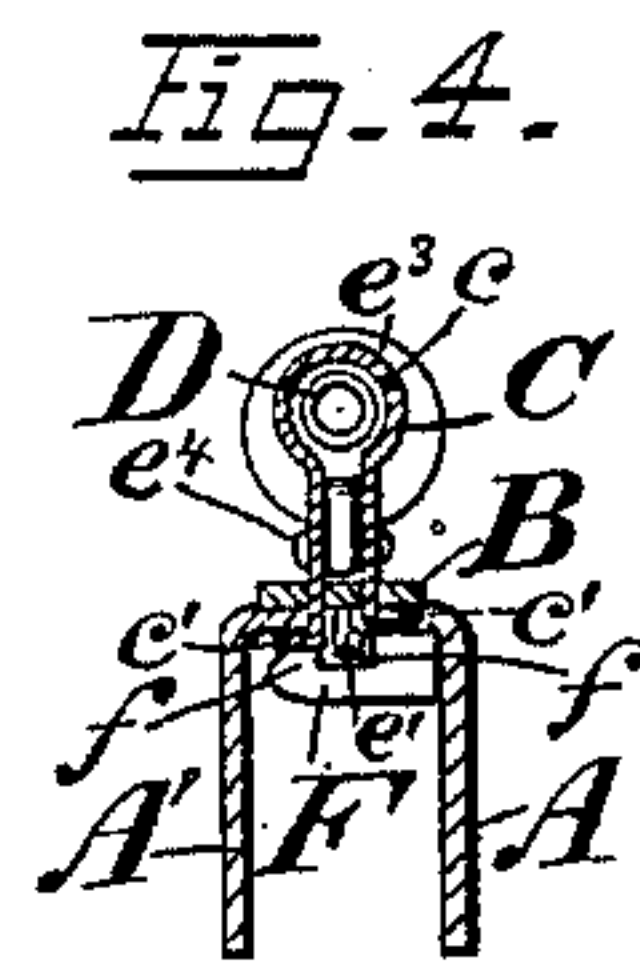
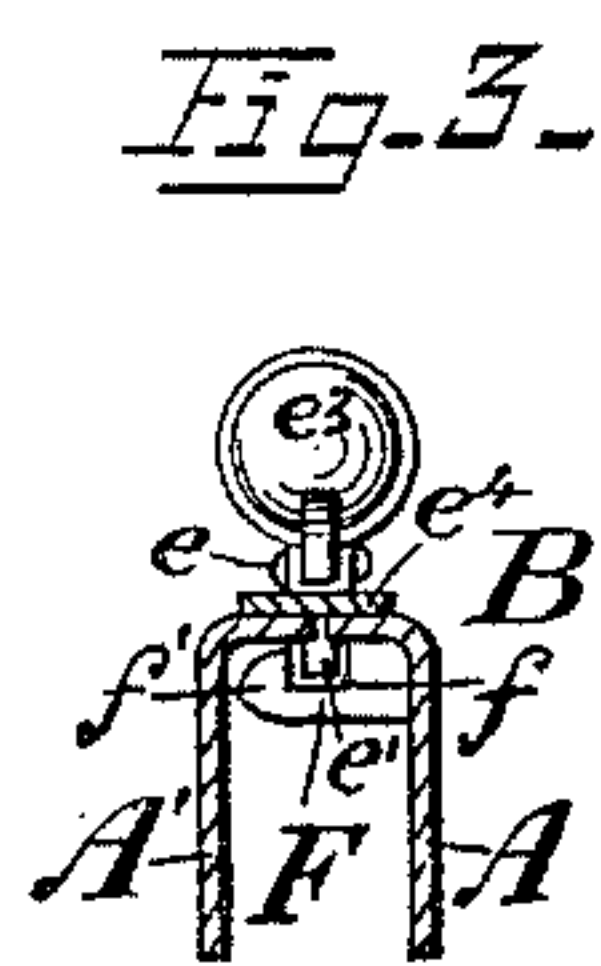
