

G. HAVELL.
POCKET BOOK FRAME.

(Application filed Mar. 22, 1902.)

(No Model.)

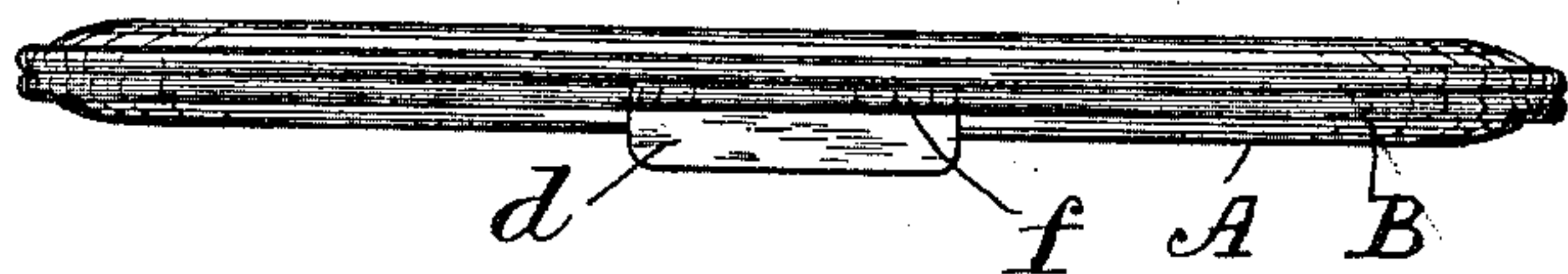


Fig. 1.

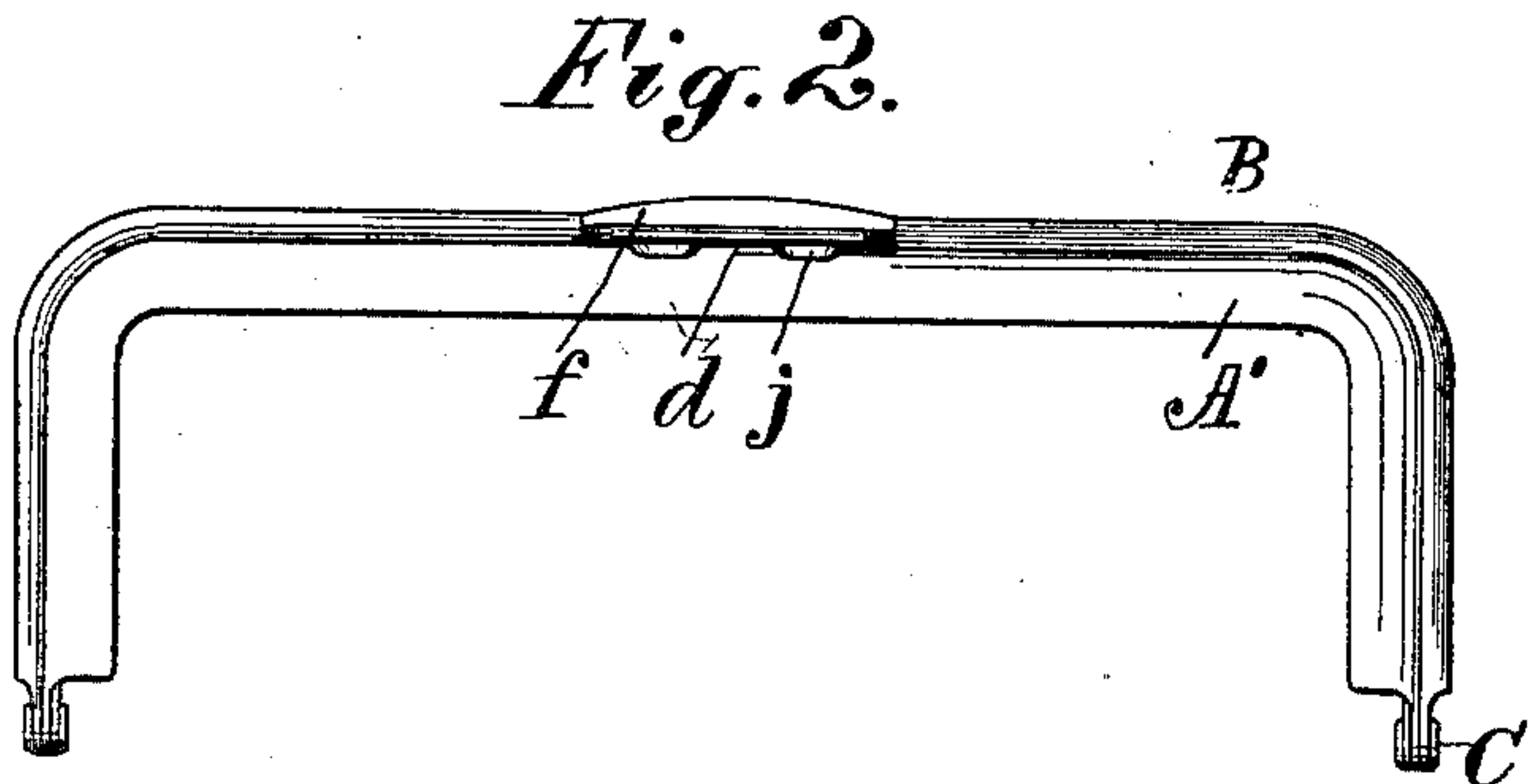


Fig. 2.

