(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. L. PITNEY.

COMBINED CORD FASTENER CASE AND LABEL HOLDER.

No. 421,032. Patented Feb. 11, 1890.

FIG. 1.

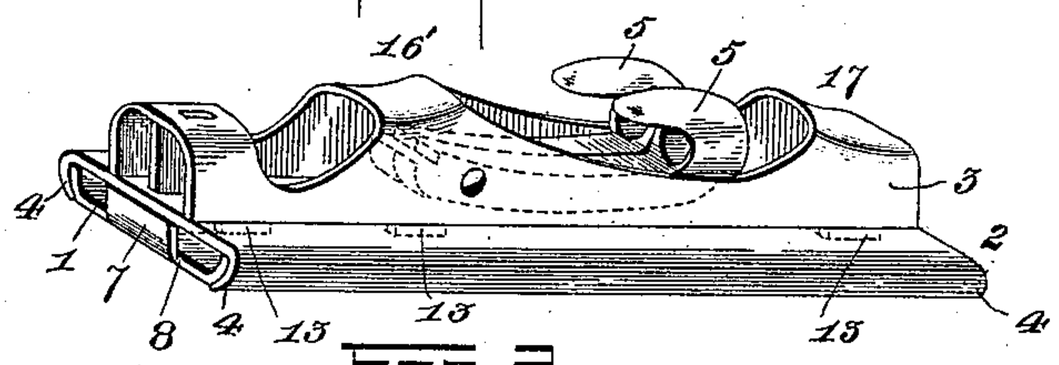


FIG. 2.

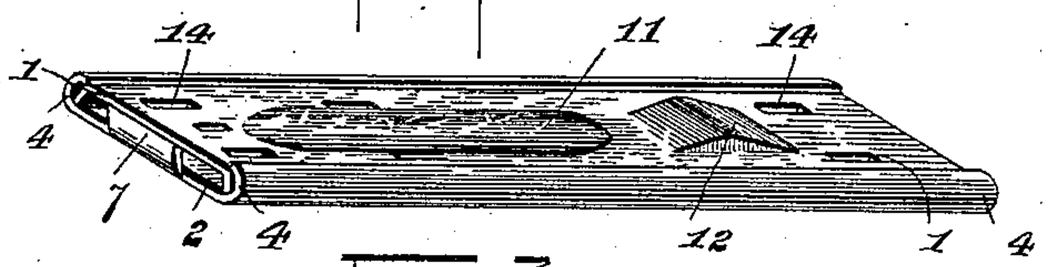


FIG. 3.

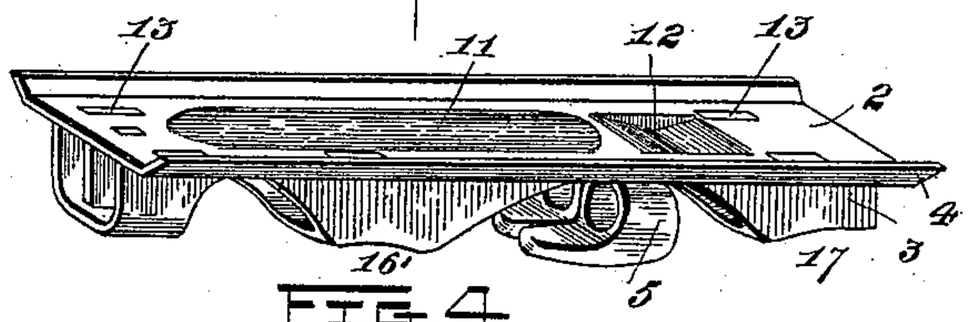


FIG. 4

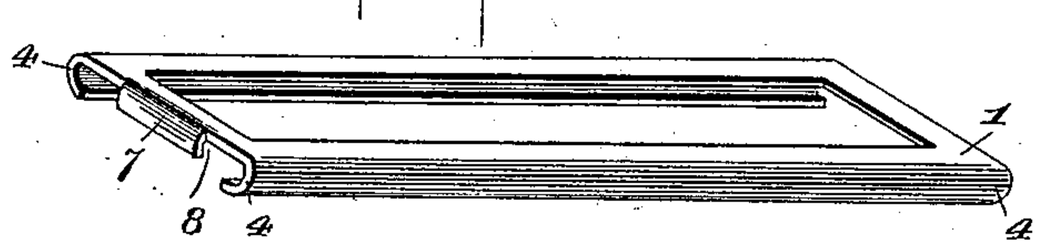


FIG. 5.

