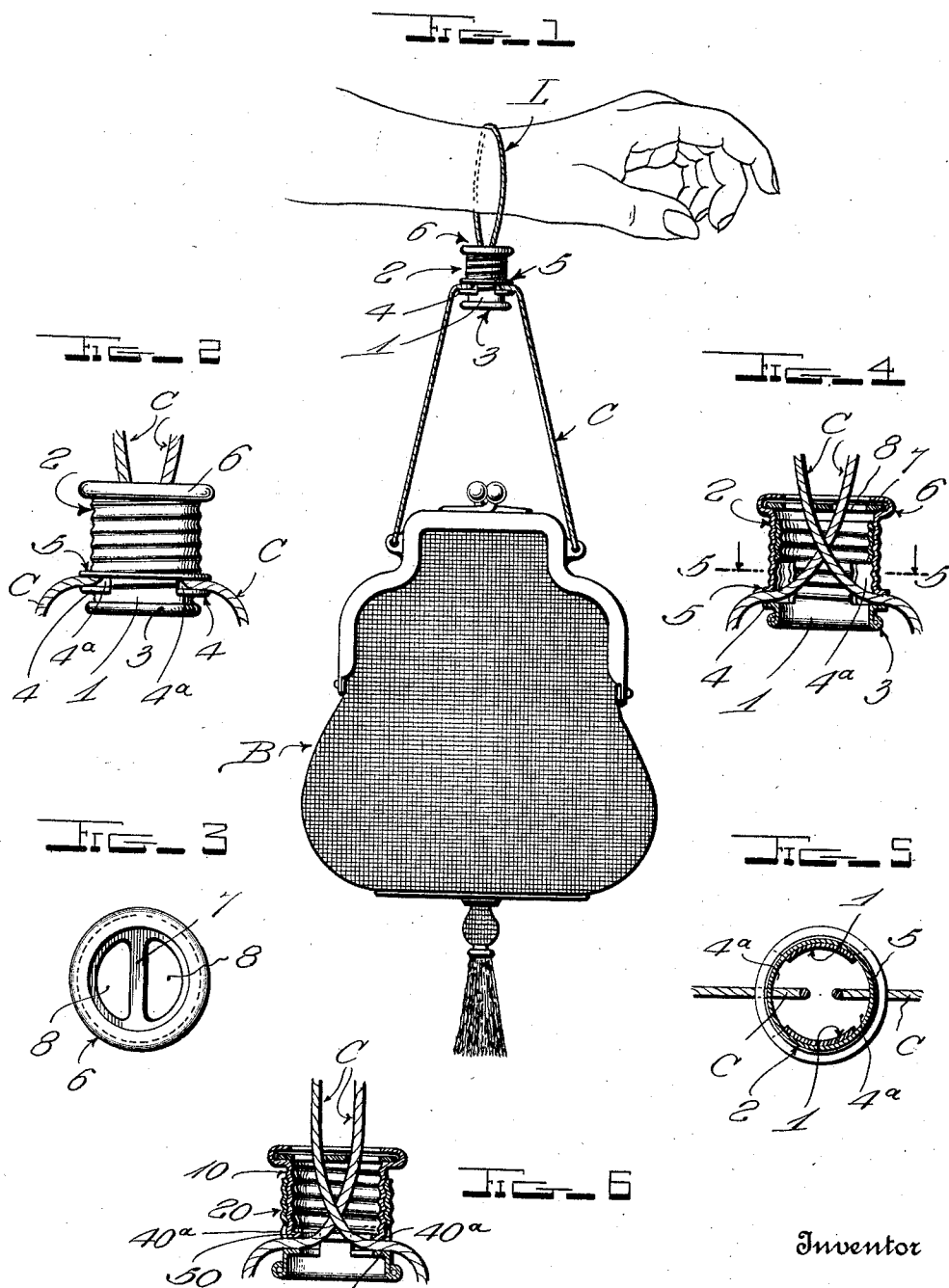


J. COSTELLO.
LOSS PREVENTING DEVICE.
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1,387,358.

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Inventor

Joseph Costello
By *A. B. Wilson & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH COSTELLO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOSS-PREVENTING DEVICE.

1,387,358.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH COSTELLO, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loss-Preventing Devices; 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 loss preventing devices, and it has more particular reference to a device of this class which is especially, although not necessarily, designed for use in connection with ladies' hand-bags.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and novel device of this class intended to be slidably mounted on the usual flexible carrying strap or cord, enabling the intermediate portion of said cord or strap to be formed into a loop, which is to be drawn tightly around the wrist so that it will be practically impossible to lose the bag or have it removed from the wrist by thieves.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a conventional type of hand-bag equipped with a loss preventing device constructed in accordance with my invention, the same being shown suspended from a person's wrist.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevational view of the device showing the parts thereof in effective position.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view thereof, the same being removed from the carrying cord.

Fig. 4 is a central vertical sectional view of Fig. 2, the shoulders and flange for binding the cord between them being shown as bent outwardly.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on the plane of the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a view like Fig. 4 showing the aforesaid flange and shoulders bent inwardly and the sleeves put together in a slightly different manner.