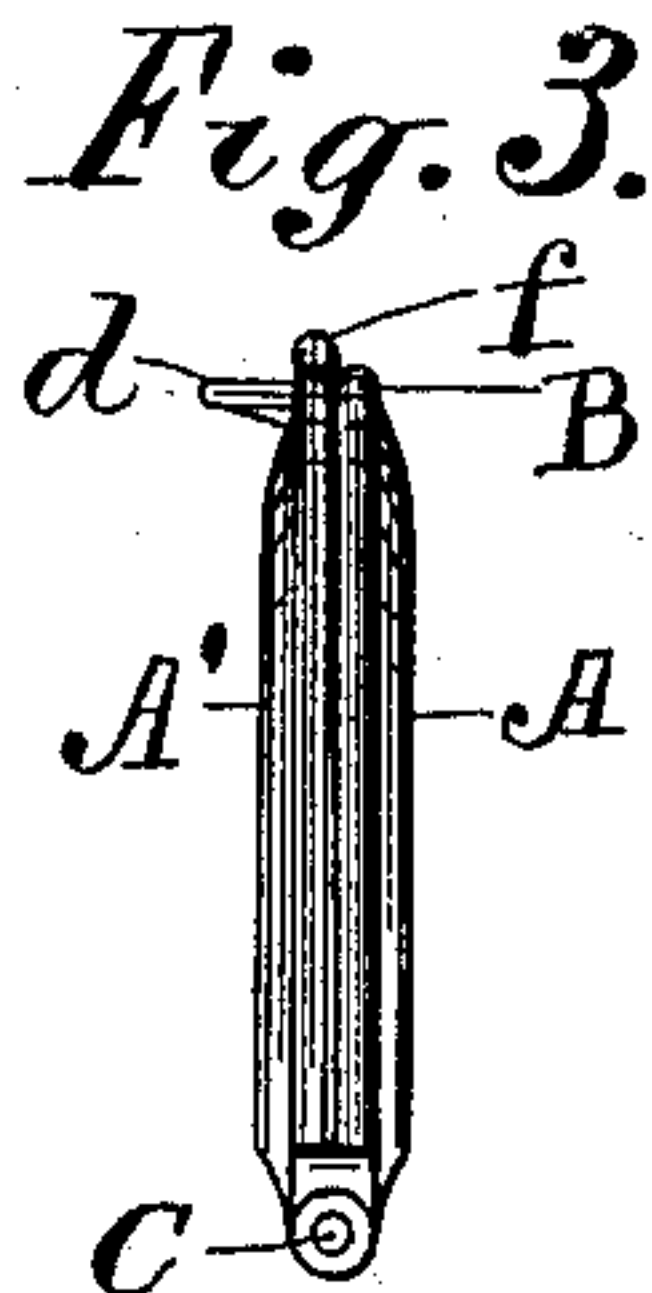


Fig. 3.

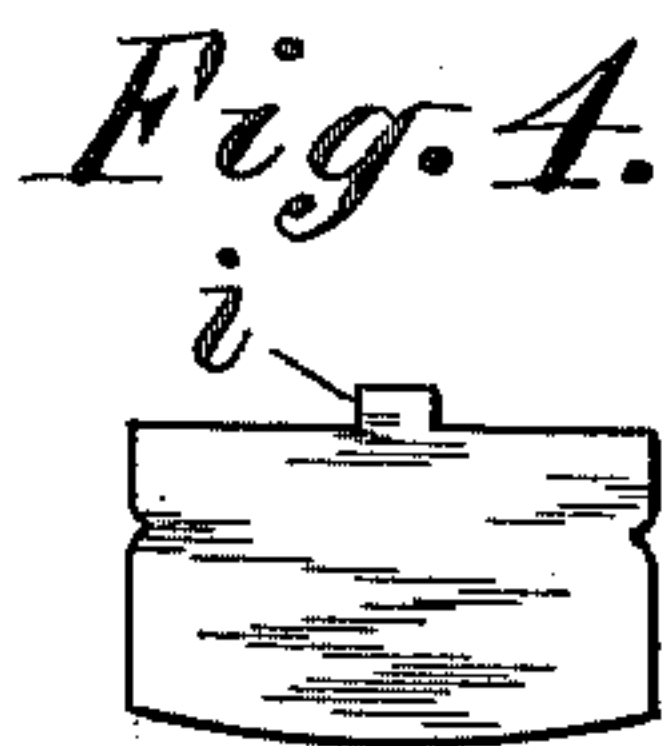


Fig. 4.

