E. CARD & I. LINDSLEY.

PACKAGE-HOLDERS.

No. 194,578. Patented Aug. 28, 1877.

Fig 1.

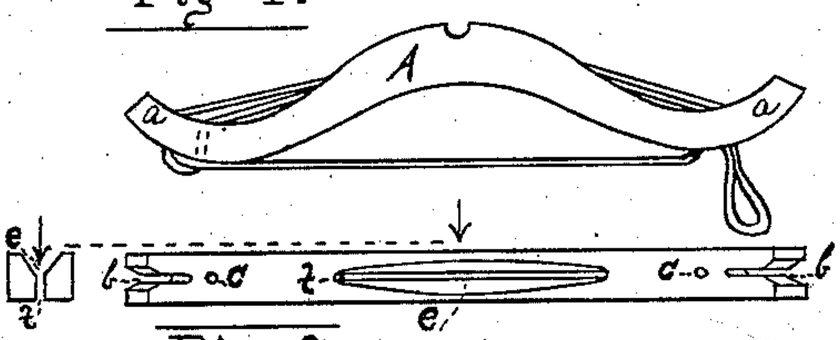


Fig 2.

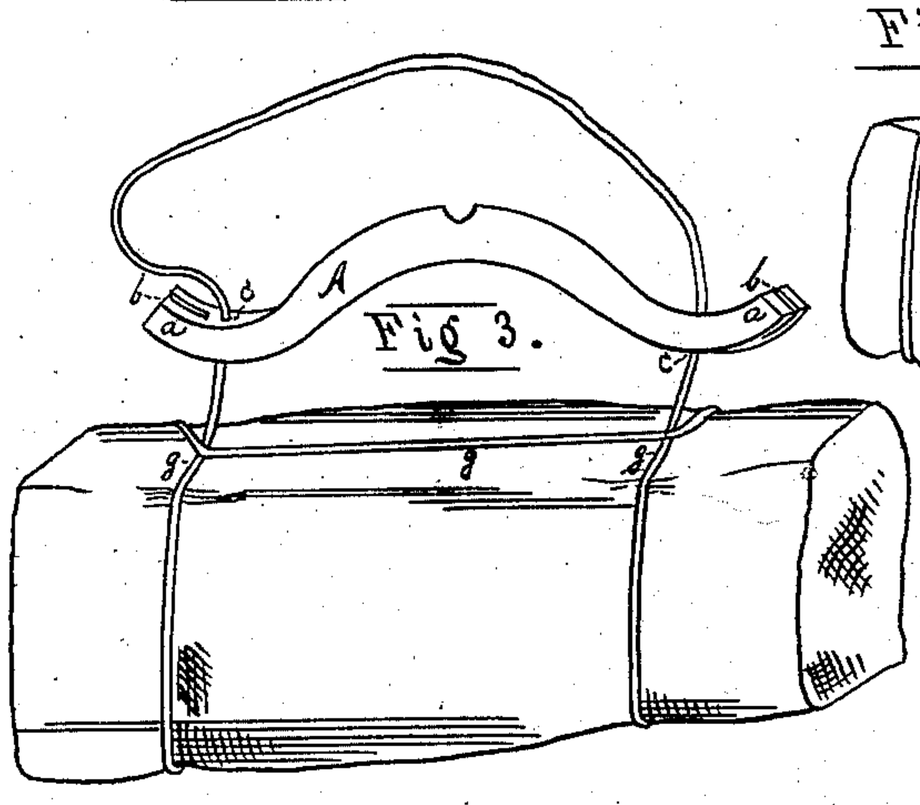


Fig 3.

