(No Model.)

A. ARKELL.

FASTENER FOR BAGS.

No. 603,674. Patented May 10, 1898.

Fig. 1.

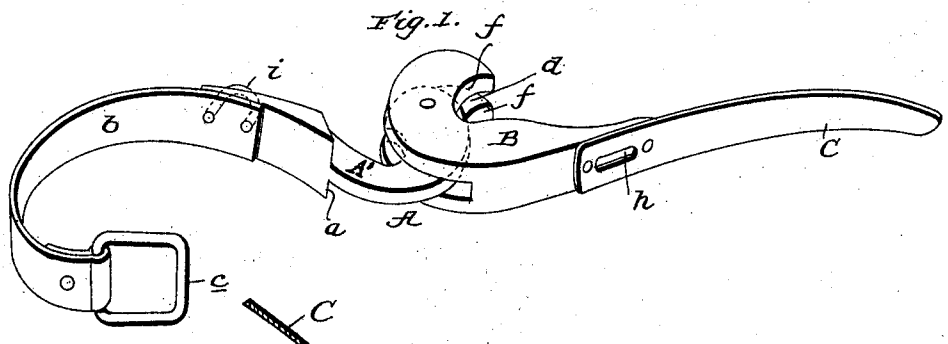


Fig. 2.

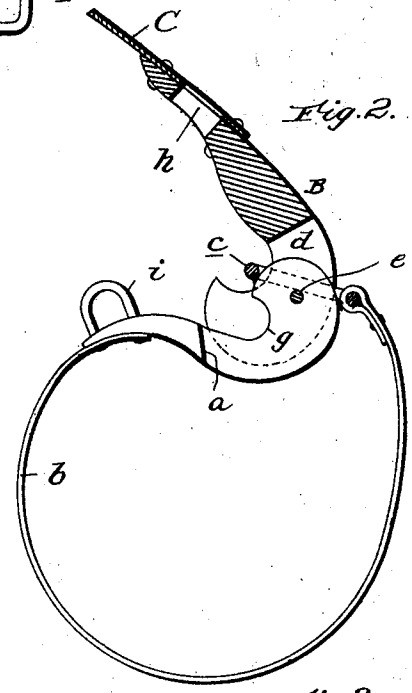
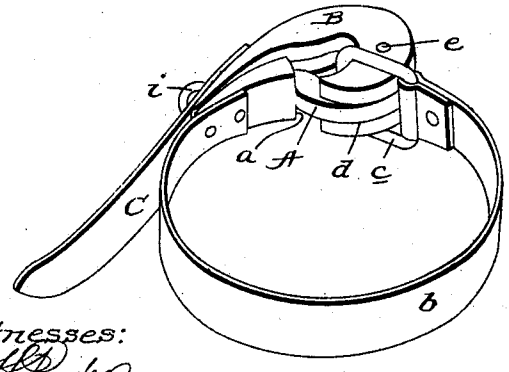


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
C. F. Ruder
D. A. James.

Inventor
Alfred Arkell
By James J. Shuhy
Attorney

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED ARKELL, OF HEADINGLY, CANADA.

FASTENER FOR BAGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,674, dated May 10, 1898.

Application filed April 5, 1897. Serial No. 630,771. (No model.) Patented in Canada December 4, 1896, No. 54,274.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED ARKELL, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Headingly, in the Province of Manitoba and Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for Bags and other Articles, (for which I have obtained a patent in the Dominion of Canada, No. 54,274, bearing date December 4, 1896;) and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in fasteners for bags, gloves, coats, and other articles, and the novelty and many advantages will appear from the following description and claim when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device, showing the same in an open position. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in elevation and partly in section, illustrating the parts in the act of closing; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the improved device closed.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates a hook, which may be formed of metal, wood, or other suitable material, and has its shank A′ preferably of the curvature shown, and is also preferably provided at a suitable point in its length with lateral shoulders *a*. To this hook, or the shank thereof, is secured one end of a strap *b*, the opposite end of which carries a loop *c*, which is preferably of an angular form, although the shape may be varied, and in some cases a cord or chain may be substituted for the strap.

B indicates a lever. This lever, which is of the form substantially as shown, is forked or bifurcated at one end, as at *d*, and within this bifurcation is pivoted the hook A by a pin *e* or the like. In addition to the lever B being forked or bifurcated, as described, so as to form the two branches, such branches are also curved to form hooks *f*, which are designed to coincide with the jaw or recessed portion *g* of the hook A when the lever B has been thrown into a closed position and traverse said recess when the lever has been thrown into the down position for a purpose which will presently appear. It will be observed that the pivot-pin *e* is placed at such a position with respect to the jaws or recesses of both the hook A and the lever B as to permit the parts to assume the positions described, the jaws or hooks *f* being capable of taking the loop *c* out of the jaw of the hook A and also to carry the said loop into the jaw.

C indicates a strap of leather or other suitable material which is fastened at one end to the outer side of the shank of the lever B, its opposite end being adapted to enter the loop *c* on the strap *b*. The shank of the lever B is in some cases provided with an elongated slot *h*, and said slot may extend through the strap C. This slot is designed to receive a staple *i*, secured to the outer side of the stem of the hook A, which latter may in turn receive a padlock.

The slotting of the lever B and the provision of the staple are only necessary when it is desired to provide an additional means or security for the fastening, and of course may in some cases be dispensed with. It is obvious that the two jaws on the lever B are not essential, as the lever may be constructed with a single hook or jaw, although two hooks are of course preferable.

In operation, the parts being in the position substantially as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the strap *b* is passed around the device to be fastened. The strap C is then brought around and inserted in the loop *c*, when by throwing the lever B back upon the shank of the hook A the loop will be carried by the lever into the jaw or recess of the hook A, so that the strain will be brought upon the lever and hook at a point below the pivot. The strain being at such point, the tendency will be to hold the lever down, and consequently the fastener secured. When desired, a padlock or the like may be placed in the staple *i*, so as to prevent an unauthorized unfastening.

I am well aware that a hame-fastener comprising a hook connected with one hame and a lever having a hook-shaped and bifurcated end pivotally connected to the hook and adapted to engage an eye on the other hame is old. I therefore make no claim to such construction; but

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

The herein-described bag-fastener consist-

ing essentially of the lever B, bifurcated and provided with hooks *f*, at one end and having the slot *h*, at an intermediate point of its length, the strap C, permanently connected to the lever B, the hook A, interposed between and pivotally and permanently connected with the hooks *f*, of the lever B, and having a shank and also having the staple *i*, on said shank adapted to take through the slot *h*, of the lever, and the strap *b*, permanently connected to the shank of the hook and terminating in the eye or loop *c*, adapted to receive the hook end of the lever B, and the hook A, all as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED ARKELL.

Witnesses:
WALTER CHESTERTON,
WALTER MOBERLY.