

No. 887,044.

PATENTED MAY 5, 1908.

C. HIERING & A. FULLER.

BAG FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1907.

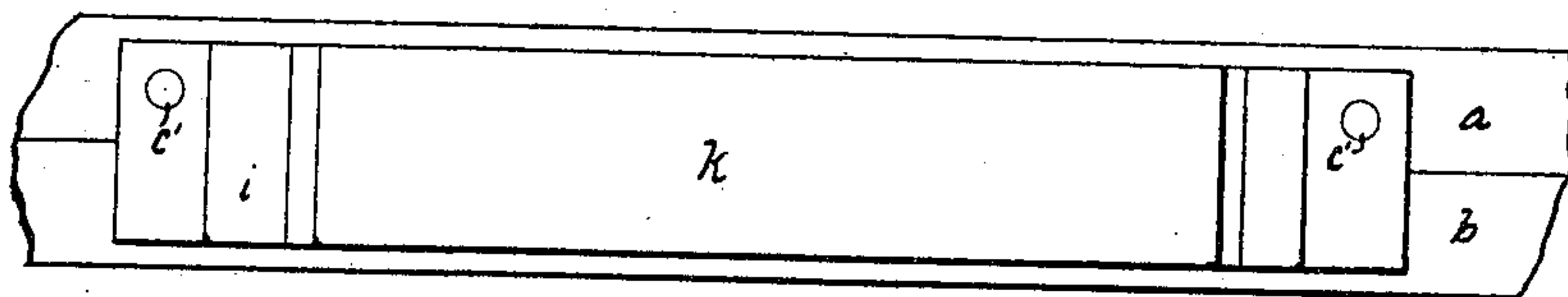


Fig. 2.

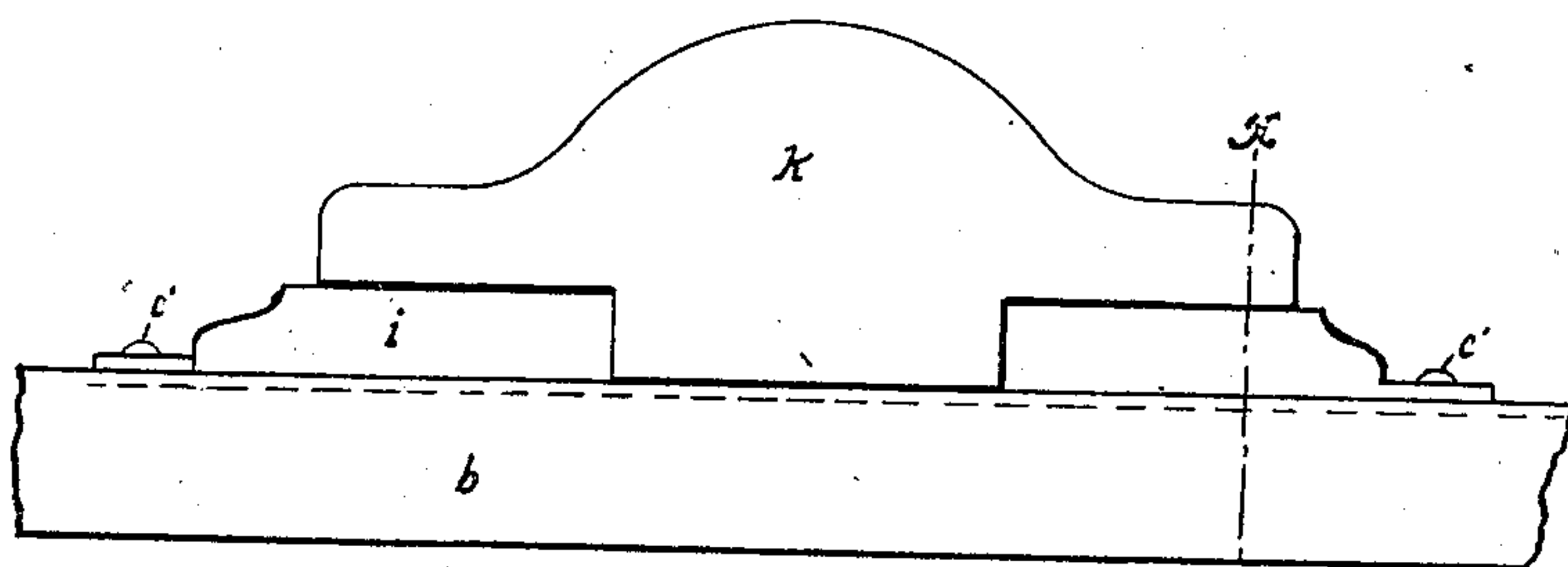


Fig. 1.