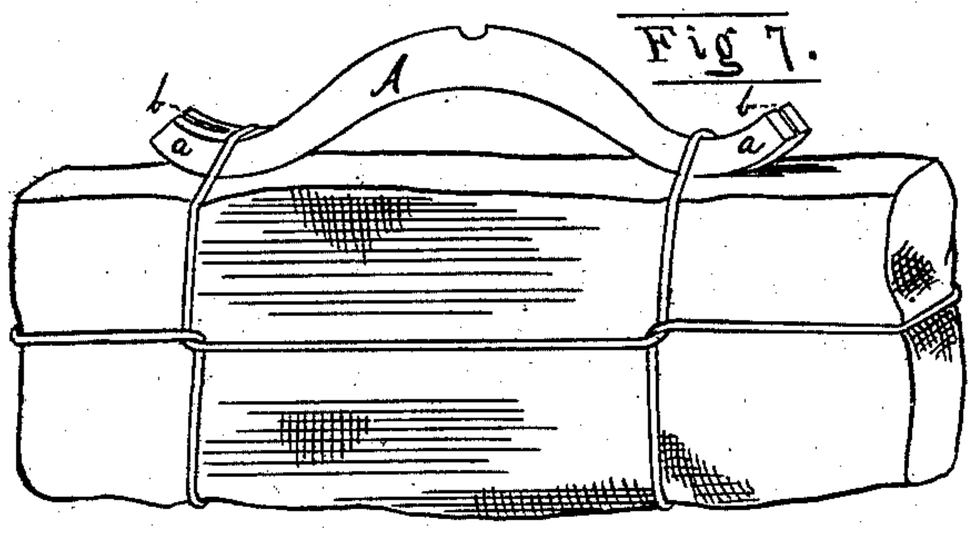


Fig 7.

Fig 4.

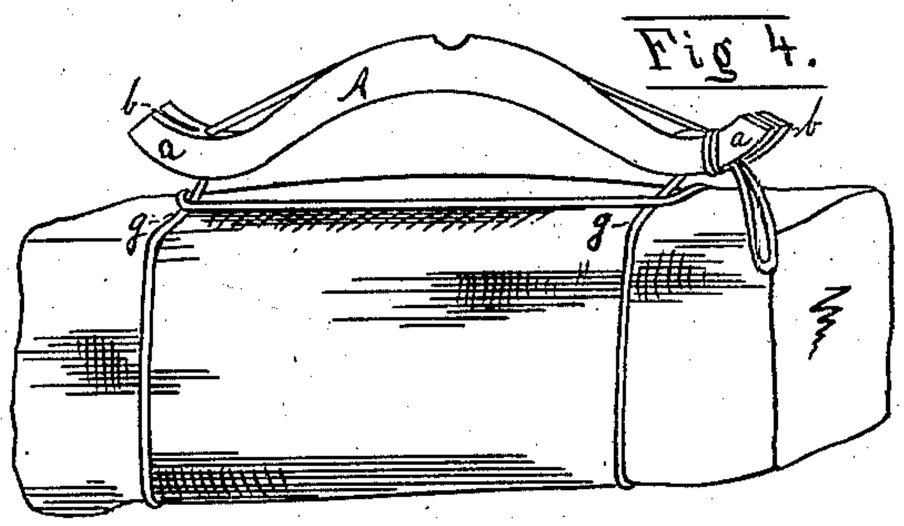


Fig 8.

