No. 666,397. Patented Jan. 22, 1901.

A. L. SESSIONS & C. PURRINGTON.

TRUNK FASTENER.

(No Model.) (Application filed Nov. 7, 1900.)

Fig. 1.

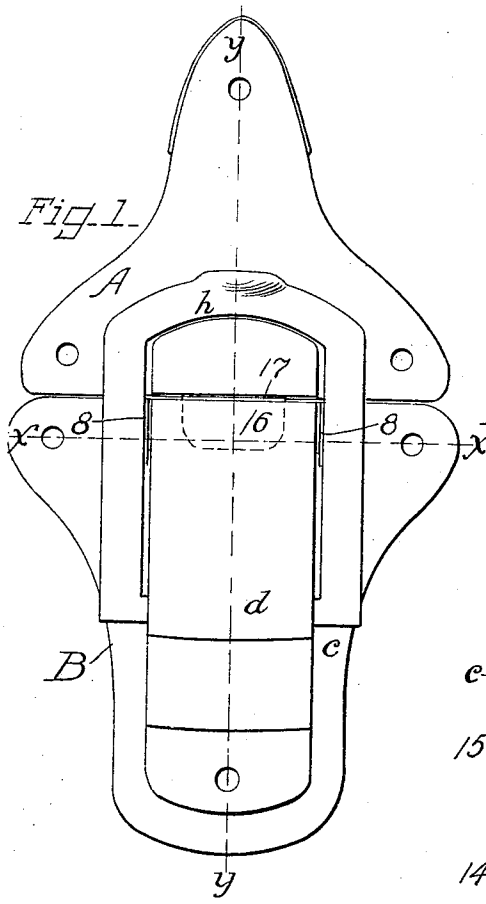


Fig. 2.

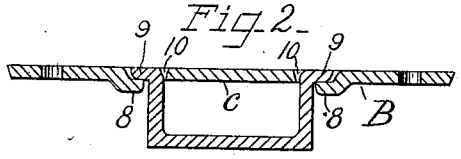


Fig. 3.

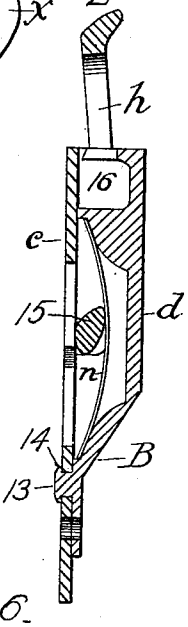


Fig. 4.

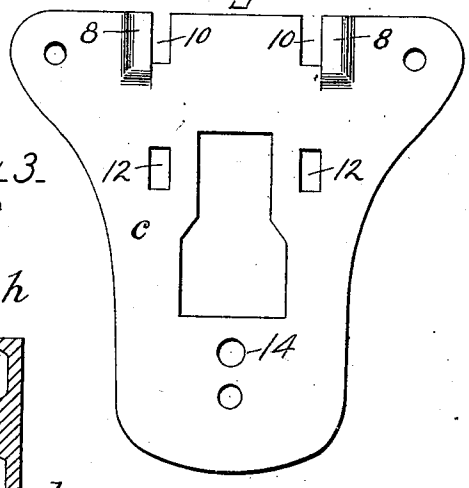


Fig. 5.

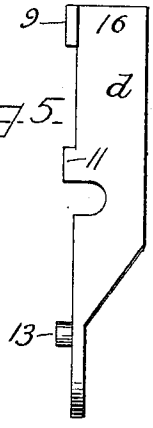


Fig. 6.

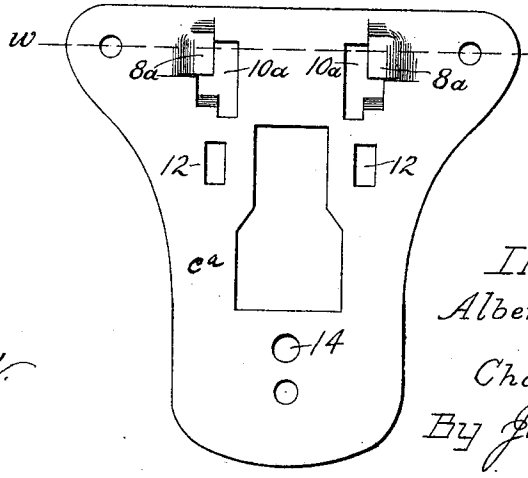
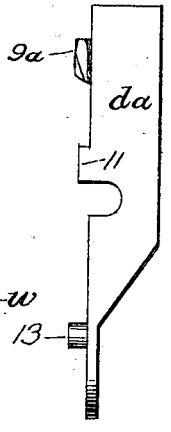


Fig. 7.



Witnesses
B. C. Woodford.
P. J. Egan

Inventors
Albert L. Sessions
and
Charles Purrington
By James Shepard.
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT L. SESSIONS, OF BRISTOL, AND CHARLES PURRINGTON, OF PEQUABUCK, CONNECTICUT; SAID PURRINGTON ASSIGNOR TO SAID SESSIONS.

TRUNK-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 666,397, dated January 22, 1901.

