. In the present context, this is not necessarily a purely curved surface, but may also have straight portions.

It is also preferred if a separating wall is arranged in the interior of the second bag, dividing the interior into two compartments, so that the replacement shoes can each be stowed in one compartment without mutual contact. Advantageously, this measure ensures that the shoes do not soil each other. In this embodiment, it is also preferred if the separating wall is flexible so that it can adapt to the shape of the replacement shoes (2). This is advantageous since typically different shoe shapes are used, so that the separating wall can adapt to the current shoe shape. Furthermore, the separating wall is preferably removable so that the second bag can accommodate other objects in another use case, which in particular may have a larger volume than the volume occupied by a shoe.

In embodiments, the fastening system comprises at least one zipper for fastening the first bag to the second bag. In this regard, the zipper preferably extends along an entire contour of the separating surface, which allows for quick fastening and separation of the bags in a single operation. Alternatively, depending on the geometric design of the bags, two or more zippers may be provided, each of which can close or open a section of the contour of the separating surface.

Alternatively or additionally, the fastening system can comprise at least one magnet on each of the first and second bags, which interact on the separating surface to fasten the first bag to the second bag by means of magnetic attraction. As an alternative, this solution offers the advantage that it also enables the bags to be

fastened or opened quickly and at the same time no fastening system is visible from the outside. In addition, (permanent) magnets do not run the risk of being damaged and becoming non-functional, which is often the case with
5 zippers. As an addition to a zipper, the magnets offer the advantage, particularly in the case of separating sides made of a soft material, that the separating sides are also held together on the separating surface and an interior space of the first and second bags remains largely un-
10 changed even when the bags are full and the separating surface does not sag into the interior space of the other bag, for example, under the effect of the weight of one bag content.

Alternatively or additionally, the fastening
15 system may include at least one hook-and-loop tape on each of the first bag and the second bag. In a known embodiment, to secure the first bag to the second bag, a hook-and-loop strap with barbs of one bag cooperates with a hook-and-loop strap with loops of the other bag on the separation
20 surface. The advantages are similar to those of using magnets, with the additional advantage that hook and loop fasteners are less expensive and lighter.

Another aspect of the invention relates to a kit-of-parts for a carrying bag according to the invention,
25 comprising at least a first bag, a second bag, and at least one carrying strap. Advantageously, the carrying bag according to the invention can be provided as a kit-of-parts, wherein the first or the second bag can also be procured individually as replacement parts.

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Brief description of the drawings

Further embodiments, advantages and applica-
tions of the invention result from the dependent claims
35 and from the description now following on the basis of the figures. Thereby it is shown in:

Fig. 1 a schematic front view of the front of a carrying bag according to the invention,

Fig. 2 the carrying bag from Fig. 1 with replacement shoes in the interior of the second bag,

5 Fig. 3 the carrying bag in a top view showing an access opening of the first bag, and

Figs. 4 to 16 each a schematic front view of further embodiments of the carrying bag according to the invention.

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Way(s) to carry out the invention

The indications "above", "below", "lateral" are to be interpreted in the present text with reference to the normal orientation of the figures.

15 The "separating surface" is understood in the present context as a contact surface of the two separating sides of the first and the second bag, respectively, when attached to each other.

20 When it is hereinafter referred to that "the separating surface faces the bottom of the bag", it means that the separating surface is not perpendicular to the bottom of the bag, in other words that at least a portion of the separating surface is not at a 90° angle to the bottom of the bag.

25 The bottom of the bag itself is always assumed to rest on a corresponding support when used as intended, which is taken as the horizontal direction as an example in all figures. In the present context, the bottom of the bag always refers to the entire carrying bag.

30 In all figures, the first bag is hatched in contrast to the second bag for a better overview.

In the figures, identical reference signs denote identical or identically acting components.

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Fig. 1 shows a schematic view of the front side of a carrying bag 1 according to the invention for storing

replacement shoes 2. In the present document, high-heeled shoes are used as an example, since such shoes require a particularly large amount of space due to their shape. However, it goes without saying that the carrying bag 1 according to the invention is also suitable for other types of shoes, in particular since other types of shoes must also be accommodated in the bag with respect to the feature of interchangeability of the shoes. The carrying bag 1 comprises, as mentioned, a first bag 1a having a first access opening 3c and a first separating side 3b, here a first bottom 3b, and a second bag 1b for storing the replacement shoes 2. The second bag 1b has a separating side 4a facing the first separating side (the first bottom 3b). In this embodiment, the bottom of the bag corresponds to a bottom 4b of the second bag. The separating sides 3b and 4a face each other and form a separating surface when the carrying bag is in the fastened state, which separating surface extends perpendicularly into the image plane in Fig. 1, which applies to all front views of subsequent embodiments.