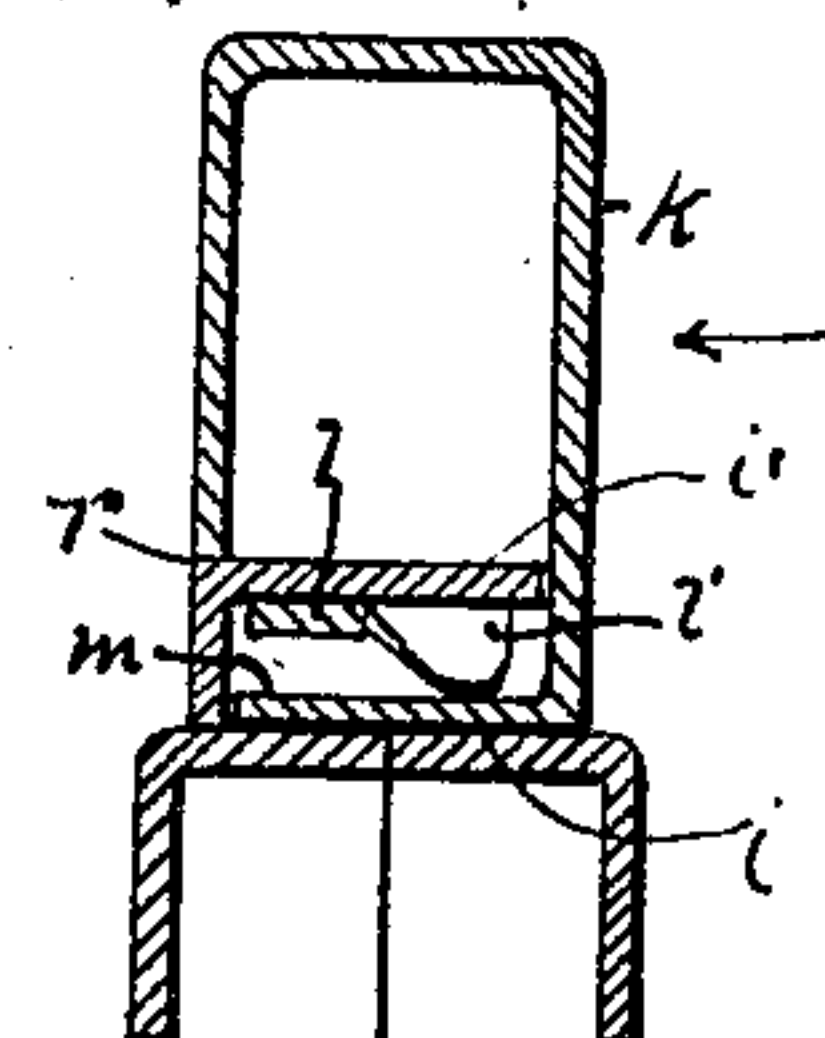


Fig. 4.