In carrying out the invention, I employ by preference, to telescopically connected tubular sleeves 1 and 2 which are provided

with screw-threads to retain them in the various positions to which they are moved. At this point, I wish to state that these sleeves need not be screw-threaded but may frictionally engage one another and effectively accomplish the desired result. The sleeve 1 has its lower end rolled to form a reinforcing bead 3 and just above this bead and at opposite points, the metal is struck either inwardly or outwardly to simultaneously form shoulders 4 and openings 4^a, the latter being adapted to permit passage of the cord C therethrough, and the former serving a purpose to be hereinafter described. The other sleeve 2 is equipped at its inner or lower end with an annular laterally extending flange 5 which is adapted to be brought against the cord to bind the same against the shoulders 4 in the manner disclosed. It is obvious that this result is obtained by rotating the sleeves 1 and 2 in opposite directions. In addition to being equipped with this flange 5, the sleeve 2 is provided at its opposite end with a hollow channel or bead 6 in which a disk 7 is loosely positioned. This disk is formed with openings 8 for passage of the cord therethrough, and it serves to retain the device on the carrying cord. By its use, it is obvious that the cord cannot be drawn down into the sleeves. Thus, it serves as a stop.

In use, one end of the cord, strap or other carrying device for the hand-bag B is passed through one of the openings 4^a in the sleeve 1 upwardly through the adjacent opening 8 in the disk 7 and then downwardly through the other opening in this disk and the remaining opening 4^a and fastened to the bag in the usual way. Prior to this operation, the sleeves are rotated in such a way as to move the flange 5 sufficiently far from the shoulders 4 to permit free passage of the cord C through the openings 4^a. Then, the cord is passed over the hand and placed on the wrist in the usual way as disclosed in Fig. 1. After this, the device is moved up close to the wrist so that a loop L is formed, it being understood that this loop is of insufficient size to pass over the hand so as to permit the bag to be accidentally lost or pulled off of the wrist by a thief. When the desired size of loop is formed the sleeves are rotated in such a way as to bring the flange 5 against the cord C and force the latter into tight engagement with the shoulders 4. When this has been done, it is obvious that

it will be practically impossible to remove the carrying cord from the wrist. When the device is not in use, that is, when the hand bag is out of use, the disk 7 serves as a stop and prevents the carrying cord from being drawn down into the sleeves. By employment of this disk or some other equivalent means, the device is at all times retained on the cord C.

10 In the modified form of the invention shown in Fig. 6, the numerals 10 and 20 designate the two threaded telescopically connected sleeves which are connected so that the first sleeve 10 will be on the inside instead of on the outside as it appears in the first described form of the invention. Sleeve 20 is equipped at its lower end with a reinforcing bead and above this bead with diametrically opposite openings 40^a and inwardly extending lateral shoulders 40. Thus, it will be seen that the sleeve is a substantial duplicate of the sleeve 1 except that the shoulders are disposed on the interior instead of on the exterior. The sleeve 20, on the other hand is like the sleeve 2 except that the flange 50 on its inner end is bent inwardly so as to permit it to function for binding the cord against the shoulder 40. Other parts appearing in this figure are the same as already described and it is thought unnecessary to again refer to them here.

While I have shown and described the hand-bag as being equipped with a cord for carrying it, I wish it to be understood that if it is equipped with a strap or chain, my loss preventing device may also be used effectively with such carrying means. Furthermore, the device is not to be restricted to use on carrying cords for hand-bags since it may be used on any other kinds of flexible elements for forming loops of different sizes. For instance, it may be used on book straps, umbrella carrying cords and the like. Then again, it may be well to recall that the sleeves 1 and 2, could if desired, be held in various set positions by friction instead of by the screw-threads as shown.

A careful consideration of the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings, is thought to be sufficient to en-

able persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates to obtain a clear understanding of the same. Therefore, a more lengthy description is deemed unnecessary.

Advantageous and effective results are practically insured with the construction and arrangement herein shown and described. However, I wish it to be understood, as before stated, that various minor changes in the shape, size, and arrangement of parts may be resorted to within the scope of the adjoined claims.

I claim:

1. A device of the type set forth comprising a sleeve having a shoulder, and means cooperative with the sleeve for binding a flexible hand-strap or cord against said shoulder for forming loops of different sizes.

2. A device of the type set forth comprising a pair of telescopically connected members, one of said members being provided with an opening for passage of a flexible element and also provided adjacent the opening with a shoulder against which the flexible element may be held.

3. A hand-bag loss preventing device comprising a pair of screw-threaded sleeves telescoping into one another, one of said sleeves being provided with opposed openings adjacent which are laterally directed shoulders, said other sleeves having a lateral flange on its inner end to bind a carrying-cord against the shoulders.

4. A loss preventing device of the class described comprising a cylindrical screw-threaded sleeve having portions thereof bent laterally to simultaneously form shoulders and openings, the latter being intended to permit passage of a carrying cord there-through, a second like sleeve engaged with the first sleeve, having a lateral flange on its inner end to bind the cord against said shoulders and being equipped at its opposite end with an annular bead, and an apertured disk loosely seated in said bead, said cord being adapted to pass through said apertures.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOSEPH COSTELLO.