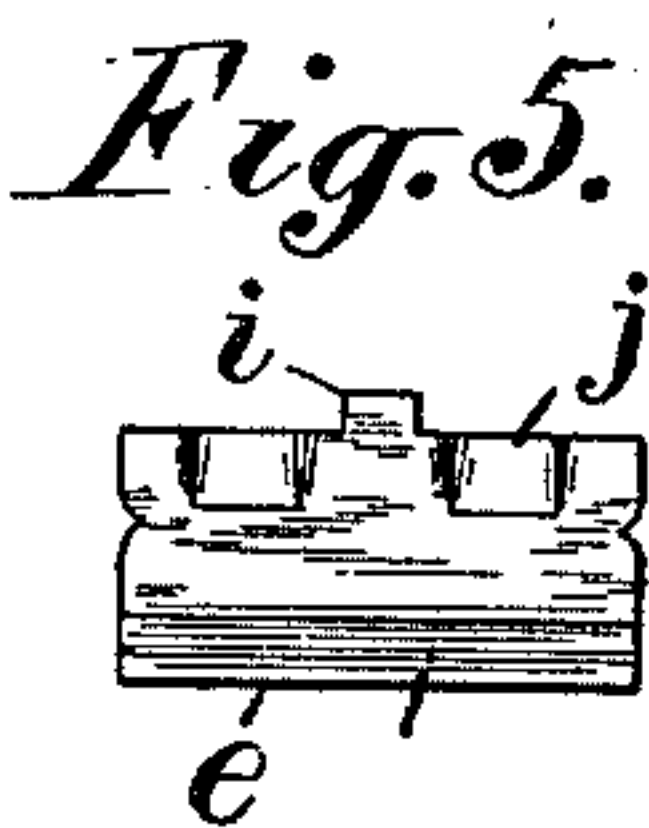


Fig. 5.

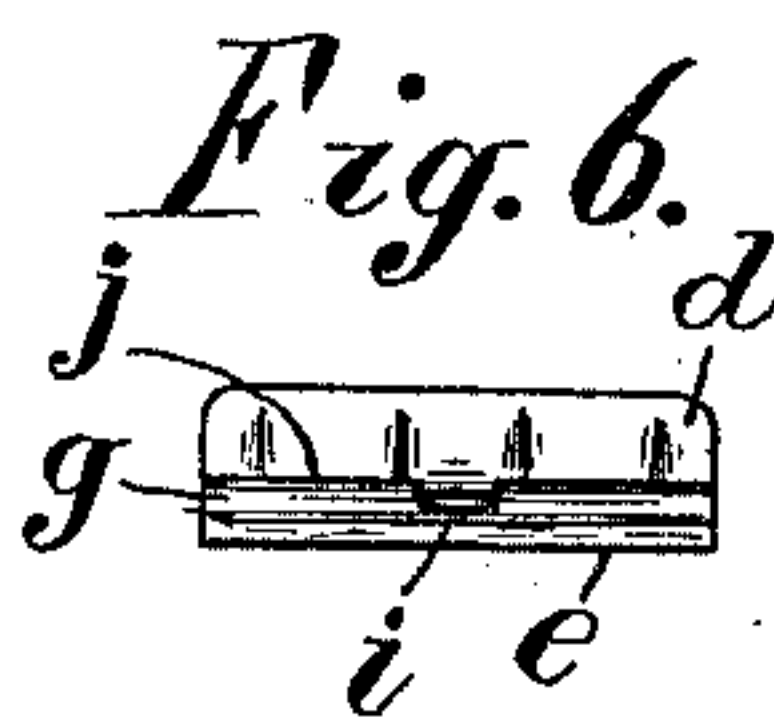


Fig. 6.