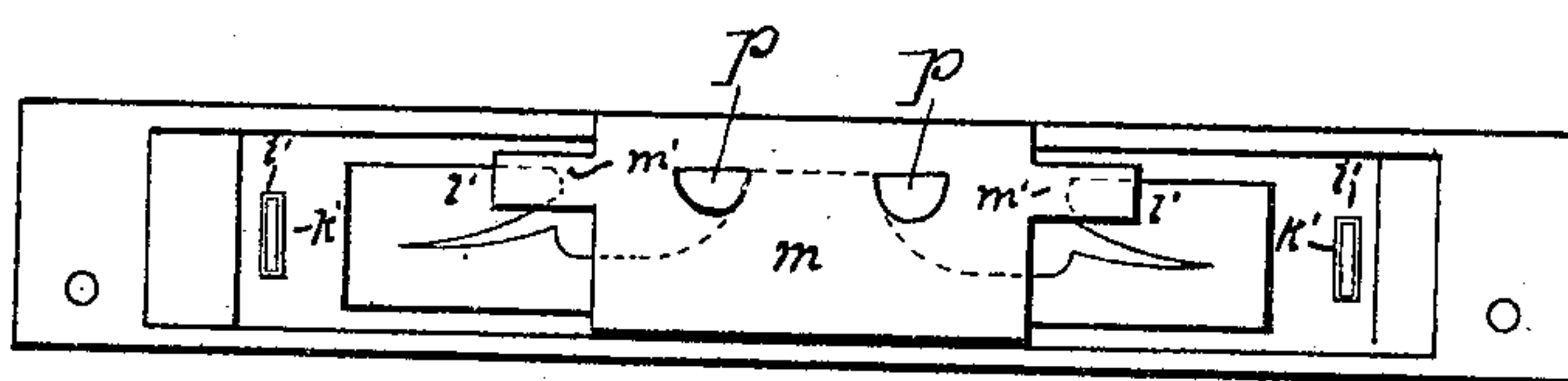


Fig. 3.

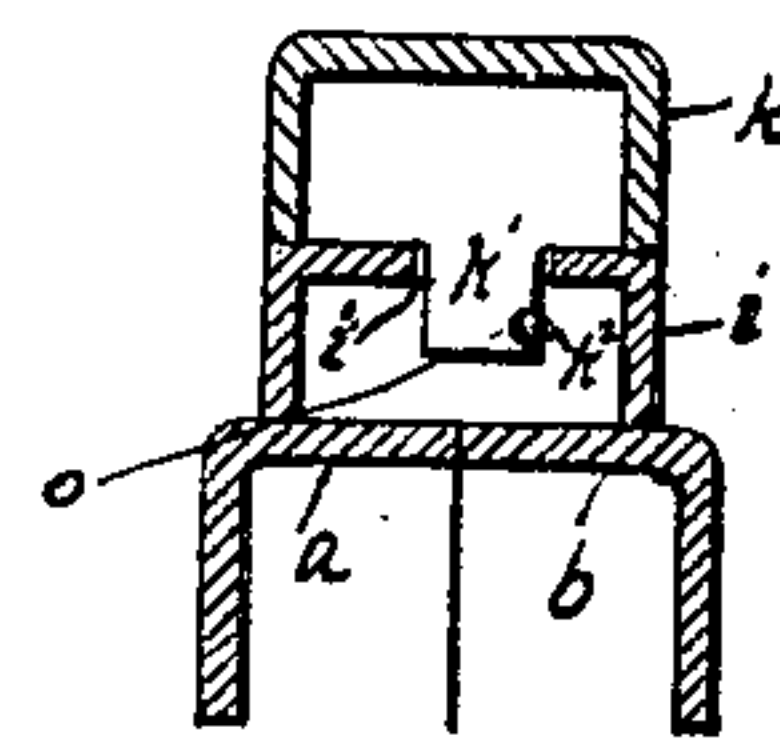


Fig. 5.

