

(No Model.)

F. N. VIOLET.
TRUNK FASTENING.

No. 493,456.

Patented Mar. 14, 1893.

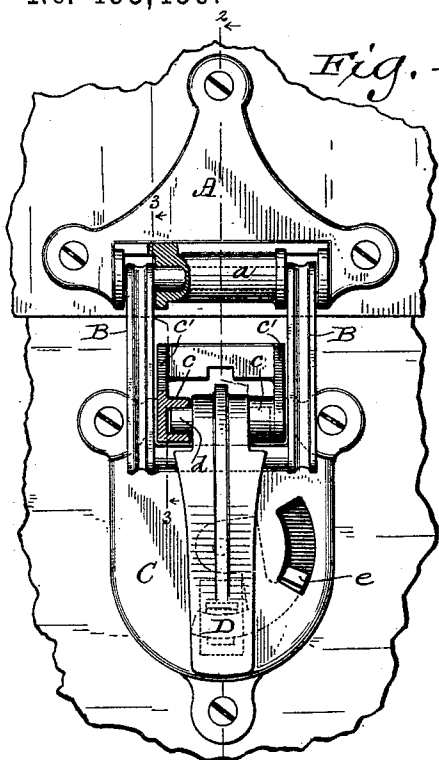


Fig. 1.

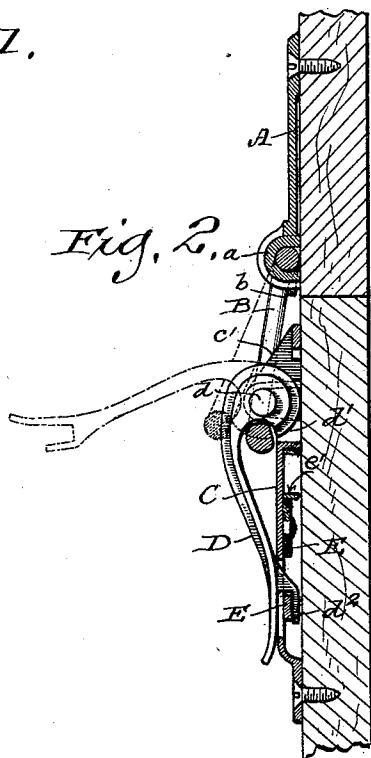


Fig. 2, a.

Fig. 3.

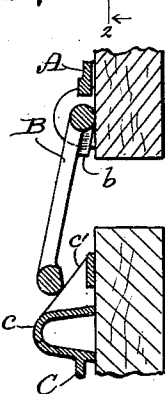


Fig. 4.

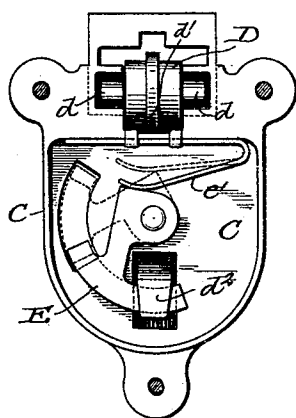
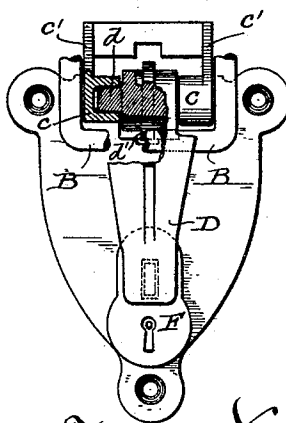


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
Geo. W. Young.

Chas. L. Cox.

Inventor
Francis N. Violet

By *Wm. H. Tomlinson*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS N. VIOLET, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO BURLEY A. JACOBS, OF SAME PLACE.

TRUNK-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,456, dated March 14, 1893.

Application filed September 1, 1892. Serial No. 444,795. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS N. VIOLET, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunk-Fastenings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The main object of my invention is to facilitate the closing and locking of trunk lids or covers of other similar cases or receptacles.

It consists essentially of a loop or hasp hinged or pivoted to one part, a projecting lug or abutment attached to the other part in position to be engaged by said loop or hasp when the lid or cover is closed, a latch pivoted to or near said projection or abutment affording a lever for forcing the loop or hasp over said projection and formed with a hook by which said loop or hasp is forced off from said projection, and a catch for holding or locking said latch in its closed position, and of certain other minor details hereinafter particularly described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings like letters designate the same parts in these several figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved fastening. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same on the line 2 2 Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar section of a portion of the fastening on the line 3 3 Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a reverse view of the latch plate showing the latch and catch, and Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a portion of the fastening showing a modification of the latch plate.

A is a plate adapted to be fastened by screws, rivets or other suitable means, to the lid or cover of a trunk, chest or other receptacle to which the fastening is applicable. It is formed at or near one edge with a sleeve *a* to receive, and afford a hinge or pivot bearing for, one side of the loop or hasp B, which is inserted and loosely held therein when the plate A is secured in place.

