July 20, 1937. J. CARR 2,087,615

BAG FRAME

Filed Sept. 18, 1935

Fig. 1.

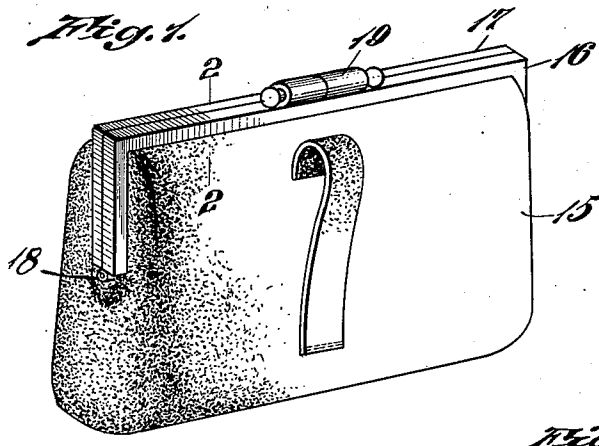


Fig. 2.

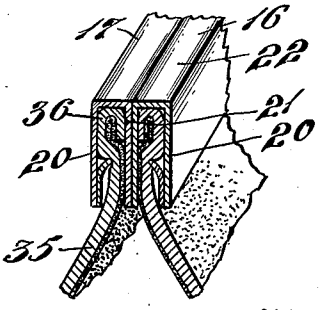


Fig. 3.

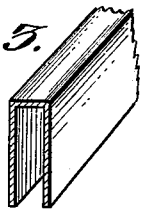


Fig. 4.

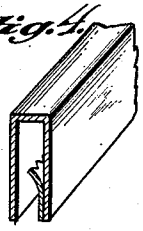


Fig. 5.

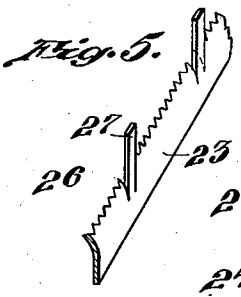


Fig. 6.

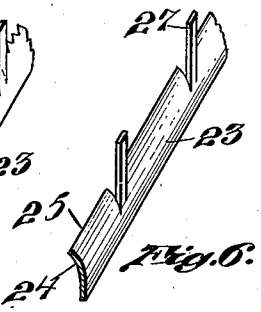


Fig. 7.

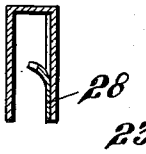


Fig. 8.

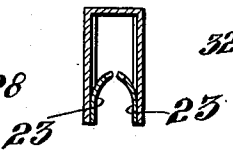


Fig. 9.

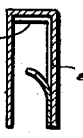


Fig. 10.

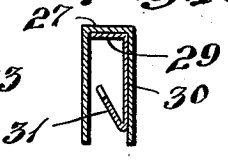


Fig. 12.

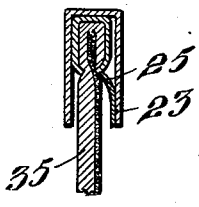


Fig. 11.

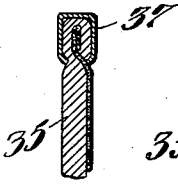


Fig. 13.

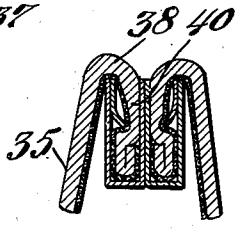
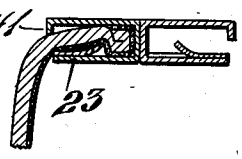


Fig. 14.



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Patented July 20, 1937 2,087,615

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,087,615

BAG FRAME

John Carr, Seekonk, Mass.

Application September 18, 1935, Serial No. 41,124

3 Claims. (Cl. 150—29)

This invention relates to a bag frame; and has for one of its objects a novel means for retaining the pouch material in the frame.

Another object of the invention is the provision of means for holding the material inserted into the frame without bending or changing its shape and thus enabling insertion and gripping of the pouch material without marring the outer finish of the frame.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a frame of the same general shape as has been heretofore provided with an additional clinching member within and concealed by the frame which enables the pouch material to be gripped by merely inserting or forcing the edge of the pouch material into the channel frame.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the bag completed;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view on the section line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the channel of the frame;

Fig. 4 is a similar view showing my gripping member or jaw in position therein;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the gripping member or jaw with a serrated edge;

Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the edge plain;

Figs. 7 to 10 inclusive are sectional views showing different ways of mounting a gripping jaw in position;

Fig. 11 is a sectional view showing the pouch material as being bound on its edge with a metal strip;

Fig. 12 is a sectional view showing the metal strip edge of the bag as held in position in the frame;

Fig. 13 is a sectional view showing an inverted U-shaped channel;

Fig. 14 is a sectional view showing the so-called "Austrian" type of frame with the channels opening endwise.

