

No. 697,879.

Patented Apr. 15, 1902.

J. B. PHILLIPS.
FOLDING PARCEL CARRIER.

(Application filed Feb. 26, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

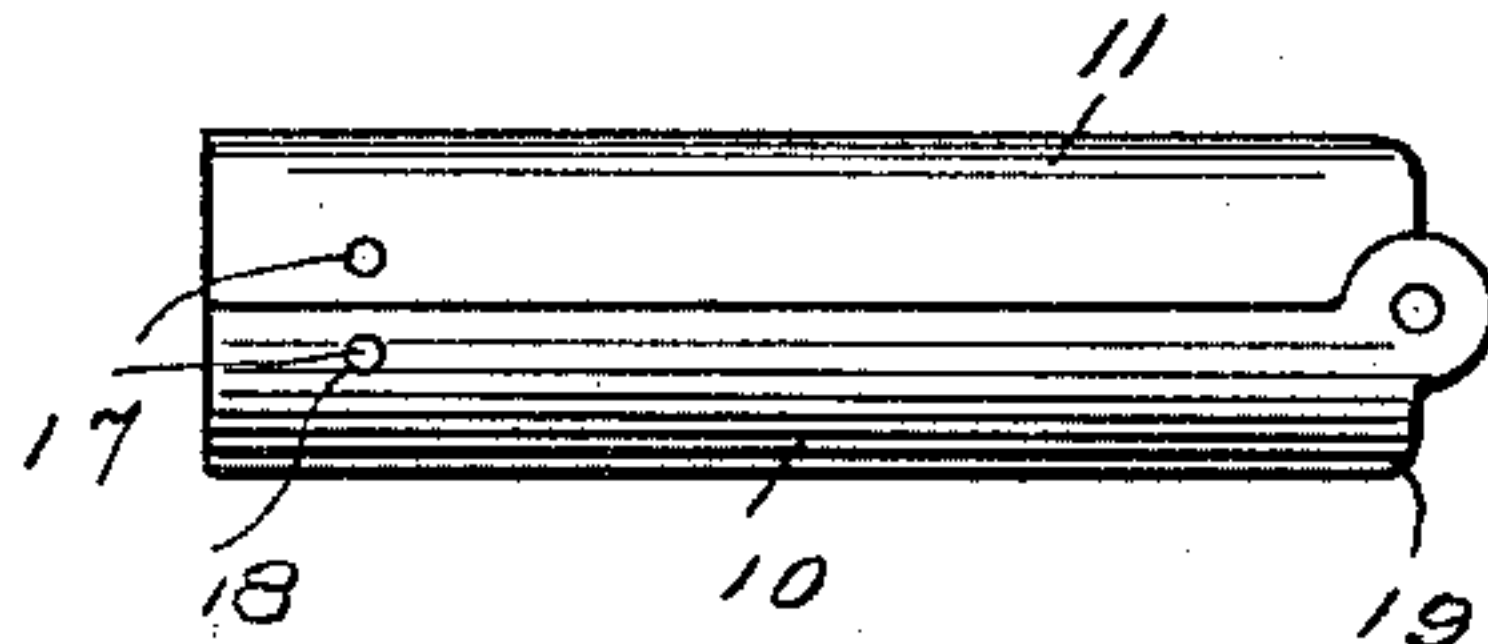


Fig. 2.