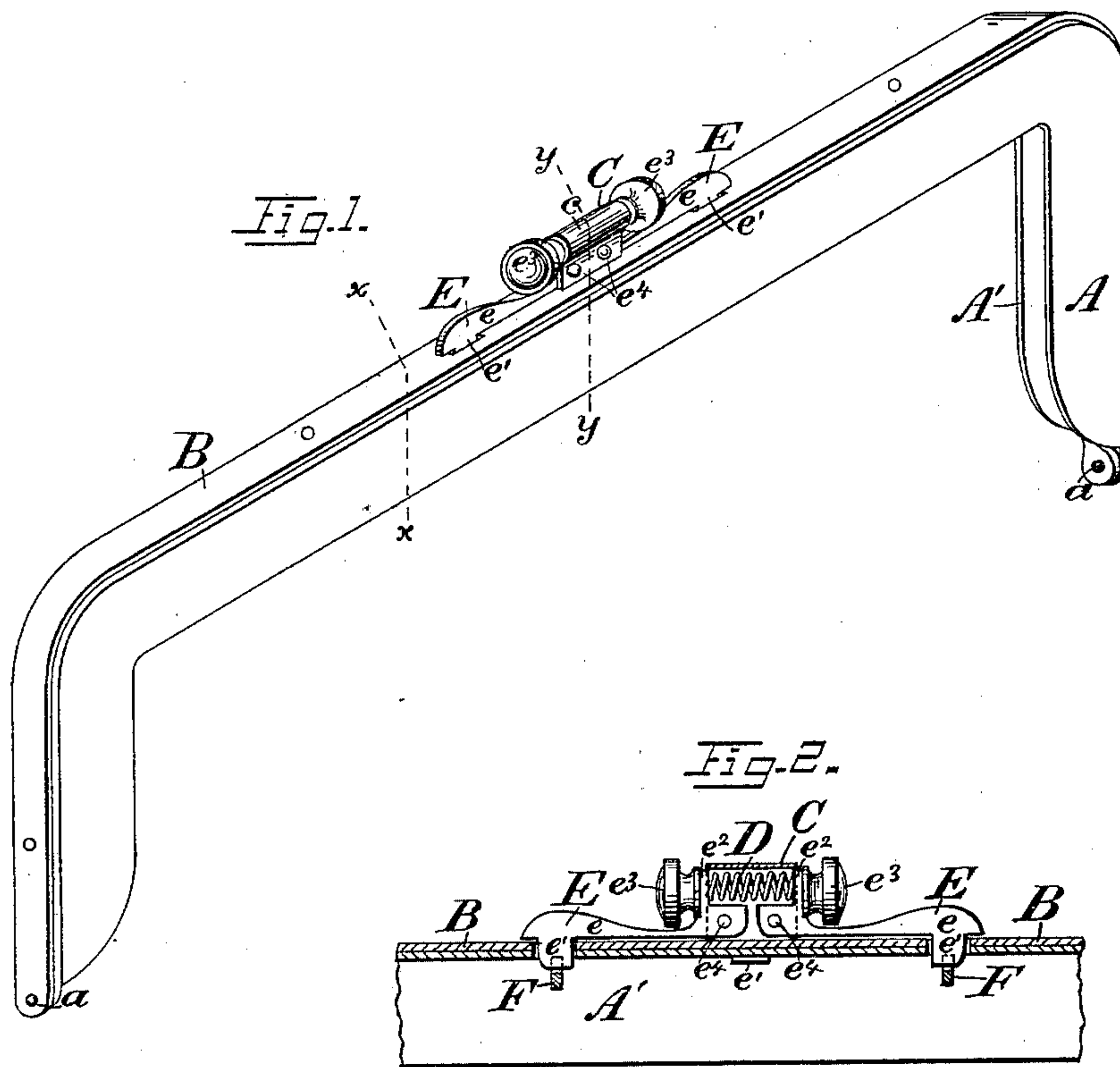