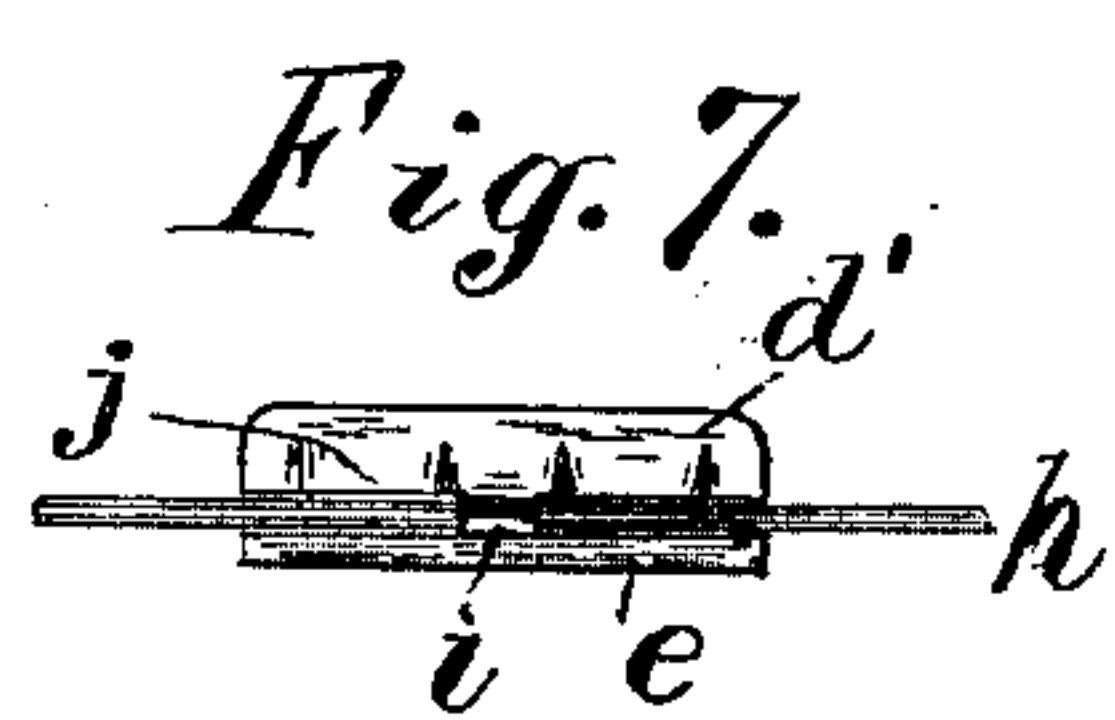


Fig. 7.

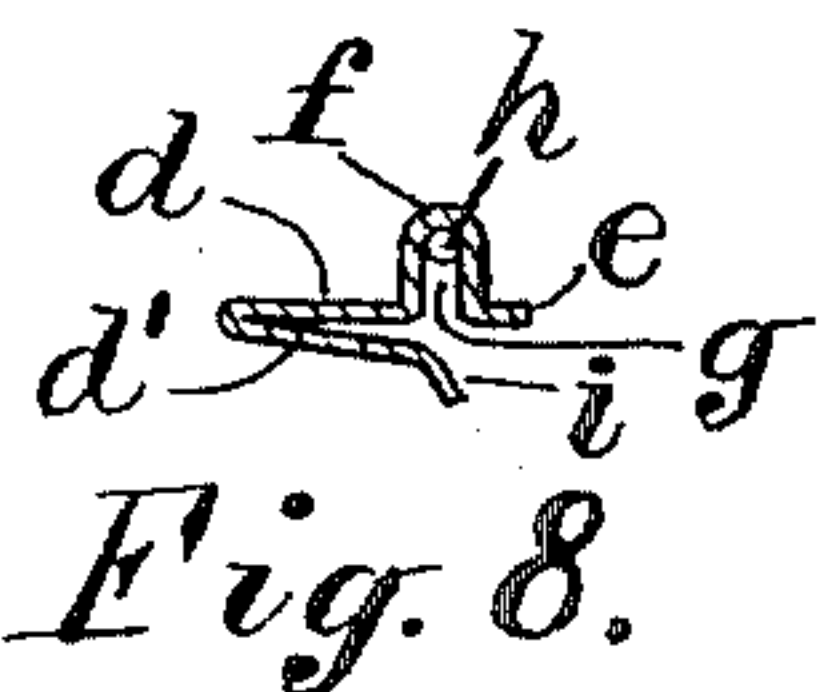


Fig. 8.

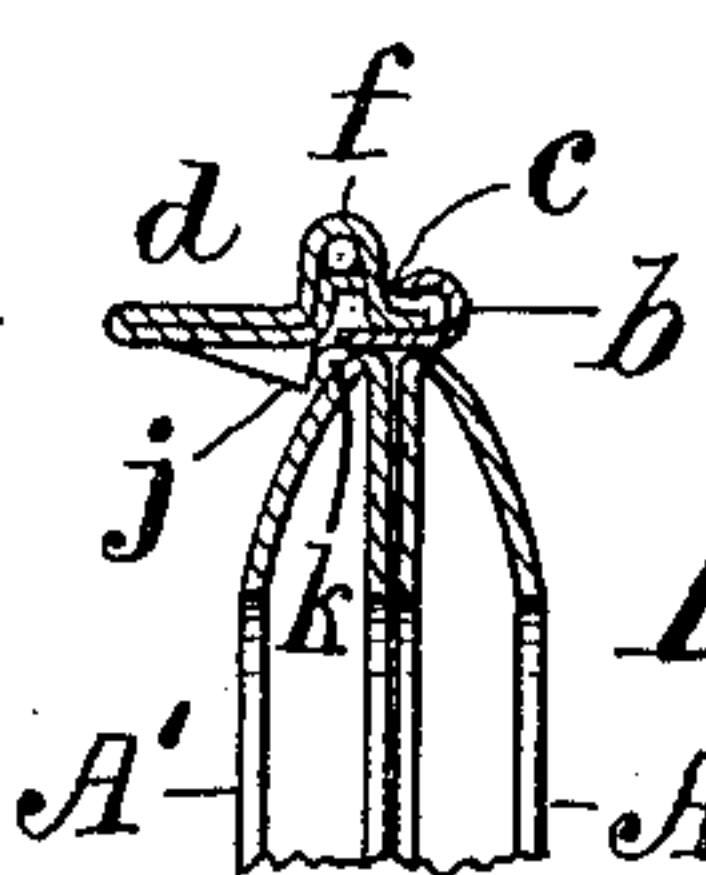


Fig. 9.

