

(No Model.)

O. D. HUNTER.
TRUNK CATCH.

No. 498,472.

Patented May 30, 1893.

FIG. 1.

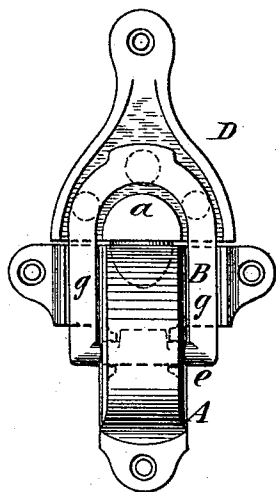


FIG. 2.

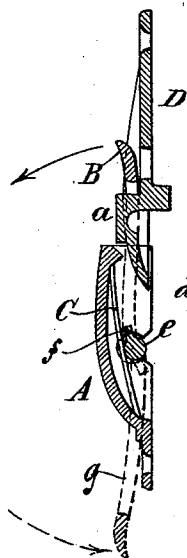


FIG. 3.

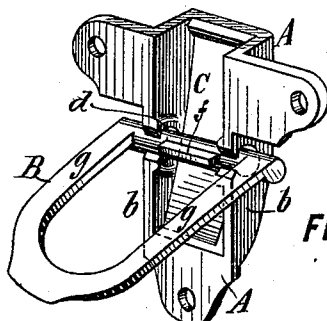


FIG. 5.

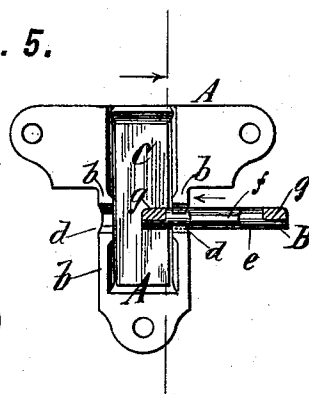


FIG. 4.

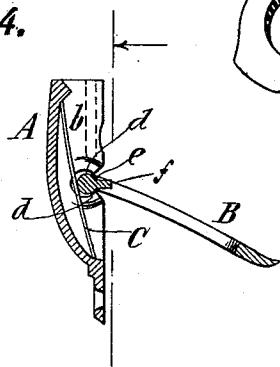
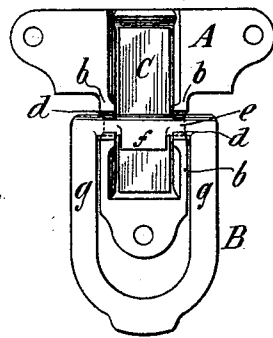


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRUNK-CATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,472, dated May 30, 1893.

Application filed December 1, 1892. Serial No. 453,751. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORANGE D. HUNTER, a resident of Terryville, Litchfield county, Connecticut, have invented an Improved Trunk-Catch, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a face view of my improved trunk-catch; Fig. 2 a vertical central section of the same; Fig. 3 a perspective view of the same showing the loop projecting from the rear of the box that holds it. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section of the parts shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a rear view of the loop-holding-box, showing the loop in the act of introduction. Fig. 6 is a rear view of said loop-holding-box with the loop applied.

This invention relates to a new trunk-catch or fastener, and consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts whereby the introduction and retention of the snap-loop in the loop-holding-box are facilitated.

In the drawings the letter A represents the loop-holding-box, and B the snap-loop, C being the spring that snaps the loop into the closed position. These parts are fastened in the usual manner to the face of a trunk.

Disthecounterpiece intended to be attached to the lid of the trunk and having the projection *a*, over which the loop B is intended to fold, as in Figs. 1 and 2. So far as described, these parts are related to each other in the ordinary manner.

The point of this invention lies in the manner of connecting the loop B with the box A. Heretofore the connection between these parts was established by placing a back-plate over the box for the purpose of confining the pivotal portion of the loop in place. This required the use of rivets or other fasteners and involved considerable labor and expense. It has also been suggested to supply the box A with lugs that can be bent over the pivotal part of the loop B. This also required additional and expensive manipulation and rendered the lugs in the act of bending liable to break.

My invention consists in providing the box A, in its side wings *b*, with recesses *d* that are wider in front than they are in rear, so that

each of these recesses with its contracted rear portion shall form in manner hereinafter described the pivotal support for the pivot-bar *e* of the loop B. The pivot-bar *e* is of a diameter substantially conforming to the diameter of the large portion of each recess *d*, and is at or about its middle provided with the usual cam-projection *f* that bears against the spring C, so that the spring may snap the loop into the closed position. By having these notches *d* wide enough at their front portions they form, as has already been stated, proper bearings for the pivotal portion *d* of the loop; but by having these same notches open at the rear by means of their narrow rear portions, I am permitted to introduce the loop B into place on the box by a lateral sliding motion. Thus Fig. 5 shows the loop B partly pushed into position, and it will be seen from this figure that the upright portions *g* of the loop are enabled to slide through the narrow mouths of the notches *d*. In like manner the cam-projection *f* is capable of sliding through these narrow portions of the notches *d*, and when finally the entire loop has been pushed in by the lateral sliding motion referred to, it occupies at first the position represented by the perspective view in Fig. 3. Even in this position the loop can no longer be disconnected from the box A, except by the lateral sliding action referred to; but as it will be seen that in this position which is shown in Fig. 3 the loop B projects rearward, it follows that when afterward for actual use the loop is swung forwardly into either of the positions shown in Fig. 2 and the box A is then riveted or screwed onto the trunk, the loop can no longer be disconnected from the box, but will be free to swing thereon from the uppermost position shown by full lines in Fig. 2 to the lowermost position shown by dotted lines in the same figure; and thus without bending or attaching any special parts for retaining the loop B I am enabled to establish the requisite pivotal connection between the same and the box and to permit a rotation of the loop of almost one hundred and eighty degrees.

The parts of which this fastener is composed may be cast, and can very conveniently be cast into the desired form; they may be con-

structed of rigid metal which could not be bent after casting, and will still be able to answer the desired purpose.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a trunk fastener, the loop holding box A constructed with notches *d* adapted to form bearings for the pivot of the fastening loop, which notches are wider at their front portions, and narrower at their open rear portions, than the pivot bar of said loop, said open rear portions being however, wider than the side bars of the fastening loop, at the points

of insertion, whereby a lateral insertion of the loop's pivot within the loop holding box, will unite the parts, substantially as described. 15

2. The combination of the box A having notches *d* that are wider in front and narrower in rear, with the spring C and with the loop B having lug *f* which loop is pivotally supported and laterally insertible in and removable from said notches as and for the purpose specified. 20

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Witnesses:

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