Preferably, the bag bottom 4b is reinforced with a stiff material. In particular, it is desirable that the bag bottom 4b is reinforced because, on the one hand, when the carrying bag is put down, the entire weight of the carrying bag rests on the bag bottom. On the other hand, this increases the resistance of the bottom 4b of the bag with respect to the action of the heels, in particular in the case of pointed stiletto heels, on this bottom. Furthermore, it is preferred if the first bottom 3b of the first bag and/or the separation side 4a of the second bag is/are reinforced with a stiff material. This allows, depending on the shape of the separating surface, the connection between the two bags to be made more easily, especially when one or more zippers are used.

The carrying bag 1 further comprises a fastening system 5a for fastening the first bag 1a to the second bag 1b. The fastening system 5a is configured such

that, when opened, the first bag 1a is completely removable from the second bag 1b. Preferably, the fastening system 5a is formed by at least one zipper by means of which the first bottom 3b of the first bag 1a can be fastened to the separating side 4a of the second bag 1b along the contour thereof. The use of a single zipper may be advantageous as the first bag 1a can be detached from the second bag 1b in one go, especially if the top side 3a of the first bag (see Fig. 3) is relatively wide and/or does not form sharp edges with the front or back side of the first bag 1a. However, depending on the design of the carrying bag 1, a zipper may also be provided for fastening on the front side (shown in Fig. 1) and on a back side (not visible) of the carrying bag 1, respectively. This can be advantageous if the upper side of the first bag 1a is narrow and/or forms sharp edges with the front or back side of the carrying bag 1, otherwise the opening or closing of a single zipper in each case could be problematic at the transition towards the upper side of the first bag or from the upper side towards the front or back side. Alternatively, it is of course also possible to implement the fastening system 5a by means of a snap-in system such as a clip fastener, or a hook-and-loop fastener, or by means of magnets. In the case of the hook-and-loop fastener or magnets, this/could also act on the separating surface, as already explained above.

The carrying bag 1 comprises a carrying strap 8, which can optionally be attached to first holders 6a (eyelets) on the first bag 1a or to second holders 6b (eyelets) on the second bag 1b. Advantageously, this allows the respective bag or the entire carrying bag 1 to be carried. In the aforementioned example, the second bag 1b can be delivered to the wardrobe, whereby the carrying strap 8 is detached from the holders 6b and attached to the holders 6a, so that the first bag 1a can be conveniently carried.

However, apart from its intended function, the carrying strap can also serve as part of the fastening

system. In this case, the carrying strap is attached at each end to a respective eyelet 6a of the first bag and simultaneously to an eyelet 6b of the second bag, which is shown in Fig. 1. However, it can even serve as the exclusive fastening system, in which case the zipper on the separating sides 3b, 4a can be omitted.

In embodiments, the carrying bag comprises at least one additional holder 6c in the region of the bottom of the bag, for example also in the form of an eyelet. Two backpack straps may be provided, each of which is attached at one end to the additional holder 6c and at the other end to one of the first holders 6a or to one of the second holders 6b, respectively, so that the carrying bag can be carried as a backpack. It is also possible to use the carrying strap 8 for this purpose if the additional holder 6c is designed in a carabiner-like manner, so that the center of the carrying strap 8 can be clamped therein. This forms two loops, each of which embodies a backpack strap.

In the second bag 1b, in this embodiment, the separating side 4a is closer to the bottom of the bag 4b in the central region (region around the arrow 3b) than in the peripheral regions (regions at the holders 6b), which are further away from the bottom of the bag. In the context of the present document, the central region extends to a maximum length corresponding to about one third of the total width of the front face. As mentioned, in a preferred embodiment, the separation side 4a of the second bag 1b is substantially convex when viewed from the bottom 4b of the bag. The advantage of the shape of the top side 4a is best seen when viewed in conjunction with Fig. 2. The heel areas of the shoes 2 can be accommodated in the edge areas, while the front areas of the shoes 2 (shoe tips), which occupy little space, can be accommodated in the central area. Thus, the space above the shoe tips can be used for the first bag 1a. This space is best utilized when the first bottom 3b of the first bag 1a is congruent with the top 4a

of the second bag 1b. In other words, a bottom side (separation side) of the first bag 1a lies on the top side (separation side) of the second bag 1b over a large area when the two bags 1a, 1b are connected. Obviously, the
5 bulbous/convex area can also be used for stowing objects in the first bag 1a. In other words, the space saved in the second bag in the shoe tip area is used for the first bag. This embodiment is preferred, but for design reasons, for example, the first bottom 3b may have a different configuration and not be congruent with the top 4a over the
10 entire extent of the separating surface.

