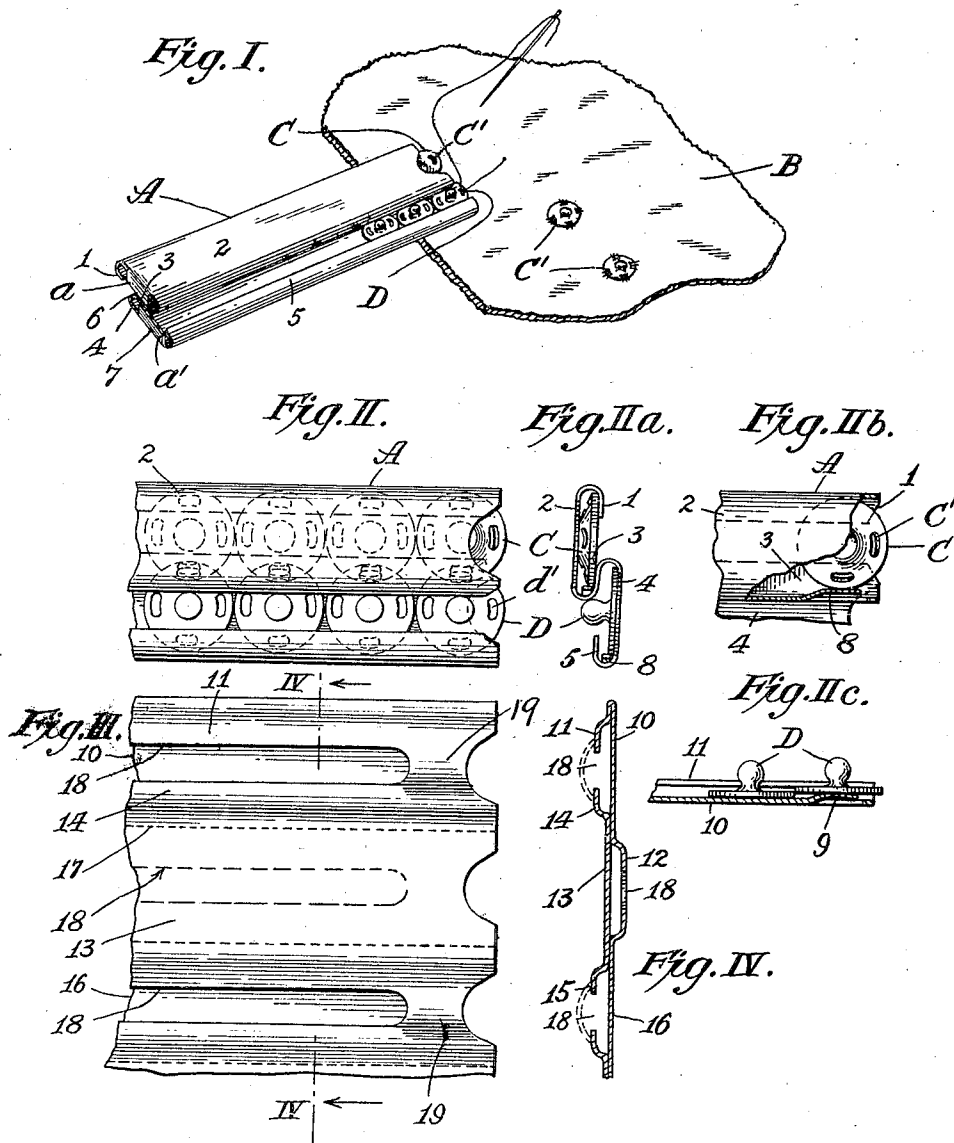


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G. SMITH,
SNAP FASTENER CONTAINER.
FILED DEC. 12, 1919.



Witnesses:

Wm. McPherson
Wm. McPherson

Inventor

Gay Smith

By his Attorney

Hermann V. Gunt

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GAY SMITH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SNAP-FASTENER CONTAINER.

Application filed December 12, 1919. Serial No. 344,414.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GAY SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Snap-Fastener Containers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrative of one particular embodiment of my invention.

This invention relates to devices for facilitating the handling of small articles such as the so-called snap fasteners which are individually sewed onto cloth for garments or other material. Among the objects are to facilitate the packing and merchandising, as well as the handling of the devices for their actual application for use; and while the container is particularly useful and economical in the case of snap fasteners, my invention may be applicable in other ways for other articles.

Specific embodiments of my invention are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. I shows the snap fastener container as held for manipulation when attaching a snap to a piece of cloth.

Fig. II is a plan view of one end of a snap fastener container,—Fig. II^A is an end view of the same,—Fig. II^B is a fragmentary, part sectional plan view of one end of the same,—Fig. II^C is a sectional side view of a modified form of one end of the same.

Fig. III is a plan view of a series of containers of modified construction.

Fig. IV is a section of Fig. III at IV—IV.

In Fig. I, A is a snap container, B is a piece of cloth, C is the bottom or snap part of a snap in the feeding position in the container,—C'—C' are two apertures in the bottom for threads whereby the snaps may be attached to the cloth, D is a top or stud part of the snap.

