No. 642,753. Patented Feb. 6, 1900.

F. A. PEARSONS.

SHAWL OR BUNDLE CARRIER.

(Application filed Dec. 6, 1897. Renewed July 13, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

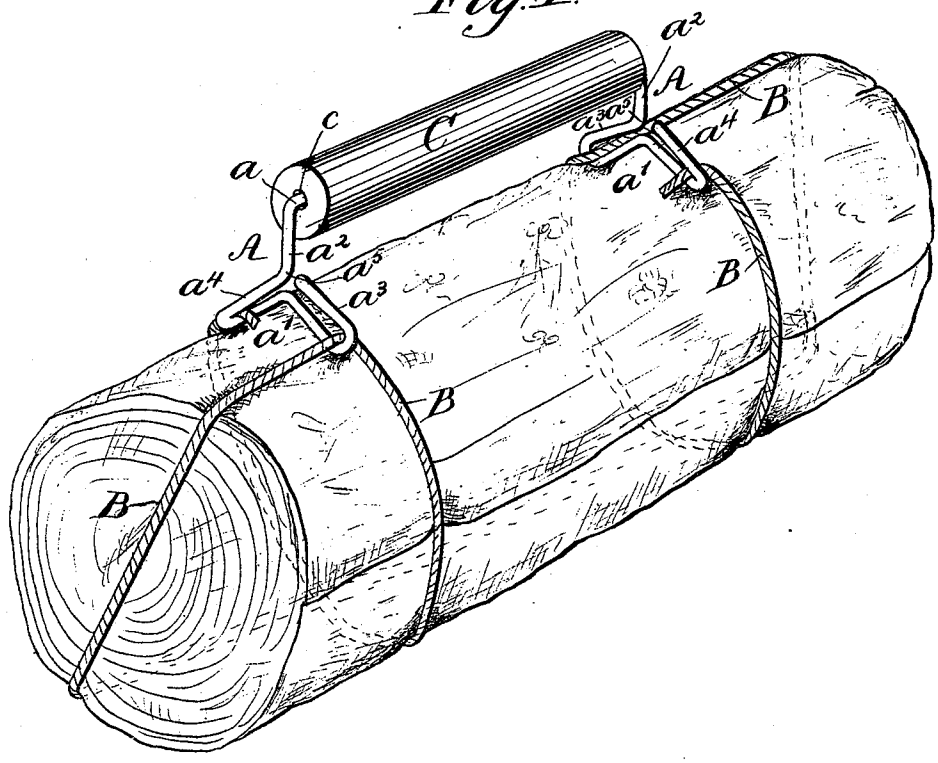


Fig. 2.

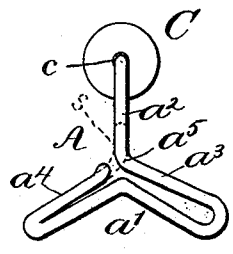
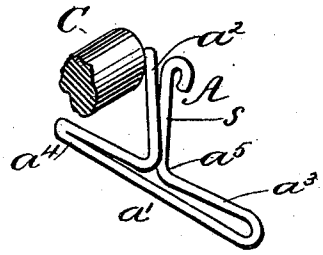


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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SHAWL OR BUNDLE CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 642,753, dated February 6, 1900.

Application filed December 6, 1897. Renewed July 13, 1899. Serial No. 723,716. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FILLMORE A. PEARSONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rutland, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shawl or Bundle Carriers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to that class of bundle and parcel carriers which embody a handle device formed of wire bent to form loops and clasps adapted to receive and retain a cord wrapped around the bundle or parcel.

The objects of my improvements are to provide a simple and improved device of this character which will be especially adapted for convenient and effective use as a shawl or bundle carrier and which will possess advantages in point of inexpensiveness, convenience, ease of operation, adaptability, effectiveness, and general efficiency, which will more effectively secure and retain the cord, and which can be manipulated to first fasten the cord preliminary to the convenient wrapping of the same around the bundle or shawl and the final securing of the cord and device in position.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device, showing the same in connection with a cord around the bundle. Fig. 2 is an end view. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view illustrating a modified form of construction.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the body of the device, which is formed of a single piece of wire bent so that its central portion provides a straight longitudinal top bar or bridge *a*, which forms the handle member proper, while its ends provide securing and retaining loops, as at a' a', arranged at certain angles to the connecting central top bar and forming the supporting members for connection with the cord B.