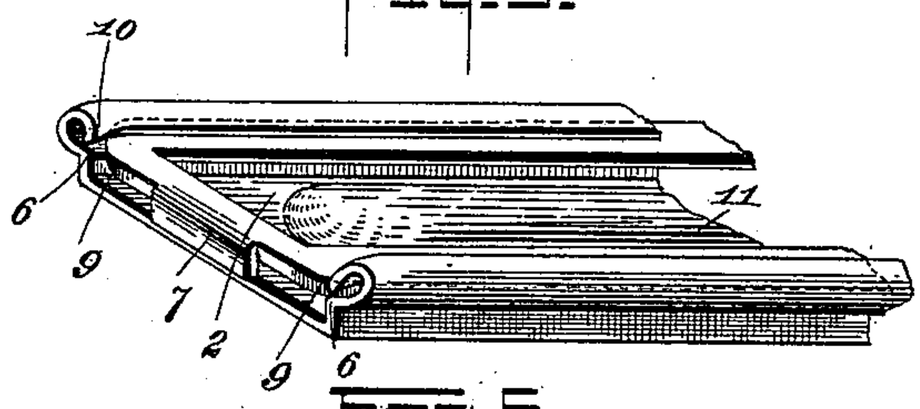


FIG. 6.

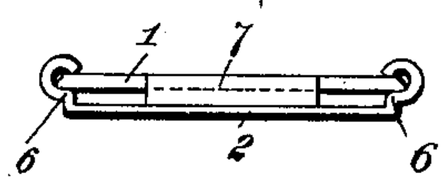
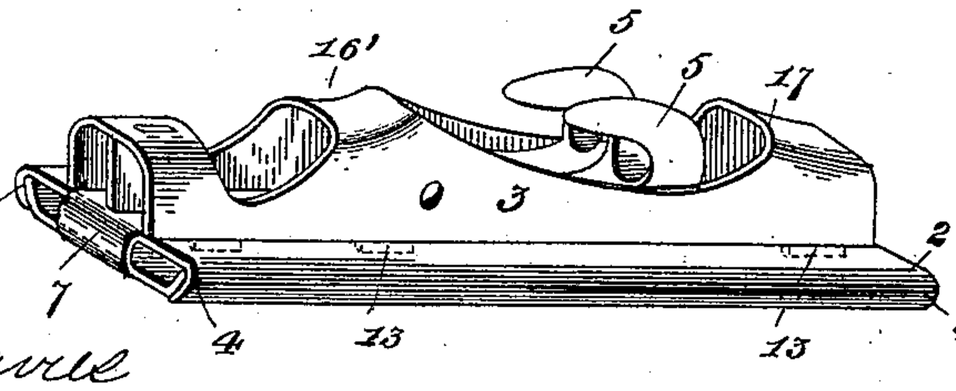


FIG. 14



Witnesses
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. L. PITNEY.

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FIG. 7.

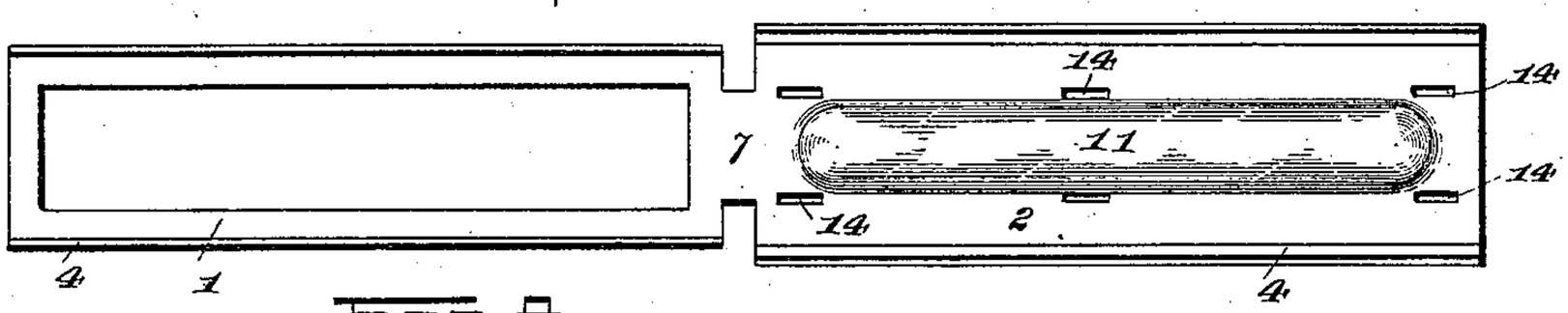


FIG. 8.

