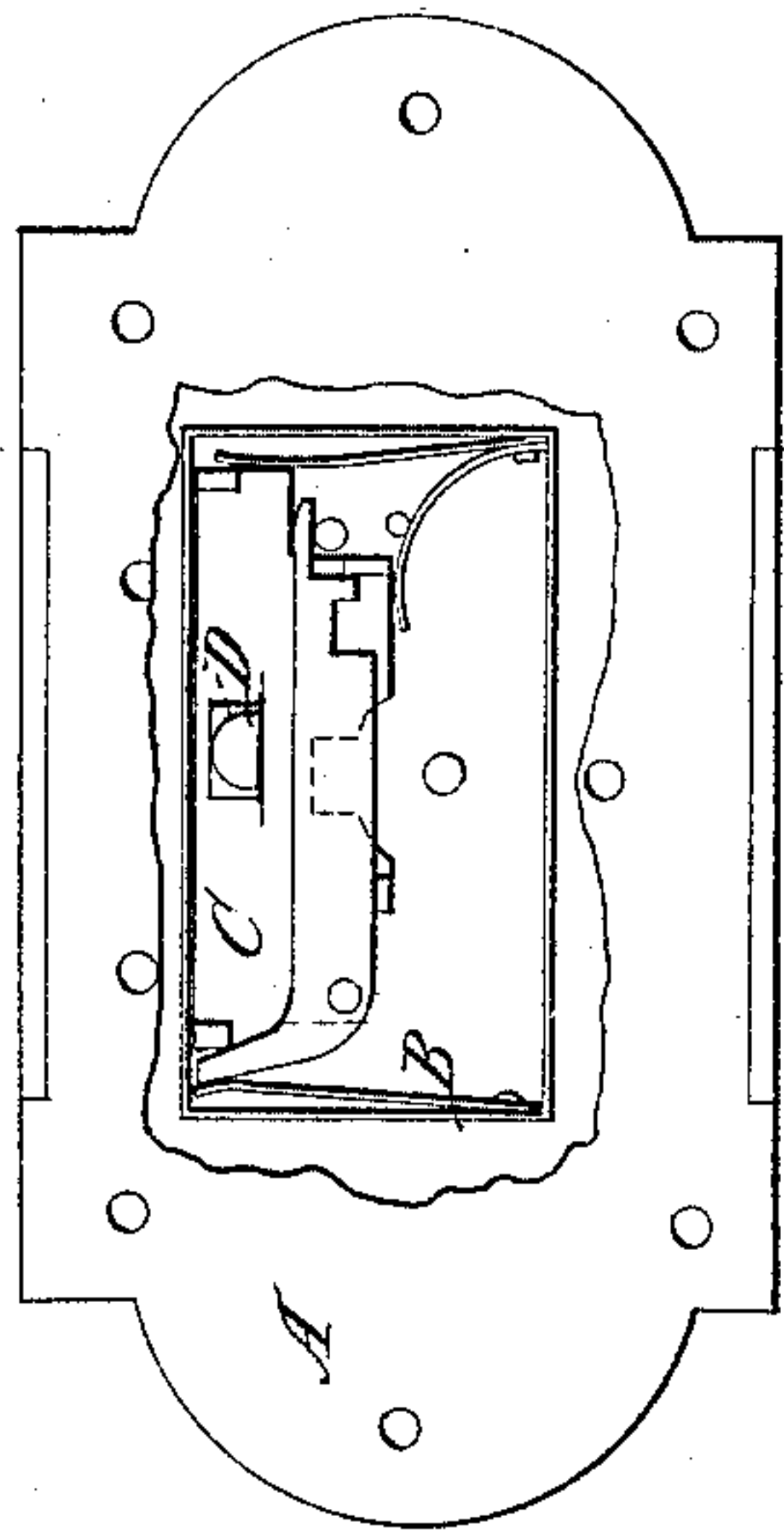


*E. L. Gaylord,*

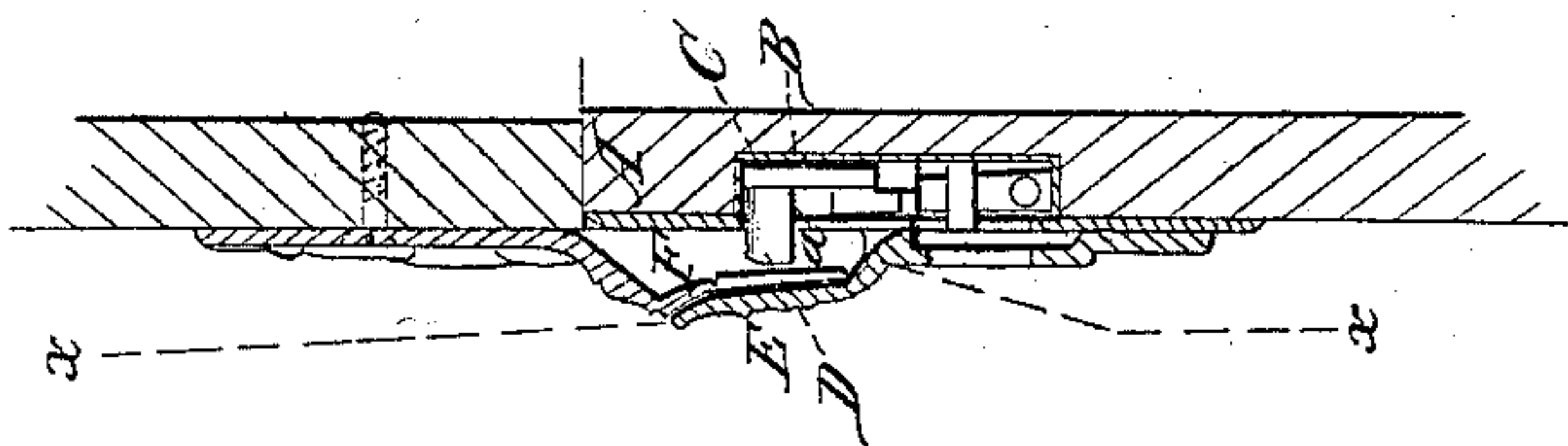
*Trunk Lock.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 