C is a latch plate formed at or near one

edge, with projections or abutments *c c* recessed on the back side and in their adjacent faces to receive and form bearings for pivot pins on the latch D, which is thus pivotally held between said projections. The latch is formed on the back side adjacent to the pivot pins *d* with a hook *d'*, and at or near its free end with a keeper *d²* adapted to enter an opening in the plate C and to be engaged and held by a thumb-catch E pivoted to the back side of said plate, and provided with a thumb piece *e* which projects outwardly through a slotted aperture in said plate. A spring *e'*, shown in Fig. 4, is arranged to hold said catch either in or out of engagement with said keeper, as shown by full and dotted lines in said Fig. 4. In place of the thumb-catch E the fastening may be provided with a lock F, as shown in Fig. 5. The loop or hasp B, which is preferably made of quadrangular form with the upper and lower sides round in cross section, is formed on the back of the sides adjacent to the attachment plate A with projections *b*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, to prevent it from being turned inwardly so as to catch on the upper edge of the body of the trunk, or other receptacle, and the plate C is formed above the projections *c c* with inclines *c'* by which the lower side of said loop or hasp is guided over said projections inclosing the cover or lid.

The sleeve *a* on plate A and the projections *c c* on plate C are preferably made open on the back side for convenience in constructing, fitting and assembling the parts of the fastening. For similar reasons the pivot pins *d d* are cast integrally with the latch D, although these, as well as other details of the fastening, may be variously modified within the spirit and intended scope of my invention.

My improved fastening operates as follows: When the lid is closed, the latch D is turned upwardly and inserted through the loop or hasp B, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. If the trunk or other receptacle is so filled that it is necessary to close the lid or cover by force, or if it does not readily close for any other reason, the latch D serves as a lever in drawing the loop or latch B over the projections *c*, thus forcibly closing and bringing the lid or cover into place. When the loop or

latch B is thus carried over and into engagement with said projections c, all strain is taken off from the latch, which is secured in its closed position by the thumb-catch E, or lock F. To open the cover, the catch E is turned out of engagement with the latch D, which is then turned outwardly, the hook d' thereon engaging with the lower side of the loop or hasp B and forcibly carrying it outwardly out of engagement with the projections c. It will be observed that the latch D thus serves not only as a lever in closing and bringing the cover into place, and carrying the loop B over and into engagement with the projections c, but also in disengaging said loop or hasp from said projections. All strain is also taken off from the thumb-catch or lock, rendering it perfectly easy to operate them.

I claim—

1. In a fastening for trunks and other receptacles, the combination of a hinge plate attached to one part and provided with a loop or hasp permanently pivoted or hinged thereto, a latch plate attached to the other part and provided with a projection over which said loop is adapted to be drawn, and a latch pivoted to said latch plate and serving as a lever to carry said loop or hasp over into engagement with said projection and to hold it in engagement therewith, said projection being arranged to take strain exerted through said loop or hasp off from said latch, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a fastening for trunks and other receptacles, the combination of a loop or hasp hinged to one part, a latch plate attached to the other part and provided with a projection with which said loop is adapted to engage, a latch pivoted to said plate adjacent to said projection and provided with a keeper which is arranged to enter an opening in said plate, and a catch at the back of said plate, movable into and out of engagement with said keeper, said latch serving as a lever to force the lid closed and the loop over and into engagement with the projection on the latch plate, whereby strain exerted through said loop is taken off from said latch and its connections, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a fastening for trunks and other receptacles, the combination of a loop or hasp hinged to one part, a latch plate attached to the other part and provided with a projection with which said loop is adapted to engage, a latch pivoted to said plate adjacent to said projection and provided with a keeper which is arranged to enter an opening in said plate, a catch pivoted to the back of said plate and provided with a thumb piece accessible

through an opening in said plate for moving it into and out of engagement with said keeper, and a spring connected with said catch and arranged to hold it either open or closed, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. In a fastening for trunks and other receptacles, the combination of a loop or hasp permanently hinged to one part, a plate attached to the other part and provided with a projection with which said loop or hasp is adapted to engage, and a latch pivoted to said plate adjacent to said projection and serving as a lever to close the cover or lid of the trunk or receptacle and to force said loop or hasp over said projection, said latch being provided with a hook arranged to force said loop or hasp off from said projection, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. In a fastening for trunks and other receptacles, the combination of a hinge-plate attached to the cover, a loop hinged thereto, a latch-plate attached to the body and provided with a projection with which said loop is adapted to engage, an incline by which said loop is guided over said projection and a latch pivoted to said latch-plate adjacent to said projection and arranged to force said loop over said projection, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

6. In a fastening for trunks and other receptacles, the combination of a hinge plate attached to one part, a loop or hasp hinged thereto, a latch plate attached to the other part and provided with projections over which said loop or hasp is arranged to close, and with inclines arranged to guide said loop over said projections, and a hooked latch hinged or pivoted between said projections and serving as a lever to force said loop over into and out of engagement with said projections, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

7. In a fastening for trunks and other receptacles, the combination of a loop hinged to one part, a plate attached to the other part and provided with projections over which said loop is arranged to close, a hooked latch arranged to force said loop over and off from said projections and a catch for holding said latch closed, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANCIS N. VIOLET.

Witnesses:

CHRISTIE W. CHADINE,
CHAS. L. GOSS.