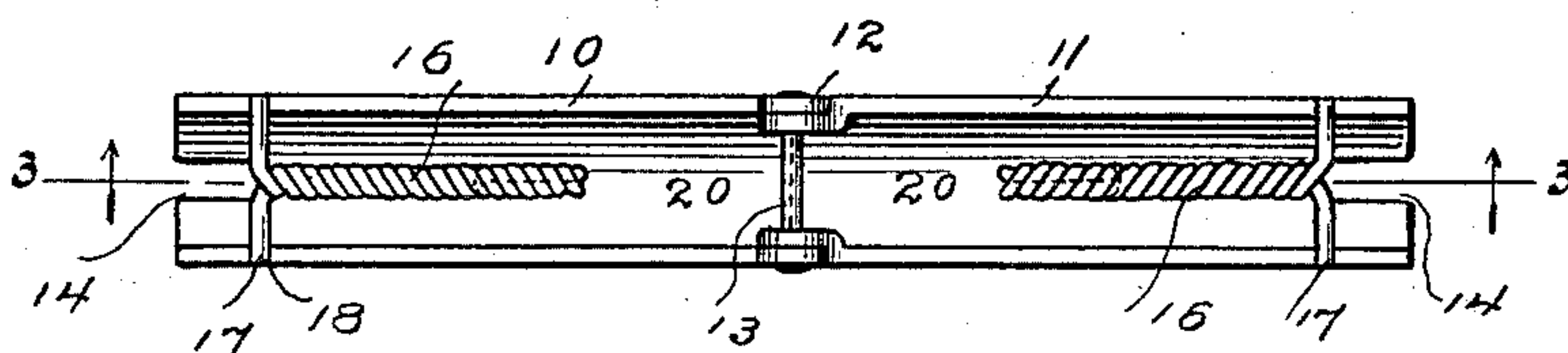
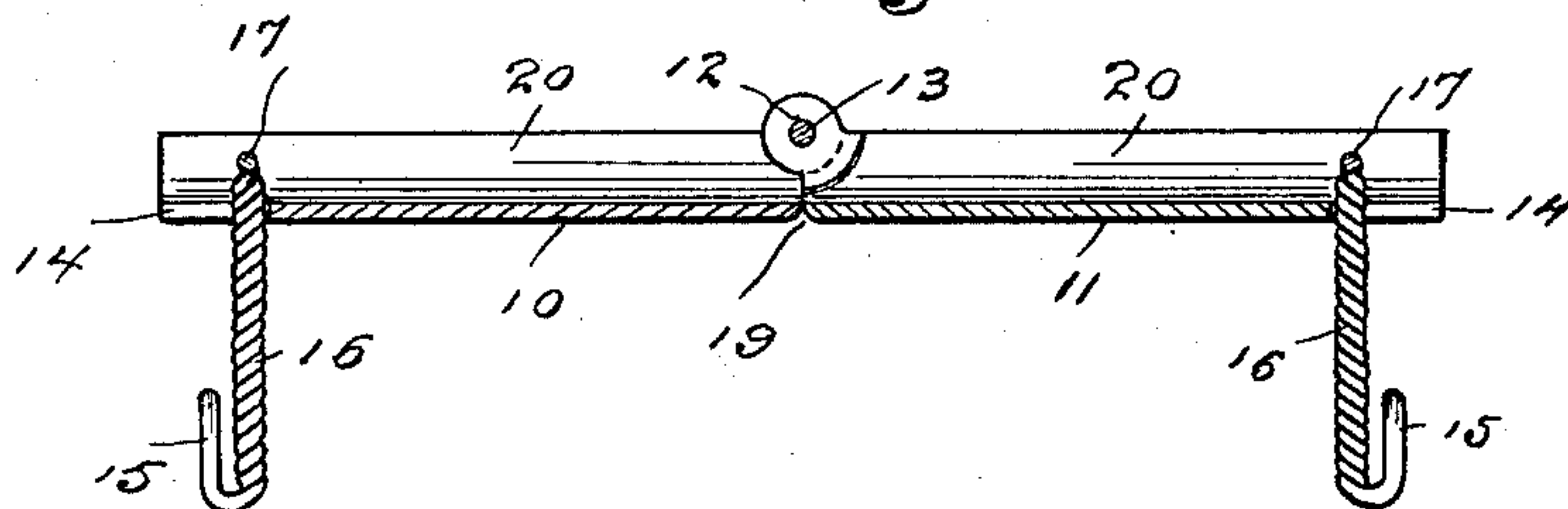


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

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FOLDING PARCEL-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,879, dated April 15, 1902.