31,233.*

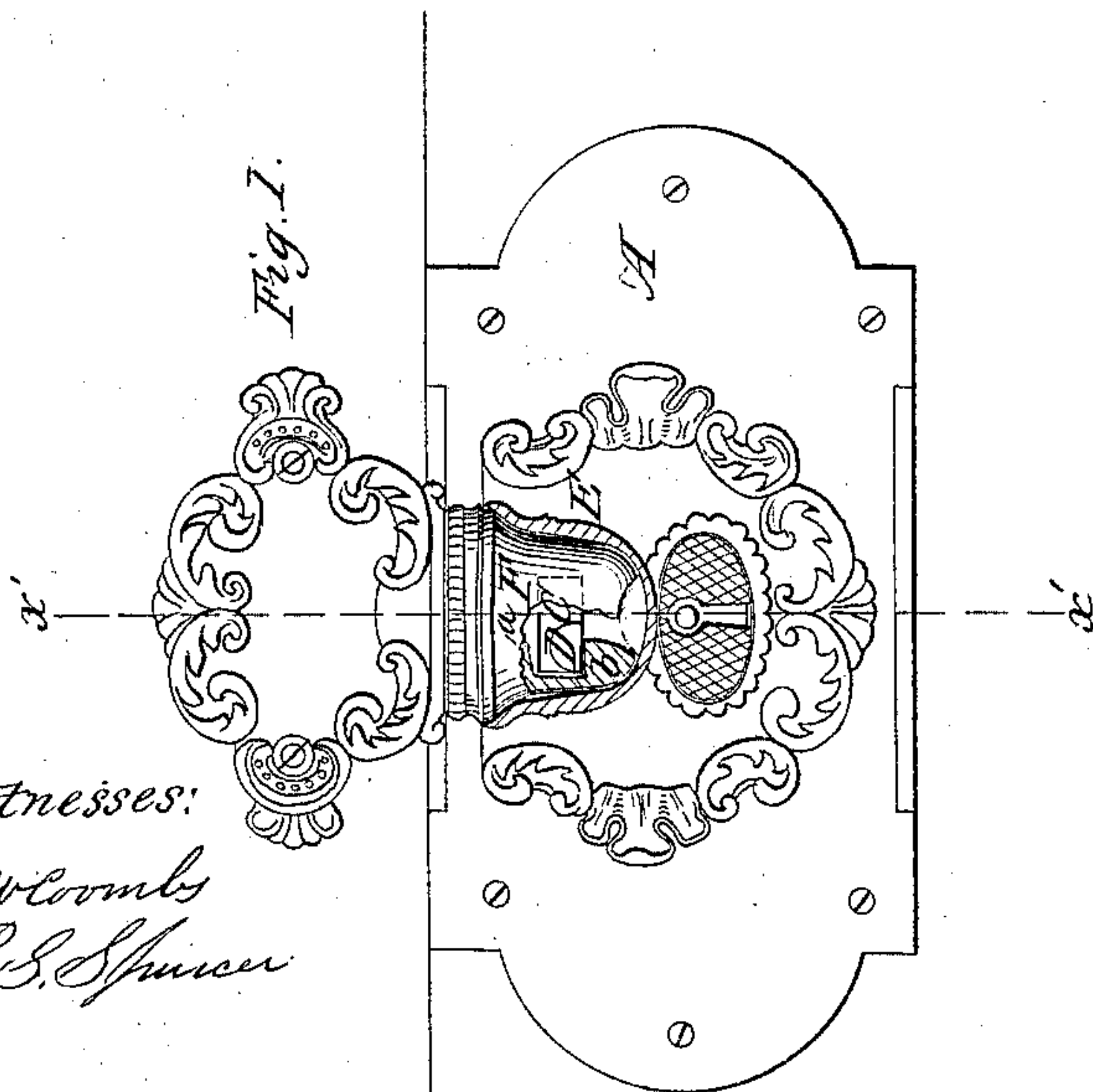
*Patented Jan. 29, 1861.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 1.*