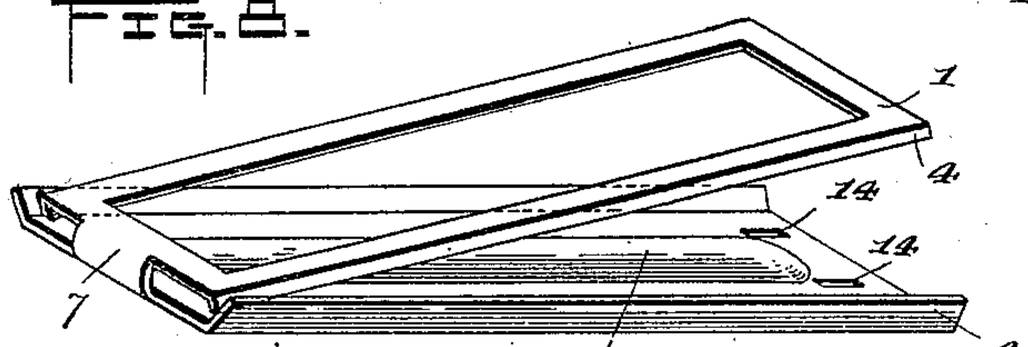


FIG. 9.

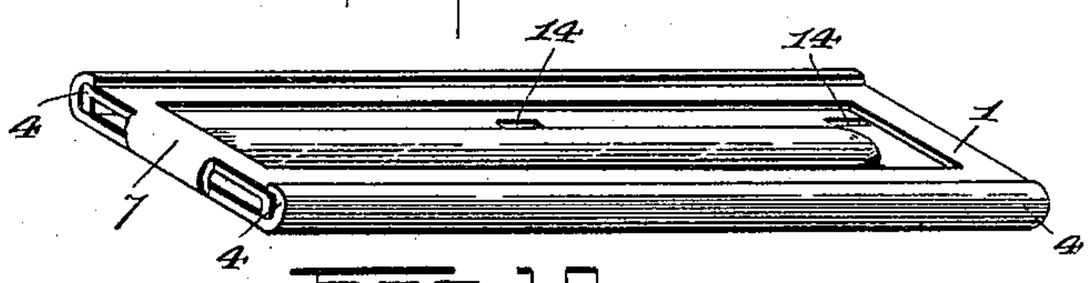


FIG. 10.

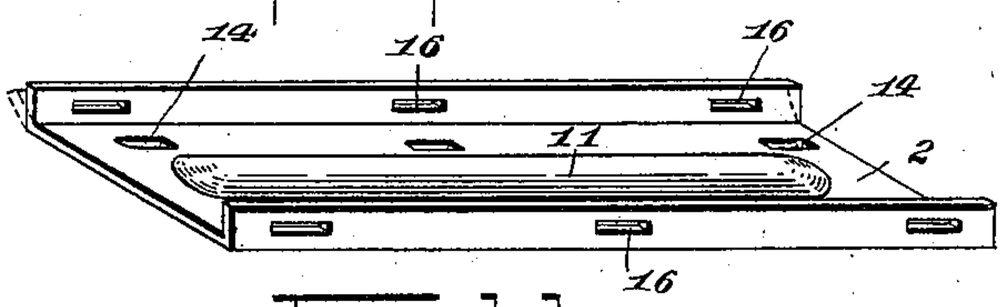


FIG. 11.

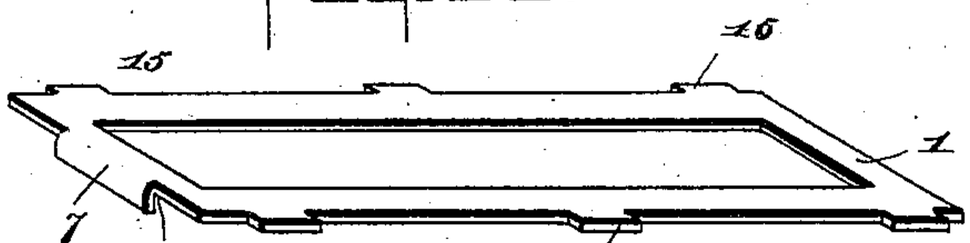


FIG. 12.