Application filed February 26, 1902. Serial No. 95,709. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. PHILLIPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stamford, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Folding Parcel-Carrier, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to provide a light and inexpensive parcel-carrier adapted to be folded into small enough space to permit of its being carried conveniently in a vest-pocket or in a lady's purse and which shall be amply strong to support any weight that it is feasible to carry by hand. It is of course understood that the essential requirements in a device of this kind are that it be inexpensive to produce, free from complications, and practically indestructible. In order to meet these requirements, I have devised a parcel-carrier capable of being folded into very small compass, presenting no rough edges or projections and comprising but two struck-up pieces of sheet metal, two wire hooks, and a pivot-pin.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation of my novel parcel-carrier in the folded position; Fig. 2, a plan view thereof opened out, but with the hooks remaining in the folded position; and Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 in Fig. 2, showing my novel parcel-carrier in operative position.

10 and 11 denote the members of my novel parcel-carrier, which are preferably struck up in substantially trough shape from sheet metal and each of which has formed integral therewith at one end hinge-knuckles 12, adapted to mate with the knuckles on the corresponding member. The exact shape of these hinge-knuckles is of course not of the essence of my invention. It is sufficient for the purposes of this specification to say that they are formed integral with the members, the knuckles upon each member being shaped to correspond with the knuckles upon the other member in the simplest and smoothest manner possible—for example, as shown in the drawings. The members may of course be cast, if preferred, each member, whether struck up or cast, being provided with a longitudinal recess 20 to receive a hook in the

closed position, as will be more fully explained.

13 denotes a pivot-pin which is passed through the hinge-knuckles and headed down to retain it in position.

At the outer end of each member and in the under side thereof when in operative position is a slot 14, through which the hook is swung to operative position.

15 denotes the hooks as a whole, the hook proper, the shank, specifically indicated by 16, and the pivots, specifically indicated by 17, being made from a single piece of wire which is bent upon itself at its mid-length into suitable shape to form a flattened hook adapted to engage the string of a parcel or any article to be carried. The two arms of the piece of wire may be twisted together above the hook to form the shank and then turned outward in line with each other to form the pivots 17, which turn freely in holes 18 in the sides of the members.

It will of course be obvious that the details of construction may be varied to an almost unlimited extent without departing from the principle of my invention, the essential feature of which is that the body of the carrier consists of two substantially trough-shaped members hinged to each other at one end and adapted to fold together face to face, each member being provided with a swinging hook adapted to fold into the recess when the carrier is not in use. In order to avoid danger of pinching the skin between the members at the hinge, I round off the edges of the members at the joint, as at 19.

The operation will be so perfectly obvious from the drawings as hardly to require explanation. It is sufficient to say that when not in use the hooks fold into the recesses in the members and that the two members fold together with their edges preferably meeting and the hooks between them and wholly concealed, as in Fig. 1. In use the members are simply opened out, their ends abutting against each other at the hinge and forming a stop, and the hooks are swung downward through the slots into operative position, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A folding parcel-carrier comprising two substantially trough-shaped members hinged together at their ends and adapted to fold together face to face, and a swinging hook
5 on each member adapted to fold within the recess.

2. A folding parcel-carrier comprising two members formed to substantially trough shape and having corresponding hinge mem-
10 bers at one end and slots at the other end and hooks pivoted to the hinge members contiguous to the slots and adapted to swing through the slots in the operative position and to fold within the members in the closed
15 position.

3. A parcel-carrier consisting of two members having longitudinal recesses 20, corresponding hinge members at one end and slots at the other end, and hooks formed from a single piece of wire and pivoted in the recesses 20 and adapted to fold within said recesses in the closed position and to pass through the slots in the operative position.

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

JOHN B. PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:

FREDERIC P. WOOD,
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