B. L. HOWES.

BAG HANDLE ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1913.

1,096,429. Patented May 12, 1914.

Fig. 1.

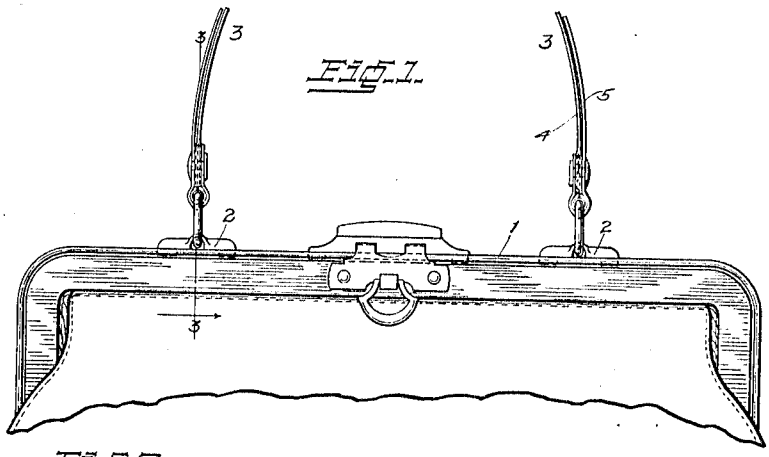


Fig. 2.

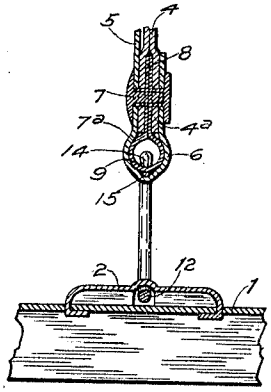


Fig. 4.

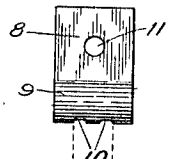


Fig. 5.

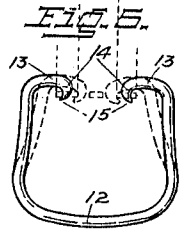


Fig. 3.

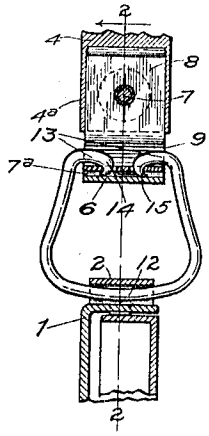
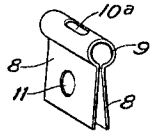


Fig. 6.



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BAG-HANDLE ATTACHMENT.

1,096,429. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 12, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN L. HOWES, a British subject, having declared my intention of becoming a citizen of the United States and having filed my first papers for naturalization, residing in Denver, in the county of Denver, State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bag-Handle Attachments; and I do hereby 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 means for attaching handles to bag frames, and while the invention may be used in connection with various forms of bags, it is more particularly useful in connection with the large pocket books or hand bags customarily carried by women.

The attaching means heretofore employed have generally been a split, resilient ring or link, which reeves through the leather loop formed at each end of the handle, and the ends of the split rings are adapted to be sprung into complementary eyelets or sleeves secured to the bag frame. In such constructions the metallic links or rings, swinging in the leather loops, cause the latter to wear away at their edges weakening the leather loops to the breaking point. Another disadvantage of connecting attachments as now generally employed, is that the link or ring connection is liable to spring out of place if the bag is subjected to a sudden pull or jerk, or to a severe strain.

The primary object of the present invention is to overcome these disadvantageous features by providing an especially designed resilient loop reeving through the bag frame eyelet, and coöperating with a metallic tubular member contained within the loop at each end of the handle, the ends of said resilient loop and the said tubular member being provided with means forming a positive interlock therebetween, and the said metallic tubular member forming a bearing, preventing the side arms of the spring loops from coming into contact with the leather loops, thereby preventing any wear whatever on the edges of the leather loops, and thus avoiding breakage from wear.

Another object of the invention is to provide such a connecting means that is not only durable and efficient in action, but is also simple in construction and operation, inexpensive to manufacture, and forms a readily attachable and detachable connection between the bag frame and its handle.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described in the following specification and succinctly pointed out in the appended claims.

It will be obvious that various minor changes might be made in the construction and arrangement of parts, without departing from the spirit of the invention and without sacrificing any of the vital principles thereof, for instance the locking aperture of the tubular member may be in the nature of a slot or of a pair of apertures, and by a slight change in the structure of the spring loop, this slot or pair of apertures may be differently positioned than shown.

While the invention is not limited, therefore, to the exact details as shown and described, still for the purpose of a full disclosure reference is had to the accompanying drawings illustrating a practical embodiment of the invention, in which drawings, like characters designate the same parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation, a portion of the bag and handle being broken away; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken along the plane of the line 2—2 of Fig. 3; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken at right angles to Fig. 2, and along the plane of the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Figs. 4 and 5 are detail disassembled plan views of the two-part fastening member, the normal form of the resilient loop being shown in full lines, the dotted lines showing the contour of the loop when sprung into interlocked relation with the handle member; and Fig. 6 is a detail view of a slightly modified form of handle member.

1 designates the bag frame provided with any suitably mounted eyelets 2 for attaching the handle thereto.

