

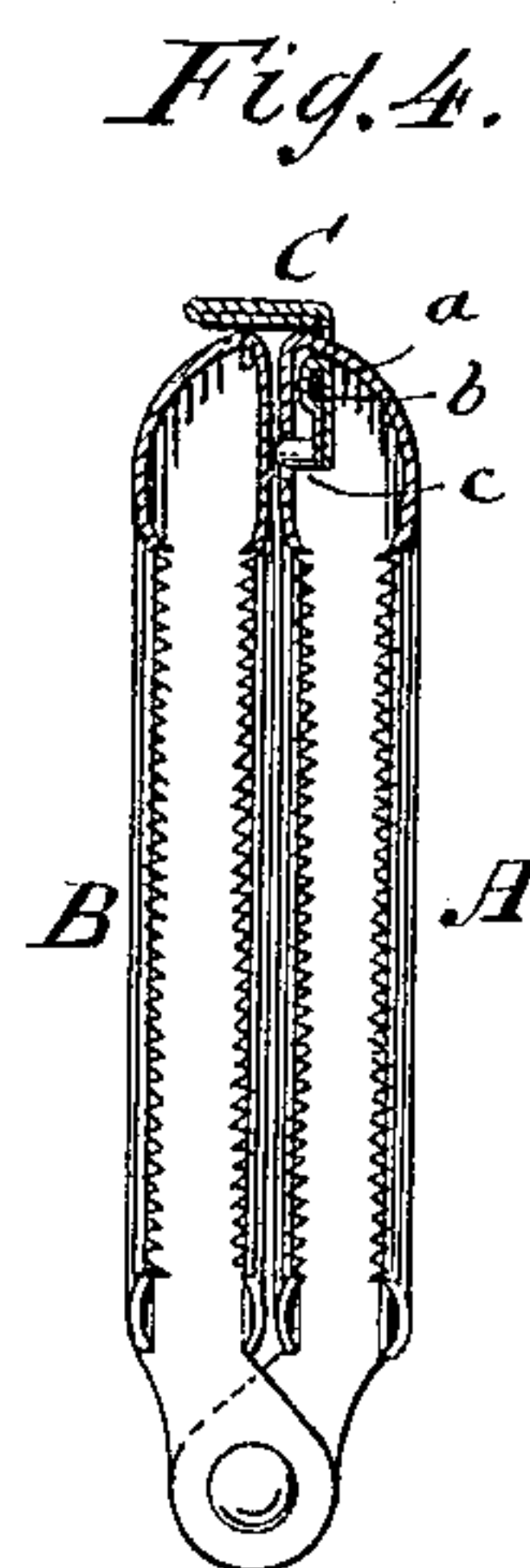
