

C. HIERING & A. FULLER.
BAG FRAME.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1907.

1,038,749.

Patented Sept. 17, 1912.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

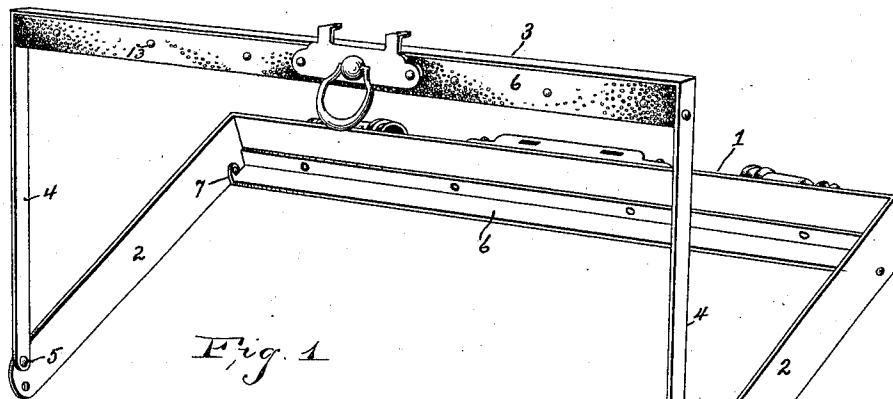


Fig. 1

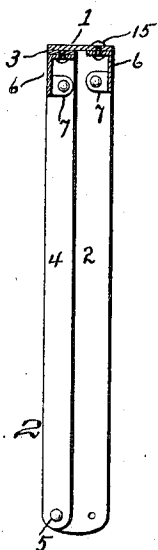


Fig. 2

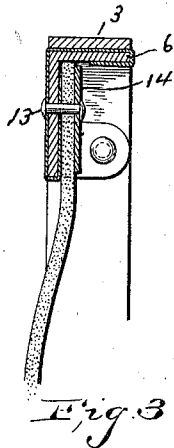


Fig. 3

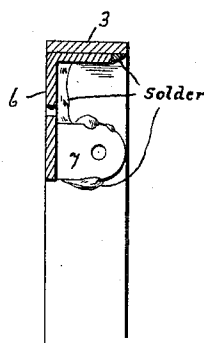


Fig. 4

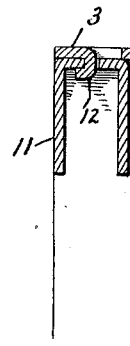


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

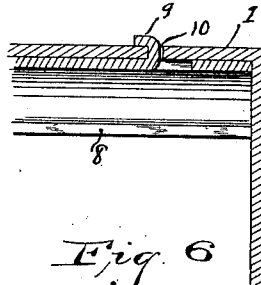


Fig. 7

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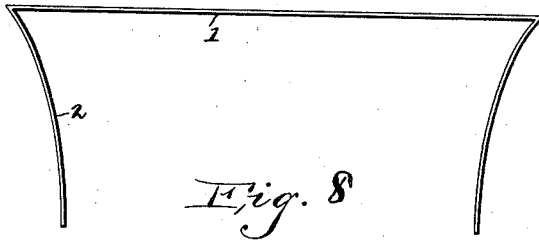


