

June 20, 1933.

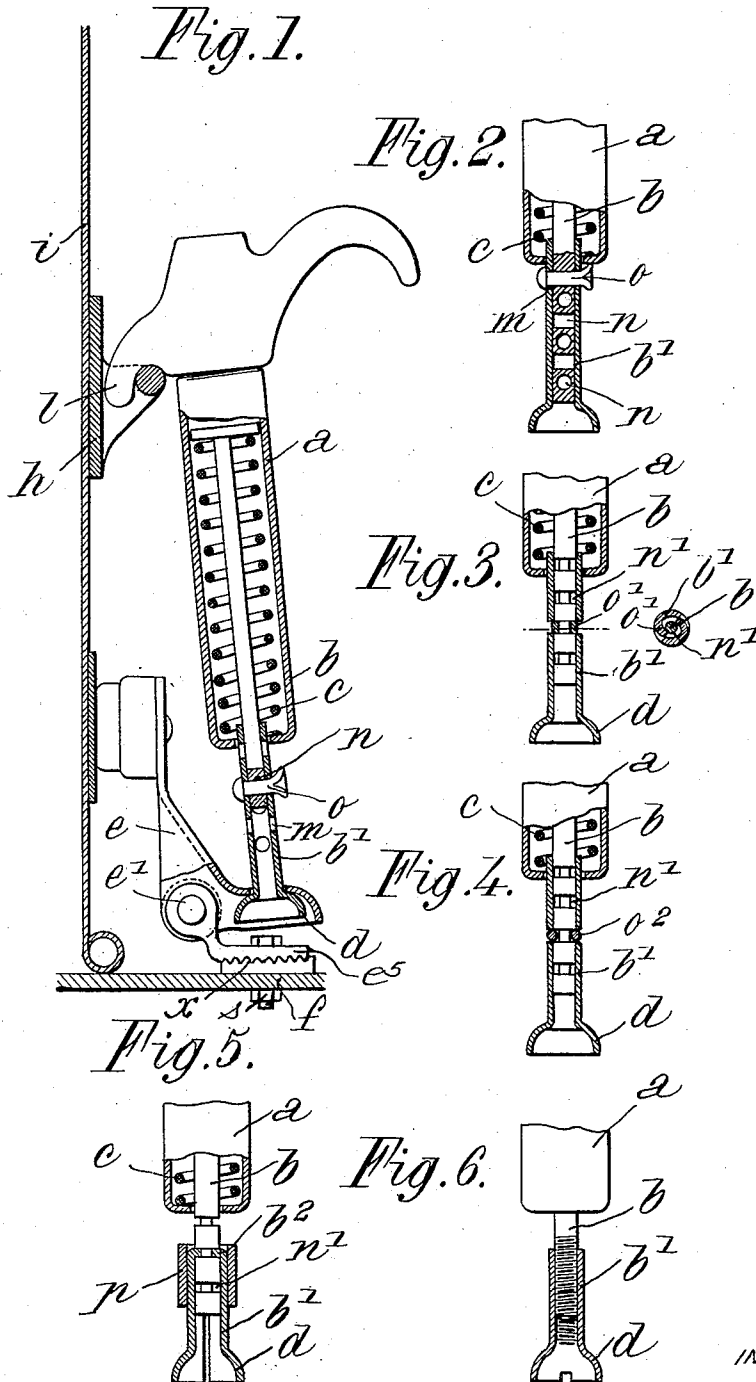
J. E. MALIVERT

1,915,192

HOOD LATCH

Filed March 27, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR

JULES EUGENE MALIVERT,

Attorney
ATTORNEY

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Fig. 7.

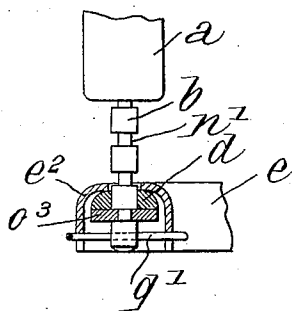


Fig. 8.

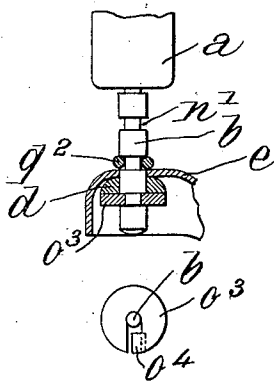


Fig. 9.

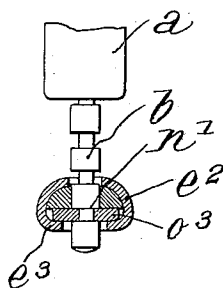


Fig. 10.

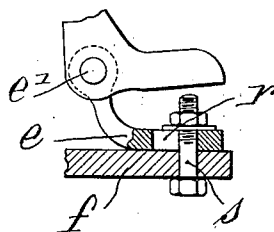


Fig. 11.

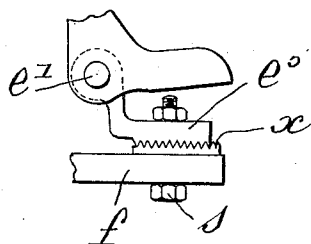
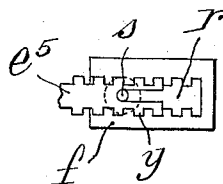


Fig. 12.