3 designates the handle, comprising the shorter inside strip of leather 4 and longer outside strip 5, bent over at its ends to form the handle loops 6, and riveted together, as shown at 7, with the ends 4ª of the shorter strip disposed within and terminating near the end of its complementary loop 6, each

of which loops 6 forms a small opening or housing 7^a to house one member of the handle fastening attachment. This member is formed from a metallic base, and consists of a shank portion 8 terminating in a transversely disposed sleeve or tubular bearing 9, provided with a locking slot or with apertures hereinafter referred to. It is preferably stamped, at a uniform width, from a thin metallic sheet, of sufficient resilient stiffness, and punched centrally to provide a pair of apertures 10. It is then bent upon itself to form the tubular bearing or sleeve 9 and the shank portion 8, the former adapted to seat in the housing 7^a and the shank adapted to be inserted within a space formed between two layers of leather at each end 4^a of the shorter strip of the leather handle, the whole being completely incased neatly and compactly within the ends of the handle. The shank portions 8 are also punched to form the rivet holes 11, so that in assembling the handle, the one rivet 7 serves to bind each end of the handle and its contained metallic member securely together.

12 designates a resilient loop member, preferably formed of stiff metallic wire, having inwardly bent short lateral arms 13, terminating in slight projections 14, disposed at substantially right angles to the short arms 13, and preferably shaped to form notched or recessed terminals 15. In the drawings these notched terminals are disposed inwardly within the plane of the loop member, and this is the practical construction, but it is obvious that it would not depart from the spirit of the invention, if the locking apertures 10 were differently located with relation to the periphery of the sleeve, in which event the notched terminals would be correspondingly disposed to properly engage the sleeve through the apertures 10.

The distance between the projections 14 is slightly greater than the distance between the apertures 10 in order that there will be a spring interlock between the members, as will appear from the description of the operation.

From the foregoing description, as illustrated by the drawings, it will be seen that in attaching the handle to the bag frame, the resilient loop member 12 is threaded through an eyelet 2 on one end of the bag frame, when the loop member is distended and the short lateral arms 13 are inserted in the sleeve 9 at one end of the handle.

The distance between the projections 14, being slightly greater than the distance between the apertures 10, the projections 14 will not yet register with the apertures 10, but continued pressure on each end side of the resilient loop will cause each projection 14 to register respectively with its complementary aperture 10, and being sprung therein, the resiliency of the loop member will draw the notched terminals 15 outward (laterally) into intimate locking engagement with the edges of the apertures 10, forming a readily detachable but positive interlock between the sleeve and loop members. The other side of the handle is similarly attached.

In the modified form the principle is the same, only that instead of a pair of locking apertures I have shown simply a single slot or elongated locking aperture 10^a, a construction which I find quite practical and satisfactory, although I prefer the use of the pair of apertures, as with the single slot both notched terminals have to be sprung into position practically simultaneously, while with the pair of apertures, one notched terminal may first be inserted into position within its aperture before springing the other one into its aperture to complete the positive interlock.

While I have particularly described the invention with relation to hand bags having leather handles, it will be apparent that by slight modifications the interlocking attaching members may be used with chatelaine bags and similar lighter articles of metal having chain handles, or leather purses having chain handles, the invention broadly residing in the fastening attachment comprising the apertured sleeve member coöperating with the interlocking loop member, for securing the handle or suspending means to the bag frame.

Having thus described the invention what I claim is:—

1. The combination with a bag frame; of a handle therefor having looped over ends forming housings; members, each comprising a shank portion and a transversely disposed tubular bearing having an apertured periphery, housed within said looped over ends; means for securing said looped over ends, said shank portion, and the body portion of said handle together; and a resilient loop member mounted on said bag frame and provided with transverse arms terminating in short angular projections, whereby when said arms are projected into said tubular bearing said angular projections are caused to interlockingly engage its apertured periphery, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a bag frame; of a two-part leather handle therefor, comprising a short and a long strip, said long strip being looped over the ends of said short strip forming end loops or housings; end members carried by the handle ends, each comprising a shank portion and a transversally disposed tubular bearing having an apertured periphery, said shank portions being embedded in the ends of said short strip, with said tubular bearings sheathed

within said housings; means securing together the looped over end of said long strip, the end of said short strip, the shank of said end member, and the body portion of said long strip, at each end of the handle; and a resilient loop member mounted on said bag frame and provided with inturned transverse arms terminating in short inturned notched projections, whereby when said arms are projected into said tubular bearing said notched projections are caused to interlockingly engage its apertured periphery, substantially as described.

3. Bag handle attaching means, substantially as described, comprising one member adapted to be secured to the handle and formed from a blank strip, perforated and bent upon itself to form an apertured shank portion and a transversally disposed tubular bearing having a pair of adjacent apertures in its periphery; in combination with a resilient loop member having inturned arms terminating in short angular projections normally spaced apart at a distance greater than the distance between the outer edges of said pair of apertures whereby when said arms are inserted into said tubular bearing said short projections are caused to be projected into their complementary apertures, under spring tension, and interlockingly engage said tubular bearing.

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

BENJAMIN L. HOWES.

Witnesses:
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J. S. GIUSTA.

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