The second bag 1b comprises a closing system 5b by means of which an access opening (see Fig. 1 in conjunction with Fig. 2) of the second bag 1b for the
15 replacement shoes 2 can be closed and opened. Thereby, in this embodiment, a zipper 5b opens and closes the front side formed substantially of a flap 9. The flap 9 is folded upwardly when the zipper is opened. In another embodiment, two zippers may be provided, each of which can open and
20 close a portion of the front side in a flap-like manner.

However, the closing system may also be configured differently. In another embodiment, at least one zipper is provided (not shown) extending along at least a portion of the bag bottom 4b, in particular along the entire bag bottom and further along sides 11 of the second
25 bag 1b. The zipper may extend centrally in the bag bottom 4b of the bag or along the contour of the bag bottom, such that the replacement shoes may be inserted into and removed from the bag bottom of the second bag 1b from below, which
30 may be particularly useful when the second bottom is soft.

In a further embodiment, the closing system comprises two lateral zippers, not shown, by means of which one replacement shoe 2 can be inserted into the second bag 1b from one side thereof and the other replacement shoe 2
35 can be inserted into the second bag 1b from the other side thereof, i.e. in the direction of the arrows 11, and removed therefrom. The respective zipper may extend here

centrally on the side surfaces or on the contour of the side surfaces.

Fig. 2 shows the carrying bag of Fig. 1 with the second bag 1b open and replacement shoes 2 in the interior of the second bag 1b, the flap 9 of Fig. 1 not being shown here for clarity.

A separating wall 7 is arranged in the inner space of the second bag 1b, so that the replacement shoes 2 can be stowed in the second bag 1b without mutual contact. As mentioned, it is preferred if the separating wall 7 is flexible so that it can adapt to the shape of the replacement shoes 2, which facilitates the placement of the replacement shoes 2 in the interior space. As in other embodiments, the separating wall 7 is shown here as a dashed line and is formed for simplicity by two sections with a corner. Throughout the present context, this illustration is merely intended to explain the flexibility of the separating wall and the adaptation to the shape of the shoe, which also applies to other embodiments and will not be repeated. Furthermore, it is preferred if the separating wall 7 is removable so that the second bag is also suitable for other purposes, for example for placing an object in the interior that is more voluminous than a shoe. For this purpose, the separating wall 7 can be fastened, for example, by means of a hook-and-loop fastener or the like.

The separating wall 7 divides the interior into two compartments 10, whereby the two compartments 10 can overlap in the vertical or horizontal direction, so that the replacement shoes 2 can be stowed in one compartment 10 each, overlapping with the shoe tip first. A division in the vertical direction (case shown in Fig. 2) means that the separating wall 7 faces the bottom of the bag in terms of area, which is preferred. In other words, the replacement shoes 2 overlap in the vertical direction. A division in the horizontal direction (into the image plane, not shown) means that the separating wall faces the front or

the back of the carrying bag 1 in terms of area. In this embodiment, the shoe tips are not arranged one above the other, as in the vertical separating wall, but side by side. Although this takes up more space in the horizontal direction (into the image plane of Fig. 2), the first bag 1a can reach even lower in the central area (convex even more pronounced) and thus offer more space in its interior.

Preferably, an inner wall of the second bag 1b is formed of or coated with a water-impermeable material such as plastic, which may optionally also apply to the first bag 1a. Advantageously, this material protects against the penetration of water when the shoes have been worn in the rain, for example, and thus prevents damage to the, usually high-quality, outer material of the carrying bag 1 and the penetration of moisture into the first bag 1a. Furthermore, this allows the interior to be cleaned more easily, which is desirable with regard to the penetration of street dirt into the interior when the shoes are stowed after use.

With respect to the length of the carrying bag (length of the bottom 4b in the figure), the carrying bag 1 can be uniformly dimensioned for a usual maximum shoe size of women's shoes, or it can be individually dimensioned by custom-made production, or it can be dimensioned for different standard shoe sizes. In an exemplary embodiment, the second bottom 4b is 29.8 cm long.

In a similar view, the carrying bag 1 may also have different maximum heights (in the edge regions) of the interior of the second bag 1b, or a unit height, or a tailored height. This depends on what maximum height of the heel is to be provided. For example, heel heights of up to 15 cm are known, to which the height of the back of the shoe is added. In the above exemplary embodiment, the height is 15.35 cm.

