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H. P. TOWNSEND & C. E. JOHNSON.

HANDLE LOOP.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1906.

Fig. 1.

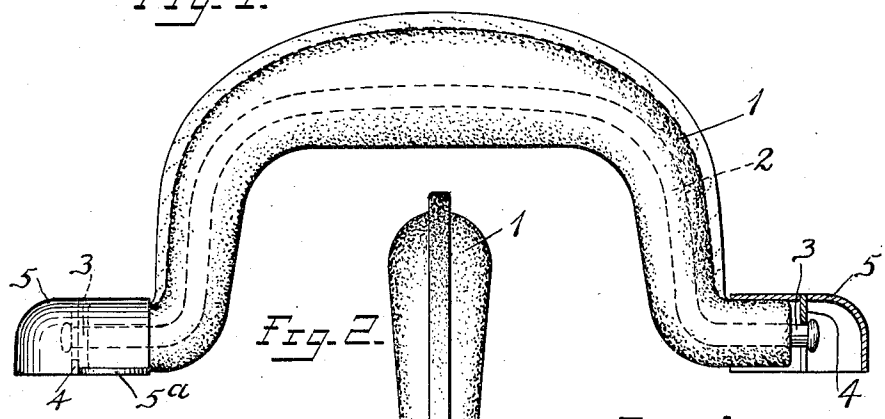


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

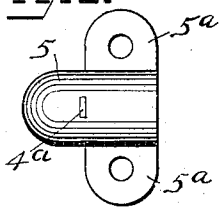


Fig. 4.

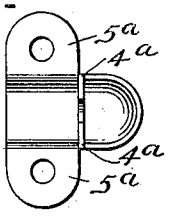


Fig. 5.

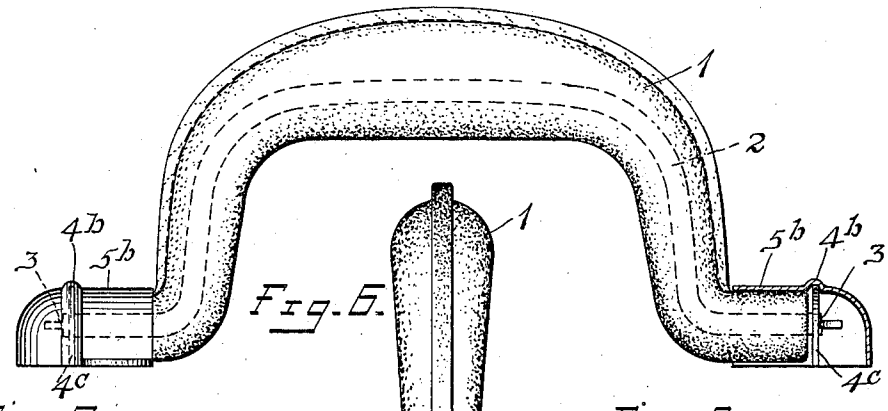


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

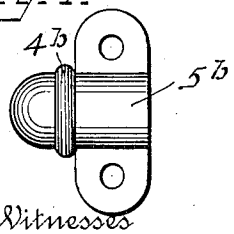
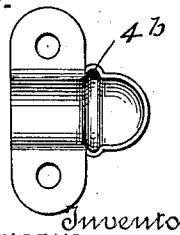


Fig. 8.



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HARRY P. TOWNSEND AND CHARLES E. JOHNSON, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO CORBIN CABINET LOCK COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

HANDLE-LOOP.

No. 825,563. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 10, 1906.

Application filed February 8, 1906. Serial No. 300,044.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY P. TOWNSEND and CHARLES E. JOHNSON, citizens of the United States, residing at New Britain, county of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handle-Loops, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description,

Our invention relates to improvements in handle-loops of the type such as are ordinarily attached to dress-suit cases, traveling-bags, and other like receptacles.