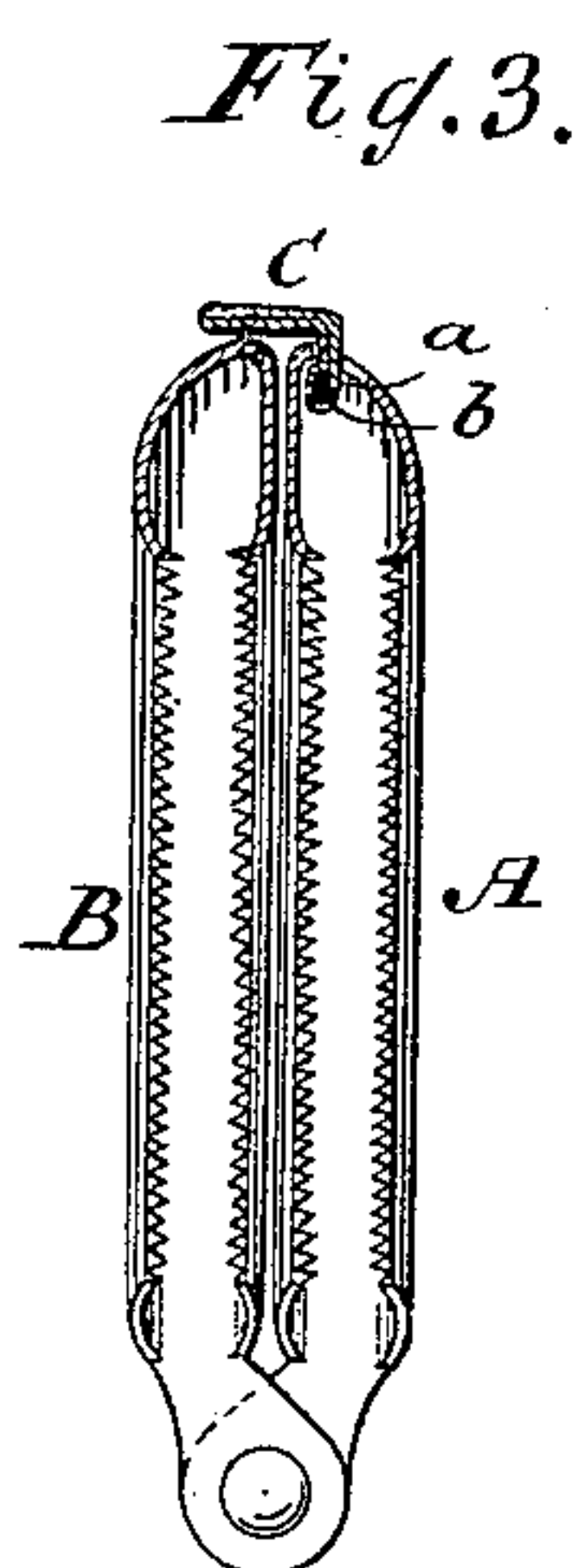
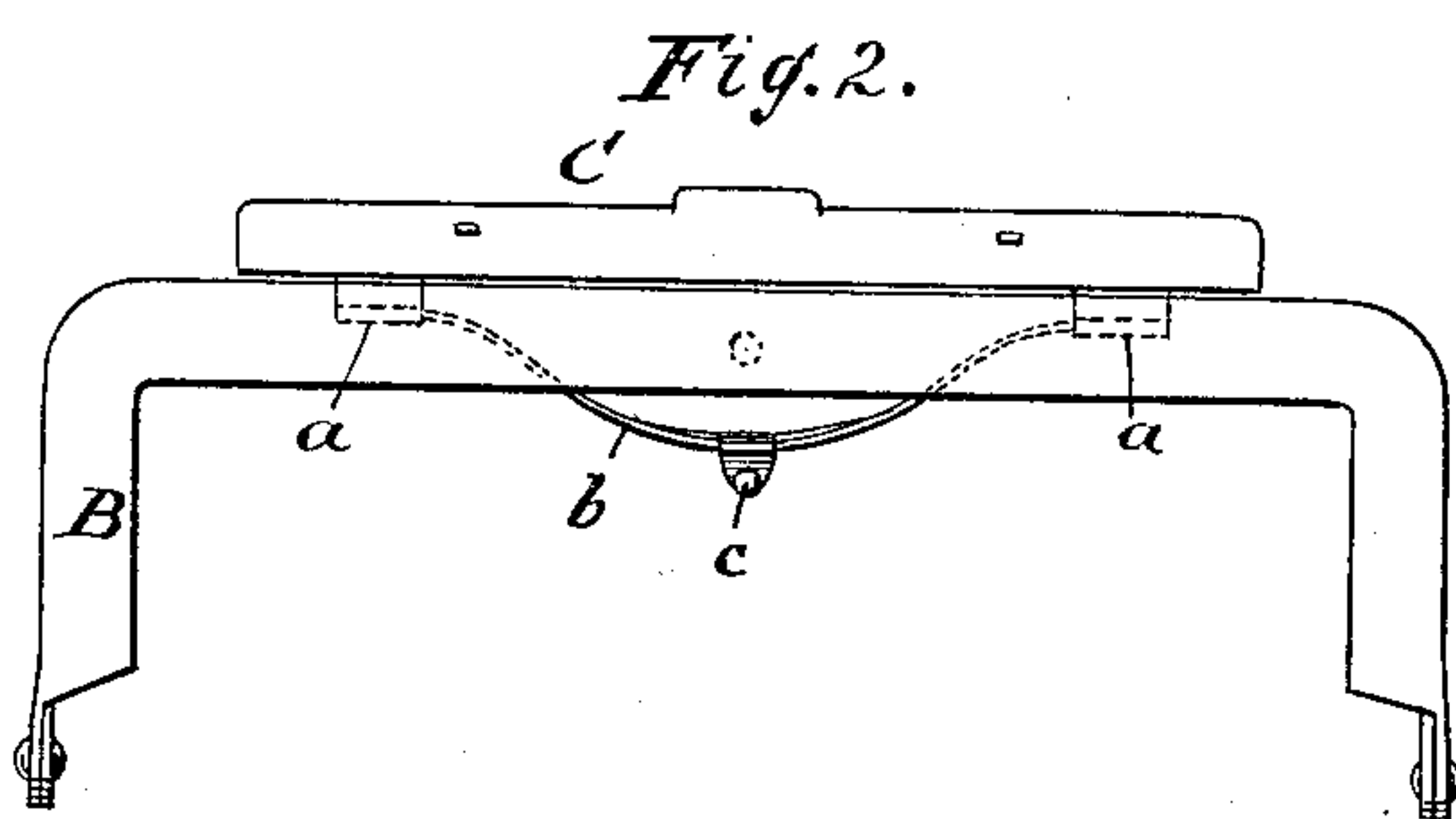