*Witnesses:*  
*W. C. C. C.*  
*R. E. Spencer*

*Fig. 4.*



*Inventor.*  
*E. L. Gaylord*  
*per Wm. H. C.*  
*Attorneys*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

E. L. GAYLORD, OF TERRYVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

## TRUNK-LOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 31,233, dated January 29, 1861.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, E. L. GAYLORD, of Terryville, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunk-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front sectional view of my invention taken in the line  $x, x$ , Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a section of the same taken in the line  $x', x'$ , Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a front interior view of the lock; Fig. 4, a top view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of trunk locks in which the hasp or catch enters the lock by closing the trunk. To this class of lock there are two objections. One is that the hole through which the hasp enters the lock is limited in width to the thickness of the lock and when by rough usage or continued use the hinges of the lid allowed thereby a certain degree of play, the hasp as the lid is closed will frequently not enter the lock but strike the edges of the hole prepared to receive it. To make the lock sufficiently thick to avoid this difficulty would render it clumsy and uncouth in appearance and considerably enhance the cost of its construction. The other objection is that the part of the hasp that enters the lock must necessarily have the catch or recess into which the bolt enters at one side, and, as the lid becomes loosened the hook of the hasp often catches in the case of the lock when opening the trunk. The ordinary hook-form of the hasp also is not at all favorable to strength. By the within described invention it is believed that these difficulties are fully obviated and to this end I place the parts comprising the lock in a box which is attached to the back of the lock plate, and making the bolt of the lock with a projection which passes through a slot in the lock plate, the projection being encompassed by a case which is attached to the front side of the lock plate and of such form as to properly guide the hasp to receive the

projection of the bolt. I also make the hasp of a single piece of metal with a cavity at its inner side into which the bolt projection may enter and be locked the whole combining strength with compactness.

A, represents the lock plate, and B, is a box attached to the back of the plate, said box containing the parts of the lock, C, being the bolt, which has a projection D, extending from it at right angles, said projection passing through a slot  $a$ , in the lock-plate which slot is sufficiently long to admit of a proper play of the projection and bolt. The other parts of the lock may be of the usual or any proper construction, and therefore do not require a minute description.

To the front side of the lock plate A, there is attached a case E. This case is of course of metal, and it encompasses the projection D extending some distance around it as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 4. The case E, is open at its upper end to receive the hasp F, which is attached as usual to the trunk lid. This hasp may be formed of a single piece of metal having its lower part of concave or shell form and of such dimensions as to fit snugly but freely into the case E, the latter having its upper part of flaring or bell shape as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to admit of a considerable aberration of movement of the hasp F, as it descends and still be able to receive it, the lower concave part of the hasp corresponding in form to the case E.

The lock part A, is secured to the body of the trunk and the hasp F to the lid as usual.

At the lower part of the hasp and at its inner or concave side there is formed a projection or hook  $b$ , as shown clearly in Fig. 1, the lower edge of the hook being rounded or beveled in order that it may in descending force aside the projection D, and cause the lock to be self locking.

From the above description it will be seen that the hasp F, may readily enter the case, even if the latter descends somewhat out of line with the case, and it will also be seen that the hook  $b$ , in consequence of being at the inner side and in the concave of the



hasp cannot when the hasp is elevated catch against parts and be obstructed in its passage out from the case.

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

The bolt projection D, in connection with the slot *a*, in the plate A, the case E and

the hasp F, provided with a concave or shell at its lower part and a hook *b*, all 10 arranged essentially as and the purpose herein set forth.

E. L. GAYLORD.

Witnesses:

HENRY ATWATER,  
FREDERICK L. POND.