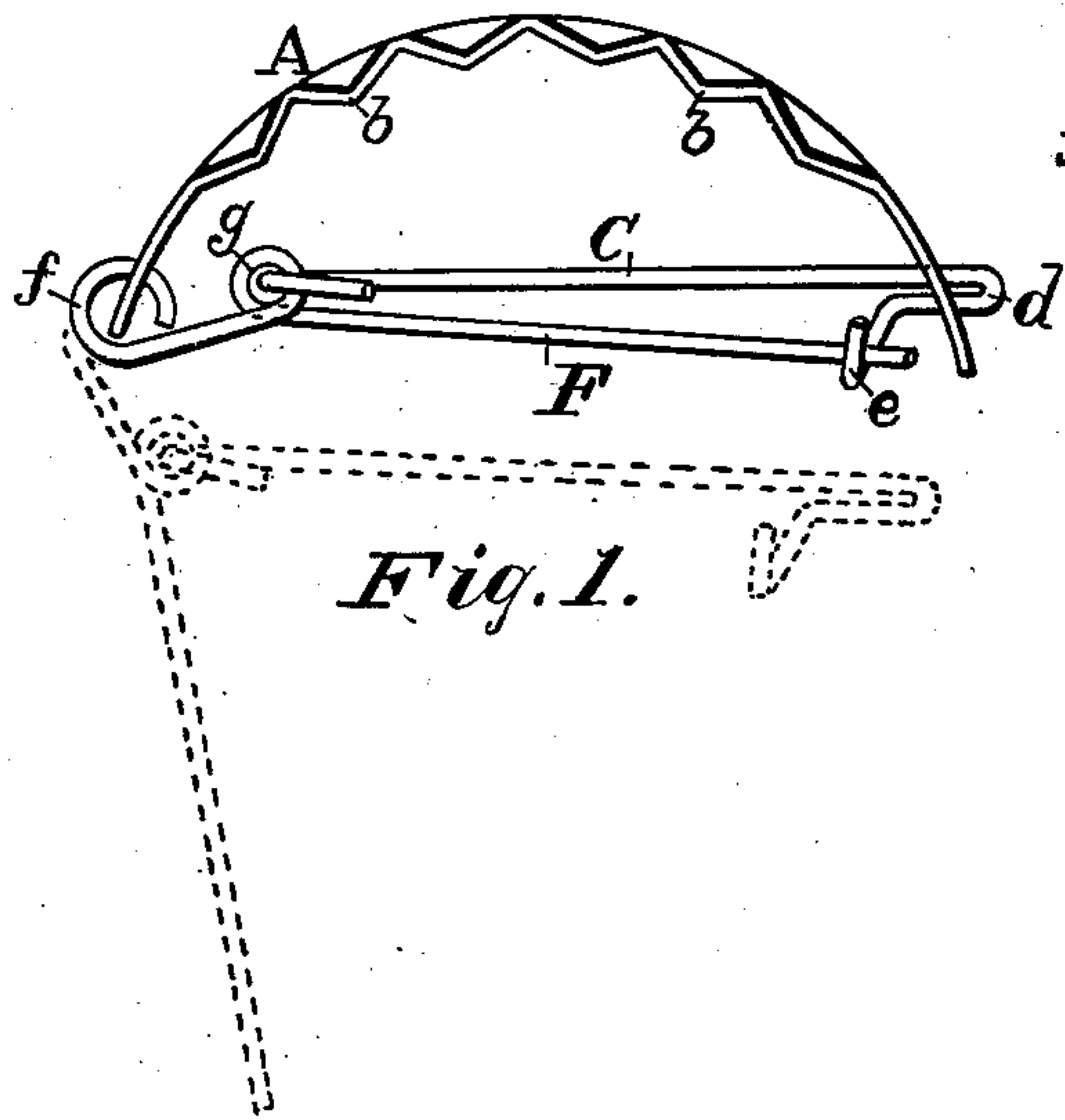


(No Model.)

