

(No Model.)

F. M. MASSE.
TRUNK STRAP.

No. 336,580.

Patented Feb. 23, 1886.

Fig. 1.

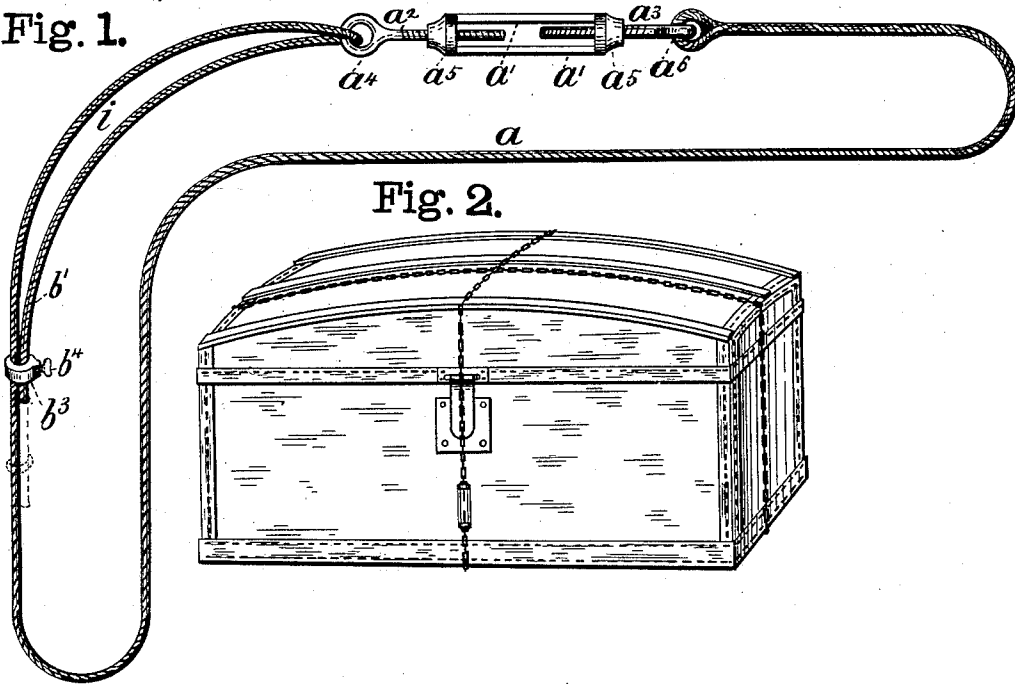


Fig. 2.

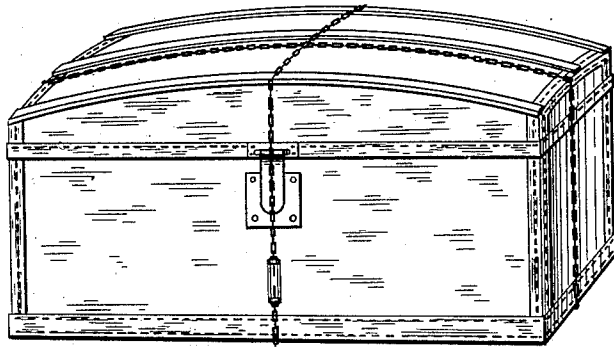


Fig. 3.

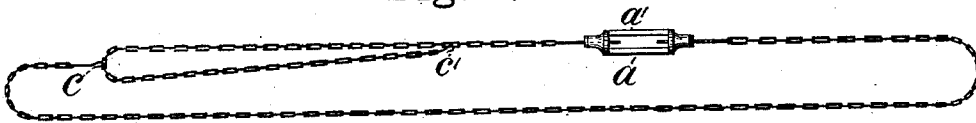


Fig. 4.

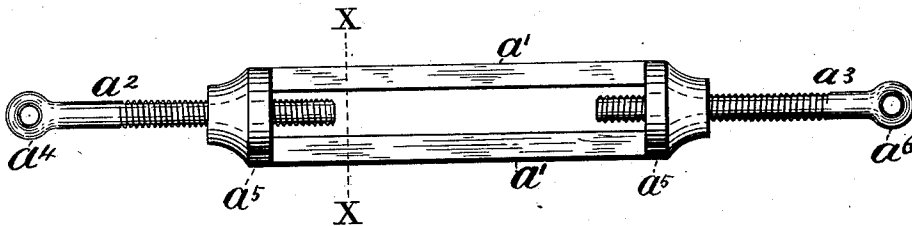
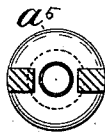


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRUNK-STRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,580, dated February 23, 1886.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCES M. MASSE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunk-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, strong, and easily adjusted fastening for trunks or boxes and it will be fully and clearly hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device complete. Fig. 2 represents a modified construction of the same attached to a trunk. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same separate from the trunk. Fig. 4 represents an enlarged side elevation of the swivel; and Fig. 5 is a section through line $x x$, Fig. 4.

I construct my trunk-fastener preferably of a strong rope or cord, a .

$a^1 a^2$ represent the body of the swivel. $a^2 a^3$ are the two right and left hand screw-bolts, each having an eye or ring, $a^4 a^5$. The ends a^6 are made round, (see Figs. 4 and 5,) and the sides a^7 are straight, and no portion projects beyond the periphery of the circle a^8 , so that when turning it while it is on and lying against the side of a trunk or box, it will turn smoothly and more easily than it would if the ends were flattened. The rope a is spliced at one end and connected to the swivel-screw ring a^6 . (Shown in Fig. 1.) The opposite end, b^1 , of the rope is secured in any well-known way, so as to prevent it from untwisting, and is passed through the ring or eye a^4 , and then brought around and passed into a loose ring, b^2 , on the rope, where it is secured by a set-screw, b^3 , having a smooth point, thereby forming the loop i . This ring b^2 is made preferably oblong in shape and is just large enough

for two thicknesses of rope to pass through easily until secured by the set-screw. It will now be seen that the cord or rope may be lengthened or made shorter by moving the ring b^2 along the rope, and making the loop i longer or shorter, so as to accommodate it to trunks or boxes of different sizes.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I have shown a modified construction of the same, a chain being used in place of a rope, and the ends fastened by means of the hooks $c c'$, which hook into the links at any point desired for regulating the length of the same.

The operation of the fastening is very simple. The rope is drawn around the trunk or box in any position desired, and the end is then put through the eye a^4 and brought to and put into the ring b^2 , the end of the rope and the ring b^2 being moved so as to bring the rope as tight as it can be conveniently made by hand, after which the swivel is turned until the rope is drawn tight and rigid, so as to hold the trunk or other article closely together.

I claim as my invention—

In a trunk-fastening, a rope or chain having one end secured to a tightening swivel-screw, and the opposite end having a loop, i , adapted to pass through the eye of the screw at the opposite end of the swivel, in combination with a suitable means, substantially as specified, for securing the end b^1 at any point desired, so as to enlarge or shorten the loop, whereby the fastening may be lengthened or shortened, substantially as and for the purposes described.

FRANCES M. MASSE.

Witnesses:

JENNIE M. CALDWELL,
JAMES SANGSTER.