The height of the second bag 1b in the central region (minimum height) in the above exemplary embodiment

is about 12.4 cm from the second bottom 4b to the first bottom 3b.

The modular structure of the carrying bag also allows the replacement of only the first or the second bag 1a, 1b, whether due to damage or due to a design variation.

Fig. 3 shows the carrying bag in a view on a top side 3a with an access opening 3c of the first bag 1a. In this view, it can be seen that the holders 6a, 6b are curved in this embodiment. This prevents the bag from being removed towards the front or back of the carrying bag. It can only be pulled out towards the top. This is advantageous in an embodiment of the carrying bag in which the fastening system does not comprise a zipper 5a, but the first and second bags are held together only by the carrying strap 8 attached to the holders, which was explained in connection with Fig. 1. Although the carrying strap holds the bag together, it has some play in the eyelets 6a, 6b, so that a small displacement of the first bag with respect to the second bag would not be preventable. Because of the curved design of the eyelets 6a, 6b, the first bag cannot shift towards the front or back and remains flush with the second bag at the front. This embodiment is particularly advantageous when the carrying bag is used as a shoulder bag, since in this case it could strike against the hip while walking and cause said displacement of the first bag toward the front.

Figs. 4 to 16 each show a schematic view of a further embodiment of the carrying bag according to the invention.

Fig. 4 shows a second embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. In this embodiment, the separating surface faces the bag bottom 4b and extends in an inclined plane with respect to the bag bottom 4b. It is noted that the inclined plane may also be present only

in sections, the other section or sections being, for example, horizontal or curved. Exemplary for this and other embodiments explained below, such other sections are shown in dashed lines in Fig. 4 and are designated by reference 5 4d. In this example, a vertical section and then a horizontal section follow at the inclined section of the separating surface. However, this could also be followed only by a curved section.

For all embodiments of the carrying bag, it 10 applies in principle in connection with separating surfaces formed from several sections, that the sections can be assembled in such a way that a larger and a smaller partial volume is always formed in the second bag 1b, so that the shoe heels come to lie in the larger volume and the shoe 15 tips in the smaller volume.

In all shown embodiments of the bag according to the invention, the separating surface thus runs non-parallel to the bottom of the bag, at least in certain areas. However, it is of course also possible to provide 20 the separating surface parallel to the bottom of the bag.

In the present embodiment, the first bag is not flush with the second bag, which gives the carrying bag an unusual appearance. Of course, this is not necessary and the triangular shaped first bag could occupy the entire 25 slanted side so that it would be flush with the second bag.

In connection with Fig. 1, various options have been described in attaching the carrying strap 8 to the holders 6a, 6b. In this embodiment, the carrying strap 8 is attached at one end to a first holder 6a of the first 30 bag and at the other end to a second holder 6b of the second bag when the first bag is attached to the second bag. For simplicity, further holders of the two bags 1a, 1b have not been drawn. However, a further holder 6a, 6b is of course provided for each bag 1a, 1b so that each bag 35 can be carried individually.

It has also already been explained in connection with Fig. 2 that the separating wall can have different orientations. In contrast to the first embodiment, in this second embodiment the separating 7 runs parallel to the drawing plane (not shown since it corresponds to the contour of the second bag) behind the drawn-in shoe 2. The second shoe (not drawn in) is arranged behind the separating wall with the same orientation as the drawn-in shoe. Space is also saved in this case since the entire right area of the carrying bag can be used for enlarging the contents of the first bag while maintaining the same dimension of the carrying bag.

In this regard, it should be noted for all embodiments that the flexibility of the carrying bag and the optimal use of the available interior space due to the appropriate orientation of the separating wall is also advantageous with respect to a reasonable separation of the contents of the two bags 1a, 1b; it is not desirable to store certain items together with the shoes, in particular, for example, cosmetic items that could become contaminated.

In this embodiment, the carrying bag may be wider than in the first embodiment because the shoes are adjacent to each other.

The access opening of the second bag 1b may be arranged at the left side of the second bag, so that the replacement shoes 2 can be pushed into the second bag from the left side. However, it may also be arranged at the bottom 4b of the bag, which in this case is formed only by the bottom of the second bag. Also, alternatively, the access opening may extend at the bottom 4b and at the left side.

Fig. 5 shows a sectional view of a third embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. In this embodiment, the separating surface faces the bag bottom 4b and is curved. It is noted that the curved separating surface as shown in connection with Fig. 4 may also

be present only in sections, the other section or sections being, for example, horizontal or vertical or oblique or a combination thereof. The separating surface could also be undulated at least in sections. In any case, the carrying bag 1a is formed such that the separating surface extends around a center of the carrying bag such that the first bag is formed as a body of rotation around the second bag. When formed as a body of rotation, the first bag surrounds the entire second bag. However, it is also possible that the first bag only partially surrounds the second bag. In other embodiments not shown, the second bag surrounds at least part or all of the first bag.