It is the object of our invention to provide a simple, inexpensive, and effective means for securing the handle in place, the construction being also such that the handle is permitted to swing down so as to lie flat against the bag and out of the way when not in use.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the handle and attaching means, one of the parts being shown in section. Fig. 2 is an end elevation, also partly in section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the socket-retaining members. Fig. 4 is a view of the under side thereof. Fig. 5 is a front elevation similar to Fig. 1, showing a modification of the attaching device. Fig. 6 is an end elevation of the handle shown in Fig. 5 and a part of the attaching device. Fig. 7 is a plan view of one of the socket-retainers of the form shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a view of the under side of said socket.

In the preferred form of the invention the handle proper comprises a grip portion 1 of suitable material, such as leather, provided with the usual filler and having an internal reinforcement 2, of such material as wire, which not only gives great strength to the handle proper, but may be used as a means to give it its contour. The reinforcing-wire 2 is caused to project beyond the ends of the jacket 1, and these projecting ends form the pivot-bearings for the handle.

3 3 are the pivot ends which take a bearing in what we will term the "bearing-plate" 4, said bearing-plate being suitably secured for example, by lugs 4^a 4^a, which take into suitable recesses in a socket 5. The socket 5 not only retains the bearing-plate 4, but in turn furnishes a bearing for the end of the covering 1 of the handle proper.

5^a 5^a are wings on the socket 5 to afford means for attaching said sockets to the bag or receptacle to which the handlle is to be applied, any ordinary means being employed for that purpose, such as rivets.

The method of attaching the socket to the bag (not shown) is of course immaterial. In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 4 the plate 4 is slotted from its lower side up to about the center, and the extreme end of the bearing end 3 is upset or enlarged to prevent the handle from pulling out. In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, the extreme end of the bearing end 3 of the reinforce may be upset or enlarged before the parts are assembled, the slot (indicated at 6, Fig. 2) permitting the bearing end 3 to be slid into place just before the socket 5 is secured to the bag.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 5 the handle is constructed, as in the first instance, of an external portion 1 and an internal reinforce 2, having the bearing ends 3 3. 5^b 5^b are the sockets, and 4^b 4^b represent a corrugation or recess formed in the inner wall thereof arranged to receive the retaining-plate 4^c; but said retaining-plate may be readily removed therefrom when the sockets are free from the bag, said retaining-plate merely sliding into place in the groove. Of course it may be rigidly retained therein, if desired, after once the plate 4^c is in place on the bearing end 3 of the handle. This plate 4^c in this instance instead of being slotted has perforations of a suitable size to receive the bearing end 3 of the handle-reinforce. The extreme end of the bearing 3 may be, as in the first instance, upset to prevent the bearing from being withdrawn. In Figs. 6 to 8, inclusive, the bearing-plate is applid to the bearing 3 before the extreme end of the bearing is upset. After thus is done the parts are assembled by merely sliding the plate 4^c into place in the socket 5^b, after which the said socket may be secured to the bag, thus permanently uniting all of the parts.

In all of the forms the handle is free to swing down flat against the bag when not in use. The construction is simple, inexpensive, durable, and effective. The sockets 5 and 5^b in each instance may be closed at one end to afford a proper finish, as well as to protect the bearing end of the handle proper and hide the retaining-plate.

What we claim is—

1. A handle, including a grip portion, a socket for receiving the ends thereof, a plate

held by the socket and arranged transversely thereof, the extreme ends of the handle portion taking a bearing in said plate and being provided with an enlargement beyond said plate to prevent its withdrawal.

2. In a handle, a grip portion, a socket into which one end of the grip portion projects, a plate carried by said socket and arranged transversely thereof, the end of said handle projecting through said plate and provided with an enlargement beyond said plate to prevent said handle pulling through.

3. In a handle for bags and the like, a grip portion, two sockets, the extreme ends of said grip portion projecting into said sockets and taking a bearing therein, an independent plate carried by each socket and extending transversely thereof, the bearing ends of said grip portion also taking a bearing in said plates and being enlarged on one side thereof to prevent the handle from pulling through.

4. In a handle for bags and the like, a grip portion, a socket for each end thereof, a transversely-arranged removable plate in one of said sockets, said socket being recessed to receive said plate, the bearing end of said handle projecting through said plate and being provided with an enlargement at its extreme end and beyond said plate to prevent the accidental withdrawal thereof.

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