

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. T. LARGE, OF TOMAH, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAFETY-POCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 59,415, dated November 6, 1866; antedated October 27, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. T. LARGE, of Tomah, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Clasp for Safety-Pockets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention consists in a clasp to be applied to the mouth of the pocket, which is self-locking, but which may be unlocked quickly and without difficulty, the whole being concealed from view.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my safety-clasp for pockets. Fig. 2 is an end view of my clasp. Fig. 3 is an inside view of the clasp, with the top removed, on the plane of the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A A' designate, respectively, the two jaws of the clasp; and these are composed of metal, and are pivoted together at the lower ends, and they externally present somewhat the appearance of a satchel or carpet-bag clasp.

B (refer to Fig. 3) is a rod carrying on its inner end a catch, *a*, and on its outer end a small knob, *b*, against which to press in unlocking the pocket. This rod slides in bearings at one end in the end plate of the jaw B, and at the other end in a lug or standard, *c*, secured to the inside of the side plate of the frame, and it has coiled around it a spiral spring, *d*, one end of which rests against the lug *c*, and the other against a collar, *e*, upon the rod. The tendency of the spring is to keep the rod thrown out, so as to bring the catch up close to the lug, and this causes said catch to engage with another catch, *f*, secured to the opposite jaw of the clasp. These parts are so

arranged relatively with each other that the clasp will always be locked, and that to unlock it it is necessary to press upon the knob *b* and cause the rod B to slide longitudinally, and this carries the catch *a* out of the way of the other catch, *f*, and thus enables the pocket to be opened.

C is a bent spring carrying a hook, *g*, upon its end, and so arranged that when it is desired to keep the clasp unlocked it can be made to lock the catch *a*, and thus prevent it from coming in contact with the catch *f*, as shown in red outline in Fig. 3; and it is operated by a pin, *h*, passing through a hole in the side of the frame, and accessible to the hand of the wearer of the pocket. It is intended to have this clasp attached to an india-rubber pocket, or one made of some other material, and when it is properly inserted in the pants the rod B passes up through the waistband of the pants, and is thus concealed, and yet handy of access to the wearer of the pocket.

By this invention I produce a clasp for a pocket which is entirely concealed, light in weight, cheap of construction, and reliable in all respects as a protection against picking a pocket by putting the hand in the mouth thereof, which is a common way of pocket-picking.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the rod B, spring *d*, catch *f*, and jaws A A', substantially as specified.
2. The combination of the spring C with the pin *h*, catch *a*, rod B, and catch *f*, substantially as specified.