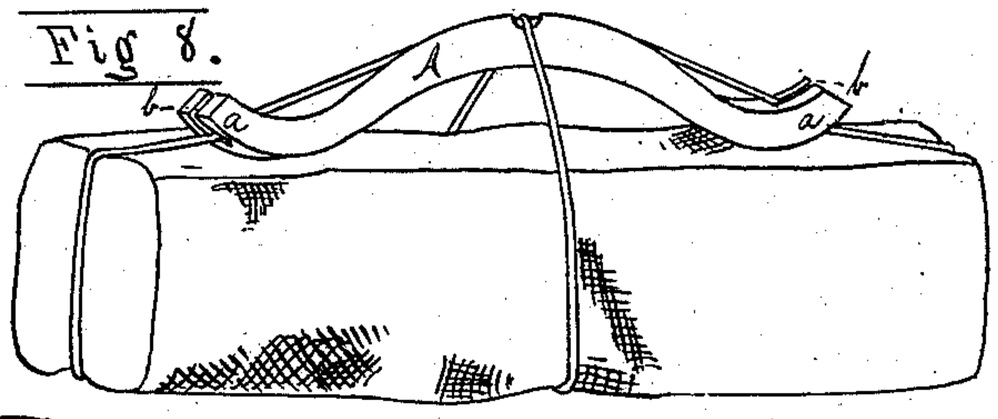
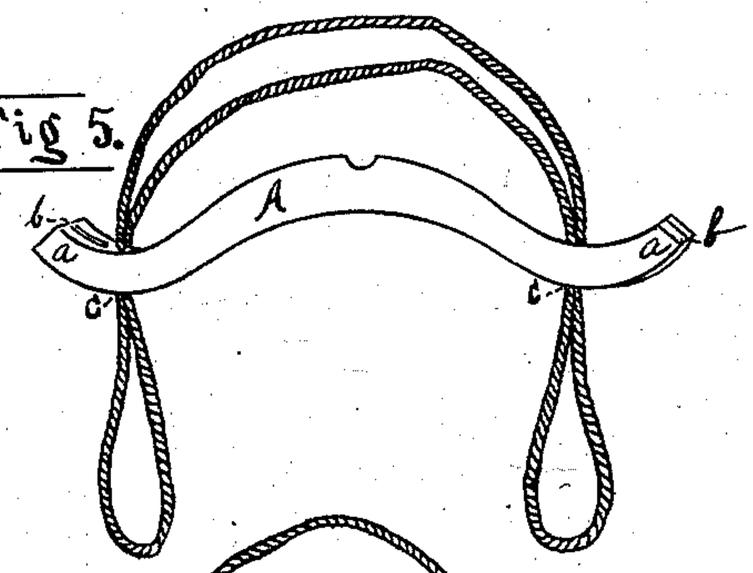


Fig 5.



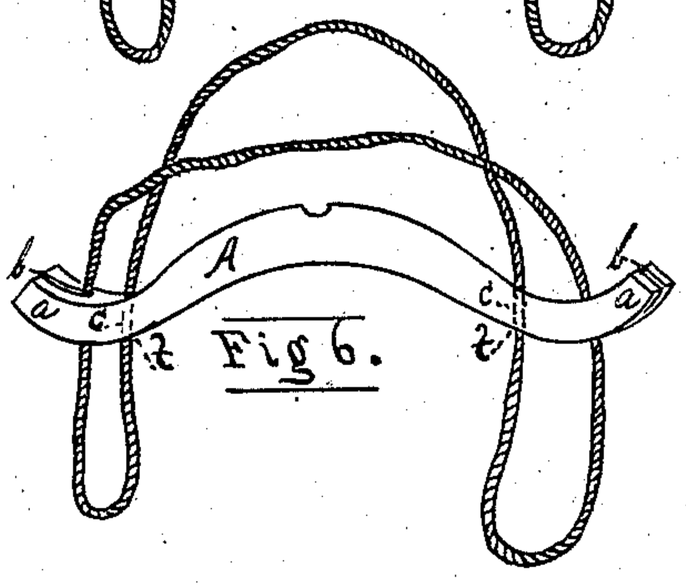


Fig 6.

Witnesses.

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EDWARD CARD AND ISAAC LINDSLEY, OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN PACKAGE-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **194,578**, dated August 28, 1877; application filed January 31, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD CARD and ISAAC LINDSLEY, both of Pawtucket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Package-Holders; and we do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the drawings furnished and forming a part of the same, is a true, clear, and complete description thereof.

Package-holders have been heretofore made and sold for special service under various names—such as book-holders, shawl-straps, &c. With few exceptions these devices have been comparatively expensive, and involve the use of straps with buckles as usually applied. Twine has also been used in lieu of straps in connection with an upper and a lower rigid bar, one of them having a handle and a tightening device, whereby the two bars are made to securely clamp books or other articles interposed between the bars. Twine has also heretofore been used in connection with a rigid bar constituting a handle, and connected therewith in such a manner as to afford four single ends of twine, which are wrapped around a package and knotted or tied, substantially in the same manner as twine is used where no such handle is employed.