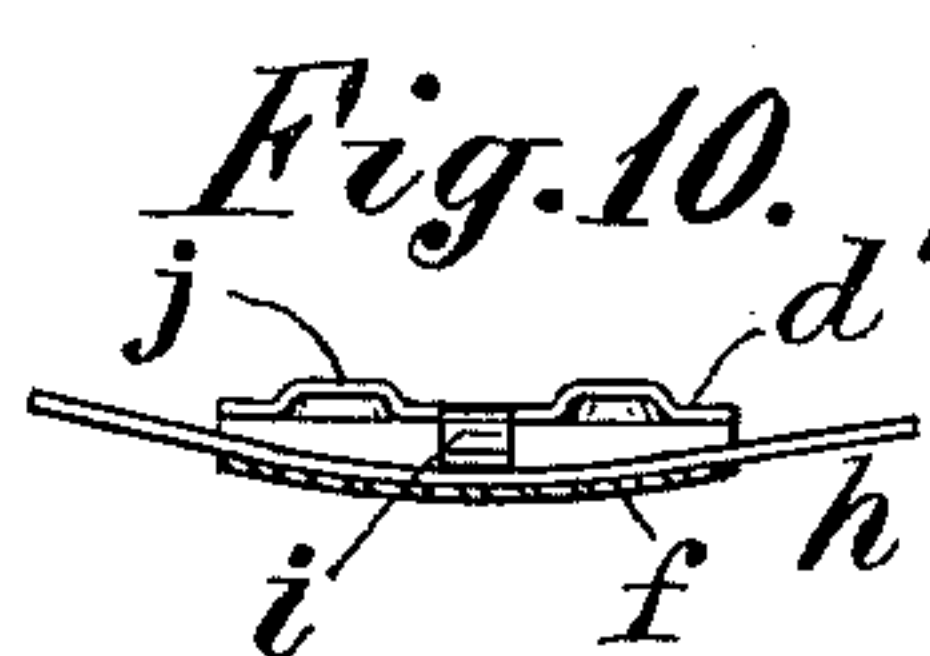


Fig. 10.

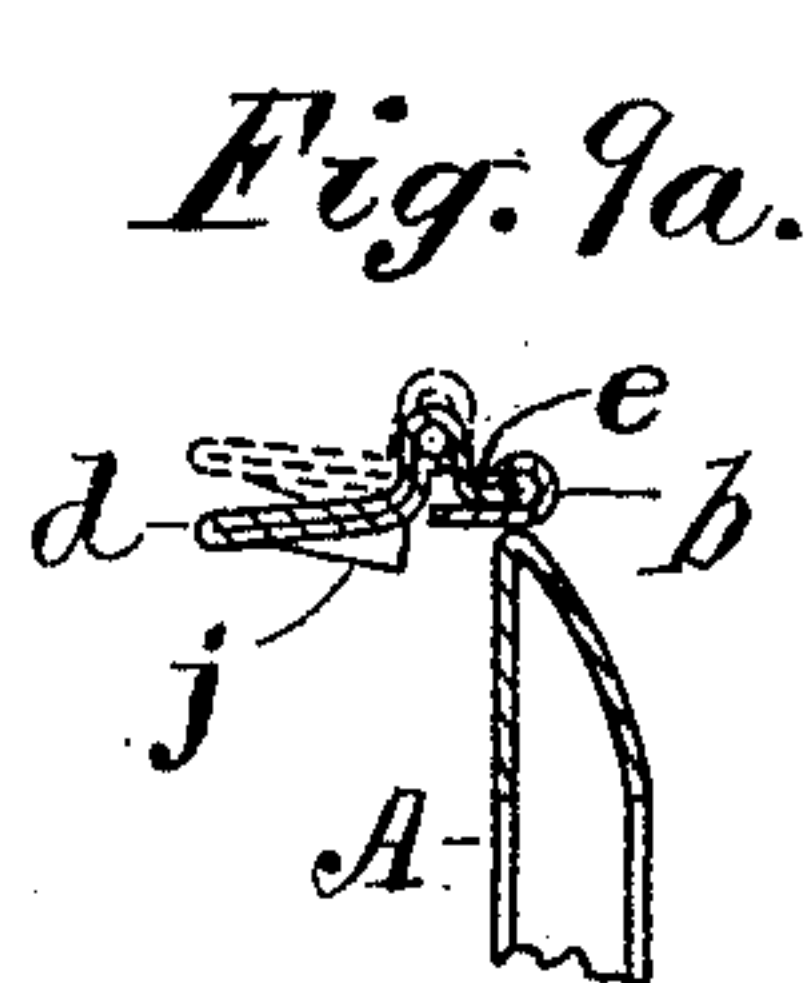


Fig. 9a.