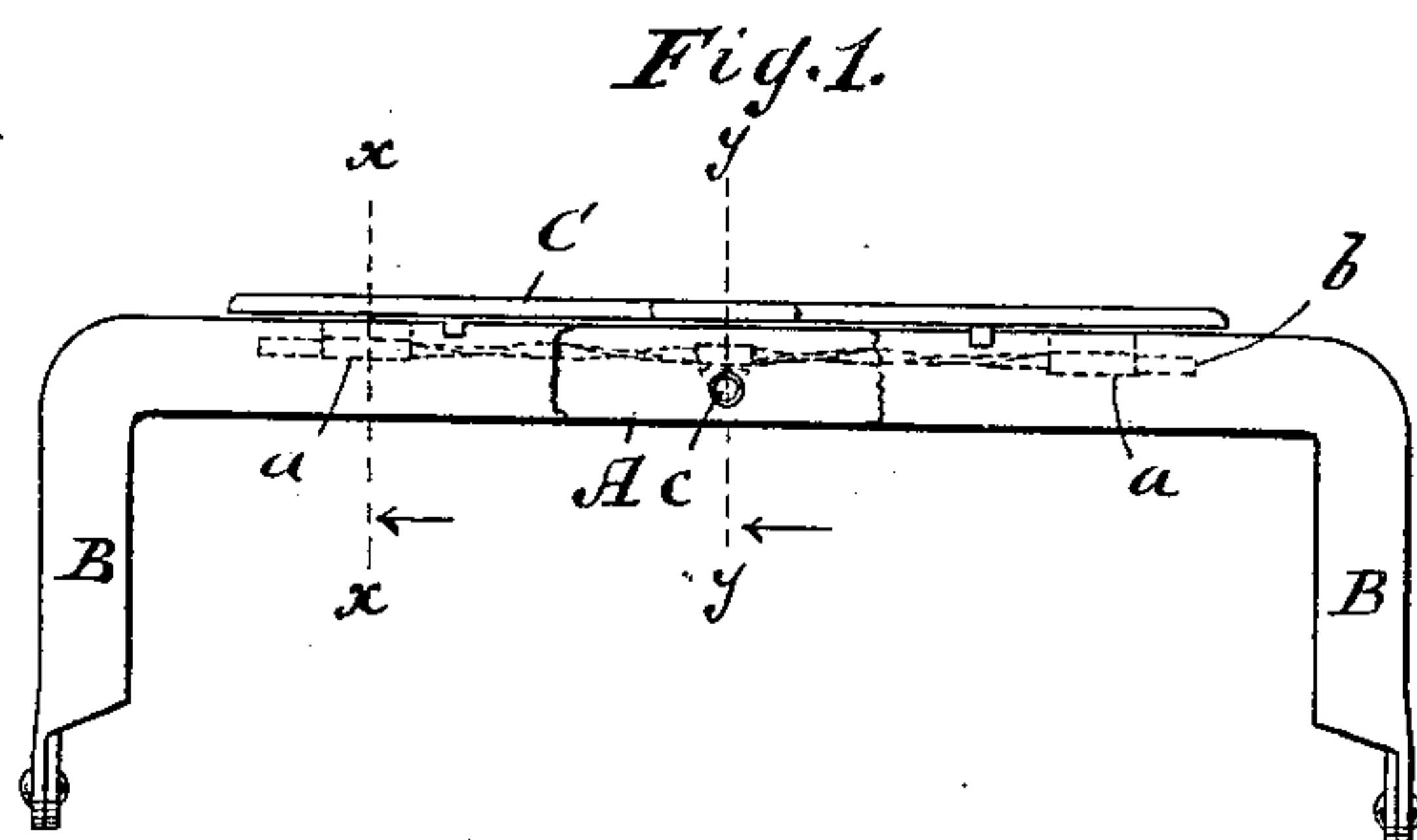
(No Model.)

