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Patented Sept. 25, 1900.

R. DÜNKELBERG & G. GOCKEL.

DEVICE FOR SECURING STRAPS TO KNAPSACKS, &c.

(Application filed June 23, 1899. Renewed Aug. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

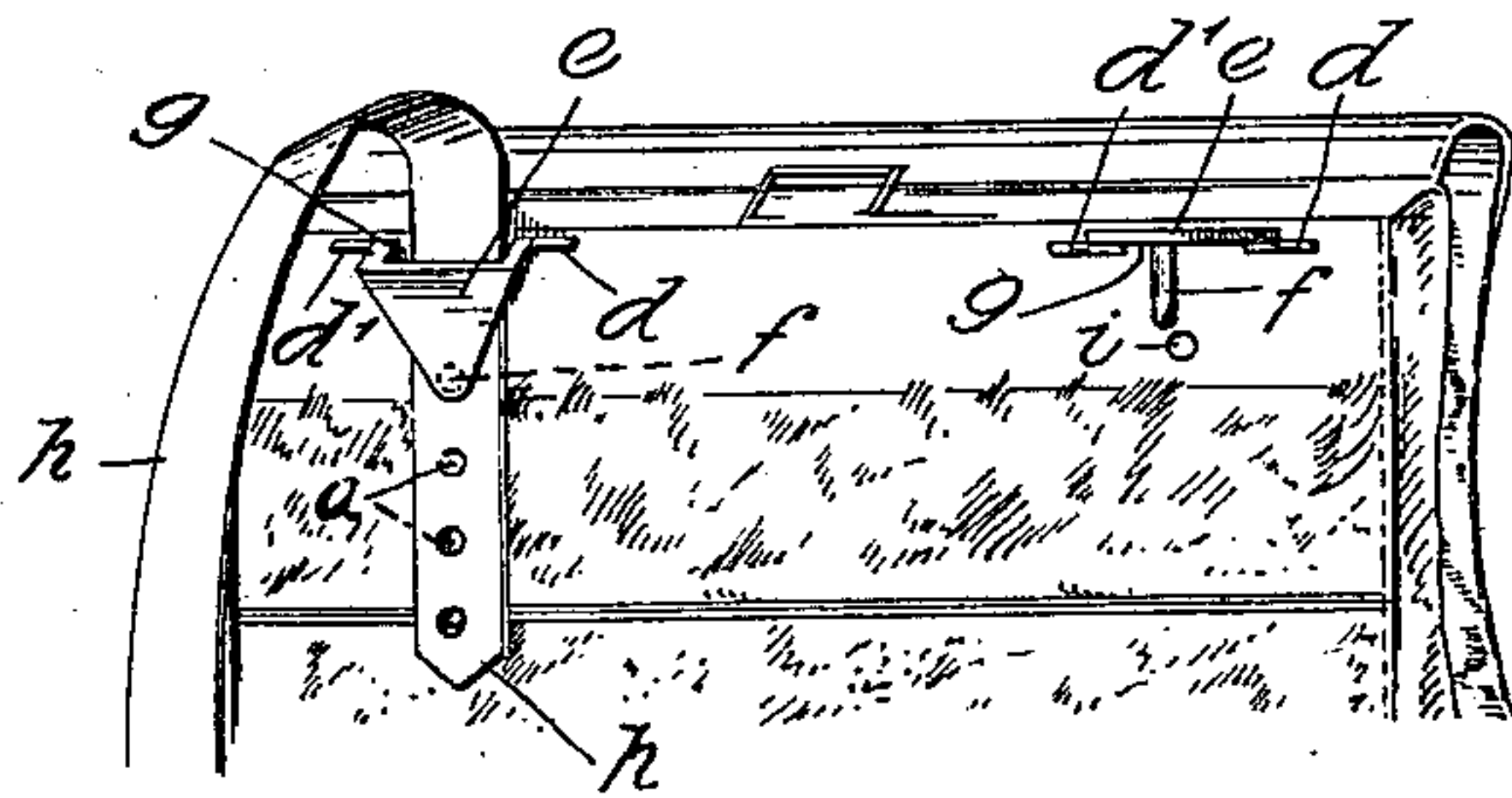
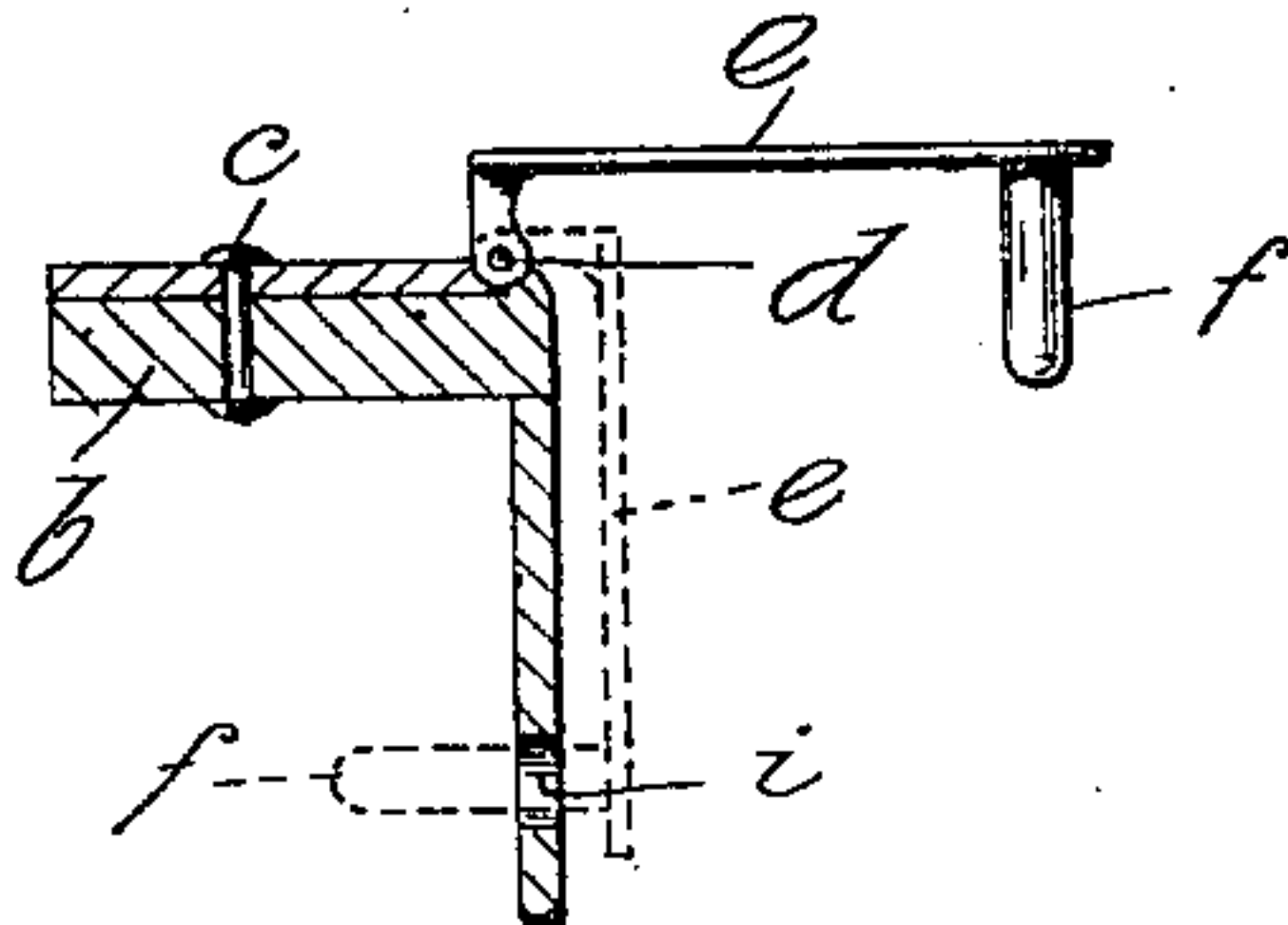


