

Z. Walsh.

Trunk Lock.

N^o 89,837.

Patented May 4, 1869.

FIG. 1.

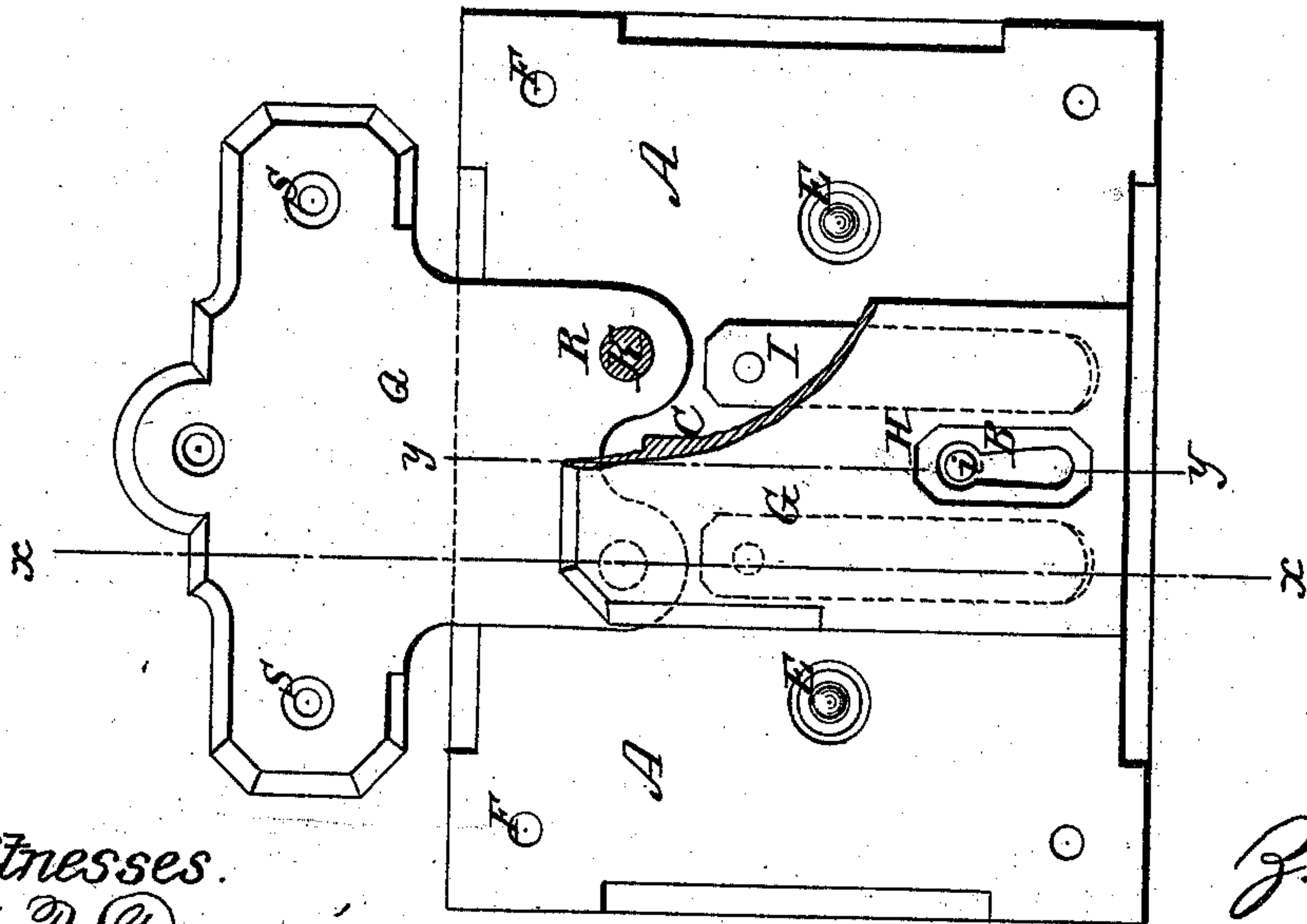


FIG. 2.

