F. A. FULLER.

BAG FASTENER.

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1,191,172. Patented July 18, 1916.

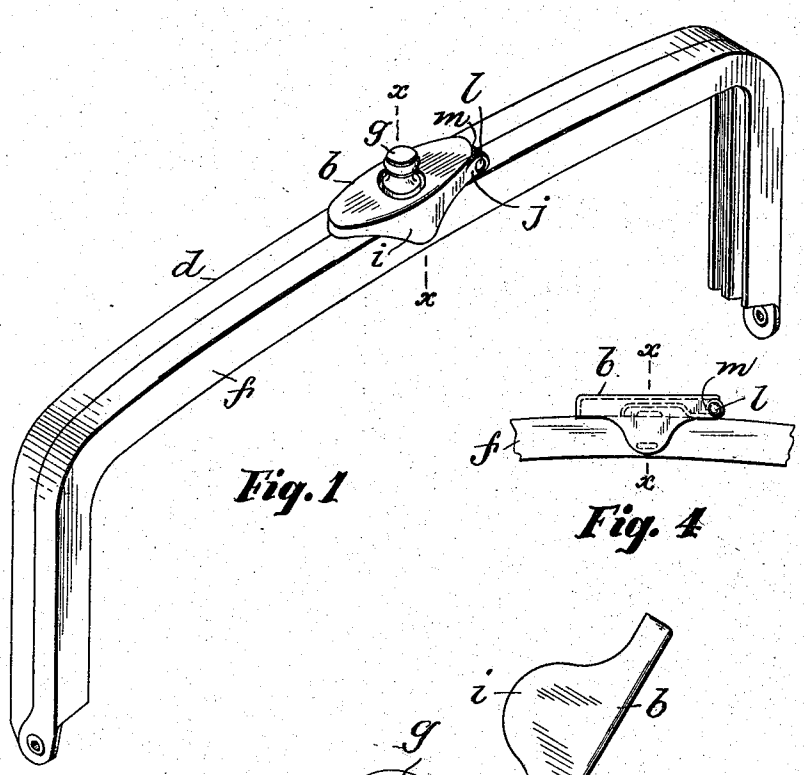



Fig. 1




Fig. 4

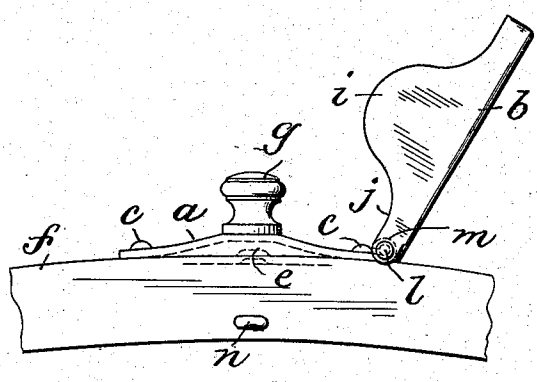



Fig. 2

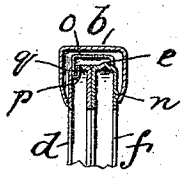



Fig. 6

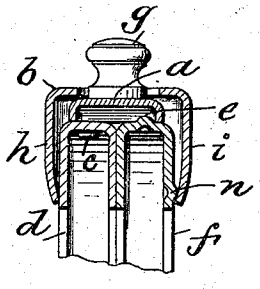



Fig. 3

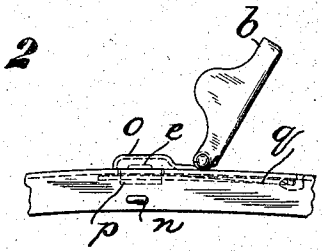



Fig. 5

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BAG-FASTENER.

1,191,172. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 18, 1916.

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*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 certain new and useful Improvements in Bag-Fasteners, of which the following is 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in bag fasteners, for use on bags, pocket-books or similar devices, and relates more particularly to that type of construction in which there is employed a small casing or container pivotally or otherwise mounted upon one frame member and adapted to engage with a projection on the other frame member to hold the same together. My improved locking device is hingedly attached to one end of said casing or container, and positively prevents the separation of said casing, which is mounted upon one frame member, from a projection formed on the other frame member, except upon the movement of the locking device to inoperative position.