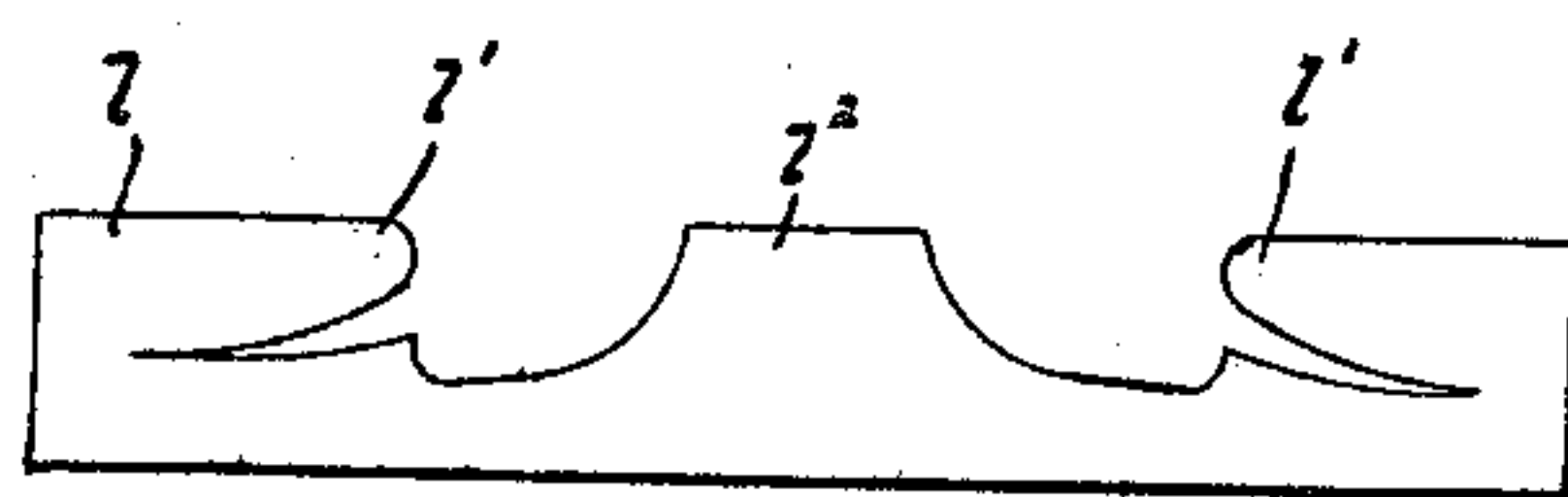


Fig. 6.

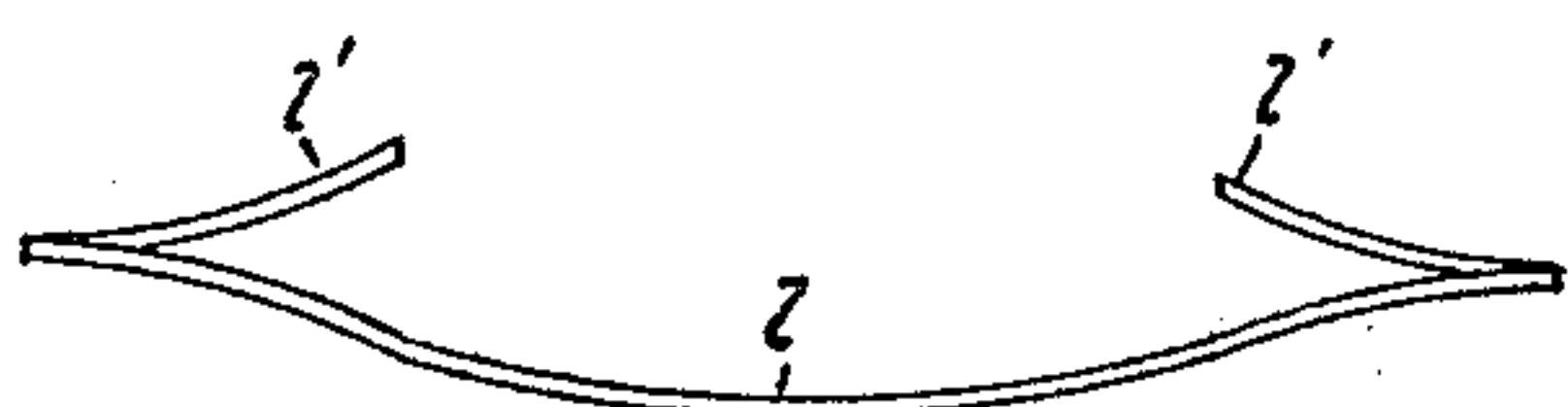


Fig. 7.

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CHRISTIAN HIERING AND ALBERT FULLER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS TO THE
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BAG-FASTENER.

No. 887,044.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 5, 1908.

Original application filed October 20, 1906, Serial No. 339,747. Divided and this application filed February 25, 1907.
Serial No. 359,203.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHRISTIAN HIERING and ALBERT FULLER, citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bag-Fasteners; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make, construct, and use the same.

The object of our invention is to construct a fastener for use upon bags, pocket-books and other similar devices, the same comprising preferably, a chambered base having a portion of its front wall recessed or cut-out and provided with a catch member having one limb lying in said recessed or cut-out portion of the base and flush with its front wall, the other limb extending into said base and a spring designed to bear upon said catch member to hold it in normal position, thereby producing a fastener which presents a neat appearance with no sharp external projecting members liable to become inoperative through shipment or careless manipulation.

In carrying out our invention, we make use of the structures illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a front elevation of our invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 4 is a central vertical section. Fig. 5 is a vertical section taken on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the actuating spring, and Fig. 7 is a side view of the actuating spring lock.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

This application is a division of our application for improvements in locks, filed October 20, 1906, Serial Number 339,747.