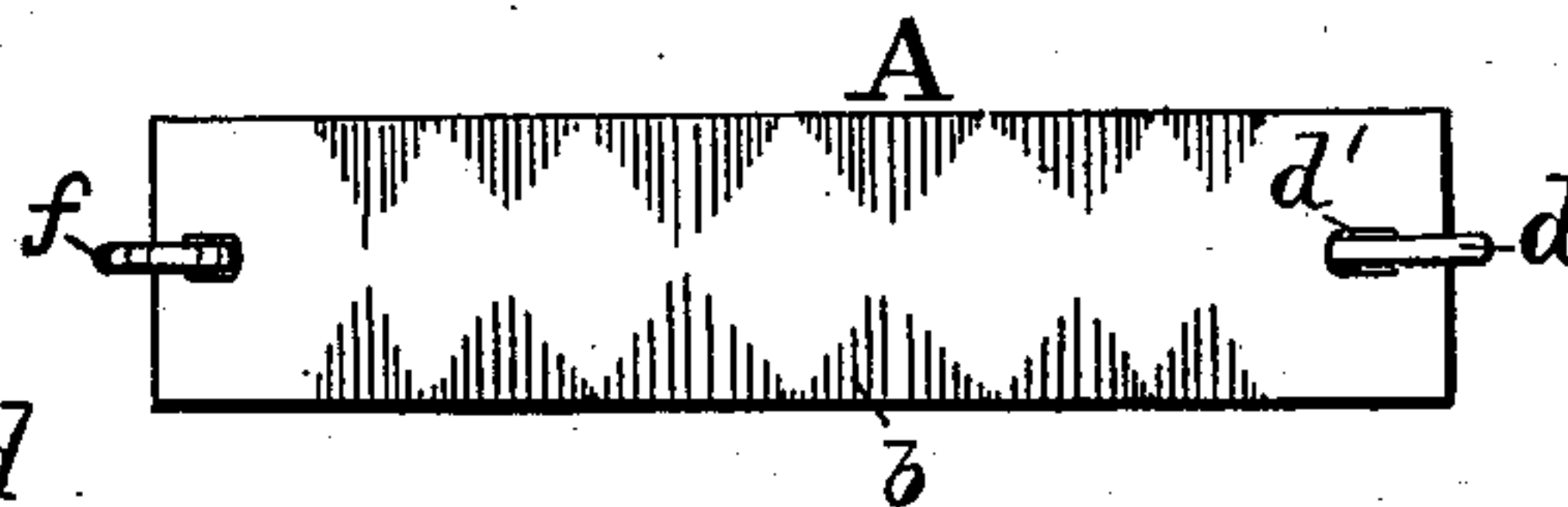
C. E. BROWN.  
Bag Fastener.

No. 243,499.