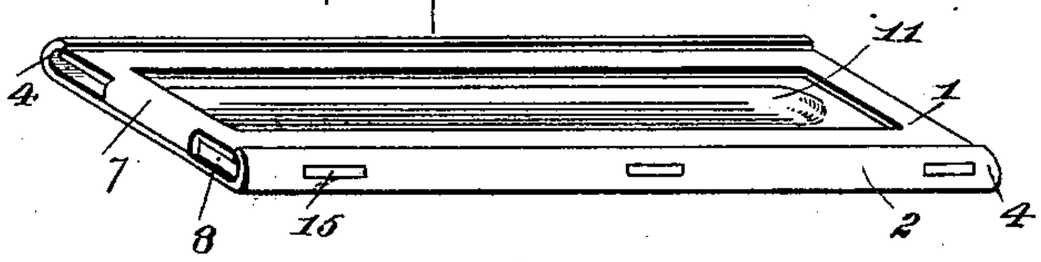
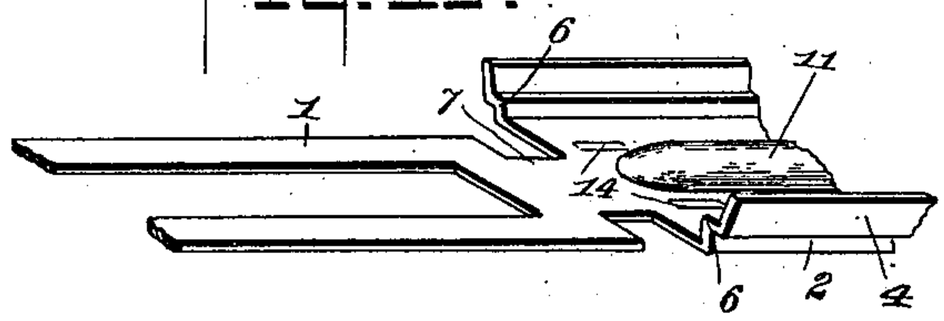


FIG. 13.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT L. PITNEY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMBINED CORD-FASTENER CASE AND LABEL-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,032, dated February 11, 1890.

Application filed March 29, 1888. Serial No. 268,884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT L. PITNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Cord-Fastener Case and Label-Holder; and I do 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 the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The invention has for its object a cord-fastener, cord-fastener case, and label-holder; and it consists in the matters hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cord-fastener and label-holder made of sheet metal. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modified label-holder, the cord-case being omitted. Fig. 3 is a similar view of cord-fastener and bottom plate on the under side thereof, the label-plate being omitted and the flanges inclined outwardly. Fig. 4 represents a label-plate with flanges adapted to exteriorly embrace the flanges on the bottom plate, as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section of the bottom plate and label-plate modified in details, the view being taken from the side opposite the usual position of the cord-case, which latter is omitted. Fig. 6 is an end view of label and bottom plates. Fig. 7 is a plan of a blank with flanges, rivet-holes, and a rib formed thereon. Fig. 8 represents the same after it is partially bent into shape to produce a label-holder. Fig. 9 represents the completed label-holder. Fig. 10 represents a bottom plate of modified form. Fig. 11 represents a label-plate of modified form. Fig. 12 represents a label-holder produced by joining the parts represented in Figs. 10 and 11. Fig. 13 represents a section of a blank similar to that represented in Fig. 7, the flanges on the label-plate being omitted and shoulders being provided on the bottom plate. Fig. 14 represents the device, the label-plate flanges being situated interiorly with respect to the bottom-plate flanges and the plates formed of one piece of metal.

In the several figures, 1 indicates what may be termed the "main" or "bottom" plate or the "label-plate holder." 1 refers to the label-plate, and 3 to the lever-case. 5 5 are cord-fastening levers pivoted in the case, as indicated. When these several parts have been assembled and fastened together, they constitute a device for securing a cord around a mail-bag or other object.

