D. M. READ.

LOCKS FOR POCKET-BOOKS.

No. 174,302. Patented Feb. 29, 1876.

*Fig. 1*

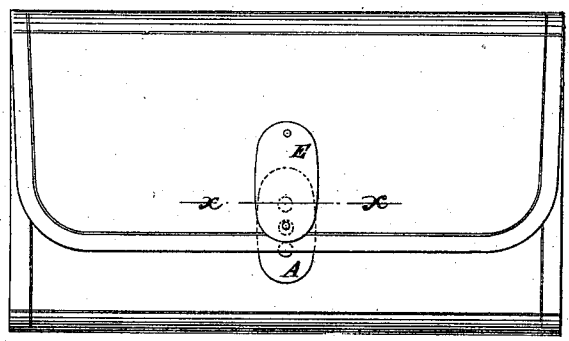



*Fig. 2*

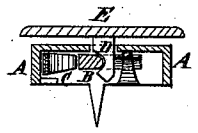
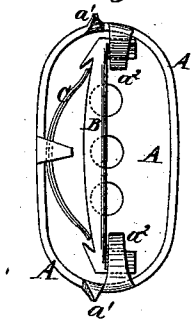



*Fig. 3*




WITNESSES:

A. W. Almqvist

Gustave Dieterich

INVENTOR:

D. M. Read

BY

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL M. READ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS FOR POCKET-BOOKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **174,302**, dated February 29, 1876; application filed September 17, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL M. READ, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks for Pocket-Books, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved lock, shown as applied to a pocket-book. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an under-side view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved lock for pocket-books, diaries, and similar articles, which shall be so constructed as to be without any projecting knob or handle, and which shall be simple in construction, durable in use, and not liable to get out of order.

The invention consists in an improved pocket-book lock, formed by the combination of the latch-bar, placed wholly within the case, the spring, and the double-inclined catch with each other and with the case, and the catch-plate, as hereinafter fully described.

A represents the case of the lock, in the face of which is formed a row of two or more holes to receive the catch, and upon the edges of which are formed two or more points, $a^1$, for securing it in place. Within the case A, and longitudinally therewith, is placed a latch-bar, B, the ends of which are kept in place by lugs $a^2$, formed upon the edge of the case A, and bent down over the said ends, or over projections formed upon them, and which serve also as stops to limit the forward movement of said latch-bar. The latch-bar B is held forward by a spring, C, placed between it and the side of the case A, and the ends of which are kept in place upon said latch-bar by shoulders formed upon the rear side of its ends. D is the catch, which is attached to the plate E, and the said plate E is secured to the flap of the pocket-book. The catch D is made with a double-inclined projection or shoulder, as shown in Fig. 2, so that it may more readily act upon the rounded forward edge of the latch-bar B when being inserted and withdrawn.

The device is fastened by pushing the catch D into one of the holes in the case A, when the inclined end of the said catch strikes against the rounded forward edge of the latch-bar B, pushes it back and passes it, and the device is fastened. To unfasten the lock, the rear edge of the catch-plate E is slightly raised, which throws the engaging end of the catch back a little, so that its upper incline may readily slip off the rounded edge of the latch-bar B, and with a slight upward pull the lock is unfastened.

With this construction there is no projection or knob upon the outside of the lock to catch upon or wear the pocket, the latch-bar being wholly within the case. This construction also enables the lock to be made small and neat.

I am aware that a spring-bolt embracing the pin of a trace-fastening is not new; but

What I claim is—

The combination of case A, having two or more holes, and the flanged-edge lugs $a^2$, the latch B having shoulders, and the catch D on plate E secured to flap of the pocket-book, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

DANIEL M. READ.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,

T. B. MOSHER.