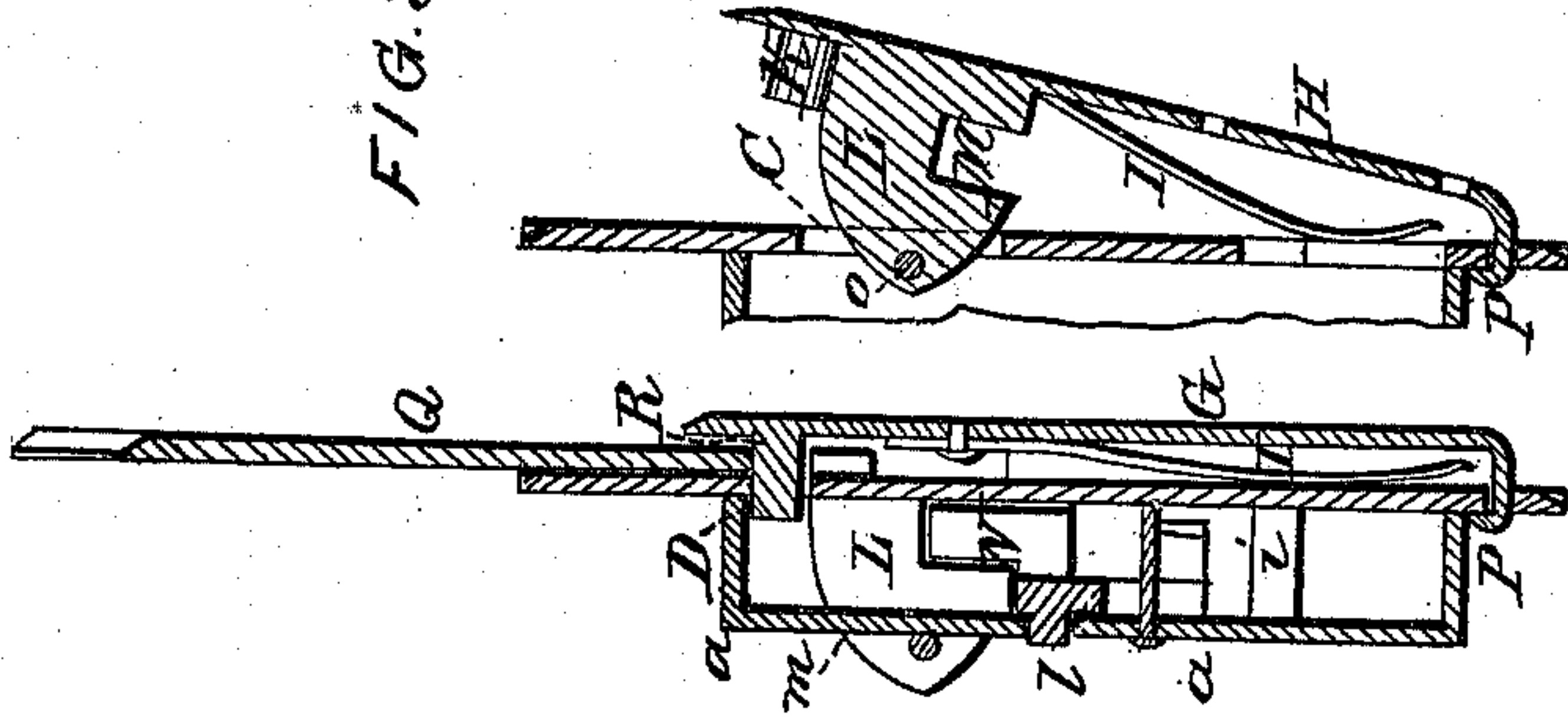


FIG. 3.