In this embodiment, the carrying strap is attached to the second holders 6b of the second bag 1b when the carrying bag is assembled. However, the first bag also has first retainers 6a, which are not shown, so that it can also be carried on its own.

Here, the separating wall 7 extends perpendicular to the bottom of the bag 4b into the drawing plane. In the figure, the vertical double line is also intended to represent the closing system consisting of a zipper for the access opening of the second bag, although horizontal sections of the zipper adjoining it are not shown. In any case, these are present so that two flaps are formed to the left and right of the double line when the second bag is open. The replacement shoes 2 can be inserted correspondingly at the front in the respective left and right compartments of the interior of the second bag. Alternatively or additionally, the closing system may also comprise zippers laterally at the top of the arrows 11 so that the replacement shoes can be inserted into the second bag from the side in the direction of the arrows 11, respectively.

Here, the bottom of the bag 4b is formed by a bottom of the first bag and a bottom of the second bag.

Fig. 6 shows a sectional view of a fourth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. In this embodiment, the separating surface runs perpendicularly to the bottom of the bag straight in one plane. However, as in the other embodiments, it may be curved or comprise curved sections.

Here, as in the second embodiment, the carrying strap 8 is attached at one end to a first holder 6a of the first bag and at the other end to a second holder 6b of the second bag when the first bag is attached to the second bag. For simplicity, further retainers of the two bags 1a, 1b have not been drawn. However, a further holder 6a, 6b is of course provided for each bag 1a, 1b so that each bag can be carried individually.

As in the second embodiment, in this fourth embodiment the separating wall 7 runs parallel to the drawing plane (not shown since it corresponds to the contour of the second bag) behind the drawn shoe 2. The second shoe (not drawn) is arranged behind the separating wall with the same orientation as the drawn shoe.

Here, the bag bottom 4b is formed by a bottom of the first bag and a bottom of the second bag.

The access opening to the second bag is here preferably formed laterally at the arrow 11 by at least one zipper as closing system. Since the second shoe is arranged behind the visible shoe here, this zipper can also run along the side in such a way that a flap is formed when it is opened, exposing both compartments of the shoes. Alternatively, a separate zipper may be provided for each compartment. Alternatively or additionally, the closing system herein may comprise a front zipper and a back zipper, each allowing access to a compartment from the front and from the back of the carrying bag.

Fig. 7 shows a sectional view of a fourth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. In this embodiment, the separating surface faces the bottom

of the bag 4b, which is formed only by the bottom of the second bag, and extends in a first section in an inclined plane and in a second, adjoining section in a horizontal plane.

5 Here, for example, the carrying strap (not shown) may be attached only to the second retainers (not shown) located at the lateral extremities of the second bag when the carrying bag is assembled. Alternatively, it may be attached at one end to a first holder 6a of the
10 first bag and at the other end to a second holder 6b of the second bag when the holders are located at the upper corners of the carry bag (not shown).

 The access openings to the second bag are here preferably formed laterally at the arrow 11 by a respective
15 zipper as a closing system. In addition or alternatively, a zipper similar to the first embodiment (Figs. 1, 2) can be present on the front or back side.

Fig. 8 shows a sectional view of a fifth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention,
20 which is a mirrored variation of the fourth embodiment shown in Fig. 7. The difference is, on the one hand, that in this case, with the carrying bag assembled, the strap is attached exclusively to the second holders 6b (not
25 shown) of the second bag and, on the other hand, that the bottom of the bag is formed by the bottom of the first bag and the bottom of the second bag.

Fig. 9 shows a sectional view of a sixth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention.
30 In this embodiment, the first bag 1a is arranged on the second bag 1b, the separating surface here extending obliquely in a plane as in the second embodiment (Fig. 4), but here the two bags are flush at the sides. As in the
35 other embodiments, the separating surface in this case may also be formed from a plurality of sections and may have curved, undulating, etc. sections.

In this case, the carrying strap is attached only to the first holders 6a (not shown) of the first bag in the assembled state of the carrying bag. The other features of this embodiment are comparable to those of the first embodiment.

Fig. 10 shows a sectional view of a seventh embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. This embodiment best illustrates, as representative of further conceivable embodiments of the carrying bag not shown here, the many possibilities for the design of the separating surface, in other words the relative position of the first bag to the second bag, and the shapes thereof.