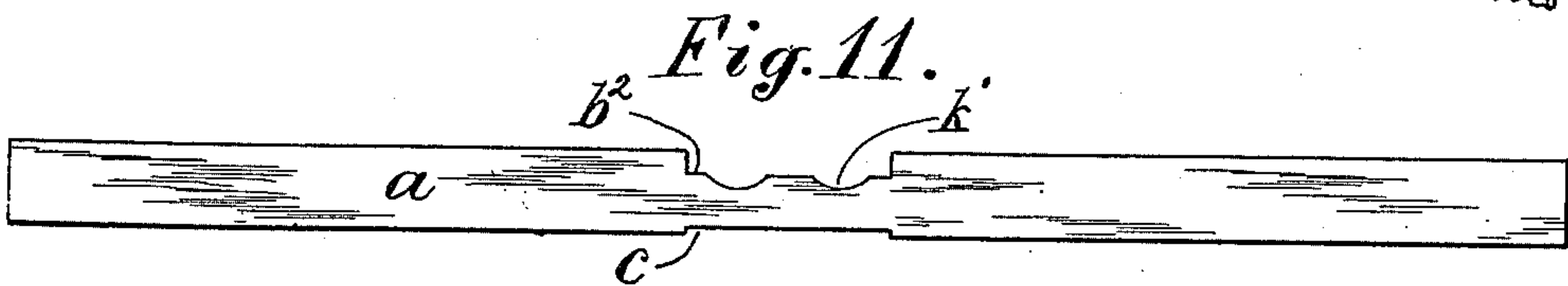


Fig. 11.

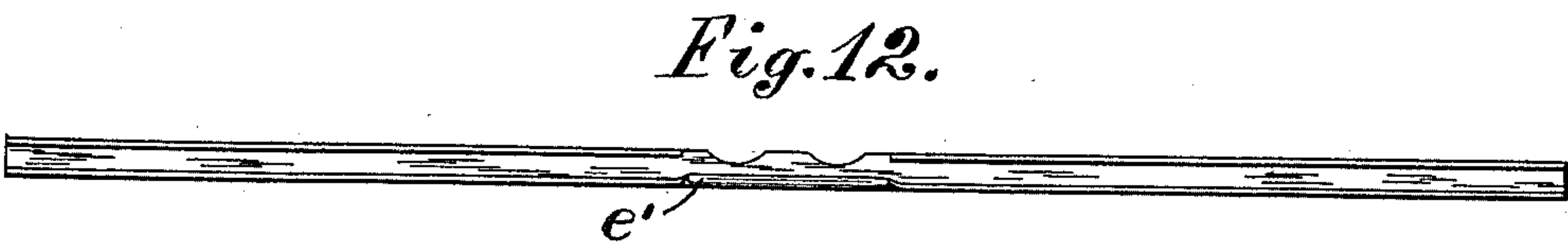


Fig. 12.

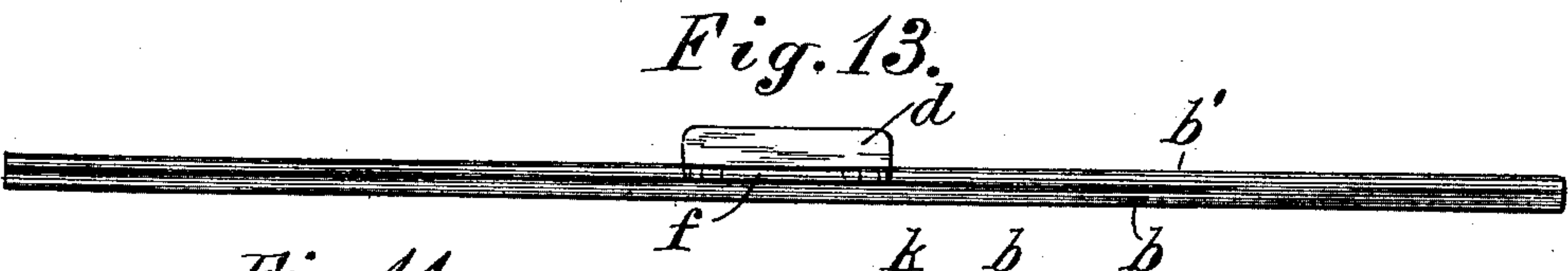


Fig. 13.

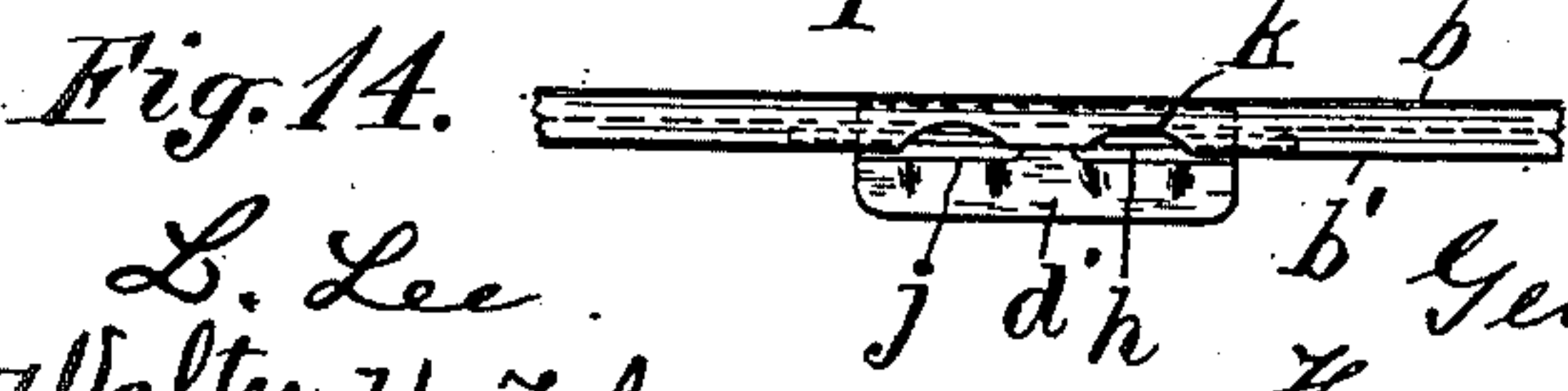


Fig. 14.

