W. H. FORKER.
Trunk-Lock.

No. 210,246. Patented Nov. 26, 1878.

Fig. 1.

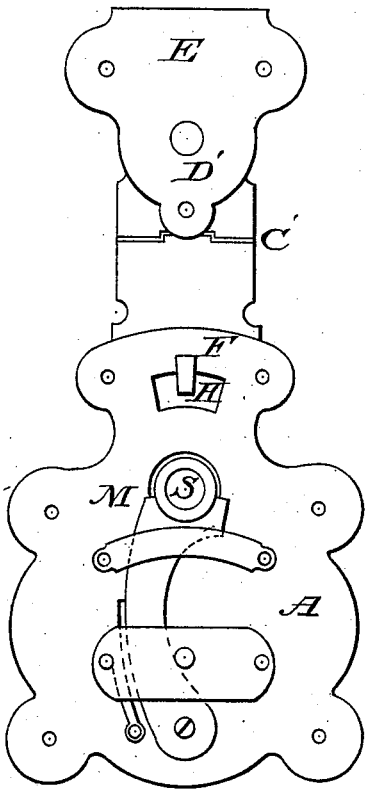


Fig. 3.

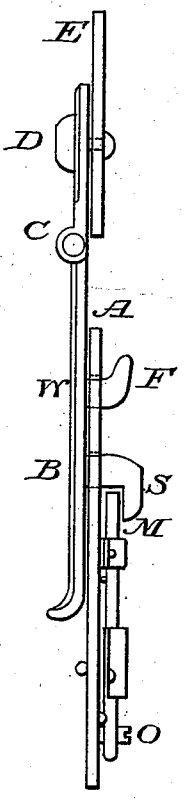
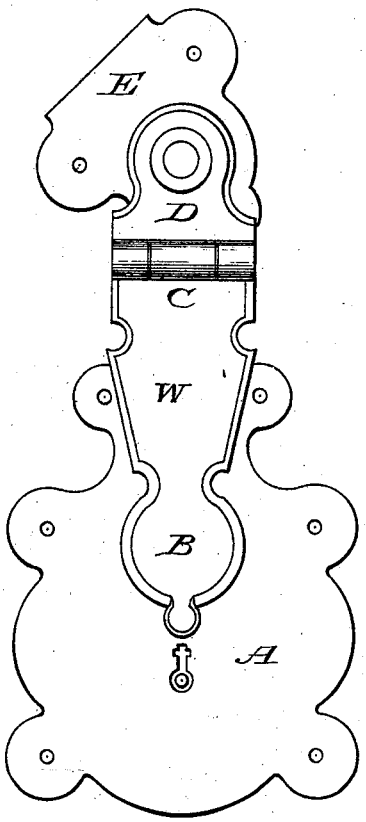


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. FORKER, OF MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNK-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **210,246,** dated November 26, 1878; application filed April 12, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. FORKER, of the city of Meadville, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunk-Locks, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The nature and object of my invention are as follows, to wit:

In the construction of trunks, they are often divided near the center, or the top is so constructed that it can be filled with goods, giving it considerable weight.

In handling baggage on the cars and at hotels, trunks are often thrown on the floor in such a way that the end of the bottom often strikes the floor with considerable force, while the top does not. The inertia of the top is only checked by the hinges and lock, and locks are usually constructed so as not to allow any lateral motion, the hasp being rigidly attached to the cover, and the lock to the body of the trunk. This has a tendency to break the hasp or lock.

The object of my invention is to construct a hasp or lock that will permit the cover to have a limited motion endwise relatively to the body of the trunk without injury to the hasp or lock, and also to permit the hasp to move easily and to enter the lock, as it may be moved to the right or left, to accommodate the catch to the bolt-hole in the lock.

Figure 1 is a back or inside view of my lock. Fig. 2 is a front or face view of my lock. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of my lock.

In Fig. 2, A represents the face of the lock, which is attached to the body of the trunk. E is a plate attached to the cover of the same. B is the hasp, with a hinge at C, in the usual form. D is a rivet which passes through the upper part of the hasp and through the plate E, permitting the hasp to turn laterally on the rivet D. On the back of the hasp, at the point B, is a round stud or catch, (shown at S, Fig. 1,) and when the trunk is locked a latch, M, Fig. 1, passes into the catch, which latch is moved by a key. Fig. 3 shows this latch in the catch, as does Fig. 1.

At the point W of the hasp, and also on the back or inside, is a short hook. (Better shown at F, Fig. 3, and also seen at F, Fig. 1.) This hook passes through a semicircular slot, H, in the face-plate of the lock, Fig. 1, and as the trunk-top springs up slightly catches on the face-plate of the lock, as shown at Figs. 1 and 3. This removes the strain from the catch S.

It will be seen that this construction will permit the top of the trunk to have a motion endwise without breaking the hasp.

I do not claim the latch M or confine myself to that form of a lock, as a bolt might be used instead of the latch M; but

What I claim as new and my invention is as follows, to wit:

1. The round catch S, the hook F, in combination with the slot H, constructed as described, for the purposes set forth.

2. The hasp B, attached to the plate E by a rivet, D, in combination with the catch S, the hook F, and the slot H, constructed as described, for the purposes set forth.

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