The separating surface here is formed by several sections. Here, the triangular left part of the first bag is connected to the right part of the first bag by a bridge which is not visible in the figure and which extends through the central "tower" of the second bag with line 4e as seen into the drawing plane. The separating surface here comprises a plurality of sections, namely two sections each extending in an inclined plane, four vertical sections extending into the drawing plane, and two vertical sections parallel to the front face (area between the top face and line 4e) forming the vertical walls of the bridge. In this embodiment, the magnetic or hook-and-loop tape system already explained is suitable as the fastening system, since the complicated geometric shape makes the use of zippers, although possible, cumbersome and therefore undesirable.

The bottom of the bag is formed only by the bottom of the second bag.

The strap can be attached here in all possible alternative ways already described:

- laterally with one end by means of a first holder on the left side of the second bag and the other end by means of a first holder on the right side of the first bag, or

- on the top of the carrying bag with both ends attached to first holders of the first bag, or

- on the top of the carrying bag with both ends attached to second holders of the second bag, or

5 - on the top of the carrying bag with one end attached to a first holder of the first bag and the other to a second holder of the second bag.

The access openings for the replacement shoes can be located on top of the "tower" for one shoe and on
10 the side or bottom for the other shoe.

For efficiency reasons, the illustration from **Fig. 10** is also used below to describe a further, eighth embodiment of the carrying bag. In this embodiment, there
15 is not only one first bag, but two first bags are provided. One first bag is arranged on the left and the other first bag is arranged on the right. The central "tower" of the second bag extends continuously into the drawing plane to the back of the carrying bag. The two first bags can be
20 attached to the second bag independently of each other here.

Here, as in the seventh embodiment, the shoes can either be arranged as shown, or they can also be arranged side by side as in the second embodiment, for exam-
25 ple, in which case, of course, the separating does not extend as shown but as explained in connection with Fig. 4.

The embodiments described in connection with
30 Fig. 10 are intended, in addition to the flexibility of the carrying bag which has already become clear in connection with the explanations of the "simpler" embodiments of the carrying bag, to provide the possibility of creating a "modular system" for the carrying bag according to the
35 invention which permits a wide range of variations in the design of the carrying bag and at the same time is flexible with respect to the use of the carrying bag in an assembled

or separated state, whereby, depending on the design of the first and second bags, the placement of the replacement shoes can also optionally be effected in one or the other way.

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Fig. 11 shows a sectional view of a ninth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. This embodiment is similar to the third embodiment (Fig. 5), with the difference that the separating surface is not curved, but runs in an inclined plane. Furthermore, the shape formed by the other sides of the second bag with the separating surface is such that here the interiors of the shoes and not their soles face each other.

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Fig. 12 shows a sectional view of a tenth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. This embodiment corresponds essentially to bringing together two bags according to the second embodiment (Fig. 4), mirror-inverted with respect to each other, the first and second bags being flush at the sides here. Here, the bag can be narrower, as the shoes can be arranged side by side, differently than in the second embodiment.

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Fig. 13 shows a sectional view of an eleventh embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. This embodiment corresponds to the tenth embodiment, although here the upper side of the carrying bag comprises the flush upper sides of the first and second bags.

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Fig. 14 shows a sectional view of a twelfth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. In this case, the carrying bag is similar to the second embodiment with the difference that the first bag is flush with the second bag on the top and on the side, and that on the left side the second bag does not extend straight downwards but is more bulbous in the lower region.

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Finally, the separating surface here is formed by a vertical section and an oblique section. For the further features of the carrying bag not explicitly explained in connection with these figures, such as arrangement of the carrying strap, etc., reference is made mutatis mutandis and applied accordingly to the embodiments in Figs. 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16.

Fig. 15 shows a sectional view of a thirteenth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. In this embodiment, the first bag is attached laterally to the second bag, the separating surface here extending perpendicularly and non-parallel to the lateral wall of the second bag conically into the image plane. The separating wall 7 is preferably arranged diagonally into the image plane, and such that its surface faces the image plane. In this way, a vertical overlap of the replacement shoes is achieved. The bottom of the bag is formed only by the bottom of the second bag.

Fig. 16 shows a sectional view of a fourteenth embodiment of the carrying bag 1 according to the invention. It corresponds to the thirteenth embodiment (Fig. 15) with the difference that the first bag extends to the bottom and accordingly forms the bag bottom together with the bottom of the second bag.

In the embodiments of Figs. 15 and 16, the separating surface could also be perpendicular but parallel to the lateral wall of the second bag.

As explained in connection with Fig. 10, two first bags may also be provided in the embodiments of Figs. 5, 11, 12 and 13, instead of one first bag formed as a body of rotation.

