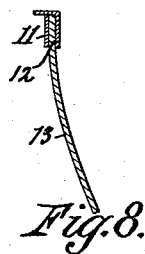
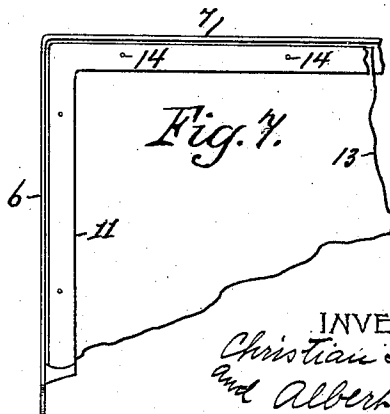
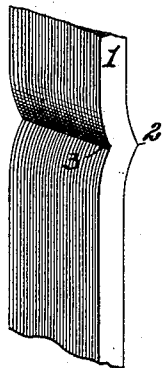
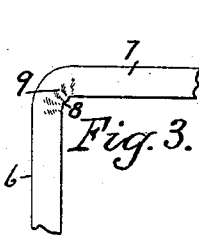
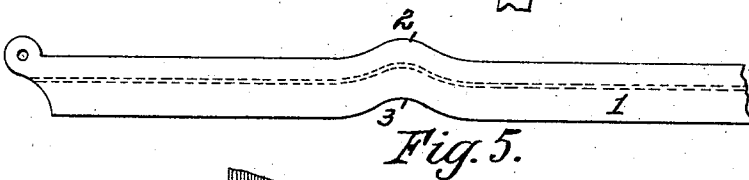
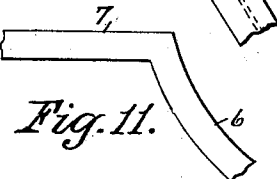
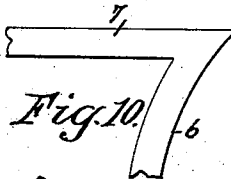
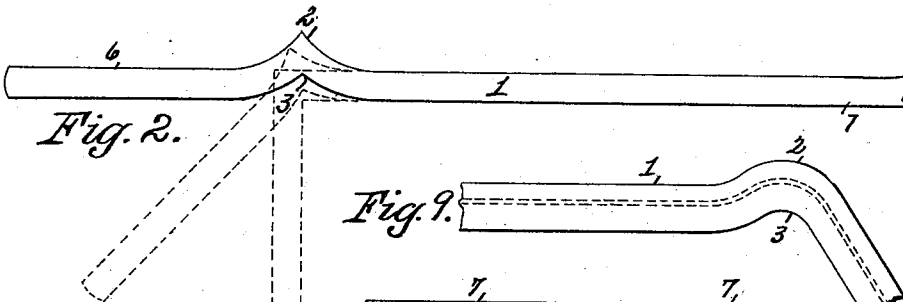
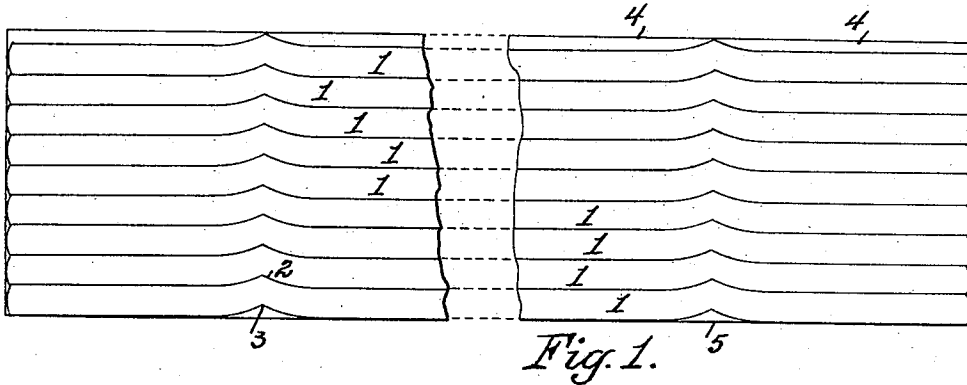


C. HIERING & A. FULLER.
BAG FRAME.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 9, 1907.

980,950.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.



WITNESSES:
Albert Dick
C.A. Alliston.

INVENTORS.
Christian Hierung
and Albert Fuller
BY Fischer & Sanders
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN HIERING AND ALBERT FULLER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS
TO THE J. E. MERGOTT COMPANY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF
NEW JERSEY.

BAG-FRAME.

980,950.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

Application filed October 9, 1907. Serial No. 396,631.

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-Frames; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in the manufacture of frames and inlay frames for bags and purses, especially for traveling, chatelaine and similar bags.

