(No Model.)

L. MESSER.

FRAME FOR POCKET BOOKS OR OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 404,721. Patented June 4, 1889.

Fig. 1.

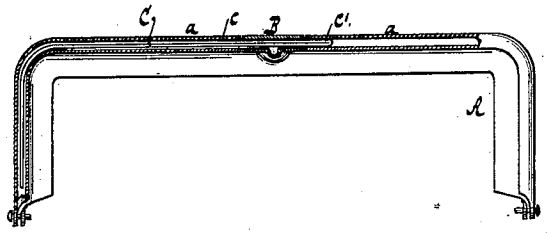


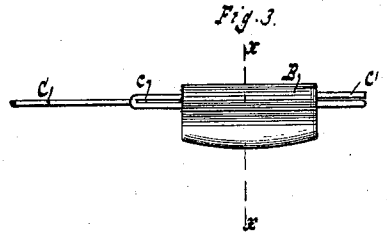
Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses
William Miller
Eduard Wolff

Inventor
Louis Messer
by Van Santvoord & Hauff
his attys

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS MESSER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRAME FOR POCKET-BOOKS OR OTHER ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,721, dated June 4, 1889.

Application filed April 25, 1889. Serial No. 308,500. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS MESSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Frames for Pocket-Books or other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements on that class of frames for pocket-books or other articles in which the torsional force of a metallic rod is used for the purpose of holding the catch or clasp in a closed condition.

The improvement which constitutes the subject-matter of my present application for a patent is pointed out in the following specification and claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a sectional view of that section of the frame of a pocket-book which carries the catch. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a plan or top view of the catch with its gudgeons detached, on a larger scale than the previous figures. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the same in the plane $x\ x$, Fig. 3.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

Heretofore the torsional springs which have been employed for closing the catch of pocket-book frames have been made of flat pieces of steel, (see Letters Patent No. 339,577, dated April 6, 1886, No. 352,687, dated November 16, 1886, No. 371,347, dated October 1, 1887, No. 374,487, dated December 6, 1887, and No. 397,862, dated February 12, 1889,) which are housed in the interior of the catch-carrying jaw of the frame. The employment of the flat torsional springs requires special devices for the purpose of forming gudgeons on both ends of the catch, whereby the cost of manufacturing the frames is materially increased.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the catch-carrying-jaw of the frame of a pocket-book. B is the catch, and C is a spring-wire, which extends through the catch along one side of the interior of the jaw and a certain distance down in the side of the jaw, a hollow portion or bead a being provided on the jaw for the reception of the spring-wire. In order to form gudgeons $c\ c'$ on both ends of the catch, I pass the spring-wire C through the catch and then bend the same back upon itself once or twice. In Fig. 1 I have shown the spring-wire bent back upon itself only once, while in Figs. 3 and 4 the wire is bent twice upon itself. In either case gudgeons $c\ c'$ are formed, which turn readily in the hollow portion or bead of the jaw on both sides of the catch, and which form firm supports for the catch on both ends. By these means a very simple, cheap, and durable connection between the torsional spring, the catch, and the jaw is effected.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a frame for pocket-books or other articles, the combination, with the catch-carrying jaw of the frame and with the catch, of a spring-wire housed in the bead a of the jaw and extending through the catch along one side of the interior of the jaw and a certain distance down in the side of the jaw, the outer end of said spring-wire being bent back upon itself to form gudgeons $c\ c'$ on both ends of the catch, substantially as described.

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

LOUIS MESSER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

J. VAN SANTVOORD,

ERNST F. KASTENHUBER.