A. T. LARGE.

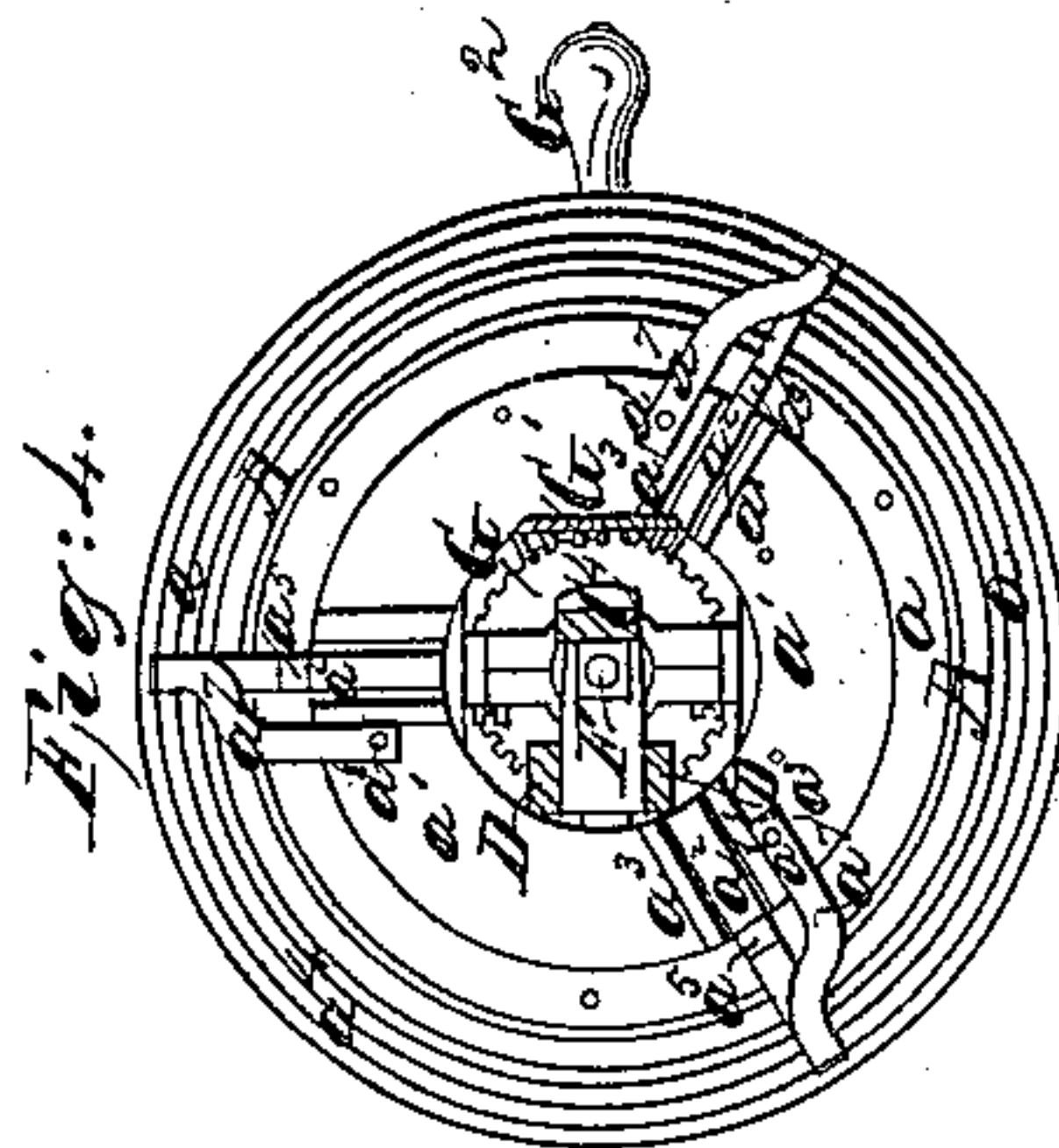