The case 3 is secured to the bottom plate 2 by riveting, the rivets being extensions of the case which pass through suitable openings in the plate. This need not be further described, as it is a well-known shop expedient, very commonly used, for securing together locks and other sheet-metal articles. The label and bottom plates may be secured together by any well-known means—such, for example, as that shown and described in English patents to William Avery, No. 58, A. D. 1868, and to George Dowler, No. 62, A. D. 1863, which consists in correspondingly-inclined flanges formed upon both plates in such manner that one plate can be forced or slid into a pocket formed in the other and be held by the flanges and without the use of a rivet or other special fastening device. These flanges (marked 4 in the several figures) may be formed on both plates, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 8, or upon only one, as in Figs. 5, 12, and 13. They are formed when the plates are stamped or otherwise produced from sheet metal.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the flanges of the label-plate are embraced exteriorly by flanges on the bottom plate, the former flanges serving to determine the distance between the plates and to hold them securely together by their close contact and their correspondingly-inclined form.

In Figs. 5, 6 and 12 is represented a form in which the flanges formed on the bottom plate embrace exteriorly the edges of the label-plate. As shown in these figures, the label-plate has no side flanges, but is adapted to rest upon shoulders 6, formed in the flanges of the bottom plate, the edges of which are turned over or compressed to embrace the plate. The edges of this label-plate may be formed with a beveled or inclined edge, as in-

dicated in Fig. 6, to permit the exterior flanges to be turned down more closely upon the plate. The label-plate is formed with a flange or projection 7 at one end, the object of which is to constitute a stop for the label, which is introduced between the plates from the opposite end. This flange is cut away at the ends, as indicated at 8, to allow the escape of any matter which may be pushed along by the label and might otherwise interfere with the proper introduction of the label. It aids in holding or supporting the plates in fixed relative position.

In the form represented in Figs. 9 and 14 the metal or material of part 7 is continuous with that of both plates.

The corners of the label-plate may be slightly rounded, as indicated at 9 in Fig. 5. The flanges of the bottom plate when compressed upon the edges of the label-plate on the sides and at or near these rounded corners, as indicated at 10, obviate any liability to displacement of the parts in an endwise direction.

At 11 is shown an elevation in the bottom plate, formed when the plate is stamped, the object of which is to press against the under side of the label and prevent it from slipping from the holder.

12 is a depression formed in the same plate and in similar manner, the object of which is to hold up the cord in the case and to direct it upward while being inserted in the case, as will be understood by those familiar with this class of devices. The ridge or elevation 11 can, if desired, be continued to the outer edge of the depression 12, or it may be continued and displace it altogether, as represented in Figs. 7 to 12.

The means of connecting the cord-fastener case and the bottom plate of the label-holder are indicated in Figs. 1, 3, and 14, in which 13 13 represent parts of the side walls of the case extended through slots formed in the bottom plate and secured therein by hammering or in any known way. Both the extensions and the slots are formed when the respective parts are stamped or shaped from the sheet metal. These extensions or rivets are indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 and their bottom edges by full lines in Fig. 3. The extensions or rivets pass through and are firmly secured in corresponding openings 14 in the bottom plate.

The several parts above described may be formed and assembled as indicated. The case 3, with extension 13, having been stamped or shaped in proper form and out of sheet-metal by any well-known means, and the bottom plate 2 having been in similar manner formed with openings 14 and flanges 4, the case is placed upon said plate and the extensions or rivets entered in the openings and secured by riveting or hammering in any usual way. The label-plate 1, stamped or shaped in like manner with flanges, may then be slid lengthwise within the flanges of the bottom plate, these having been formed with sufficient spread to admit such introduction. The exterior flanges may be formed with an inward inclination and the flanges of the inner plate with a corresponding outer inclination, and after one plate has been slid into the other the outer flanges can be forced upon the inner by pressure or by hammering if the fit of the plates and flanges is not sufficiently close, as it ordinarily will be, to prevent their displacement by accident when in use.

In the form indicated in Figs. 3 and 4 the flanges of the label-plate, Fig. 4, are adapted to embrace the flanges of the bottom plate, Fig. 3, and the latter plate may be slid into the channel formed by the flanges of said label-plate.

It is obvious that the outer flanges could be formed at such an inclination to the plate as to admit of the inner plate being placed directly in position without sliding, and that the outer flanges could then be compressed upon the edges or flanges of the inner plate.