Application filed November 7, 1900. Serial No. 35,755. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT L. SESSIONS, residing at Bristol, in the county of Hartford, and CHARLES PURRINGTON, residing at Pequabuck, in the county of Litchfield, State of Connecticut, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunk-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in trunk-fasteners; and the main objects of our improvement are simplicity and economy in construction and efficiency in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of our trunk-fastener. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the lower member of our fastener on the line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detached front elevation of the base-plate of our fastener. Fig. 5 is a detached elevation of the spring-box. Fig. 6 is a detached front elevation of the base-plate of our fastener in a modified form, and Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the spring-box therefor.

Our fastener consists of a keeper portion A for being secured to the lid of a trunk and a spring-loop or latch portion B for being secured to the body of the trunk. The latch or loop portion consists of a base-plate *c*, spring-box *d*, loop *h*, and spring *n*, the said parts in their general construction and combination being old and hereby disclaimed, excepting as they embody the improvements hereinafter more specifically described.

Our improvements relate more particularly to the construction whereby the spring-box is secured to the base-plate, some of the advantages of which will be hereinafter referred to. The base-plate *c* is provided at its upper part with lugs 8, recessed on their back sides to receive the laterally-projecting lugs 9 on the spring-box *d* and with openings 10 along the inside edges of the said recessed lugs 8 to admit that portion of the spring-box from which the lateral lugs project. As shown in Fig. 4, these openings 10 extend to the extreme upper edge of the base-plate, so that they are open at the top. In addition to the lateral lugs 9 on each side of the spring-box at its upper part we form on each side below the lugs 9 the dowel-pins 11 for being received in the dowel-sockets 12 of the base-plate and with a rivet or stud 13 preferably integral for entering the hole 14 in the base-plate. The lower portion of the spring-box is of an ordinary form and made to receive and hold the spring *n*, against which the ordinary cam 15 of the snap or spring-loop *h* bears in the ordinary manner. The spring-box is also provided with the ordinary recesses in its side walls to form bearings for the cross-bar at the lower or inner end of the loop *h*. The upper end of the spring-box has a central dowel-socket 16 to receive the dowel 17 on the lower end of the keeper A, the contour of the said dowel being indicated by broken lines in Fig. 1. One advantage of our improved construction of interlocking the base-plate and spring-box together is that the interlocking devices are arranged at the upper part of the plate and on both sides of the middle, so that a central socket for the dowel of the keeper may be employed in connection therewith.

The base-plate and spring-box are assembled after putting the spring and loop in position in the spring-box by placing the spring-box on the front face of the base-plate with the lugs 9 just above the upper edge of the base-plate, so as to register with the recesses in the back of the lugs 8, then drawing the spring-box downwardly to engage the said lugs until the dowel-pins 11 register with the dowel-sockets 12 and the rivet 13 registers with the rivet-hole 14, and then forcing the spring-box toward the base-plate to engage the said dowel-pins and rivet therewith, after which the whole is secured by riveting the end of the rivet 13.

In Figs. 6 and 7 we have shown a modified form of base-plate and spring-box, in which c^a is the base-plate and d^a is the spring-box. This differs from the first construction, in the fact that the recessed lugs 8^a are a little below the top edge of the base-plate and that the openings by the side of the said lugs are not open at the top. The lugs 9^a on the spring-box are also correspondingly lowered. The parts are assembled in the same way, only the

spring-box is first placed in front of the base-plate with the lugs 9^a below the lugs 8^a instead of above them, and consequently the box is moved upwardly instead of downwardly to engage the said lugs and to bring the spring-box into the position for having the dowel-pins 11 and sockets 12 and rivet 13 and its hole 14 register with each other. The interlocking lugs of the base-plate and spring-box are so nearly alike in the two constructions that a horizontal section of the first construction on the line *x x* of Fig. 1 is precisely the same as a similar section on the line *w w* of Fig. 6, supposing the spring-box were in place on the base-plate, and therefore Fig. 2 may be considered as illustrative of both constructions.

Another advantage of our improvement is that there is only one rivet or lug to be bent in order to hold the parts in place, and thus a stronger and more durable article is produced than in a construction where several lugs have to be clenched or riveted. The dowel pins and sockets 11 12 help to hold the spring-box against lateral strain.

We claim as our invention—

1. In a trunk-fastener, the combination of the base-plate having the recessed lugs on each side of its vertical middle at its upper part with openings along the side edges of the said lugs and the middle rivet-hole at its lower part, with the spring-box having at its upper part the two laterally-projecting lugs for engaging the said recessed lugs of the base-plate and the rivet at its lower part for being secured in the said rivet-hole in the base-plate, substantially as described.

2. In a trunk-fastener, the combination of the base-plate having the recessed lugs on each side of its middle at its upper part with openings along the side edges of the said lugs, the dowel-sockets on each side below the said recessed lugs and the middle rivet-hole at its lower part, with the spring-box having at its upper part the two laterally-projecting lugs for interlocking with the said recessed lugs of the base-plate, dowel-pins on its sides below the said lugs for engaging the said dowel-sockets of the base-plate and the rivet at its lower part for being secured in the said rivet-hole, substantially as described.

ALBERT L. SESSIONS.
CHARLES PURRINGTON.

Witnesses:
THOMAS B. STEELE,
JONATHAN STARR.