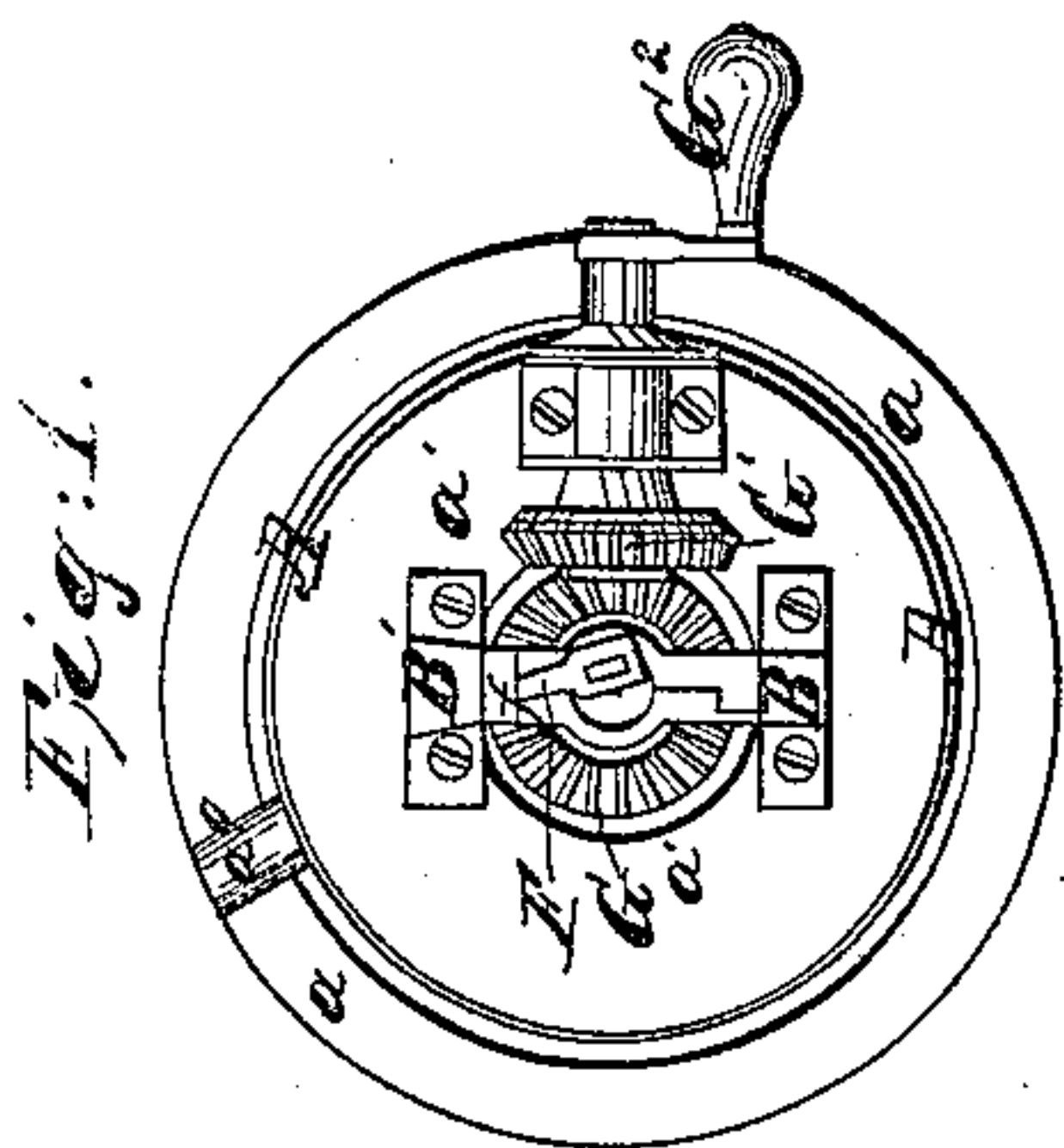