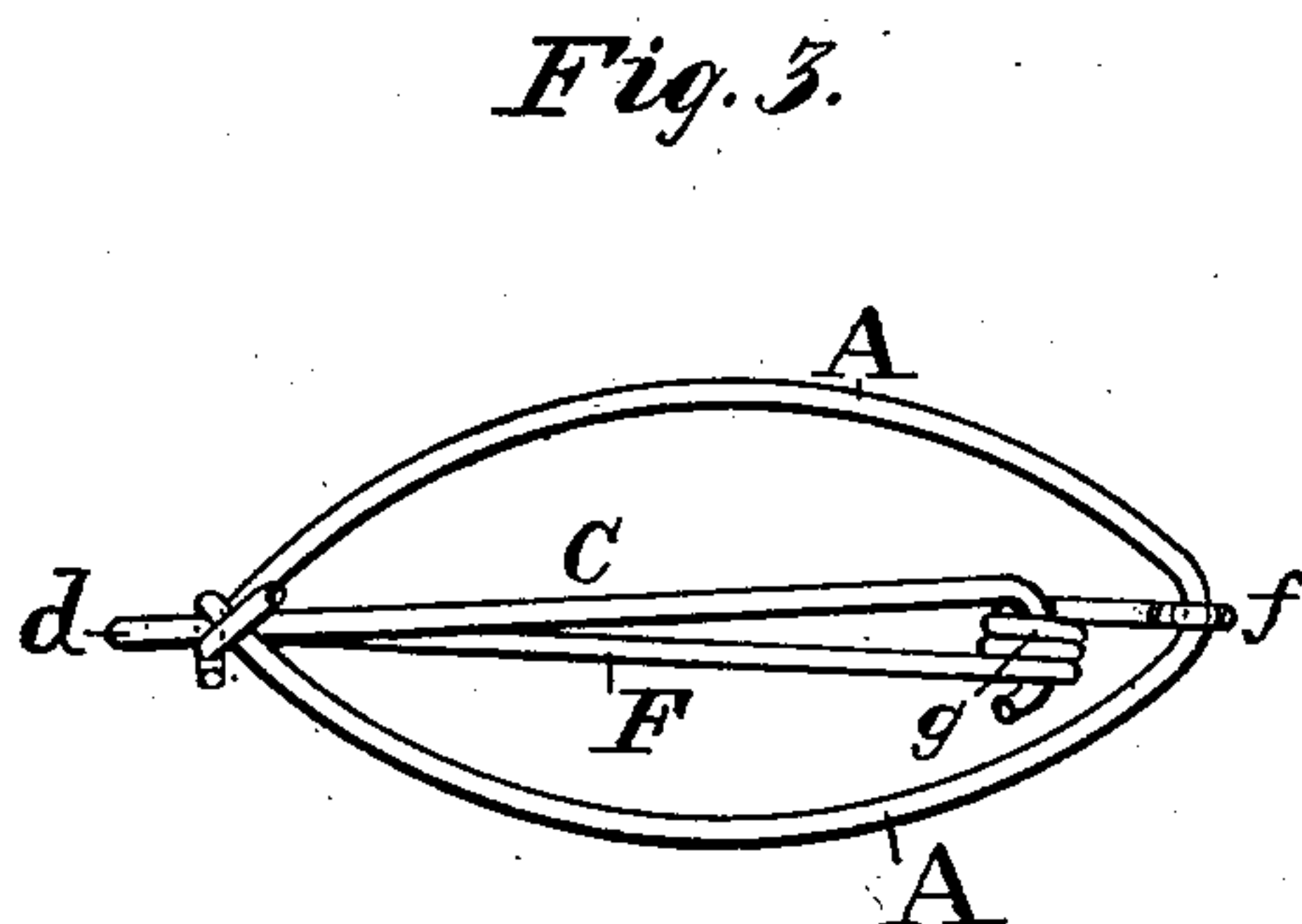
Patented June 28, 1881.



*Fig. 1.*

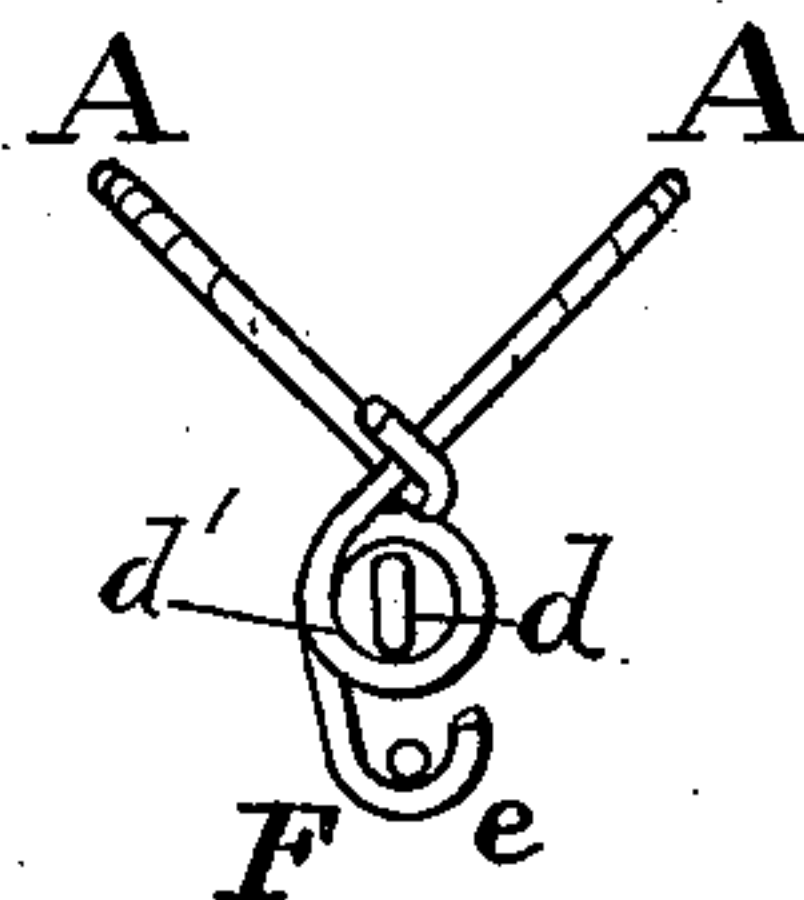


*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*

*Fig. 4.*



*Witnesses:*  
*W. A. Jensen.*  
*A. C. Eader*

*Inventor:*  
*Caleb E. Brown*  
*By his Atty.*  
*Chas B. Mann*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALEB E. BROWN, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

## BAG-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,499, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed March 28, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern :*

Be it known that I, CALEB E. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bag-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a cheap and convenient device for fastening bags, by which they may be secured readily with gloved hands.

