(No Model.)

S. R. DUMMER.

PACKAGE CARRIER.

No. 457,499. Patented Aug. 11, 1891.

Fig. 1

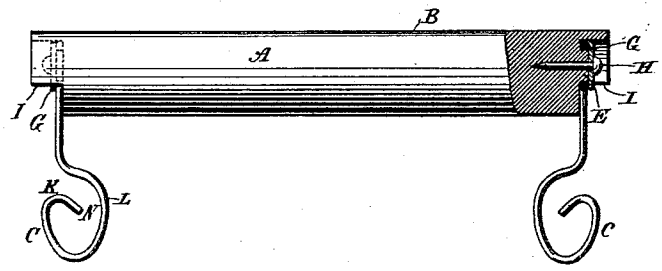


Fig. 2

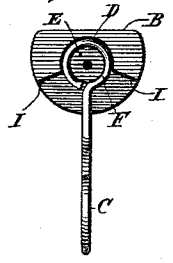


Fig. 3

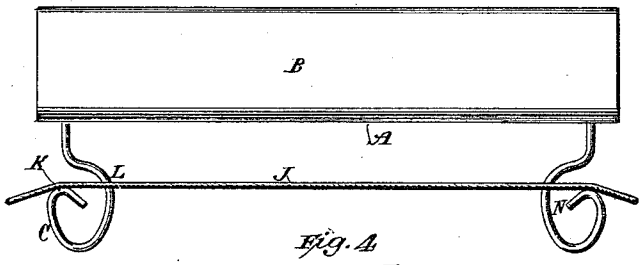
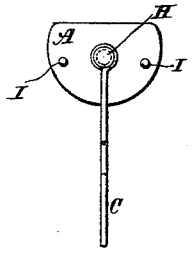


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
Raphael Netter
Robt. F. Gaylord

Inventor
Samuel R. Dummer
by Duncan & Page
Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL R. DUMMER, OF NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO BESSIE P. DUMMER, OF FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

PACKAGE-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,499, dated August 11, 1891.

Application filed March 12, 1891. Serial No. 384,838. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL R. DUMMER, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Package-Carriers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to package-carriers provided with a handle or part adapted to be grasped by the hand of the person carrying the package, and with hooks secured to the ends of the handle and adapted to be engaged with the binding string or cord of the package.

The objects of the invention are, first, to provide for an easy but secure engagement of the hooks with the binding string or cord of the package, and, second, to provide means for keeping a certain portion of the surface of the handle uppermost, so that if such surface be provided with a printed advertisement or label it will be retained in position to be readily seen.

To this end the invention consists in the shape given to the engaging-hooks, their arrangement relatively to the handle and to stops located on or near the ends of the handle to limit the turning movement of the hooks, and the combination of the several parts substantially as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a package-carrier containing my improvements, one end being shown in section. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, the holding washer and nail being removed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the carrier, the wires of the hooks being in contact with the stops, as in making engagement with the string of the package; and Fig. 4 is an end view of a modified construction.

In the drawings, A represents the handle of the carrier, the same being of a shape to be conveniently grasped by the hand and made of any suitable material. Preferably the upper surface or portion is flattened to more readily receive and display any desired printed matter, which may be impressed directly upon the material of the handle or may be printed upon paper or cloth and pasted or otherwise secured thereon. The under portions or surfaces of the handle are preferably rounded to afford an easy bearing for the grasp of the hand.

C represents hooks adapted to engage with the binding string or cord of a package. These hooks are conveniently and cheaply made of round wire bent into the desired shape. They are pivotally secured to the handle A near its ends in such manner that they can easily be turned or swung upon their pivots transversely to the length of the handle; but their turning movement is preferably limited by stops formed on the handle.

