(Model.)

G. L. BAILEY.

TRUNK FASTENING.

No. 346,575. Patented Aug. 3, 1886.

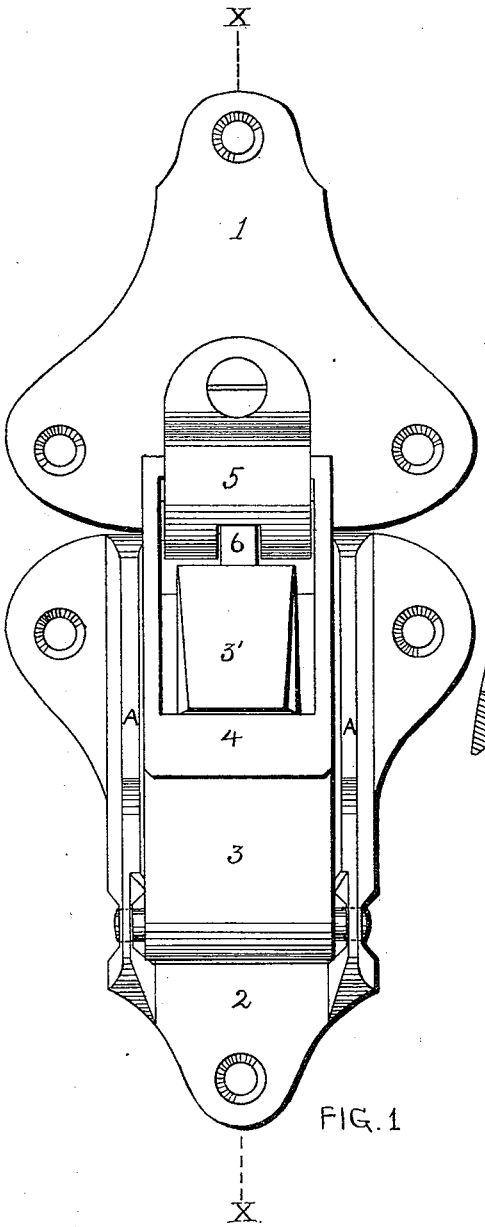

FIG. 1

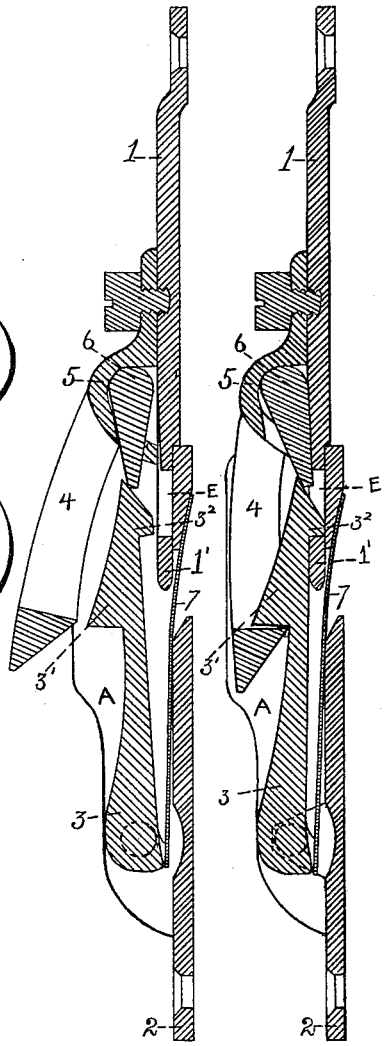

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

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GILBERT L. BAILEY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

TRUNK-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,575, dated August 3, 1886.

Application filed November 2, 1885. Serial No. 181,686. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT L. BAILEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunk-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in metallic fastenings for trunks and boxes, and has for its object the production of a simple, strong, and convenient fastening for the lids of trunks, in addition to the ordinary lock.

My invention consists in the combination and adaptation of the parts, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a trunk-fastening embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side sectional view in the plane indicated by line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing the parts disengaged; and Fig. 3, a like section showing the parts as when fastened.

Similar letters and figures refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Plate 1 is for attachment to the lid of a trunk, and has extending from its lower edge a rigid tongue, 1′, having an opening or slot, E.

Plate 2 is for attachment to the body of the trunk, and has two longitudinal ribs, A A, projecting from its face. Latch-plate 3, having catches 3′ 3^2 on opposite sides, is pivoted near the lower end of said plate 2, and works between ribs A A. A rectangular-shaped link, 4, having a rigid tongue, 6, projecting from its upper cross-bar downwardly, and below the plane of its sides, forming a latch and lifter, is hinged to and held in position on plate 1, near the lower end, by cap 5, and depends therefrom over a part of latch-plate 3. A flat spring, 7, is confined by one end to plate 2 by passing through a beveled slot in said plate, near its upper end, while the free end acts against the under side of latch-plate 3 at a point below the pivotal bearing of said plate, and serves to hold the plate to its bearings, as well as to force catch 3^2 and link 4, into position to lock.

When plates 1 and 2 are brought together by closing the trunk, tongue 1′ strikes against the beveled portion of catch 3^2, forcing it outward against the pressure of spring 7, and permitting tongue 6 to pass under said catch, while the lower end of latch 4 moves along the beveled surface of catch 3′ until the lid is closed, when spring 7 forces catch 3^2 into slot E of tongue 1′, at the same time drawing the lower part of latch 4 over catch 3′ through the medium of tongue 6, thus doubly locking the trunk-lid, as shown in Fig. 3. The lower cross-bar or end of latch 4 is made wide, and is beveled on its under side to admit the fingers when the lid is to be raised.

To open the trunk, the link 4 is retracted from its engagement with catch 3′, which movement, by the action of tongue 6, also disengages catch 3^2 from the slot in tongue 1′, as shown in Fig. 2, when the lid may be raised by continued lifting on link 4. The outward movement of latch 4 is limited by its tongue 6 striking against the upper part of a slot in cap 5, through which it projects. When the trunk is closed, all the operative parts of the fastenings are flush with or below the edges of ribs A A, and are thus protected from injury that might otherwise result from handling the trunk.

It will be perceived from the foregoing description, and from reference to the drawings, that this fastening is double-acting, having two catches, and therefore very strong, and that both are automatically actuated by one spring to lock the trunk. It will also be perceived that latch 4, with its rigid tongue, has three functions—viz., as a lock in connection with catch 3′, to disengage catch 3^2 from tongue 1′, and as a lifter in raising the lid. It will also be seen that if catch 3′ were omitted or removed the fastening would still be effective and require the same movement to open the lid of the trunk; but I consider the form of construction shown as being the most desirable.

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

In a trunk-fastener, the combination of a plate, 2, with projecting ribs formed thereon, and latch-plate 3, having catches 3′ 3^2 on opposite sides thereof, pivoted thereto, and a spring acting thereon, with plate 1, having a rigid tongue, 1′, and having pivoted thereto a link provided with a rigid tongue, 6, said link being adapted to engage with the catch 3′ of the latch-plate, and the tongue adapted to release catch 3^2 from engagement with tongue 1′, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

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