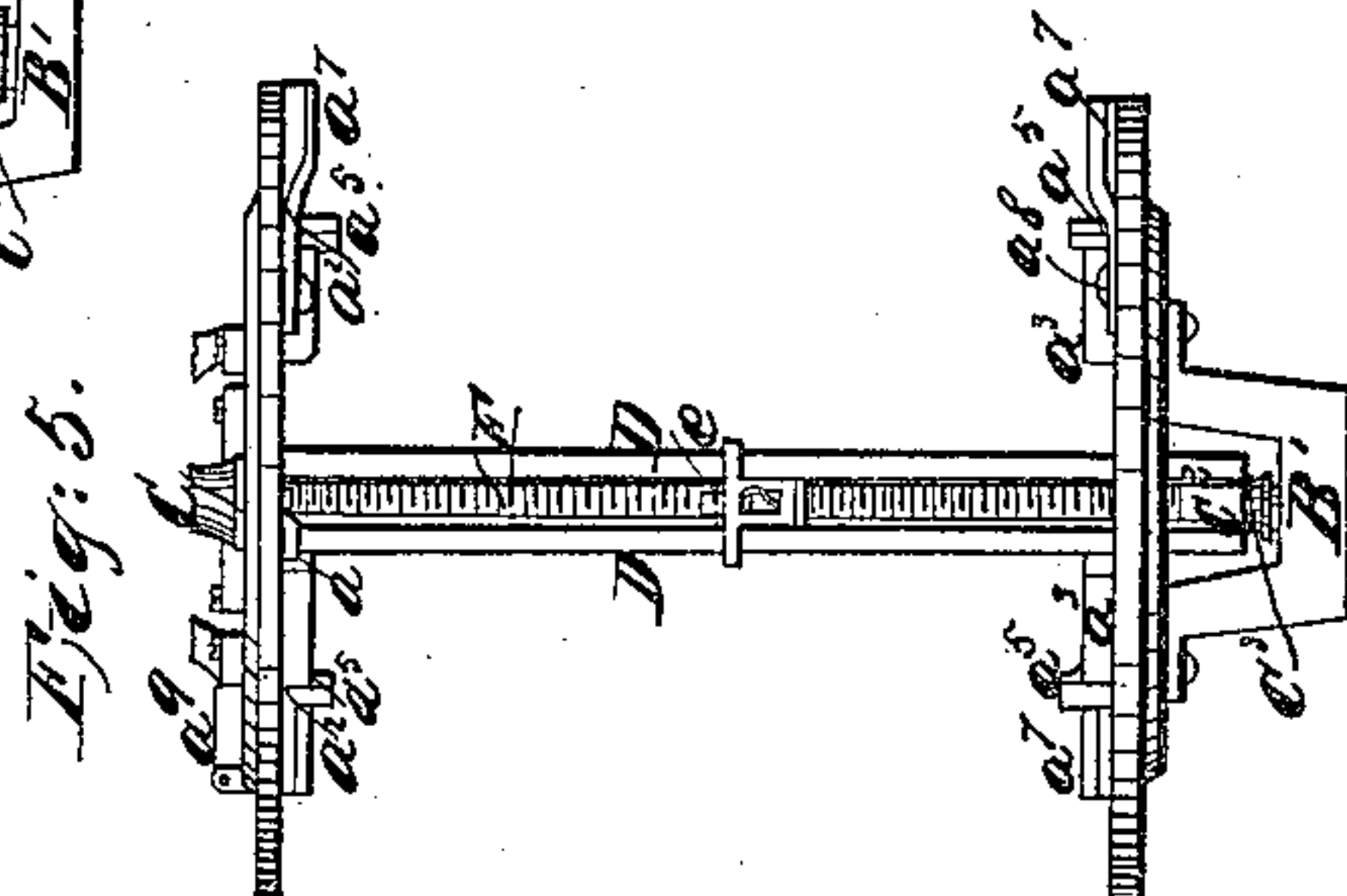
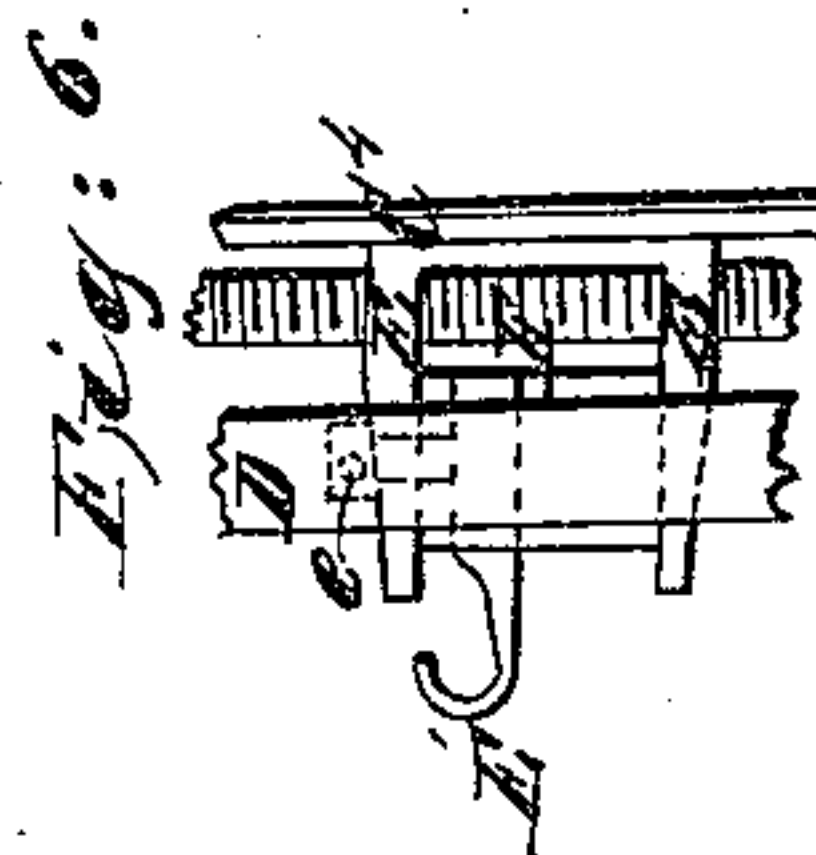