It is generally preferred that the separating surface (separating side of the second bag) is at least in sections non-parallel to at least one further side of the second bag not adjoining the separating side. The only exceptions to this are the alternative embodiments of the carrying bag shown in Figs. 15 and 16. Advantageously, this means that the interior of the second bag has a narrower and a wider region, in particular wherein the interior of the second bag tapers towards one side, so that, in particular shoes with a large height difference between the toe of the shoe and the heel of the shoe (in particular stiletto shoes) can be inserted conveniently into the second bag. In principle, in these embodiments, the access opening of the second bag, should it be arranged on the sides (arrow 11) of the carrying bag, is provided on the wider or bulbous side of the interior of the second bag. Alternatively, a front side or back side access opening may always be provided. In this regard, the closing system of the second bag may not only be implemented by means of zippers, but hook-and-loop fasteners or magnets may also be used, which are particularly advantageous in the case of more complicated contours of the front or back side of the second bag, since they are not contour-dependent like a zipper. If no side closing system is to be provided, it is generally preferred if the closing system is arranged on the back of the bag, which normally faces the body in the case of a shoulder bag or handbag or backpack. This makes unintentional access to the contents of the second bag more difficult and the carrying bag generally leaves a tidy impression on the front side or it can be provided with further decorative elements which could otherwise interfere with opening.

As mentioned, the carrying bag according to the invention can be carried as a handbag or as a shoulder bag or as a backpack.

Another aspect of the invention relates to a kit-of-parts for a carrying bag according to the invention, comprising at least a first bag, a second bag, and at least one carrying strap. Advantageously, the first bag(s) or the second bag or the carrying strap(s) can be replaced individually without having to replace the entire carrying bag. For example, if one of the bags gets damaged, e.g. a stain, only that bag needs to be replaced. It is also possible to provide e.g. several first bags with different features (e.g. different dimensions if possible) or e.g. with different colors, in order to use the suitable first bag for a certain occasion, or in order to adapt the carrying bag to the respective clothing. Also in the case of the carrying strap, for example, only one strap may be procured for exclusive use as a shoulder bag or handbag, or an additional strap may be procured for use of the carrying bag as a backpack, the term strap in the present context encompassing all suitable types of straps, including handles for simplicity.

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The carrying bag according to the invention combines a plurality of advantages. By the fact that the carrying bag consists of at least two parts which are completely separable from each other, the suitable configuration can be selected depending on the occasion and, for example, the first bag can be exchanged with another first bag, e.g. with a larger volume. Furthermore, the flexibility of the bag is shown by the fact that different contents can be spatially separated from each other. In the described example of stiletto heels, the carrying bag according to the invention provides a remedy for carrying replacement shoes in a discreet manner. It offers a high degree of flexibility due to its modular structure and is durable due to the possibility of replacing only the first or the second bag.

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While preferred embodiments of the invention are described in the present application, it should be clearly noted that the invention is not limited to these and may also be carried out in other ways within the scope
5 of the following claims. In this regard, terms used in the description such as "preferred", "in particular", "advantageous", etc., refer only to optional and exemplary embodiments.

Claims

1. Carrying bag (1) for storing replacement shoes (2), in particular stiletto heels, having a front side, a back side, a top side, and a bottom side which forms a bag bottom (4b) of the carrying bag (1), comprising at least a first bag (1a), further comprising a second bag (1b) for storing said replacement shoes (2), said second bag (1b) comprising a closing system (5b) by means of which an interior of said second bag (1b) can be closed and opened for said replacement shoes (2), wherein the first bag (1a) can be fastened by means of a fastening system (5a) to or on a common separating surface (3b, 4a) on the second bag (1b), which separating surface is formed by a separating side (3b) of the first bag (1a) and a separating side (4a) of the second bag (1b) facing the separating side (3b) of the first bag (1a), wherein the fastening system (5a) is adapted in such a way that the first bag (1a) can be completely removed from the second bag (1b).

2. Carrying bag according to claim 1, wherein the separating surface (3b, 4a) faces the bag bottom (4b) and a central region of the separating surface is closer to the bag bottom (4b) than edge regions of the separating surface, in particular wherein at least a part of the separating surface is substantially convex when viewed from the bag bottom (4b).

3. Carrying bag according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the separating surface (3b, 4a) faces the bag bottom (4b) and is curved or undulated at least in sections.

4. Carrying bag according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the separating surface (3b, 4a)

faces the bag bottom (4b) and extends at least in sections in an oblique plane with respect to the bag bottom (4b).