The prime object of our invention is to provide package-holders which are simple and inexpensive, which, although embodying twine or its equivalent, can be used in wrapping a package without knotting, which it will be practicable for retail and other merchants to use in lieu of ordinary wrapping-twine, and which are of practicable value to customers for securely uniting several bundles in one package, and affording a convenient handle by which they can be carried.

The handle which we have devised as an important part of our holder is constructed in such a manner as to render it practicable to use the same as a handle for a package tied with twine as ordinarily employed.

To these ends our invention consists, mainly, in a suitable handle, composed, preferably, of wood, in combination with a suitable length of twine, which is run through the handle and arranged in a loop or loops, whereby a package may be inclosed within the loop or loops, the slack of the twine drawn upward through the handle, the latter forced downward upon the package, and the surplus twine secured by a suitable fastening on the handle.

Our invention further consists in a rigid handle for packages provided with hooks at each end, whereby the handle may be readily applied to a package already tied by passing the hooks under two parallel wraps of twine; and, further, in a rigid handle provided with vertical longitudinal slits at the ends thereof, whereby the handle may be readily applied to a tied package by placing the handle beneath the twine and causing the latter to occupy said slits.

Our handle is also provided with a longitudinal central recess on the upper side thereof; also, with a lateral central recess, and also with a central vertical slit. These last-named features are also novel in package-handles, and have each a special value, which will hereinafter be fully set forth.

To more particularly describe our invention we will refer to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents, in side view, one of our holders complete, and arranged for delivery to the trade. Fig. 2 represents, in top view and in central vertical lateral section, one of our handles with the twine detached therefrom. Figs. 3 and 4 represent our holders with the twine arranged as a running noose, within which the package is secured. Fig. 5 represents one of our holders with the twine arranged to afford two separate loops, one at each end of the handle. Fig. 6 represents our holder with the twine applied to the handle, as in Fig. 3, but so arranged that it affords two loops similar to those of Fig. 5. Figs. 7 and 8 represent our handles as applied to bundles which have been tied with twine as applied ordinarily.

A denotes the handle. For economy it is preferably made of wood. It is preferably, also, of bow form, so that, however closely it may be applied to a package, a space will be afforded for the insertion of the fingers between it and the bundle. At each end a hook is provided, as at *a*, which is preferably formed by an upward curve of the handle at each end.

Such a hook is amply effective for the purposes intended. Each end is also slitted vertically and longitudinally for a short distance, as at *b*. Near the inner end of each slit is a vertical hole, as at *c*, which we prefer should not be merged with the slits *b*, although good results may be attained if they are merged one into the other, as in either event they afford openings through which the twine is drawn to and fro in adjusting it to a package.

In the upper central portion of the handle is a longitudinal recess, *e*, with inclined sides. (Shown in the top and sectional view, Fig. 2.) At the bottom of the recess is a vertical longitudinal slit, as at *f*.

The several slits in the handle are formed by a saw; and, for good results, we prefer that its end slits should be of such a width as to cause the twine used therewith to be snugly held therein; but, for convenience in entering the twine, said slits are widened at their outer ends. The twine may be connected with the handle in any manner which will permit it to be drawn to and fro through the handle. For general service we prefer that the twine be endless, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, as at *g*.

In this connection we will state that it is well known that a cord with its ends tied together, and then formed into a running noose can be used to support a package in the bight or double loops of the cord so formed, and that the surplus of such endless cord can serve as a handle to the package. This common device has the characteristic that the heavier the package the tighter will be the gripe of the noose upon it.

This preferred arrangement of the twine and handle (shown in Figs. 3 and 4) embodies the running noose, and the surplus twine may be drawn upward through the handle, the latter forced down upon the package, and secured in that position by belaying the surplus twine around the end of the handle, and then fastening it thereto. Either of the end slits serves as a fastening device for the twine, and, although a clip or other specially-constructed fastening may be used, nothing can be more effective than, or so inexpensive as, this simple slit.

