

(No Model.)

J. D. RIPSON & R. WATSON.

SPRING CATCH OR FASTENING.

No. 326,331.

Patented Sept. 15, 1885.

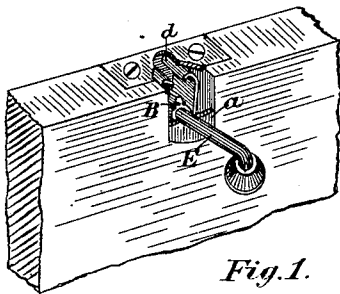


Fig. 1.

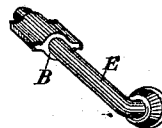


Fig. 6.

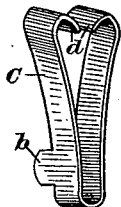


Fig. 4.

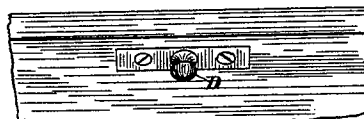


Fig. 2.

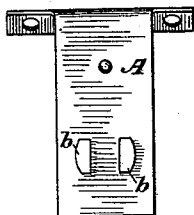


Fig. 5.

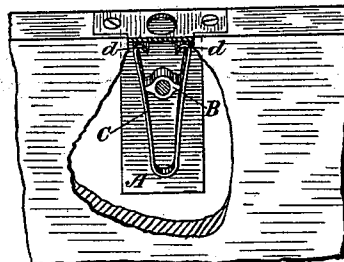


Fig. 7.

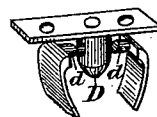


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. RIPSON AND ROBERT WATSON, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

SPRING CATCH OR FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,331, dated September 15, 1885.

Application filed June 6, 1885. (No model.) Patented in Canada June 16, 1885, No. 21,911.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN DANFORD RIPSON, mechanic, and ROBERT WATSON, manufacturer, both of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have jointly invented an Improved Spring Catch or Fastening, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to devise a simply - constructed, cheap, and effective spring-catch, more especially adapted for coffins and caskets; and it consists in the peculiar combinations and the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective detail, partially in section, of our improved spring-catch. Fig. 2 is a perspective detail of the button designed to fit between the lips of the spring-plate. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail of an equivalent for the button. Fig. 4 is a detail of the spring-plate before it is riveted to the stationary plate. Fig. 5 is a detail of the stationary plate. Fig. 6 is a detail of the pivoted separator. Fig. 7 is an illustration of our spring-fastener spread open.

Although our spring-fastener is specially designed for use in coffins and caskets, it is quite evident that it will be serviceable in many other applications. We shall, therefore, direct attention specially to the construction of the fastener without special regard to its specific application.

A is a sheet-metal plate, made substantially in the form shown, so that it may be readily attached in position on the article to which the catch is to be applied. Of course the form of this plate will be altered to suit its specific application; but it should be flanged so as to form a support, *a*, for the pivoted separator B, its shank passing through holes in the plate A and support *a*, as indicated.

C is a sheet-metal spring-plate having two projections, *b*, extending from its edges, which are designed to fit into holes in the plate A for the purpose of securing the spring C, as indicated. Inwardly - projecting lips *d* are formed on the ends of the spring C, which is

bent U-shaped, as indicated, and set in, so that the inclination of its spring shall be toward bringing its ends together.

D is a button attached to a plate designed to be fastened to the lid or other part to be connected to the article on which the plate A is fastened. This button D is shaped so that when brought into contact with the lips *d* it will push the ends of the spring C apart, so as to permit the button to pass when the action of the spring causes the lips to spring behind the said button and form the desired connection.

In order to release the button, the shank E of the separator B is turned so as to bring the wings of the separator against the sides of the spring C, thereby pushing them apart and relieving the button. We show the shank E with a crank end having a knob on it. It is intended that the shank should be sufficiently long to extend outside of the panel on which the fastener is attached.

It will of course be understood that instead of having a permanently-attached shank extending outside of the panel, as indicated, the shank E proper need not extend entirely through the panel, and instead of a crank formed on its end in this case its end would simply be squared, so that the key may be easily fitted over it. In such an engagement it would merely be necessary to leave a hole for the insertion of the key over the shank.

Instead of a button, D, as shown in Fig. 2, a loop or pierced projection, B, as shown in Fig. 3, would answer the same purpose, and would therefore be an equivalent for the button. In such a case the lips *d* would of course be formed so as to project into the loop or hole referred to.

We are aware of the Patents Nos. 185,781 and 292,967, and make no claim to the constructions shown therein as forming part of our invention.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. The combination, with the button D, having a pierced projection, as shown, of the spring-metal plate C, having projecting pins *d* for engaging the holes in said button, and

the separator B, all arranged and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The fastener described, consisting of the
5 plate A, flanged to form a support for the separator, the U-shaped spring-plate C, having projections *b* and secured to said plate thereby, and inwardly-projecting lips on its free ends, the button D, and the pivoted separator
10 tor B, the shank of which passes through said

plate A and support *a*, all arranged and operating substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, May 22, 1885.

JOHN D. RIPSON.
ROBERT WATSON.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
F. BARNARD FETHERSTONHAUGH.