Attest: L. Lee
Walter H. Talmage.

Inventor.
George Havell, per
Thomas J. Crane, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HAVELL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HAVELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

POCKET-BOOK FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,877, dated November 18, 1902.

Application filed March 22, 1902. Serial No. 99,434. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HAVELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at 30 Mount Prospect Place, Newark, county of Essex, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Book Frames, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to that class of pocket-book frames in which each frame-piece is made U shape in cross-section to receive the leather sides of the receptacle and in which a joint-strip is secured upon the edge of one of the frame-pieces and projected over the edge of the adjacent frame-piece. Such a joint-strip of double-bead cross-section is shown in my previous patent, No. 572,931, issued December 8, 1896, and as a double-bead joint-strip is preferably used in the present invention the means may be used in the present invention which is described in that patent for securing the joint-strip upon one of the frame-pieces.

The object of the present invention is to furnish a construction for the catch of the frame to wholly avoid the provision of any box or casing upon the joint-strip to hinge and operate the catch. Where a spring is applied to the outer side of the catch-piece, it is common to use a box or casing to inclose the spring and resist its outward thrust; but in the present invention I hinge the catch-piece upon one bead of the double-bead joint-strip and secure a spring-wire by its middle to the catch-piece and extend its ends within the other bead, so that both the spring and hinge of the catch-piece are secured upon the joint-strip without using any box or casing.

Although I have shown the invention in connection with a double-bead joint-strip, it is to be understood that the features which are afforded by such a joint-strip for securing the catch may be furnished by any form of joint-strip if constructed in a similar manner where the catch is applied, and my invention does not, therefore, necessitate the use of a double-bead strip.

The invention will be understood by reference to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan, Fig. 2 is a front view, and Fig. 3 an end view, of a pocket-book frame provided with my improved catch. Fig. 4 is a plan of the blank for the catch. Fig. 5 is a plan of the blank with portions of one edge bent to project over the movable frame-piece and the opposite edge stamped to form a tongue and a channel in which the spring-wire may be secured. Fig. 6 shows the inner side of the catch with a lug projected over the channel in readiness to lock the wire therein. Fig. 7 shows the completed catch with the wire locked therein. Fig. 8 is a cross-section at the middle of Fig. 6, showing the wire in the channel and the lug before it is bent into the channel to lock the wire. Fig. 9 shows the catch in cross-section at the middle of Fig. 7 and the joint-strip with which the catch is engaged and the edges of the adjacent frame-pieces. Fig. 9^a shows the catch in a different position from Fig. 9. Fig. 10 is a vertical section taken through the nearer side of the channel in Fig. 9 looking toward the frame-piece at the left side of the catch. Fig. 11 is a plan of the blank from which the bead-strip is formed. Fig. 12 shows the blank with edges partly bent forward to form the beads. Fig. 13 shows the beads fully formed upon the joint-strip and the catch hinged thereon, and Fig. 14 shows the under side of the joint-strip and the catch thereon.

The joint-strip (designated, collectively, B) is attached to the frame-piece A, which is hinged to the frame-piece A' in the usual manner by pivots C. The beaded strip is formed with a continuous flat plate *a* upon the inner side, where it is attached to the frame A, and its edges are rolled upwardly and inwardly toward one another to form the beads *b* and *b'*. The bead *b'* is formed, as shown in the blank in Fig. 11, with a notch *b²* of the same length as the catch, such bead being wholly cut away to the inner plate *a*, as is shown in Fig. 9. The remaining bead *b* is formed with notch *c* upon its inner side adjacent to the bead *b'*, as shown in Fig. 11 and indicated by the notch *c* upon the blank in Fig. 11.

The catch is formed with a thumb-piece *d*,

a hinge-tongue *e*, and an intermediate double fold *f*, forming a channel *g*, in which the spring-wire *h* is inserted. The thumb-piece has a flap reflexed toward the channel, and the flap has at the center of its length a lug *i*, (shown upon the blank in Figs. 4 and 5,) which in the finished catch is pressed into the channel against the spring to hold it therein, as shown in Figs. 7, 9, and 10. The lug *i* is shown upon the blank in Figs. 4 and 5, and Fig. 5 also shows two depressions in the edge of the blank, which form the jaws *j*, which appear in Figs. 9 and 10 below the plane of the thumb-piece.