Bag frames are usually formed in channel shape with the pouch material inserted into the frame and there held by sewing or riveting, or by bending the side walls of the channel toward each other so as to grip the material after being inserted. Such sewing or riveting is expensive while the forcing of the side walls of the channel toward each other to cause a gripping requires the use of tools engaging the outer finished surface of the bag frame, and should the bag frame be moved slightly in the tool it will injure the finish, particularly where the lacquers are used which mar very easily by a relative movement of the frame and the tool and many "rejects" are caused by this method of securing the pouch material in the frame. In order to provide a frame in which the material may be merely inserted without the necessity of sewing, riveting or bending the side walls of the frame together, I have provided a strip of resilient material secured within the channel and which when the pouch material is forced into the frame, will flex to permit it to pass but will then move into engagement with it and grip the same so that the pouch material cannot be retracted; and the following is a more detailed description of the present embodiment of the invention illustrating the preferred means by which these advantageous results may be accomplished:—

With reference to the drawing, 15 designates the pouch material of a bag, the edges of which are inserted into the U-shaped members 16 and 17, which are of generally channel shape in cross section and hinged as at 18 at the opposite ends of the legs of the U. A suitable clasp 19 is provided for holding the frames 16 and 17 in clasped relation.

Each of these channel frames 16 and 17 has outer side walls 20 and inner side walls 21, which latter abut when the frames are in closed position. The walls 20 and 21 are connected by a bridge wall 22 to complete the channel-shaped formation. A gripping member or jaw 23 which consists of a strip of resilient steel, nickel, silver or other spring material is laterally curved as at 24 to provide an inwardly extending edge 25 which may be serrated as at 26, Fig. 5, and at intervals along the length of this jaw 23 finger-pieces 27 are provided which are of a length to engage the bridge wall 22 of the channel and definitely position the member 23 at a certain predetermined location along the walls to which they are secured. The jaw member 23 is secured along the outer wall of each of the channel frames with its curved edge directed inwardly and is held in position by spot welding or any other suitable means.

The raising of the fingers 27 from the stock of the jaw not only serves as a stop, but also divides up the jaw or member into a series of parts which enables better manipulation thereof and flexing for operation.

In some cases instead of spot-welding the jaw along its lower portion 28 I may form the jaw

of a shape such as shown in Fig. 10 in which there is a portion 29 extending along the bridge portion of the channel 22 then down the side as at 30 with the gripping portion 31 bent inwardly, as illustrated in Fig. 10. In this case altho more stock is used, it is unnecessary to cut and raise the fingers 27, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In other cases a finger 32 may be bent across the bridge portion of the channel and then extend down the side as at 33 into position. In some cases, two jaws 23 will be mounted, one on either channel, as shown in Fig. 8, so that a gripping action on either side of the pouch material will be had.

For use of the construction above described, the pouch material designated 35 is usually laid across the edge of the channel and poked inwardly with a knife causing a fold at 36 where the knife engages the same. This fold assists in holding the material firmly and tightly in position and it may be easily pressed past the resilient edge of the gripping jaw which flexes inwardly to permit insertion, after which the inherent tension of the stock forces the jaw into engagement with the material forcing it tightly against the inner wall, as shown in Fig. 2. In cases where the structure shown in Fig. 8 is used the same action occurs except that the material is held more nearly centrally between the spaced side walls of the frame as may be desired.

In some cases the pouch material 35 will be provided with a metal strip 37 extending along the edge thereof which edge will be inserted into the channel as shown in Fig. 12 and there engaged by the edge 25 or edge 26 of the jaw 23 for securely holding it in position.

In bags using frames of the inverted type the pouch material 35 extends upwardly and is folded as at 38 and then extends downwardly as at 40 to be gripped in a similar manner to that heretofore shown. Then again, in Fig. 14, I have shown the so-called "Austrian" type which is provided with an edge flange 41 with the jaw 23 located horizontally but operating in the same manner as heretofore provided in frames of this character.

The foregoing description is directed solely towards the construction illustrated, but I desire it to be understood that I reserve the privilege of resorting to all the mechanical changes to which the device is susceptible, the invention being defined and limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a hand bag, a channel-shaped frame for receiving pouch material, and a resilient member secured within said channel and extending along one of the walls thereof and adapted to yield upon forcing the pouch material into the frame for gripping the material placed therein, and fingers on said member for locating it at a predetermined position in said channel.

2. In a hand bag, a channel-shaped frame having spaced parallel walls and a bridging wall connecting the parallel walls for receiving pouch material, a resilient member secured within said channel and extending along one of the walls thereof for gripping the material placed therein, and fingers on said member engaging the bridging wall between the spaced parallel walls.

3. In a hand bag, a channel-shaped frame of relatively rigid non-resilient material for receiving the pouch material of a hand bag therein, an initially separate strip of material extending along one of the walls of said channel and curved to extend over toward the opposite wall in sufficiently close proximity thereto to grip a portion of bag material inserted between the strip and said opposite wall, said strip of material being substantially thinner than the wall of said frame and of a different character stock than the frame and of such character as to be substantially more resilient than the frame whereby upon forcing pouch material into the channel the strip will flex to permit insertion of the material and will then elastically move back into gripping position to bind the pouch material in position.

JOHN CARR.