In carrying out my invention, I make use of the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a bag frame having applied thereto my improved bag fastener. Fig. 2 represents an enlarged side elevation of my improved bag fastener. Fig. 3 represents a fragmentary transverse section taken on line *x*—*x* of Fig. 1. Figs. 4 and 5 represent side elevations of a modified form of bag fastener, the locking device in Fig. 5 being shown moved to inoperative position; and Fig. 6 represents a transverse section taken on lines *x*—*x* of Fig. 4.

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

In the structure illustrated, I make use of but two separate parts hingedly connected, namely, the chambered casing or fastener *a* and the catch or locking member *b*. The chambered casing *a* which may be of any desired form or configuration, is in one case rigidly secured by means of the rivets *c* to one of the bag frame members, as *d*. The front wall of the chambered casing *a* is designed to engage with a projection *e* upon the bag frame member *f*, so that when the bag frame members are closed, such projection will be received into the chambered casing *a* and firmly secure the bag frame members in locking position.

If desired, the casing *a* may be provided with a suitable finger piece or knob *g*, secured thereto in any convenient manner, and if pressure is now brought to bear upon the finger piece *g* of the casing *a*, said casing will be pressed out of locking engagement with the projection *e*, causing the projection *e* to clear the front wall of said casing.

It is of course understood that the knob or finger piece *g* can be dispensed with, and the pressure applied directly to the fastener *a*, in which case it would not be necessary to provide an aperture in the locking member *b*, the device then presenting an appearance substantially like that shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 of the drawings.

The catch or locking member *b* preferably consists of an open-ended casing provided with two downwardly extending sides *h* and *i* designed to embrace and hold the frame members *d* and *f* together. Extending rearwardly from the sides *h* and *i* of the catch or locking member *b* are extensions *j*, by means of which the said fastener is hingedly secured to the casing *a* by means of the pin *l*. This pin *l* is designed to pass through a bearing *m*, which is integrally formed on one end of the casing *a* by curling the metal thereof, and designed to be embraced by the extensions *j* of the locking member *b*. The catch or locking member *b* serves to additionally hold the frame members together. One of the downwardly extending sides, as *i*, is adapted to snap over a pressed-out portion *n* which is preferably merely a projection from the metallic bag frame member *f*, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. This prevents an accidental removal of the catch or locking member *b*.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6 of the drawings, I have shown what is known as a lift casing or fastener *o*, also formed from a single piece of metal provided with a downwardly projecting spring-holding member or portion *p*, de-

signed to be located in a centrally arranged suitable opening in one of the frame members, the spring-holding member or portion *p* being formed by curling the metal thereof to form a bearing or channel for the reception of one end of a spring. In order to hold said fastener in its normal initial position, I provide a suitable torsion spring *q*, one end of which is passed through the spring holding member *p* and rests against the under side of the frame section and the other end of which is secured to said frame section in any convenient manner. When the spring *q* has in this manner been arranged in position, and secured to the spring holding member *p* of the fastener *o*, it, together with the spring holding member *p* and the catch *o* will limit the oscillatory movement of said catch member. In this manner, the movable fastener *o* will be retained in proper working or holding position. When the fastener is raised, the front wall thereof will become disengaged from the projection *e* formed on the bag frame member *f*, thereby placing the spring *q* under sufficient tension that when the operator releases his or her hand from the fastener, the spring will again cause the said fastener to return to its normal position. Inasmuch as the fastener *o* is also provided with an integral bearing *m*, which carries the catch or locking member *b* in the same manner as shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, the said locking member *b* after the same has been moved into an inoperative position as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, may also serve as a means for lifting said locking member *o* out of locking engagement with the projection *e* formed on the frame member *f*, as well as for additionally holding the frame members together.

Experience has demonstrated that the organization above described is a practical and efficient one for accomplishing the ends sought by this invention. The construction may, however, be varied in detail by those skilled in such matters, without departing from the invention.

I claim:

1. The combination with a pair of hinged frame members, of a spring actuated fastener secured to one of said frame members, adapted to hold said frame members together, and a locking device hingedly connected to one end of said fastener, and movable in the plane of said frame members into locking engagement with the outer sides of said frame members and operated independently from said fastener.

2. The combination with a pair of hinged frame members, of a chambered casing on one of said frame members, and a holding projection on the other of said frame members, said chambered casing being provided with an integral bearing formed at one end thereof, a locking member hingedly connected to the bearing of said chambered casing adapted to inclose said casing and movable in the plane of said frame members into locking engagement with the outer side of said frame members.

This specification signed and witnessed this 21st day of November, 1912.

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