The channel *g* is preferably formed of greater depth at the middle than at the ends, as shown in Figs. 2 and 10, so as to slightly bow the spring-wire *h*, and when the spring is secured at the middle of the channel by the lug *i* the catch is prepared for hinging to the joint-strip, which is done before the beads are fully formed with the strip in the condition shown in Fig. 12. In this figure a portion of the bead *b* is turned over opposite the notch *b'*, where designated *e'* in Fig. 12, and both edges of the blank are shown turned upwardly to form flanges, which by means of suitable tools can then be curled inwardly to form the beads *b b'*. To connect the catch with the joint-strip, the tongue *e* of the finished catch is inserted within the bent portion *e* (shown in Fig. 12) and the ends of the wire extended along the plate *a*, so as to lie within the bead *b'* when the edges of the blank are curled inwardly to finish the beads. The stamping of the beads into their finished form encircles the ends of the wire and straightens the inclined ends, (shown in Fig. 10,) with the effect of pressing the catch normally inward. The double fold *f* upon the catch coincides with the bead, as shown in Fig. 2, when the catch is pressed outwardly by engagement with the frame-piece *A'*, as the spring-wire prevents any displacement of the catch and holds the tongue *e* securely within the recess of the bead *b*. The hinge is thus formed without any pivot and without any locking of the tongue *e* with the bead in which it works, the spring-wire serving both to press the catch inwardly and to hold it in the proper lateral relation to the two beads. When the spring operates freely to thrust the catch inward, the fold *f* falls within the surface of the bead, as shown in full lines in Fig. 9^a. The dotted lines in Fig. 9^a show the position to which the catch is lifted by the finger to separate the frames and open the pocket-book.

The frame *A'* is shown in Fig. 9 with a small stud pressed outwardly thereon to engage with the jaw *j*. Two of the jaws *j* are shown formed upon the catch, and two of such studs are formed upon the frame *A'*, if required to make the frame firmly engage the jaws. To admit such studs sufficiently close to the bead *b*, notches *k'* are formed upon the edge of the plate *a*, underneath the bead *b*, which is re-

moved, and such notches clearly show in Fig. 14, adjacent to the jaws *j*. The two jaws are set at a sufficient distance apart and the catch made of a sufficient length to lock the frame-pieces *A A'* together securely, and thus hold it more safely and firmly than where a single jaw is employed.

With the construction shown no box or casing is required, as the hinge of the catch is engaged with the bead *b* and the spring of the catch is engaged with the bead *b'*, and the operative relation of the parts is thus maintained without any other attachment.

Having thus set forth the nature of the invention, what is claimed herein is—

1. A pocket-book frame having the frame-pieces *A* and *A'* hinged together by pivots *C*, the double-bead joint-strip *B* attached to the pivots *C* and frame-piece *A* and arranged to project over the frame-piece *A'*, the beads being notched to receive a catch, and the catch hinged in the bead over the frame-piece *A* and fitted in the notch of the other bead, and having a thumb-piece *d* projected beyond the side of the joint-strip and provided with one or more jaws *j* to engage the edge of the frame *A'*.

2. A pocket-book frame having a double-bead joint-strip with notch cut in one of the beads to admit a catch, the combination, with such frame and double-bead joint-strip, of a catch hinged in one of the beads and having a wire extended longitudinally of the catch and secured thereto at its center portion, and the ends of the wire inserted within the other bead, whereby the catch is pressed normally inward, substantially as herein set forth.

3. In a pocket-book catch, the combination, with one of the frames, of a joint-strip having a recess open toward the adjacent frame, a catch-piece having hinge-tongue fitted movably to such recess and having a longitudinal channel with straight spring-wire locked therein, and sockets upon the joint-strip to secure the ends of the wire whereby the jaw is pressed normally inward.

4. In a pocket-book catch, the combination, with one of the frames, of a joint-strip having a recess open toward the adjacent frame, a catch-piece having hinge-tongue fitted movably to such recess and having a longitudinal channel with straight spring-wire locked therein, the thumb-piece having flap reflexed with a lug pressed into the channel to lock the wire therein, and sockets upon the joint-strip to secure the ends of the wire, whereby the jaw is pressed normally inward.

5. In a pocket-book catch, the combination, with one of the frames, of a joint-strip having a recess open toward the adjacent frame, a catch-piece having hinge-tongue fitted movably to such recess and having a longitudinal channel with straight spring-wire locked therein, the thumb-piece having flap reflexed with jaw bent downwardly upon its edges to engage the opposite frame-piece and having a lug pressed into the channel

to lock the wire therein, and the joint-strip having sockets to secure the ends of the wire, whereby the jaw is pressed normally inward.

5 6. A catch-piece for pocket-book frames having the tongue *e* upon one edge for hinging the same, the upwardly-projected fold forming channel adjacent thereto, and the thumb-piece having flap reflexed with lug
10 pressed into the channel to hold the wire spring therein, and jaw bent downwardly upon its edge, substantially as herein set forth.

15 7. In a pocket-book frame, the combination, with two frame-pieces jointed by pivots to each other at their ends, of a joint-strip of double-bead cross-section secured to one of the

frame-pieces with a notch cut in the outer side of one of the beads, and a lateral recess formed in the remaining bead adjacent to 20 such notch, a catch having hinge-tongue fitted within such recess, and having a wire spring with its middle secured to the catch and its ends extended into the notched bead, whereby the catch is pressed normally inward and 25 engaged with the opposite frame-piece.

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

GEORGE HAVELL.

Witnesses:

J. D. CLARK,
THOMAS S. CRANE.