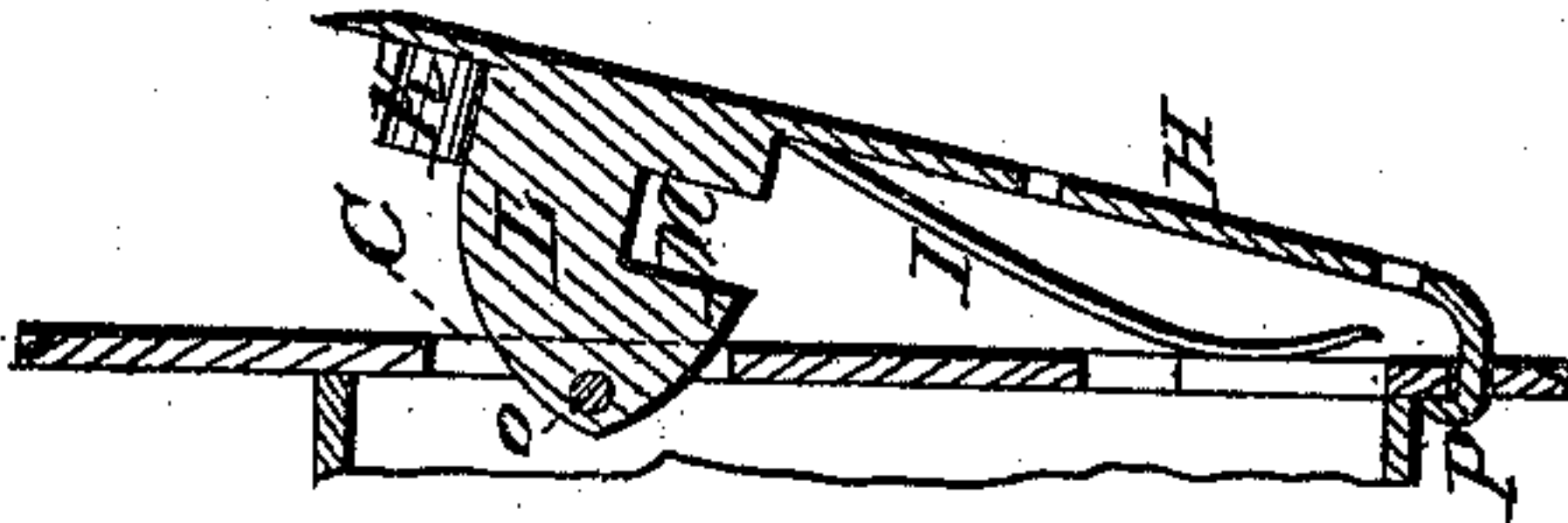
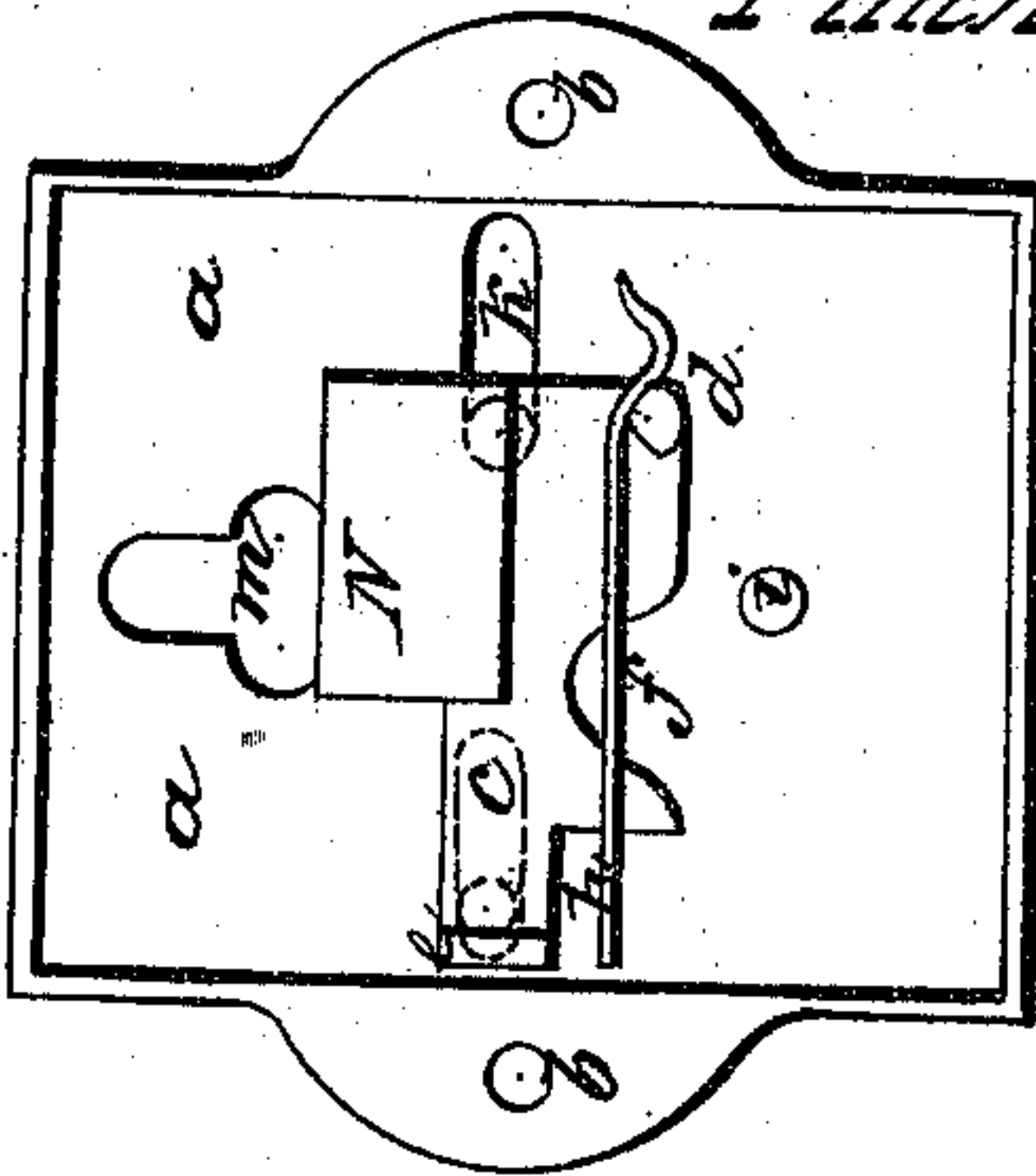


FIG. 4.