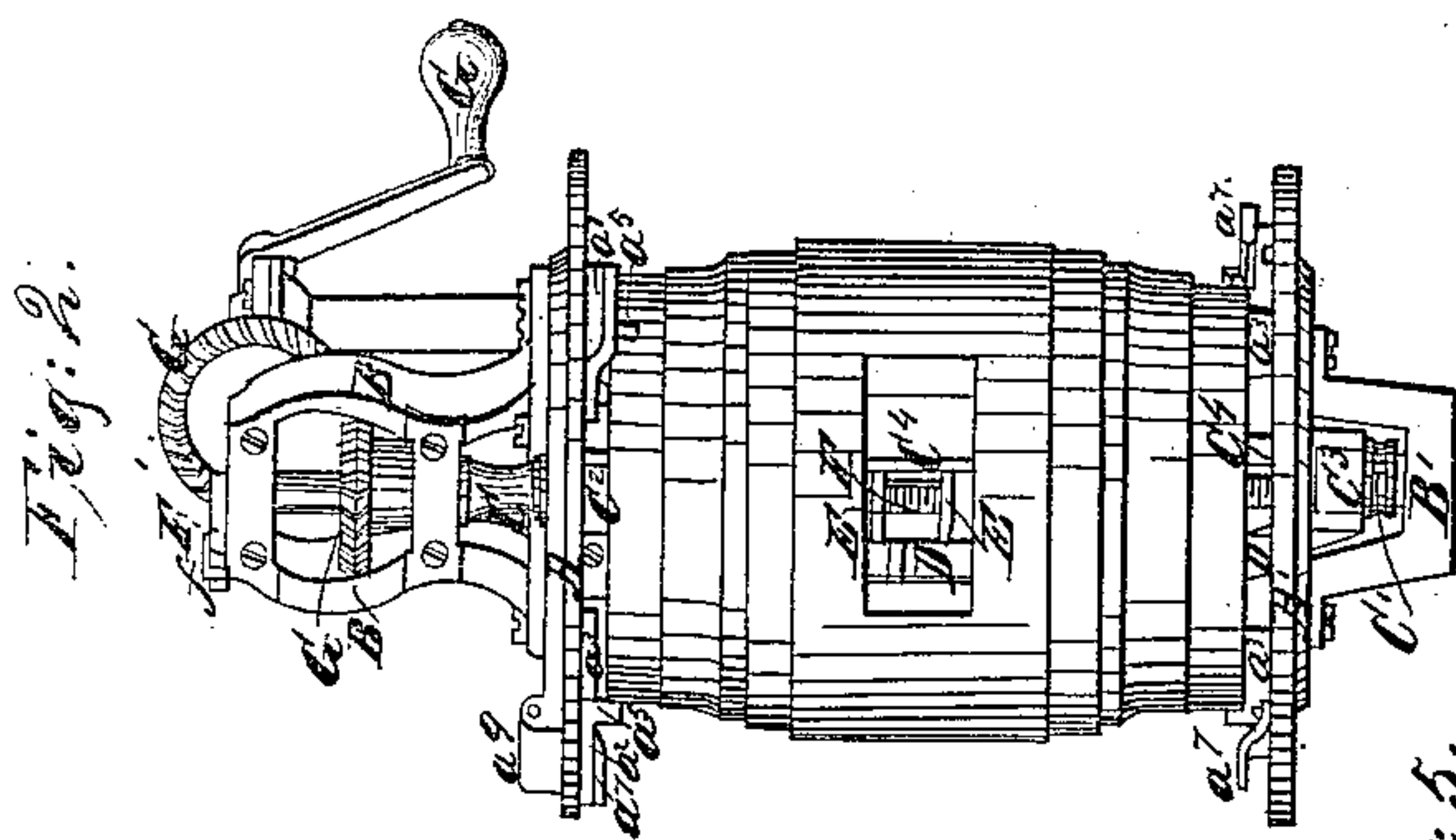