In the construction of the bent-wire body A the ends of the top bar *a* are turned downwardly at approximately right angles to the bar, as at a^2, and below said downturned portions the ends are bent to form an approximately U-shaped loop, as at a^3, and an approximately V-shaped clasp, as at a^4. The loops are designed for the reception and support of the cord, while the clasps are for "pinching" or clamping the ends of the cord in securely-retained position. It is therefore seen that the loops and clasps form distinct structural elements—that is to say, the cord or strand simply passes through the loop loosely or in the same manner that it would pass through a guide-eye, while the clasp holds the cord against movement that would be caused by a tensile strain. It is understood, therefore, that hereinafter the term "loop" refers to a structure that can be considered the equivalent of a guide-eye, and that by the term "clasp" a structure is designated that comprises clasping arms or members between which a cord or strand can be wedged or clutched.

The loops a^3 and clasps a^4 are on the same lateral plane as and with relation to the downturned portions a^2 and respectively project oppositely and downwardly from the latter at each side, as shown. The loops and clasps are thus at right angles to and depending from the longitudinal top connecting-bar *a*, and the divergently-arranged oppositely-projecting loop a^3 and clasp a^4 at each end thus conjointly form an approximately V-shaped end a', as shown.

In practice I prefer to bring the side bars of the U-shaped loops a^3 close together at the mouth of the loop, as shown at a^5, so that the cord will be sprung through said mouth into the loop and will not accidentally ride over or from engagement with the loop. The side bars of the V-shaped clasps a^4 will firmly pinch or bind and retain the ends of the cord when the latter is drawn into the clasp. Spring-wire is therefore preferably employed in the construction of the wire body A.

The loop a^3 may be formed next to the downturned end portion a^2 of the top bar *a*, so that the clasp a^4 forms the terminal or outer member of the end portion of the wire body, or the clasp may be formed next to the portion a^2, so that the loop forms the terminal or outer member.

In practice I prefer to reverse the forma-

tion of the ends a' a', as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, so that at one end the loop a^3 is next to the portion a^2 and the clasp is the outer member, while at the other end the clasp a^4 is next to the portion a^2 and the loop is the outer member. The purpose of this reversed-end construction is to enable the operator to fasten or secure the first or initial end of the cord in one of the clasps before wrapping the cord around the bundle or shawl, thus avoiding the necessity for tying a knot or using more than one cord. For instance, the operator can take a ball of cord or twine, fasten the end in one of the clasps, then carry the cord around the bundle as many times as desired, engaging it in the loops, and then catch the cord in the other clasp and cut off from the ball.

As shown in Fig. 1, the end of the cord may first be secured in the clasp next to the portion a^2 at one end of the device. The cord can then be carried around the bundle transversely and engaged in the terminal loop at the same end of the device, then carried at right angles from said loop longitudinally around the ends of the bundle and engaged in the loop next to the portion a^2 at the opposite end of the device, then turned at right angles to said loop in a direction opposite from the first right-angle turn and carried transversely again around the bundle at that end, and then secured in the terminal clasp at the same end of the device, after which it may be cut off.

While I have herein illustrated a reversed-end construction of the end loops and clasps, it will be understood that the relative position of the loops and clasps may correspond at each end, if desired.

It will be especially noted that by reason of the construction and arrangement embodied in my improvements the device is adapted to serve its office without necessitating the tying of any knots in the cord or the employment of more than one piece of cord.

Upon the longitudinal top bar a I prefer to mount a cylindrical handle-piece C, preferably formed of wood and having a central longitudinal bore c, corresponding to and receiving the bar a; but this handle-piece may be dispensed with, if desired, or any other suitable or adapted arrangement of handle-piece may be employed.