L. MESSER.

FRAME FOR POCKET BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 371,347.

Patented Oct. 11, 1887.



WITNESSES:

Eduard Wolff.
William Miller

INVENTOR

Louis Messer.

BY

Van Santvoord & Smith

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS MESSER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRAME FOR POCKET-BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,347, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed September 1, 1887. Serial No. 248,530. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS MESSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Frames for Pocket-Books and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in frames for pocket-books, purses, receptacles, bags, and other articles.

By this invention the frames or jaws of the device are readily opened and closed.

This invention is set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face elevation of jaws, part of one jaw being broken away. Fig. 2 is a face elevation of jaws, showing the manner of putting a spring in place. Fig. 3 is a section in the plane xx , Fig. 1, on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a section in the plane yy , Fig. 1, also on a larger scale.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letters A B indicate frames or jaws for such an article as a pocket-book. The frames are adapted to swing on one another, said frames being connected by a hinge joint or pivot. C is a clasp secured to the jaw A and adapted to take hold of the jaw B, so as to lock the jaws A B together. From the clasp C extend eyes $a a$ into the jaw A, and a spring, b , extends through said eyes. To the spring b is connected a projection, c . Said projection is made to extend through a hole in the jaw A, Figs. 1 and 4. The spring b is torsioned or twisted so as to swing the clasp C to its locking position, and said spring should also press the projection c through the hole in the jaw A, so as to press said projection onto the jaw B and separate the jaws A B when the clasp is unlocked or raised.

In Fig. 2 is shown a method of inserting a spring in place. The spring is first placed into the eyes a , and then the spring is torsioned or twisted. The projection c offers convenient means for torsioning or twisting the spring. When the spring has been sufficiently torsioned, the projection is passed into the frame, so as to project through the opening in the jaws A and into contact with the jaw B. When the spring is properly applied, the moving of the clasp C to its unlocking position will affect the spring, so as to cause the projection c to press with increased force upon the jaw B, so as to separate the jaws A B.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the jaw A and with the jaw B, connected with the jaw A by a hinge-joint, of the clasp C, the eyes $a a$, extending from the clasp into the jaw A, the torsional spring b , extending through said eyes, and the projection c , connected to the spring and moved through a hole in the jaw A by said spring, to strike the other jaw when the clasp is raised, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the hinged jaws A B, of a clasp, C, a torsional spring acting on said clasp, and a projection on the spring moved laterally by the spring for opening the jaws when the clasp is raised, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS MESSER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. C. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.