In the structure illustrated, we make use of but three separate parts, namely, the chambered base i , the spring l and the combined top piece and catch member k . The chambered base i is rigidly secured to one of the bag frame members by the rivets c' as shown. The front portion of the chambered top piece k has its front wall extending downwardly and we provide the same with the in-

turned flange m which extends into the cut-away portion of the base i as shown in Fig. 4, said inturned flange being provided with extensions m' to prevent separation of the parts when assembled, and form convenient stops which will limit the tilting movement of the combined top piece and catch member k . Under some circumstances, however, we may omit these extensions m' entirely so as to leave the flange m of the same length as the opening in the base piece i . With the top piece k in position upon the base i , it will be noted that a rectangular space is left between the flange m and the top wall i' of the base i , and into this space we insert the spring l with its cambered central portion bearing on the top wall i' and the spring tongues l' bearing upon the forward portion of the flange m . In this manner, any tendency to tilt backward the top piece k by pressure upon its forward side, will be resisted by the inwardly directed spring tongues l' bearing upon the inturned flange m .

In order to prevent accidental displacement of the top piece k , in case we do not use the extensions m' upon the flange m , we may make use of the projections k' upon the extreme end walls of the top piece k , such projections extending through apertures o in the top wall of the base i . We may, however, use both the extensions m' and the projections k' , but we do not desire to limit ourselves to the use of both of such parts in conjunction, as either method will secure the top piece k against accidental displacement. Where we use the extensions k' upon the ends of the top piece k , we provide the forward edge of the same with a notch k^2 , which upon tilting back the top piece k around the upper rear edge r of the base as a fulcrum, is resisted by the pressure of the spring tongues l' . As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, said notch k^2 will come in contact with the forward end of the aperture o and thus limit the extent to which the top piece k can be depressed rearwardly as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 4. We provide the forward portion of the flange m with the indentations p to receive corresponding projections upon the bag frame member b .

The springs illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 are formed from a single flat piece of metal, centrally cambered as illustrated and having the

spring tongues l' formed by cutting away from points remote from the ends of the piece of metal towards the ends as illustrated in Fig. 6, with such tongues upwardly bent in the opposite direction from the camber of the metal. Under ordinary circumstances and in the locks shown, the metal between the tongues l' as illustrated may be cut away. There are, however, certain conditions where pressure brought to bear upon the spring tongues l' of the structure illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, might tend to tilt the spring because of the fact that the bearing points of such tongues lie close to the edge of the spring. In order to overcome this tilting tendency, where it exists, we leave a central projection l^2 as shown in Fig. 6, so that the actual bearing points of the spring shall be in substantial alinement. In this manner, all tendency to tilt under pressure brought to bear upon the tongues l' and the central cambered portion l^2 will be completely overcome.

It will thus be seen that we have provided a lock in which we have reduced the actual number of parts to three, and that when assembled, and in position upon a bag frame or other device, the lock presents a neat and tasty appearance with no sharp external projections and with the operating parts so protected as to leave practically no liability for displacement without breakage. The parts are of such a shape as to lend themselves readily to manufacture by the use of suitable punches and dies from ordinary sheet metal.

We claim:

1. In a bag fastener, the combination of a chambered base having a portion of its front and top walls cut-away, a top piece resting upon the top of said base, said top piece having a portion of its front wall extending downwardly into said cut-away portion of the base, a flange at the lower end of said extended portion, said flange extending into said chambered base and a spring lying be-

tween and bearing upon said flange and the top wall of said base.

2. In a fastener for bag frames, the combination of a bag frame member, a chambered base secured to said frame member, a combined top piece and catch member comprising a top piece resting upon said base and an L-shaped catch member integral with and extending downwardly from the front wall of said top piece and into said chambered base, and a spring lying between and bearing upon the inwardly extending limb of said catch member and the top wall of said base.

3. In a bag fastener, the combination of a chambered base having a portion of its front wall cut-out, a chambered top piece having a portion of its front wall extending downwardly into the cut-out portion of said base, a flange at the lower end of said downwardly extending portion, said flange extending into said chambered base, a spring bearing upon said flange and stops upon said chambered top piece to limit its tilting movement against the tension of said spring.

4. In a fastener for bag frames, the combination of a chambered base having a portion of its front wall cut-away with a catch member comprising a top piece resting upon the top of said base and having a portion of its front side extended downwardly into said cut-away portion of the base and lying flush with the front wall thereof, an inwardly extending flange at the lower edge of said downwardly extending portion, a spring within the base bearing upon said flange, and stops upon the ends of said catch member and projecting through apertures in the top of said base to limit its movement against the pressure of said spring.

This specification signed and witnessed this 4th day of February 1907.

CHRISTIAN HIERING.
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Witnesses:

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