In the form shown in Figs. 7 to 9 and in Figs. 13 and 14 the plates and their flanges (or edges) are brought together by bending, as indicated at 7. In the form shown in Figs. 10 to 12 the flanges of the bottom plate should be first formed with sufficient outward inclination, as indicated in dotted lines, to permit the extensions or rivets 15, produced in stamping or shaping the plate represented in Fig. 11, to enter the openings 16, whereupon the flanges are pressed inwardly and the extensions riveted in them securely, as represented in Fig. 12.

The method of shaping the plates and of assembling them is not herein claimed. It is not material what mode of procedure is employed. Any well-known means or modes of shaping the parts and any known means or modes for bringing them together in their proper relation to each other may be used.

My improved device, though preferably made of sheet metal, could in most of the forms shown be produced by casting, so far as concerns the mechanical principles involved in the structure and in its use. The invention is therefore independent of any particular material used or of any particular mode of making.

It will be observed that the device includes a cord or lever case and label-holder united in such manner that one plate serves as a bottom for each, the two parts being made of the same length and secured together by extensions formed on the edges of the sides of the case. This construction is compact, durable, and economical, and is believed to constitute a material improvement in the class of devices to which it pertains. Such matter, however, is not broadly claimed herein, it having been made the subject of a separate application filed May 9, 1884, and serially numbered 130,837.

In using my device a cord is placed around a bag or other object to be tied and then in

the cord-fastener case, passing above the toothed ends of the levers, under the upwardly-curved part 16′ of the case, and through the openings in the opposite ends of the same, and beneath the upwardly-curved part 17 of the case. To permit this the levers must be held up out of their normal position, for when they fall or are drawn down by the cord their toothed ends are made to bind the cord against the part 16′ of the case. To release the cord the exposed ends of the levers must be raised. This has the effect to relax the binding effect of the opposite end of the levers and to permit the free passage of the cord ends in either direction. Thus without the use of a spring the device is made to secure the cord automatically, and though it can be readily released when desired it is not liable to accidental displacement. The upward curvature of 16′ is important, as it obviates the danger of the cord being bound or obstructed in its movements, particularly when damp, by the sharp edge of the metal of the case, and the part 17 is curved for a like reason. These features are not broadly claimed herein, having been described and claimed in the above-recited application.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a label-holder and line-fastener, a case for the fastening-levers united to a bottom plate by rivets formed of continuous parts of the side walls of the case passing through corresponding openings in said bottom plate and secured therein, and a label-plate, said plates having reversely-inclined flanges, whereby they are held in proper relative position, all substantially as specified.

2. In a label-holder and line-fastener having a lever-case secured to a bottom plate, said bottom plate and a label-plate formed of one continuous piece of sheet metal bent upon itself, the two plates being secured together at their edges by flanges and firmly held against longitudinal displacement by the continuous metal at the bend between them, substantially as specified.

3. A label-holder and line-fastener consisting of a case having openings for the passage of the line or cord and an opening in its wall to permit the manipulation of cord-binding levers, said levers, a cord, a label-holding plate constituting the bottom of the case, said plate and case being secured together by rivets which are formed of continuations of the side walls of the case passing through and secured in corresponding openings in the holder, and a label-plate provided with a stop 7 and held in position by inclined flanges at its sides, substantially as specified.

4. A label-holder and cord-fastener consisting of a case provided with upwardly-curved part 16′, located over the toothed end of cord-binding levers, and a curved part 17, located beyond the opposite end of said levers, said case being also provided with an opening in its wall to permit the manipulation of cord-binding levers, and with other openings for the passage of the cord, a label-plate provided with a stop 7, said stop being a continuation of the metal of the plate, and said levers and cord, substantially as specified.

5. A device for holding a cord and label, the parts of which are formed from wrought or sheet metal, said device embracing a case for the cord and a plate constituting a bottom for said case and also for the label-holder, the case and bottom plate being firmly secured together by rivets which are integral with the case, and a label-plate having inclined flanges held by correspondingly-inclined flanges on the bottom plate and provided with a flange or projection at its end which in use constitutes a stop for a label, substantially as set forth.

6. A label-holder and cord-fastener consisting of a case provided with upwardly-curved part 16′, located over the toothed end of cord-binding levers, said case being also provided with an opening in its wall to permit the manipulation of cord-binding levers, and with other openings for the passage of the cord, a label-plate provided with a stop 7, said stop being a continuation of the metal of the plate, and said levers and cord, substantially as specified.

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

ALBERT L. PITNEY.

Witnesses:
W. C. DUVALL,
BENJ. R. CATLIN.