(No Model.)

E. OLDENBUSCH.  
BAG FASTENING.

No. 450,870.

Patented Apr. 21, 1891.



Witnesses:

L. N. Legendre  
D. H. Haywood

Inventor

Ernst Oldenbusch  
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Brown & Seward

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST OLDENBUSCH, OF JERSEY CITY, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM SCHIMPER  
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## BAG-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,870, dated April 21, 1891.

Application filed January 10, 1891. Serial No. 377,318. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ERNST OLDENBUSCH, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and  
5 useful Improvement in Fastenings for Bags, Satchels, Pocket-Books, Purse-Frames, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in  
10 fastenings for bags, satchels, pocket-books, purse-frames, and the like in which a rocking lever is arranged to be thrown into and out of engagement with a catch.

A practical embodiment of my invention is  
15 represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a bag-frame, showing one form of the catch adjusted thereto as in use. Fig. 2 is a partial longitudinal section  
20 through the frame and through the post to which the fastening-lever is pivoted. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through line *x x* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the line *y y* of Fig. 1.

25 In the style of frame which I have employed to represent the fastening as in practical use a pair of folding jaws *A* and *A'* are represented as hinged together at the lower extremity *a* of their ends, and one of the jaws—  
30 *A'*, for example—is provided with an overlapping lip or guard-piece *B*, which, when the jaws are closed, as represented in Fig. 1, is intended to overlap the rim of the opposite jaw *A*. A post *C* projects outwardly from  
35 the pace of the guard-piece *B*. In the present instance I have shown such post as formed by a strip of sheet metal folded in the middle, so as to form a barrel portion *c* to serve as a housing for a lever-actuating spring *D*,  
40 the two ends of the strip being each provided with a lug *c'*, extending downwardly through the guard-piece *B* and clinching upon the under side thereof. In the present instance one of said lugs *c'* projects through the guard-piece  
45 and also through the rim of the jaw *A'* and clinches upon the underside of the rim thereof, not only serving to hold the post in position, but at the same time binding the guard-piece firmly to the rim. The opposite sides of the  
50 post *C* are spaced a short distance apart, so

as to receive between them the angle portions of the locking-levers *E*. The locking-lever is in effect an angle-lever, the long arm *e* of which extends along the face of the guard-piece *B* and is provided with a downwardly-  
55 projected tongue *e'* at its end, while its short arm *e<sup>2</sup>* extends outwardly at an angle to the arm *e* and is conveniently provided with a finger-piece or knob *e<sup>3</sup>* for operating the lever. The lever *E* is pivotally secured at its angle  
60 by means of a rivet *e<sup>4</sup>* or other suitable pivot between the sides of the post *C*, so that when pressure is exerted upon the finger-piece *e<sup>3</sup>* or short arm of the lever toward the end of the post *C* the tendency will be to rock the  
65 lever *E* upon its pivot, and thereby lift its outer end, carrying the tongue *e'* from the guard-piece or frame. In the present instance I have shown a pair of locking-levers *E* similarly arranged at the opposite ends of the  
70 post *C* and have inserted the spring *D* between the ends of the short arms of said levers, the tension of which tends to hold the tongue ends of the levers normally depressed or in locking adjustment. It is obvious, how-  
75 ever, that one of said levers might be omitted, or that they might be pivoted to separate posts arranged at intervals on the frame. It is also obvious that the post *C* might be constructed of a solid piece and provided with a  
80 socket for the reception of the spring and with suitable recesses for the pivoting thereto of the lever or levers, or the lever might be pivoted to the outside face of the post.

The tongues *e'* at the end of the locking-le-  
85 ver *E* are intended to be of such length that they will project downwardly through suitable slots in the guard-piece or frame or both, into engagement with suitable catches *F*, fixed  
90 to the opposite jaw *A*. I have here shown the catches *F* as having the notches *f* for the reception of the tongues *e'* on their upper edges and terminating in bevel-shaped ends *f'*,  
95 which, when the jaws are forced together, will tend, by their engagement with the edges of the tongues *e'*, to lift the levers *E* against the tension of the spring *D* and allow the jaws to close until the tongues *e'* drop into the notches  
100 *f*. By so constructing the catches *F* and at the same time forming the ends of the tongues *e'*



of considerable width I provide against any liability of the unintentional disengagement of the tongue from the catch by any racking movement to which the jaws would be liable to be subjected in the direction of their length.

By extending the arms of the levers E along the frame to a greater or lesser length, carrying the tongues to a greater or lesser distance from the pivotal point, the closing of the jaws may be made easier or more difficult, and the same may also be accomplished by varying the tension of the spring.

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

1. The herein-described fastening, comprising a catch having a recess therein and adapted to project beneath an overlapping edge and an angle-lever pivotally secured to a suitable support on the outer face of the overlapping edge, one arm of the lever extending along the overlapping edge and provided with a tongue adapted to extend down through the overlapping edge into engagement with the catch, the other arm of the lever extending outwardly from the overlapping edge in position to receive pressure in the direction of the plane of the overlapping edge for operating it, the arm provided with the tongue having a swinging movement under such operating-pressure outwardly away from and inwardly toward the catch, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the opening and closing jaws, the one being provided with a guard strip or lip adapted to overlap the rim of the other, of a post secured to the outer face of the overlapping jaw, a pair of locking-levers pivotally secured to said post and extending in opposite directions therefrom, a spring interposed between the operating-arms of said levers, and catches secured to the opposite jaw in position to engage the free ends of said levers, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the jaws, one provided with a guard strip or lip adapted to overlap the rim of the other, of a post secured to the outer face of the overlapping jaw, a pair of angle locking-levers pivotally secured to the post and extending in opposite directions therefrom, said levers being provided at their free ends with inwardly-projected tongues having extended edges at their ends, a spring interposed between the short arms of said locking-levers, and catches fixed to the opposite jaw and projecting in position to engage the extended edges at the ends of the tongues on the locking-lever, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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