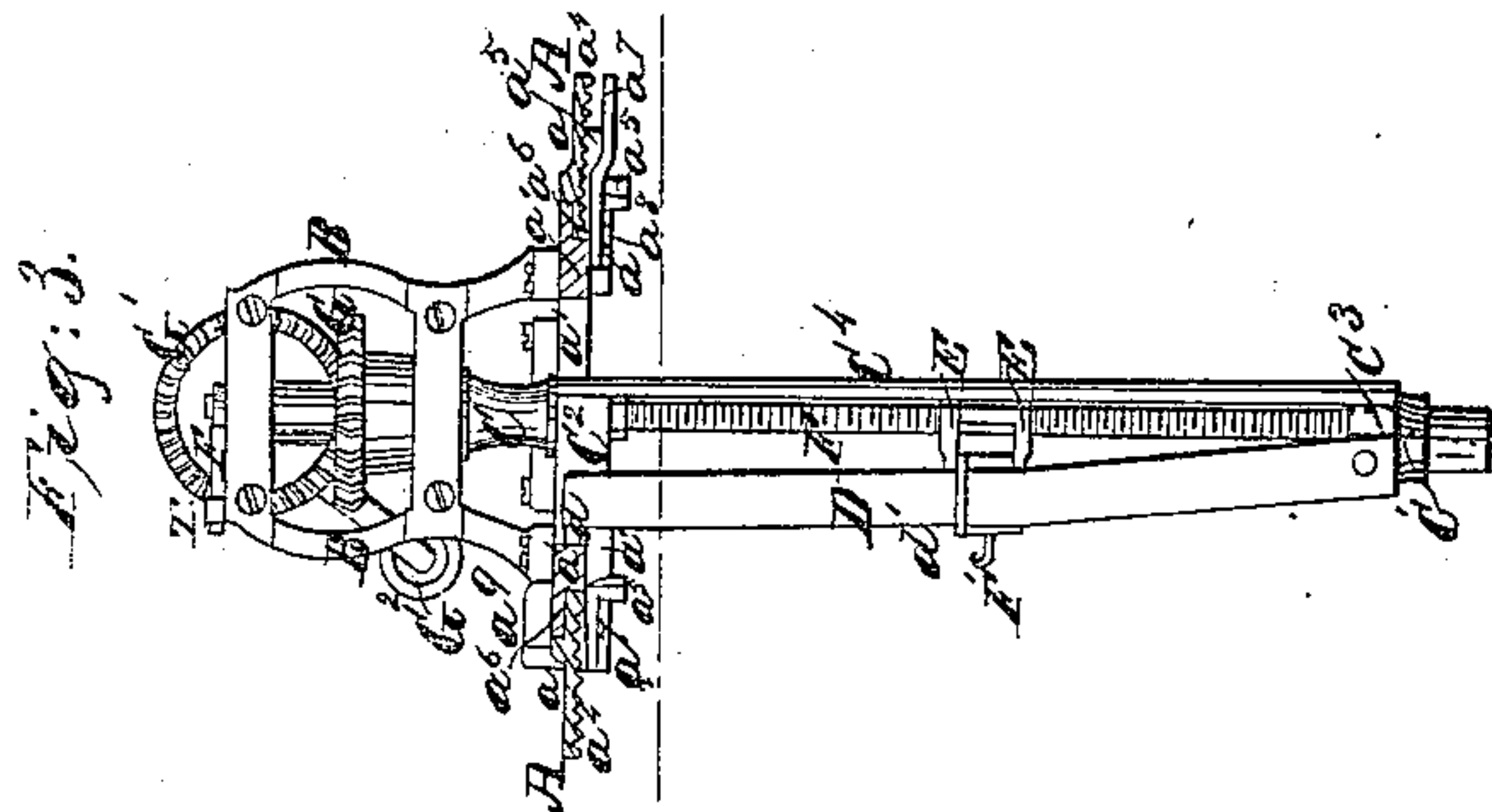
Witnesses:

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N^o 59,417.

Patented Nov. 6, 1866.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN LAVENUE, OF ALTON, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR BORING HUBS FOR WAGONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 59,417, dated November 6, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN LAVENUE, of the city of Alton, county of Madison, State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hub-Boring Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the said drawings is a plan of the top of the machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing a hub between the chucks as it would appear when in operation. A mortise is cut in the side of the hub for the purpose of disclosing the cutter within it. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the machine within the hub. Fig. 4 is a plan of the bottom side of the top chuck. Fig. 5 is a sectional front elevation.

This invention relates, first, to the peculiar form of universal chucks employed for holding the hub to be operated upon during the operation of boring it; secondly, it relates to the combination with those chucks of ways for guiding the cutter-head, which ways are of such peculiar form that they will guide the cutter-head so it will cut out the interior of the hub in the most approved form for the reception of the boxing or thimble.

There is also, in connection with these parts, a feed-screw for running the cutter up to its work, and a crank and the necessary pinions and wheels for imparting motion to the cutter. These are the general outlines of the machine.

There are such other details of construction employed for the completion of the whole machine as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my machine, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A and A' are universal chucks for the purpose of holding the hub during the operation of boring it. In their general features they do not differ very widely from those universal chucks now in use. Each of them is formed of the annular plates a and a^1 concentric with each other, and rabbeted together, as shown in Fig. 3. They are held together by means of

the slides a^2 , which fit nicely into a dovetailed recess between the lugs a^3 .

The outer ends of these slides have teeth which fit into the screw-threads a^4 cut on the inner surfaces of the plates a , and on the inner ends of them are short elbows a^5 , which rest against the hub to hold it in the chuck.

The slides a^2 are thus made to serve a twofold purpose—first, being held by the lugs a^3 down firmly onto the face of the plate a^1 , and passing over onto the plate a , they hold the two plates up tightly together on their rabbeting at a^6 ; then, secondly, by holding the plate a^1 stationary and turning the plate a around in one direction, the screw-threads a^4 will force all of the slides an equal distance toward the common center of the chuck, and will thereby cause each of the elbows a^5 to reach the hub at the same moment, thus forming what is commonly known as a universal chuck.

The small curved metallic arms a^7 are screwed down to the plate a^1 at a^8 , and from that point they extend outward and upward over the outer end of the slides, for the purpose of holding them down into the threads a^4 in case V-threads are used.

If square threads are employed, this arm might possibly be dispensed with. In the present instance it forms the chief point of difference between this invention and those chucks which are now in use.

There is a lug, a^9 , on the outside of the plate a , into which a lever may be thrust for the purpose of turning it around in order to screw in the slides.

There is a frame, B, attached to the chuck A, and a frame, B', attached to the chuck A', for the purpose of forming bearings for the shafts C and C'. The lower end of the shaft C terminates in the head-block C², and the upper end of the shaft C¹ terminates in the head-block C³, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The head-blocks are firmly fastened to their respective shafts, and also the connecting-bar C⁴, so that when motion is given to the shaft C, the shaft C¹ and bar C⁴ will turn with it. There are two curved ways, D, attached to the head-block C³ by means of the screw c , in such manner that the upper ends of them may be moved