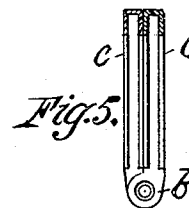
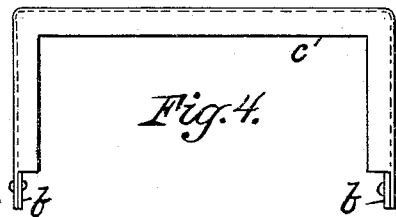
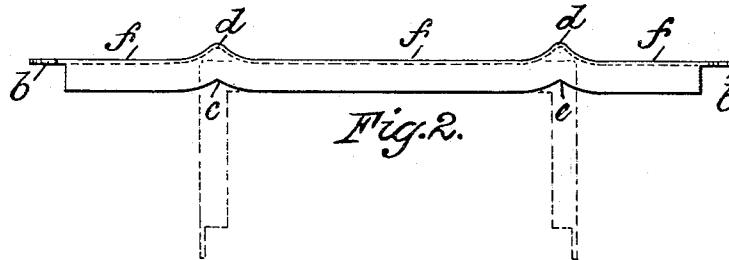
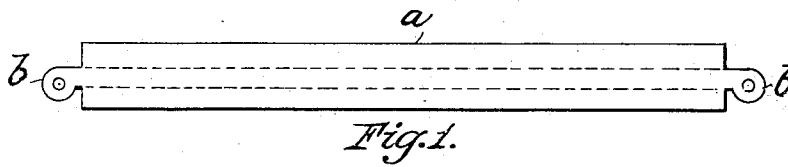


F. A. FULLER.
PROCESS FOR MAKING BAG FRAMES.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1910.

1,056,272.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.



WITNESSES:

Regina A. Hanna
Clifford A. Alliston.

INVENTOR

Frank A. Fuller
BY
Fred C. Fischer.
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANZ A. FULLER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE J. E. MERGOTT COMPANY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

PROCESS FOR MAKING BAG-FRAMES.

1,056,272.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

Original application filed May 9, 1910, Serial No. 560,163. Divided and this application filed October 26, 1910. Serial No. 589,122.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANZ A. FULLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Process for Making Bag-Frames, being part of the original application, filed May 9, 1910, Serial No. 560,163, for improvements in bag-frames; and I 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, construct, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

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

The object of my invention is to overcome present difficulties dispensing with the numerous constructions heretofore employed 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 the blank which subsequently forms the bag frame member, preparatory to channeling the member and making the bend to form the square corner. Fig. 2 illustrates the blank after being channeled and the method of bending the channeled blank member to form the square corner. Fig. 3 represents a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 illustrates a front elevation of a bag frame; and Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the same.

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

In describing the process forming my invention, I 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 product, as well as of the process.

In Fig. 1, I have shown a sheet metal blank *a* as it is punched out. The blank *a* comprises a main body portion provided at its extremities with ears *b*. To complete the frame members *c, c* with sharp corners, the blank *a* is first placed in a suitable die and the central portions of the blank *a* are channeled along the dotted lines as shown in Fig. 1, so that a cross-section is, as shown in Fig. 5, and a side elevation is, as shown in Fig. 2. It will be seen from an inspection of Fig. 2, that the blank when channeled as described is also simultaneously formed with the cusps *d, d* on the upper side and the notches *e, e* on the opposite or under side. After the blank *a* is channeled, and provided with the cusps and notches, as heretofore described, the hinge members *f, f* are bent at right angles to the main body member *f'*, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The cusps *d, d* 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 my bag frame relates. At the same time, the notches *e* upon the opposite underside of the blank are of such shape and dimensions, 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 that the inner corner will be puckered and covered with ridges, while the outer edge will be found to have stretched to such an extent as to appear ragged and present a cracked and unsightly appearance.

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

I claim:—

1. The process of forming channeled sheet metal bag frames consisting in forming a flat sheet metal blank bending said blank

transversely to form a channeled member U-shaped in cross section, forming said channeled member with notches in the edges of the side walls thereof, and with cusps projecting from the top wall thereof, and bending the channeled member at the notches in the side walls thereof to form the hinge members of the bag frame.

2. The process of forming sheet metal bag frames consisting in forming a flat sheet metal blank channeling the central portion of said blank longitudinally and simultaneously forming cusps projecting from the

upper wall of said channeled portion of the blank and notches adjacent said cusps in the edges of the side walls of the channeled portions of the blank, and bending the blank at the notched portions thereof to form a completed member with sharp corners.

This specification signed and witnessed this 20th day of October, 1910.

FRANZ A. FULLER.

Witnesses:

W. H. CONKLIN,

J. A. RAUSEHOUSEN.

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