It will be seen, if the twine be prevented from separation from the handle by end knots, that the noose may be formed as before described, and in that case both ends will be drawn upward through the handle simultaneously, and then belayed in like manner; but it will be seen that the endless twine will be far more convenient.

When arranged as shown in Fig. 5, it will be seen that a running loop is formed at each end of the handle, and that each of these loops may be made into a running noose, if desired, or used as simple loops; and the same is true if the twine be returned upward through the central slit *f*, as shown in Fig. 6.

Our invention is not limited to any particular manner in which the twine may be arranged, provided it can be drawn upward through the handle, and thereby compress the package between the bottom of the loop or loops and the handle, and provided that the latter be furnished with a fastening device for securing the surplus twine.

It will be seen that the upwardly-turned ends which constitute the hooks *a* afford a convenient portion of the handle, around which the surplus twine is belayed, and also that this is as readily effected when the handle is in close contact with the package as when it is elevated above it, which would not be the case if the ends of the handle were straight, and were flatly in contact with the upper surface of the package.

It will also be seen that the central longitudinal recess *e* serves to retain the portion of the twine which extends from one end of the handle to the other when the surplus twine is belayed and fastened.

We will now show wherein a handle having the end slits or the hooks or the central longitudinal recess, or all of them, possesses practical value when not connected with the running twine, in accordance with the main feature of our invention.

In Fig. 7 will be seen the illustration of a package tied with twine in two parallel lateral lines, and also in a longitudinal line, each encircling the package. The handle A is inserted beneath the two lateral wraps of twine, which then occupy the hooks *a*. When thus applied there is sufficient practical unity of the handle with the package to enable the package to be securely carried by the handle.

It will be seen that the handle cannot be moved longitudinally to such an extent as to render its disengagement liable, although it may be moved laterally on the bundle. This illustrates the value of our handle with the hooks alone, when not employed in connection with the twine arranged to run through the handle, in accordance with the main feature of our invention.

In Fig. 8 we illustrate the handle applied to a package which has a single longitudinal and a single lateral wrap of twine, centrally located. The handle A is passed beneath the twine, so that the longitudinal portion thereof occupies the slits at each end, also the longitudinal recess *e*, while the lateral portion of the twine occupies the lateral central recess.

When thus applied the hooks do not perform a retaining function, that being performed wholly by the recess in the top of the handle and the slits at each end. If, however, the same handle were applied to the side of the package, (shown in Fig. 7,) then the hooks would engage with the lateral portions of the twine, while the longitudinal portion thereof on that side would occupy the recess in the top of the handle, and also the slits at each end, so that the slits, top recess, and hooks all co-operate in effecting a thorough practicable unity of the package and the handle.

Our holders differ from all others of which we are cognizant, in that the twine, or its

equivalent, is connected with the handle, so that a running loop or loops can be formed therewith, which can be enlarged or decreased in size by running the cord to and fro through the handle, and made to embrace and retain a package after the surplus twine has been secured by means of a suitable fastening device on the handle.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A package-holder consisting of a handle having a twine-fastener, in combination with a suitable length of twine connected to the handle in the form of a running loop or loops, and arranged to be drawn to and fro through the handle for increasing or reducing the size of the loop or loops, substantially as described, whereby a package may be inclosed within the loop or loops, the handle forced downward upon the package, the surplus twine drawn through the handle and secured by its fastener, as set forth.

2. A rigid package-holder handle, which is bow-shaped, and provided with hooked or curved ends, substantially as described, whereby the handle may be readily engaged with a tied package by placing the handle beneath two parallel wraps of the twine thereon, as set forth.

3. A rigid package-holder handle provided with longitudinal slits at the ends, substantially as described, whereby the handle may be readily engaged with a tied package by placing the handle beneath a wrap of twine and entering the twine into the slits, as set forth.

4. A rigid package-holder handle provided with hooked or curved ends and a longitudinal slit at each end, substantially as described, whereby the handle may be applied to the longitudinal and lateral wraps of twine on a tied package, as set forth.

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