In Fig. 3 I have illustrated a modification in the construction of my invention which is especially adapted for use upon small, flat, or soft packages. In this modified form of construction the oppositely-projecting approximately U-shaped loop a^3 and approximately V-shaped clasp a^4 are in flat or straight position with relation to the end portions a^2 instead of extending downwardly to form an approximately V-shaped end portion a'. A flat bottom is thus provided at the end portion a', which will rest in convenient position upon flat or soft packages. In this flat-bottomed form of construction I preferably extend the terminal end of the loop and clasp portion a' upwardly with relation to the downturned end portion a^2 of the handle member, as shown at s, which extended end s serves to conveniently conduct the string or cord into engagement with the device. This is especially useful when the end portion a' of the device is sunken into a soft package. The upturned end s may bear at its bend against the end portion a^2 with a spring tension, whereby a lock is formed for the retention of the cord in engagement with the loop and clasp portion of the device. The approximately V-shaped end portion a', as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is especially adapted for use in connection with round or large packages.

I claim—

1. An improved shawl and bundle carrier, comprising a bent-wire body having a single longitudinal top bar or connecting-bridge provided at each end with two depending end portions forming an approximately U-shaped loop or guide and an approximately V-shaped clasp between the sides of which a cord or strand can be wedged, said loops or guides and clasps being arranged divergently and projecting in opposite directions, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. An improved shawl and bundle carrier, comprising a body formed of a single piece of bent wire and embodying a longitudinal top bar or connecting-bridge having downturned end portions at each end thereof, and an approximately U-shaped loop or guide and approximately V-shaped clasp between the sides of which a cord or strand can be wedged, said loops or guides and clasps being carried upon each of said downturned end portions, and said loop or guide and clasp being at right angles to the top bar and relatively divergent so that they project downwardly and outwardly in opposite directions and conjointly form an approximately V-shaped end portion to said body, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The herein-described improved shawl and bundle carrier, comprising the body formed of a piece of wire bent to form the longitudinal top bar a and the depending end portions a' a' at each end thereof each embodying the approximately U-shaped loop or guide a^3 and the approximately V-shaped clasp a^4 between the sides of which a cord or strand can be wedged, said loops or guides and clasps being divergently arranged, and the end portions being of reversed construction so that at one end the loop or guide is next to the connecting top bar and the clasp forms the terminal or outer member while at the other end the clasp is next to the connecting top bar and the loop or guide forms the terminal or outer member, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. An improved shawl and bundle carrier, comprising a body having a handle member carrying at each end a conjointly-arranged loop or guide through which a cord may be

passed, and a clasp between the sides of which a cord or strand can be wedged and clamped, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. An improved shawl or bundle carrier, comprising a body having a handle member carrying at each end a conjointly-arranged loop or guide and clasp between the sides of which a cord or strand can be wedged, the relative arrangement of the loop or guide and clasp being reversed at the respective ends, so that at one end the loop or guide is the inner member and the clasp the outer member and at the other end the clasp is the inner member and the loop or guide the outer member, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In an improved shawl and bundle carrier formed of bent wire, the end portions comprising the depending loop or guide a^3 and the approximately V-shaped clasp a^4 between the sides of which a cord or strand can be wedged, said loops or guides and clasps being arranged in the same transverse plane and divergently projecting oppositely and downwardly and outwardly, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

7. An improved shawl and bundle carrier formed of bent wire and comprising a handle member having downturned end portions, and the conjointly-arranged approximately U-shaped loop or guide and approximately V-shaped clasp between the sides of which a cord or strand can be wedged, said loops or guides and clasps extending from said end portions of the handle member and projecting therefrom in relatively opposite directions and transversely with relation thereto, substantially as set forth.

8. In an improved shawl and bundle carrier formed of bent wire and comprising a handle member having downturned end portions and loops or guides and clasps between the sides of which a cord or strand can be wedged, said loops or guides and clasps extending from said end portions and projecting transversely with relation thereto, an extended terminal end to said loop or guide and clasp portion, said terminal end being turned upwardly with relation to the downturned end portion of the handle member and forming an entrance-guide for the cord, substantially as set forth.

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

FILLMORE A. PEARSONS.

Witnesses:

CARL B. HINSMAN,

J. M. BUSHEY.