Fig. 2



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLF DÜNKELBERG AND GUSTAV GOCKEL, OF DUSSELDORF, GERMANY.

DEVICE FOR SECURING STRAPS TO KNAPSACKS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 658,354, dated September 25, 1900.

Application filed June 23, 1899. Renewed August 27, 1900. Serial No. 28,243. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RUDOLF DÜNKELBERG, army contractor, residing at 58 Ullmenstrasse, and GUSTAV GOCKEL, manufacturer, residing at 20 Adersstrasse, Düsseldorf, Germany, subjects of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, have invented new and useful Improvements in Devices for Securing Straps to Knapsacks, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The invention forming the subject-matter of this application for patent has for its object to remedy the defects which are inherent to the mode of fastening knapsack-straps to knapsacks as now in use. Both in military knapsacks and in those intended for other purposes the straps are fastened with screws. These screws, which project beyond the strap, exert a pressure, incommoding the person carrying the knapsack. This mode of fastening, moreover, is subject to the evil that it is very difficult to lengthen or shorten the strap and that the strap is very likely to break at the place in which it is fastened by the screws. These objections are overcome by the present invention, which consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described and the essential elements of which are recited in the appended claim.

The invention is illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a general view, shown in perspective, of the device according to this invention, showing the mode of fastening. Fig. 2 is a section through the fastening device.

Under this invention the wooden frame *b* of the knapsack, which is covered with strips of leather, has fastened to it by rivets *c* a metal plate, which at the end situated toward the knapsack-hook has attached to it by hinges *d d'* a triangular metal flap *e*, which at its lower end is provided with a strong pin *f*, likewise made of metal. This flap *e* is arranged so that when it is turned upward a slot *g* is formed between the two hinges *d d'*, through which the strap *h* for carrying the knapsack is passed. In the back *a* of the knapsack a hole *i* is provided, which is situated so as to correspond to the position of the pin *f* and which serves to receive the pin *f* when the flap is turned down.

One end of the knapsack-strap is fitted in the known manner with an eye or other suitable arrangement for attaching it to the knapsack-hook, while the other end is provided with holes *z* of dimensions to correspond with those of the pin *f*.

The device is used as follows: The flap *e* is turned upward and the knapsack-strap is passed with the perforated end through the slot *g* as far as is requisite. In doing so care should be taken to see that one of the holes in the strap is placed over the hole *i*. On now turning the flap *e* down its pin *f* passes through a hole in the strap and enters the hole *i* in the back *a* of the knapsack, thus insuring the strap to be secured in its respective position as the back of the wearer will come to bear against the flap *e*. This fastening arrangement presents no projecting points, but lies smoothly on the back of the bearer of the knapsack.

In order to alter the length of the strap, all that is required is to raise the flap and pull the strap out or push it through farther, as required.

Having now particularly described our said invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In knapsacks the combination with the body and adjustable perforated straps, of a metal plate riveted to the top of the knapsack, said metal plate fitted with pivots for a movable triangular flap, said flap having laterally-bent projections provided with holes to turn on the pivots being fitted at its lower face with a pin, said pin coinciding with a hole in the back of the knapsack and adapted to enter said hole after passing through one of the perforations in the knapsack-strap on turning down the flap, so that the smooth top surface of the flap is presented to the back of the wearer, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RUDOLF DÜNKELBERG.
GUSTAV GOCKEL.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM ESSENWEIN,
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