Fig. 8

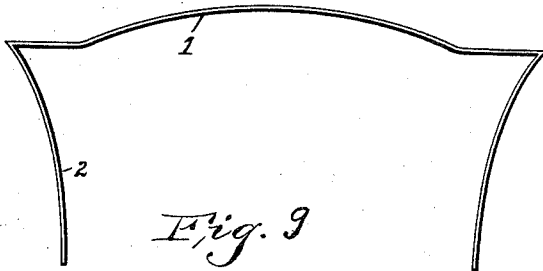


Fig. 9

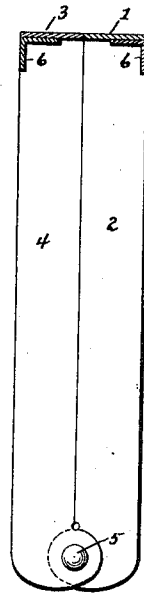


Fig. 14

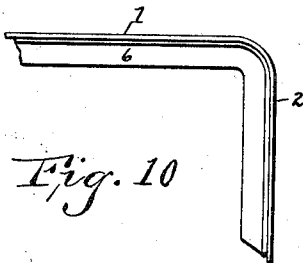


Fig. 10

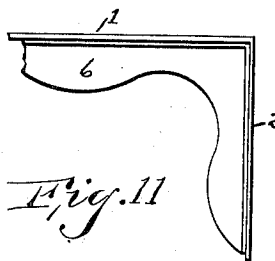


Fig. 11

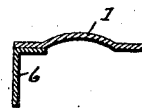


Fig. 12

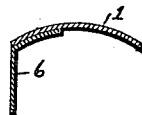


Fig. 13

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BAG-FRAME.

1,038,749.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

Application filed January 2, 1907. Serial No. 350,485.

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, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make, construct, and use the same.

Our invention relates to that class of bag frames wherein the corners of the frame are square and sharp, with one frame member closing within the other, so that the inner member shall lie flush with the edge of the outer member; and the object of our invention is to simplify the construction in such a way as to reduce the amount of waste material and the cost of manufacture to a minimum, while at the same time, the resulting frame presents a neat and attractive appearance.

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

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a detached bag frame. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the closed frame. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the inner frame illustrating one form which the invention may take, showing the method of attaching the bag body to the frame. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing another method of securing the parts together. Fig. 5 is a vertical section, and Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of still another form, and Fig. 7 is a vertical section showing a still further form, and Figs. 8 to 14 inclusive, illustrate modifications of our invention.

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

In bag frames of this type, it has been customary to make up the frame members of strips of metal, L-shaped in cross-section, and difficulty has been met with in forming the sharp angles connecting the hinged members with the main member, necessitating in some cases, the cutting away of a portion of the material, thus involving a considerable waste. In our improved method, the main member 1 has the hinged members 2, bent at right angles to the main

member, the whole being formed of a single flat strip of metal. A second member 3 similar in all respects to the member 1 except that it is narrower, having the hinged members 4 pivotally secured to the hinged members 2 at 5 as illustrated in Fig. 1, is provided, which member 3 closes inside of the main member 1 as illustrated in Fig. 2.

The demands of the trade require various styles of finish for the metallic parts of a bag frame; for example, the metallic parts may be given a plain finish, or be covered with some fabric, as leather, cloth or the like, or a portion of the metallic parts may be given the metal finish and another portion be covered. To provide for these various styles of finish, it becomes necessary to have various fastening means for securing the bag body to the frame members, and as one of such means, we use the angle piece or insert 6 for each of the members 1 and 3, in the position shown, with the narrower limb lying flat against the inside of the main members 1 and 3, the apertured lugs at either end being bent up and secured to the hinged members 2 and 4. In this manner, the corner is materially strengthened and the construction permits of said corner being made sharp as shown in Fig. 1.

As a means for securing the insert 6 in position, we may provide a series of rivet holes in the members 1 and 3, and corresponding rivet holes in the narrower part of the insert 6, through which rivets 15 are inserted and clenched. This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. This method of securing the parts together is desirable where the exterior portion of the frame members is to be left uncovered and polished. A certain other class of these frames is made with the exterior portion of the frames 1 and 3 uncovered and polished, while the angular inserts 6 are covered with some fabric as shown in Fig. 3, in which case, the parts are riveted together. Another class of these frames is intended to have the entire frame work covered with some fabric, as leather, in which case, the angle insert 6 and the exterior frame may be soldered together, as shown in Fig. 4, and thereafter, the fabric may be wrapped around both frame and angle insert, so that the whole frame presents the appearance of a single piece member.

Different forms of inserts may be used in connection with the flat strip frame, as for example, that illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, where an open tubular insert 8 is used in place of the angle insert, heretofore described. This open tubular insert 8 is made of a length to fit between the two hinged members 2 or 4 and secured in position by inserting the same through an aperture 10 in the member 1 or 3, and thereafter, clenching the lug 9 over as illustrated in Fig. 6. We may also use in place of the angle insert 6, a channel insert 11 as illustrated in Fig. 7, and secure such insert to the frame member by soldering or by providing suitable apertures in the closed side of the channel member as shown, into which are inserted the pressed-up lugs 12 from the frame member 1, clenching the same upon the interior of the channel member 11.