5 5. Carrying bag according to claim 1, wherein the separating surface (3b, 4a) extends perpendicularly to the bag bottom (4b) straight in at least one plane, or curved, or oblique, or in a sectional combination thereof, or

10 wherein the separating surface (3b, 4a) extends around a center of the carrying bag, so that the first or the second bag (1a; 1b) is formed as a body of rotation around the respective other bag (1b; 1a).

15 6. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the first bag (1a) surrounds at least part of the second bag (1b) or wherein the second bag (1b) surrounds at least part of the first bag (1a), in particular wherein the first bag (1a) surrounds the
20 entire second bag (1b) or wherein the second bag (1b) surrounds the entire first bag (1a).

 7. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the separating side (4a) of the
25 second bag (1b) is at least in sections non-parallel to at least one further side of the second bag (1b) not adjoining the separating side (4a) of the second bag (1b).

 8. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the second bag (1b) is configured
30 such that its interior tapers in at least one direction.

 9. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein a separating wall (7), in particular a removable separating wall, is arranged in the interior of the second bag (1b), which separating wall divides the interior into two compartments (10), so that
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the replacement shoes (2) can be stowed each in one compartment (10) without mutual contact, in particular wherein the separating wall (7) is flexible, so that it can adapt to the shape of the replacement shoes (2).

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10. Carrying bag according to claim 9, wherein the two compartments (10) overlap in vertical or horizontal direction, so that correspondingly the replacement shoes (2) stowed therein at least partially overlap in vertical or horizontal direction, respectively.

11. Carrying bag according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the closing system (5b) is formed by a zipper attached to the second bag (1b) in such a way that it opens or closes both compartments (10), or

wherein the closing system (5b) is formed by two zippers attached to the second bag (1b) in such a way that one of the zippers closes or opens one of the compartments (10) and the other zipper closes or opens the other compartment (10).

12. Carrying bag according to claim 11, wherein the at least one zipper (5b) is arranged at the front and/or back side of the second bag (1b) and permits the front-side or back-side insertion and removal of the replacement shoes (2), in particular wherein the at least one zipper (5b) extends at the front or back side in such a way that, when the zipper is opened, at least a part of the front or back side can be folded over in a flap-like manner, so that access to the interior of the second bag (1b) can be exposed.

13. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the fastening system (5a) comprises at least one zipper for fastening the first bag

(1a) to the second bag (1b), which zipper extends along a contour of the separation surface (3b, 4a), and/or

wherein the fastening system (5a) comprises at least one magnet on each of the first and second bags (1a, 1b), which magnets cooperate to fasten the first bag (1a) to the second bag (1b) by means of magnetic attraction on the separation surface (3b, 4a), and/or

wherein the fastening system (5a) comprises at least one hook-and-loop tape on each of the first and second bags (1a, 1b), wherein for fastening the first bag (1a) to the second bag (1b) a hook-and-loop tape with barbs of one bag (1a; 1b) cooperates with a hook-and-loop tape with loops of the other bag (1b; 1a) on the separation surface (3b, 4a).

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14. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the fastening system (5a) comprises first holders (6a) on the first bag (1a) and second holders (6b) on the second bag (1b), in particular eyelets, and a carrying strap (8),

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wherein the carrying strap (8) is releasably attachable at one end to one of the first and second supports (6a, 6b) and at the other end to another of the first and second supports (6a, 6b), or

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wherein the carrying strap (8) is attachable with one end to a first holder (6a) of the first bag (1a) and with the other end to a second holder (6b) of the second bag (1b), or

wherein the carrying strap (8) is attachable to the first holders (6a) of the first bag (1a) or to the second holders (6b) of the second bag (1b).

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15. Carrying bag according to claim 14, comprising at least one additional holder (6c) in the region of the bag bottom (4b), wherein two backpack straps are provided, which are each fastened with one end to the additional holder (6c) and with the other end to one of the

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first holders (6a) or to one of the second holders (6b), respectively, so that the carrying bag (1) can be carried as a backpack.

5 16. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the separating surface (3b, 4a) is reinforced with a rigid material at least on the side of the first bag (1a) or the second bag (1b), in particular on the sides of the first and the second bag (1a, 1b).

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 17. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the bag bottom (4b) is formed by a bottom of the first bag (1a) and/or by a bottom of the second bag (1b).

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 18. Carrying bag according to one of the preceding claims, wherein an inner wall of the second bag (1b), in particular also an inner wall of the first bag (1a), is formed from or coated with a water-impermeable material.

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 19. Kit-of-parts, containing
 at least one first bag (1a) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 18,
25 a second bag (1b) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 18, and
 at least one carrying strap (8).

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