The pivoting of the hooks to the handle and the forming of the stops are conveniently provided for in the following manner: If the handle is of wood or analogous material, its ends may be operated upon by a turning or cutting tool, which at a single operation will remove the lower portion of one end and cut out a semicircular groove D and leave a pivot or journal E in the upper part of such end. The ends of the wires opposite the hooks C can be bent to form circular eyes F, which are slipped onto the pivots E and swing thereon. They are held in place by any desirable means, as by a broad-headed nail driven into the end of the pivot and overlapping the eye, or, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, by a washer G, held in place by a driven nail H. The lower edges of the outer wall of the grooves D form stops I on either side of the pivots E, against which the wires carrying the hooks C come in contact and limit the swinging or turning movement of the hooks. I prefer to so locate these stops that when the handle is turned down upon the surface of the package the upper or flattened surface of the handle will be held or retained in a position nearly parallel with the surface of the package, and consequently any printed matter placed on such surface will be displayed.

The hooks C are shaped substantially as shown in the drawings for the purpose of facilitating their engagement with the package string or cord J and retaining the same against accidental unhooking. This shape may be easily obtained by bending the wire forming the shank of the hook away from its straight line at a point M slightly above the

point K of the hook and then continuing the bend around to the point K, thus forming a crook, and then bending the end downward and inward. This construction affords a sufficiently wide space between the points K and L to enable the string or cord to be deflected from a straight line sufficiently to easily pass from one side of the wire at L to its other side at K, and at the same time leaves only a comparatively narrow opening or channel N through which the disengagement can take place, and thereby insures against the accidental unhooking of the string.

By bending the wires to form the hooks, as shown in the drawings, the hooks are brought well under the ends of the handle, instead of projecting beyond such ends, as in the usual constructions, and thus the objectionable feature of catching into articles in passing is largely avoided. The wires, instead of being bent toward the middle of the handle, as shown in the drawings, may be bent in the opposite direction.

I do not desire to limit my invention to the particular construction of the several parts, as shown in the drawings and described above, as it is evident that changes can be made without materially altering the principle and operation of my improvements. For example, instead of cutting away the ends of the handle and forming the pivots E and stops I as described and shown, the ends of the wires may be pivotally secured to nails driven into the ends of the handle. So, also, instead of forming the stops I as described above, they may be formed by simply driving nails into the ends of the handle, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. These stops are useful not only to prevent the handle from turning over too far and thus hiding the label or advertisement affixed to the upper surface thereof, but they largely assist the engaging of the hooks with the package-string. For instance, when the hooks are brought into the position shown in Fig. 3, the wires being in contact with the stops I, by pressing the wires up against the string it will be easily deflected sufficiently to permit it to engage with both hooks simultaneously. The necessary pressure to accomplish this could not be applied without the aid of the stops, as otherwise the hooks would continue to turn under slight pressure.

It is observed that the utility of the shape of the hooks C, as described and shown, is not limited to their combination with the stops, but can be availed of in constructions where no stops are used. It is also observed that the stops can be advantageously employed with hooks which are of materially different shape or are pivoted to the handle in different ways from those shown in the drawings.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A package-carrier consisting of a handle adapted to the grasp of the hand, and wire hooks pivotally secured to the ends of the handle, the string-engaging ends of the hooks being shaped as follows: At a point M, slightly above the point K of the hook, the wire is bent in the line of the longitudinal axis of the handle and continued around to the point K, forming a crook, and is then bent downward and inward to a point N, whereby a wide space is formed between the points K and L for the deflection of the string and means are provided for retaining the string in the hook.

2. The combination, in a package-carrier, of hooks pivotally secured to the ends of a handle adapted to the grasp of the hand and arranged to swing transversely to the length of the handle, with stops located on the handle on either side of the shanks of the hooks and in their path of movement, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A package-carrier composed of a handle adapted to the grasp of the hand and having a flattened upper surface, hooks pivotally secured to the ends of the handle and arranged to swing transversely to the length thereof, and stops located on the handle on either side of the shanks of the hooks and in their path of movement, whereby the handle when engaged with a package is prevented from turning, so as to conceal a label or printed matter placed on its flattened surface.

SAMUEL R. DUMMER.

Witnesses:
ROBT. F. GAYLORD,
FRANK B. MURPHY.