In the drawings hereto annexed, Figure 1 is a view of my fastener as it appears when closed about the end of the bag. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of a device made wholly of wire, embodying the same contrivances for fastening. Fig. 4 is a transverse or end view.

The letter A designates a piece of metal bent to form a segment of a circle. It may be made of band-iron, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or of wire, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, in which latter case the segment part consists of two pieces of wire, bent as described, and widely separated. This part is to inclose the gathered mouth of the bag, and special provision is made to prevent it from slipping off the bag. In the case of the segment-shaped part, which is made of band-iron, the provision to prevent slipping consists of crimping or fluting the edges, as shown at *b* in Figs. 1 and 2. This gives the edges a zigzag appearance, the inner angular parts of which so bind against or embed themselves into the bag as to prevent the device from slipping. The gathered mouth of the bag is held securely within the segment-shaped part by a buckling-tongue, C, one end of which is hinged or jointed to a lever, F, which controls it, both these parts being made of wire. The lever F has one end bent to form a loop, *f*, by which it is hinged or jointed to one end of the segment-shaped part. A short distance from this hinged connection the wire which forms the lever is coiled once or twice,

as shown at *g* in Figs. 1 and 3. This coil forms a loop or eye, with which the end of the buckling-tongue has a jointed connection. From the coil to the extremity the lever is straight. The buckling-tongue C, being jointed to the lever at the coiled part, extends straight to the extremity *d*, then is bent or doubled back close against itself for the distance of a half-inch or more, and then is bent downward and forms a hook, *e*, as shown in Fig. 1; or the hook, instead of being formed integral with the tongue, may be formed on the end of the segment-shaped part, as shown in Fig. 4. Whether the hook is integral with the tongue or not, there is a special advantage in doubling the end *d*—to wit, it obviates the liability to punch or tear the bag. The extremity or point *d* of the buckling-tongue enters an eye, *d'*, in the end of the segment-shaped part.

In operating the device to close it the free end of the lever must be moved away from the end of the segment-shaped part, as denoted by dotted lines in Fig. 1. This has the effect to draw the end *d* of the buckling-tongue away from the end of the segment part in which the eye *d'* is located. In this position the tongue is so short that the doubled end may be entered in the eye *d'* and pushed until it projects through said eye, simply by moving the free end of the lever toward that end of the segment part, the lever being retained to that position by resting in the hook *e*. Thus it will be seen the buckling-tongue has an endwise movement, by which its point *d* is entered and withdrawn from the eye *d'*, and said tongue is controlled by the lever which carries it. The lever, being jointed to the segment part, has a swinging movement.

Where the segment part is composed of wire the provision to prevent slipping consists of the two wires A, which, being bow-shaped, are separated from each other, as in Figs. 3 and 4. The buckling-tongue and lever so compress the gathered mouth of the bag that the bow-shaped wires embed themselves into the bag, or, in other words, the bag is pressed somewhat between the two bow-shaped wires, which prevents the device from slipping.

The wire tongue may be straight, as shown, or may be doubled back and then forward



again, thus really making it treble for a part of its length.

If desired, the fastening may be secured to the bag permanently by stitching the segment  
5 part thereto.

The device is efficient, cheap, and with it a bag can be secured in one-fourth the time that it can be by means of a string; besides, it is readily operated with gloves on the hands—a  
10 great advantage in cold weather.

Having described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

A bag-fastener consisting of a segment part, A, having an eye, *d'*, at one end, a lever, F, 15 hinged to the other end, a buckling-tongue, C, to enter the eye, and jointed to the lever a short distance from its hinged connection, and a hook to retain the free end of the lever, substantially as set forth. 20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CALEB E. BROWN.

Witnesses:

W. C. LEWIS,

L. O. BEEBEE.