The object of our invention is to overcome present difficulties in dispensing with the numerous simple means for connecting the pivot members with the main body of the frame section, in order to produce a bag frame with sharp angular corners, by making a frame from one piece of material, thereby producing a neat, sharp and solid corner angle, free from open joints, and one in which the cracking or puckering of the metal at the corners of the frame during the process of the manufacture of the same, is entirely overcome.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 illustrates a sheet-metal plate, showing the method of blanking out the strips which subsequently form the bag frame or inlay members. Fig. 2 illustrates the method of bending the blank members to form the square cornered inlay frame. Fig. 3 illustrates the form taken when it is attempted to bend a straight strip so as to produce a square corner. Fig. 4 illustrates the method of placing a gang or series of the blanks together, preparatory to making the bend to form the square corner. Fig. 5 illustrates a broken section of a blank, preparatory to bending the lip portion thereon, for the completed bag frame. Fig. 6 illustrates an end section of the same. Fig. 7 illustrates a side elevation of a portion of a bag frame. Fig. 8 is a cross-section of the same, illustrating the method of securing the bag body between the frame and an inlay member. Fig. 9 illustrates a modified form of a broken section of a blank in which the

hinge member instead of being in alinement with the main body of the blank is formed at an angle to said main body. Figs. 10 and 11 illustrate side elevations of a portion of a bag frame, the hinge members of which are bent from the main body at angles differing from a right angle, and Fig. 12 illustrates a modified form of an end section of a blank in which an additional angle is formed at the time of bending the lip portion thereon.

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

In describing the process forming a part of our invention, we will simultaneously describe the product of the same, so that those skilled in the art to which it pertains, may gain a full knowledge of the process, as well as of the product.

In Fig. 1, we have shown a sheet of metal, stamped to form a series of sections so as to produce the least possible waste. The sections 1 are of sufficient length to make the main member and hinge members of a single bag frame member. As shown, these sections are blanked out in such a way as to leave the cusps 2 on the one side and the indentations or notches 3 on the opposite side, the cusps of one section being so cut as to form the indentations of the adjacent blank, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1. In this manner, the only waste material will be the short strips 4 and the triangular pieces 5, cut from the extreme edges of the blank. After the blanks are cut out, as heretofore described, they are assembled in gangs as illustrated in Fig. 4, that is, side by side, with all of the cusps 2 and indentations 3 in alinement. These gangs are clamped together and inserted in a forming machine, when the end or hinged member 6 is bent at right-angles to the main member 7, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The cusp 2 will be found to contain a sufficient amount of material to stretch around the angle of the bend, without weakening the same, and form a sharp and square corner which is so much to be desired in bag frames of the character to which our invention relates. At the same time, the indentations or notches 3 upon the inner side of the blank will be found to have a sufficient amount of material removed therefrom, so as not to pucker or form ridges during the process just described. If it is attempted to bend a straight

piece of material, such as bag frames are usually made from, it will be found, as illustrated in Fig. 3, that the inner corner 8 will be puckered and covered with ridges, while the outer edge, as at 9 will be found to have stretched to such an extent as to appear ragged and present a cracked and unsightly appearance.

When it is desired to make, what has come to be known in the art as an angle frame, that is, a frame which appears L-shaped in cross-section as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the blanks 1 are made of sufficient width, as shown in Fig. 5, to permit the lip member 10 to be bent over as illustrated in Fig. 6, when each blank thus bent, is placed in a bending die and bent or angled to form the right angle as illustrated in Fig. 7, thereby, producing a sharp corner between the main body member 7, and the hinge member 6. An inlay member 11 made as described in connection with Fig. 2, is ordinarily used upon the inside of the skirt 12 of the frame, between which and said skirt 12 the bag body 13 is secured by means of the rivets 14. The inlay members 11 may be bent to form the angles or square corners in gangs, as shown in Fig. 4, but where the frames are provided with the lip parts 10, we find it more advantageous to bend them singly.

Another advantage which our structure has over those in which the bag frame or inlay member is stamped or cut out to shape, lies in the fact that by cutting the main member 7 and the hinge member 6 in substantial alinement with each other, the two parts have the grain of the metal lying in

the direction of their length, and not cross-wise.

In order to construct bag frames provided with sides bent at an angle differing from a right angle such as are illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11, it might be found convenient to use a blank such as illustrated in Fig. 9, in which the hinge member instead of being in alinement with the main body of the blank is formed at an angle to said main body.

By the process described, we are enabled to produce a bag frame member which is composed of a single piece of metal, and without the usual open joints and angle connections, and yet, by the exercise of this process, we are able to produce the frame with a minimum of waste material, and at the same time, preserve maximum strength at the hitherto weakest point in the frame.

We claim:

The process of forming angular parts of bag frames, which consists in cutting rectilinear blanks from sheet metal, said blanks each being provided with external cusps and adjacent interior notches, and thereafter bending said blanks in gangs at the points of said cusps and notches, in the plane of the metal to simultaneously form a series of main bodies and rectilinear end members.

This specification signed and witnessed this 27th day of Sept. 1907.

CHRISTIAN HIERING.
ALBERT FULLER.

Witnesses:

M. KLEEMAN,
J. A. RAUSEHOUSEN.