INVENTOR
JULES EUGENE MALIVERT,


ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JULES EUGÈNE MALIVERT, OF LEVALLOIS PERRET, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO THE SOCIETY L'ACCESSOIRE DE PRECISION, OF LEVALLOIS PERRET, FRANCE, A SOCIETY OF FRANCE

HOOD LATCH

Application filed March 27, 1930, Serial No. 439,505, and in France March 30, 1929.

The present invention relates to locking assemblies and more particularly to those of the type adapted to be used for clamping down automobile hoods.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a form of automobile hood closure in which the length of the locking clamp may be varied.

Other objects will appear in the course of the detailed description now to be given with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation, partially in section, of one constructive embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 represents, in partial section a second form of the invention;

Fig. 3 illustrates, similarly, a third form;

Fig. 4 shows a fourth illustrative embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a sixth form;

Fig. 6, a seventh; and

Figs. 7 to 12 a series of variants of the same general inventive idea.

Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown a female element *a* carrying a hook *l* and a spring *c*,—a male element or rod *b* extending into element *a* and tending to be drawn inward by spring *c*,—a hollow tube *b*¹ provided with orifices *m* and engaging (1) telescopically with rod *b* at one end and (2) by means of a curved flange *d*, with one arm of a lever *e* pivoted at *e*¹, at its other extremity,—*f* and *i* the body and hood, respectively, of the automobile,—*h*, a loop adapted to receive hook *l*,—and a rivet *o* traversing a pair of openings *m* and orifice *n* in pin *b*.

By changing the position of rivet *o*, the length of assembly *b*, *b*¹ may be varied at will to correct irregularities in the dimensions and adjustment of the remaining elements of the closure so as to obtain accurate coaction of hood *i* with body *f*.

The various devices shown in Figs. 2 to 12 show various assemblies equivalent to the one represented in Fig. 1.

In the structure shown in Fig. 2, openings *m* in *b*¹ (Fig. 1) are replaced by a plurality

of holes *n* traversing pin *b*, element *b*¹ being provided with only one hole *m*.

In the form of device shown in Fig. 3, *b* is provided with a plurality of annular grooves *n*¹, and *b*¹ is fixed relatively to *b* by forcing tongues *o*¹, integral with *b*¹ into any groove *n*¹.

Tongues *o*¹ (Fig. 3) may be replaced by a hair-pin *o*² straddling a pair of lateral openings in *b*¹ and fitting into a groove *n*.

Element *b*¹ may be split longitudinally into two parts terminating in flanges *b*² which may be held in position in any groove *n*¹ by a collar *p* fitting over *b*¹.

In the device shown in Fig. 6, *b* and *b*¹ are threaded and are screwed into one another over any desired length in a manner which is self-evident.

In the structures shown in Figs. 7 to 9, the effective length of element *b* is varied by changing the position of element *d*. Here a split washer *o*³ may be inserted into a groove *n*¹ under element *d* and locked in position either by bending a wing *o*⁴ over into the split portion (Fig. 8) or by forcing edges *e*³ of lever *e* under *o*³. To prevent pin *b* descending when the devices shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are not operating, a pin *g*¹ (Fig. 7) may be passed through elements *b* and *e*, or a packing *q*² may be forced into a groove *n*¹ just above *e*.

Figs. 10 to 12 show various means for changing the effective position of pivotal point *e*¹ whereby the distance *e*¹, *b* may be varied. Here, *e*¹, in the form of a loop, is formed integrally with a foot *e*⁵ having an elongated slot *v* formed therein. A bolt *s* permits *e*¹ to be locked in any position of adjustment. The structure shown in Fig. 11 differs only in the addition of toothed surfaces *x* insuring against slippage of elements *e*⁵ and *f* relatively to one another. In Fig. 12 surfaces *x* (Fig. 11) are replaced by lateral teeth *y* fitting into correspondingly shaped surfaces limiting slot *v*.

In the appended claims the term "locking assembly" is employed to designate generically assembly *l*, *h*, *a*, *b*, *e* and certain portions thereof.

What I claim is:—

1. In a hood fastener for fastening a hood to an automobile body, said fastener comprising telescoping members, a hook on one of
5 said telescoping members, spring means tending to draw said telescoping members together, and a loop on said hood adapted to receive said hook, a base member to which the other of said telescoping members is attached, and means for anchoring said base
10 member to said body including means whereby said base member may be positioned at varying distances from said hood when the latter is in closed position.

15 2. In a hood fastener for fastening a hood to an automobile body, said fastener comprising telescoping members, a hook on one of said telescoping members, spring means tending to draw said telescoping members together, and a loop on said hood adapted to receive
20 said hook, a base member comprising two superposed sections to the upper of which the other of said telescoping members is attached, said sections having mating faces provided with cooperating teeth and a bolt passing
25 through said sections, said bolt extending through the body of the automobile, whereby said base is anchored to said body while the upper section thereof together with the fastener may be positioned at varying distances
30 from said hood when the latter is in closed position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JULES EUGÈNE MALIVERT.

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