Witnesses.

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ZACHARIAH WALSH, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO
HIMSELF AND CORNELIUS WALSH, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 89,837, dated May 4, 1869.

IMPROVED TRUNK-LOCK

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZACHARIAH WALSH, of Newark, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunk and other kinds of Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of the lock complete, with the parts occupying the position when locked, and a part of the hasp broken off.

Figure 2 shows a section of the lock on the line *x-x*, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a section of the lock on the line *y-y*, fig. 1.

Figure 4 is the lock-case or body, with the face-plate removed.

The nature of my invention consists in so constructing and arranging the hasp of a lock, in connection with the locking-device, as to give increased strength, compactness, and, at the same time, simplicity of construction.

In order that those skilled in the art to which it pertains, may be enabled to make and use my invention, I subjoin the following further explanation of the construction and arrangement of its parts.

In the drawings—

A represents the face-plate of the lock, of brass, or other suitable metal, furnished with the key-hole B, and the oblong perpendicular slot C, upon each side of which, near the top, are the two round holes D D.

E E are rivets, projecting through, to fasten the case or body containing the locking-bolt to the face-plate.

F are holes, for rivets or screws, to fasten the lock to the chest, trunk, or other article.

G is a flat piece of metal, of any proper or desired shape, furnished with a key-hole, H, corresponding to the key-hole B, and, upon the under side, one or more springs, I, to throw it away from the face-plate when the trunk or other article is unlocked.

It is also furnished with the studs K, and the flat central projection L.

This latter is supplied with the under-cut or recess M, to receive the locking-bolt N, when it is in position.

The pin O, in the projection L, is to prevent the same from being thrown completely from the slot C by the springs I.

G is fastened to the face-plate A by a hinge-joint, which may be most durably and simply constructed, by allowing its lower end to pass through horizontal slots, in the lower part of the face-plate, and turn up and clench on the under side, as shown at P, in the drawings.

Q is that portion of the lock designed to be fastened to the lid or door of the trunk, chest, wardrobe, bureau,

&c., and is constructed as shown in the drawings, or in other convenient form, with the holes R, to correspond with the holes D of the face-plate, and the holes S, to fasten the plate in its appropriate place, by means of rivets or screws.

a shows the body of the lock, fastened to the face-plate by means of rivets, and the holes *b b*.

c is the bolt, furnished with the stud *d*, the flange *e*, the notch *f*, and the rim or flange *g*, on the upper side, designed to fit into the recess M, in the projection L, when locked.

h is the spring, which, in connection with the key to be placed on the standard *i*, controls the bolt.

k are oblong slots, to receive the guiding-studs *l*, on the under side of the bolt *c*.

m is an oblong slot, with recesses on either side, to receive the projection L, when the lock is fastened.

The operation of my improved lock is as follows:

Suppose it to be fastened to a common trunk; the face-plate A upon the body, and the hasp Q secured to the lid of the same.

If it is desired to lock the trunk, press the plate G inwards, until the projection L passes into the slot C, and the studs K, through the holes R, into the holes D of the face-plate A, and then turn the key, and the bolt *c* will slide into the under-cut or recess M, and the trunk is securely locked.

To unlock the trunk, turn the key again, and the springs, beneath the plate G, will throw it out, disengaging the studs K and projection L from their respective positions, occupied when the trunk is unlocked.

It will be perceived from this, that it is impossible for a person to lock the trunk without pressing upon the plate G, and if the bolt does not catch, the springs I will throw it outwards, so that the fact will be detected instantly.

It will also be seen, that it is utterly impossible to turn the key, and throw the bolt one way or the other, unless the projection L is, by means of the pressure on the plate G, pushed entirely home.

By supporting the studs at both sides of the hasp, by means of the plate G and face-plate A, I provide a lock of very great strength, while it is, at the same time, simple and cheap in construction.

Having thus described my improvement,

What I claim as of my invention, and for which I desire to secure Letters Patent, is—

1. The studs K, arranged to operate in connection with the hinged plate G, face-plate A, and hasp Q, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. The construction and combination of the sliding bolt *c*, the recessed projection L, and hinged plate G, substantially as and for the purposes described.

Witnesses:

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