We do not confine ourselves to any particular method of securing the inserts 6, 8 or 11 to the frame members, as any of the methods described is equally adapted for the purpose, the particular method selected depending largely upon the style of finish to be given the frame; for example, the inserts 6, 8 or 11 may be riveted as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, soldered as shown in Fig. 4 or secured by the pressed-in or pressed-out lugs as shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

In securing the bag body to the angle insert 6, as shown in Fig. 3, we provide a series of rivet holes in the vertical portion of the angle insert, through which the rivets 13 are inserted, said rivets also passing through the upper margin of the bag body and through what is technically known as an inlay piece 14, the rivets being clenched down upon the inside, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3.

In the construction shown in Fig. 5, the tubular insert 8 being slotted, the margin of the bag body is inserted into said slot, and the sides of the two pinched together. This structure has all of the advantages of what is known in the art as a "pinch" frame.

In the structure illustrated in Fig. 7, the margin of the bag body may be inserted between the depending limbs of the channel and then such limbs are pinched together upon the margin or upon the other metal or fabric inserts, and thereafter, rivets pass through both limbs of the channel insert and through the margin of the bag body, said rivets being clenched upon the insert, to retain the same in position.

Our construction, as heretofore described, is applicable particularly to bag frames in which the corners are square and sharp. However, we do not confine ourselves to square corner bag frames, inasmuch as the main strip 1 may be bent into a variety of forms, as illustrated in Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

In Fig. 8, we have shown the main member 1 as plain and flat, while the hinge members 2 of the frame are curved inwardly. In Fig. 9, we have shown the main portion 1 as upwardly cambered, while the hinge members 2 are curved inwardly. In each of the above named cases, the insert 6 follows the contour of the upper or main member. In Fig. 10, the main strip 1 is bent to form a round corner and the insert 6 is bent to conform to the shape of the main member. In Fig. 11, we have shown a sharp cornered frame with an insert 6 having an ornamental contour.

In the constructions heretofore described, we have confined ourselves to a plain flat strip of metal for the main members 1, and the hinge members 2. Instead, however, of using a plain flat strip, we may use a form such as illustrated in cross-section in Fig. 12, or in some cases, the form illustrated in cross-section in Fig. 13. These we do not regard as departures from the original invention, which as heretofore stated, consists of a strip of metal bent at an angle to form the main and hinge members, together with the insert secured to the main member.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, we have shown the one member as designed to fold inside of the other. We do not, however, confine ourselves to this exact construction, inasmuch as the two members may abut against each other, so that their upper faces shall be flush as illustrated in Fig. 14, with the members 1 and 3 in horizontal alinement and the members 2 and 4 abutting each other directly as illustrated.

We are thus enabled, by our various constructions, to make bag frames of this type, much more economically, because of less waste material, and also because of less labor involved and still preserve all of the requisites which go to make up a neat and tasty form of bag frame.

We claim:

1. A bag frame member consisting of a flat strip of metal bent at an angle to form a central main member and two hinge members having sharp corners, a straight L-shaped insert located between said hinge members and lying flat against the inside of the said main member and flush with the front thereof so as to present an unbroken and flush surface and provided with integral means at its extremities and extending inwardly from said insert for securing the insert to the hinge members in close proximity to the sharp corners of the frame members, thereby strengthening the same and means for securing a bag body to said insert.

2. A bag frame composed of a pair of pivotally connected members each consisting of a flat strip of metal bent at an angle to form a main body, and two hinge members having sharp corners, a straight L-shaped insert lo-

5 cated between said hinge members and lying flat against the inside and flush with the front of said main member so as to present an unbroken and flush surface and means integral with and extending inwardly from said L-shaped insert for securing the insert to the hinge members.

10 3. A bag frame composed of a pair of pivotally connected members each consisting of a flat strip of metal bent at an angle to form a main body and two hinge members having sharp corners, a straight L-shaped insert located between said hinge members and lying flat against the inside of the said

main body and flush with the front thereof, 15 so as to present an unbroken and flush surface, apertured lugs formed integral with and at right-angles to said L-shaped insert at its extremities for securing the insert to the main body.

This specification signed and witnessed 20 this 17th day of December 1906.

CHRISTIAN HIERING.
ALBERT FULLER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS M. SANDERS,
C. A. ALLISTON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."