The form shown in Figs. I and II represents a container comprising the bent sheet which may be of metal or other suitable material, having the overlapping edge 1, the back 2, and the complementary overlapping edge 3, with the reverse back 4 and the final overlapping edge 5. This serves to form a channel 6 for the back member of a snap, such as C, and another channel for the top or stud member of a snap, as channel 7, with an opening for the

stud to protrude in order that the studs will be visible and also to permit the pushing of the studs into the desired end position for manipulation when being sewed onto the cloth.

As shown in Fig. II^B, the snap member C having reached the end of the channel 6 of the container A protrudes slightly so that the hole C' in the snap member is free for the penetration of the needle and thread, and in this position it is held by the side spring 8 in the container which constitutes a detent with simply sufficient pressure to hold the snap member in the end position against accidental dislodgment, as, for instance, sliding back by its own weight, after the snap members have been pushed to the end position by the finger in engagement thru the open channel between the overhanging guide edges 1 and 3.

In Fig. II^C, the stud member of the snap is shown in the end of its channel 7 with a detent 9 pressing it so that the sides of the stud member of the snap are in frictional engagement with the overhanging sides 3 and 5 of the guide channel, so that the stud D at the end is held in the end position ready for manipulation with an overhanging edge, having the hole d' slightly projecting and readily accessible for the needle.

In Figs. III and IV the channels for the container, made of metal, paper or other suitable material, comprise an end member 10 with its edges 11 and 12 suitably crimped, this end member engaging a second member or strip 13 with its ends 14 and 15 suitably crimped, which in turn overlaps another strip 16 with crimped edges. In the manner shown several strips are fastened together to form channels on the alternate sides of the container made up by attaching the strips together so that back members and stud members of the snap may be alternately carried and properly supported for the purposes described. The container so made may be perforated as indicated by line 17, so that any one row of snap members may be detached for convenience of manipulation. In this form recesses 18—18 are cut part way along the swell of the container channel making them visible and slidable by the finger, but leaving the bridge 19 at either end to strengthen the container.

In the various forms, the end of the container is cut away leaving, however, a sup-

port for the snap member at the end with a proper protrusion of the edge of the snap to afford ample means for most conveniently engaging the edge and the hole in the edge with the needle or attaching means.

As made up for facilities of manipulation as well as for convenience and security of transportation, these containers are made and will be filled in the most expeditious and economical way as by special machinery, and after being filled the channels 6 and 7 are closed by turning down end flap *a* and *a'*. In this condition a predetermined quantity of snaps are packed and counted automatically, because the container is made of a size for each size of snap to accommodate a predetermined quantity. In this manner the container serves for the convenience in the application of the snaps to the article to which they are to be attached by holding these very small articles within a relatively large device easily manipulated and guided,—and also serves to carry, and serves for securely handling a definite number of these small articles, thereby eliminating a constant recount in the manufacture, transportation and sale, and thus effecting economies throughout the steps in the merchandising of an article of this class.

It will thus be seen that the container affords a means of receiving and carrying articles, of which the precise number may be predetermined by the size of the container. It serves for simplifying the transportation and handling of the articles in merchandising them, preventing loss and avoiding the necessity of recounting or checking of sales. Articles of this kind, particularly snap fasteners, have heretofore been arranged on cards for the purpose of handling them in sale, but the seamstress must detach them which, particularly in small sizes, is inconvenient or otherwise objectionable, and when removed the small article is liable to be lost, and in any event is inconvenient to manipulate in the operation of attaching them for their ultimate use.

By charging my container with these devices, the manipulation is facilitated by the presentation of a single device available for attachment for ultimate use, held in the container of such dimensions as to be readily manipulated by serving both as a container and a handle for the snap part. A suitable color of the container always insures the best visibility for the seamstress.

The container also prevents the detachment of each individual fastener part until

the thread or other attaching means has engaged the snap part, so that its release from the container is subsequent to the initial act of securing the same to its position of ultimate use,—thereby eliminating chance of loss as well as affording the best assurance of properly locating it.

The containers as a magazine afford the distribution of small quantities in a package of such dimensions as to avoid loss. For larger quantity use the magazines may be multiplied in number or may be extended in size. The sides of the container or any multiple sections spaced between adjacent containers may be provided to accommodate any amount of wording to designate the contents, or for the purpose of advertising as is usual in respect to devices of this character.

As shown in Fig. III, a plural magazine affords the opportunity of making and charging the containers in continuous strips and in large quantities, with the severance of any desired number of magazines for packing, or for detachment by the ultimate user into single containers for convenience in the final manipulation.

In certain forms of embodiment of my invention, paper or like material may for economy be advantageous, and the construction is such as to permit the use of such material. Celluloid may be used or metal containers may be made, depending upon cost of material or their uses, or the size of the articles for which they are adapted.

While my invention may be variously embodied, as in the forms specifically shown and described, or otherwise, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A portable magazine container of the character described, comprising two complementary magazine sections, a solid back for each magazine, each having inwardly-bent overhanging side walls with a common medial member, operating slots between the side wall edges, said slots and backs being oppositely disposed whereby the magazines support the articles in rows side by side in reversed positions substantially in the same plane.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this application, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 10 day of December, 1919.

GAY SMITH.

Witnesses:

H. MUCHMORE,
HERMANN F. CUNTZ.