

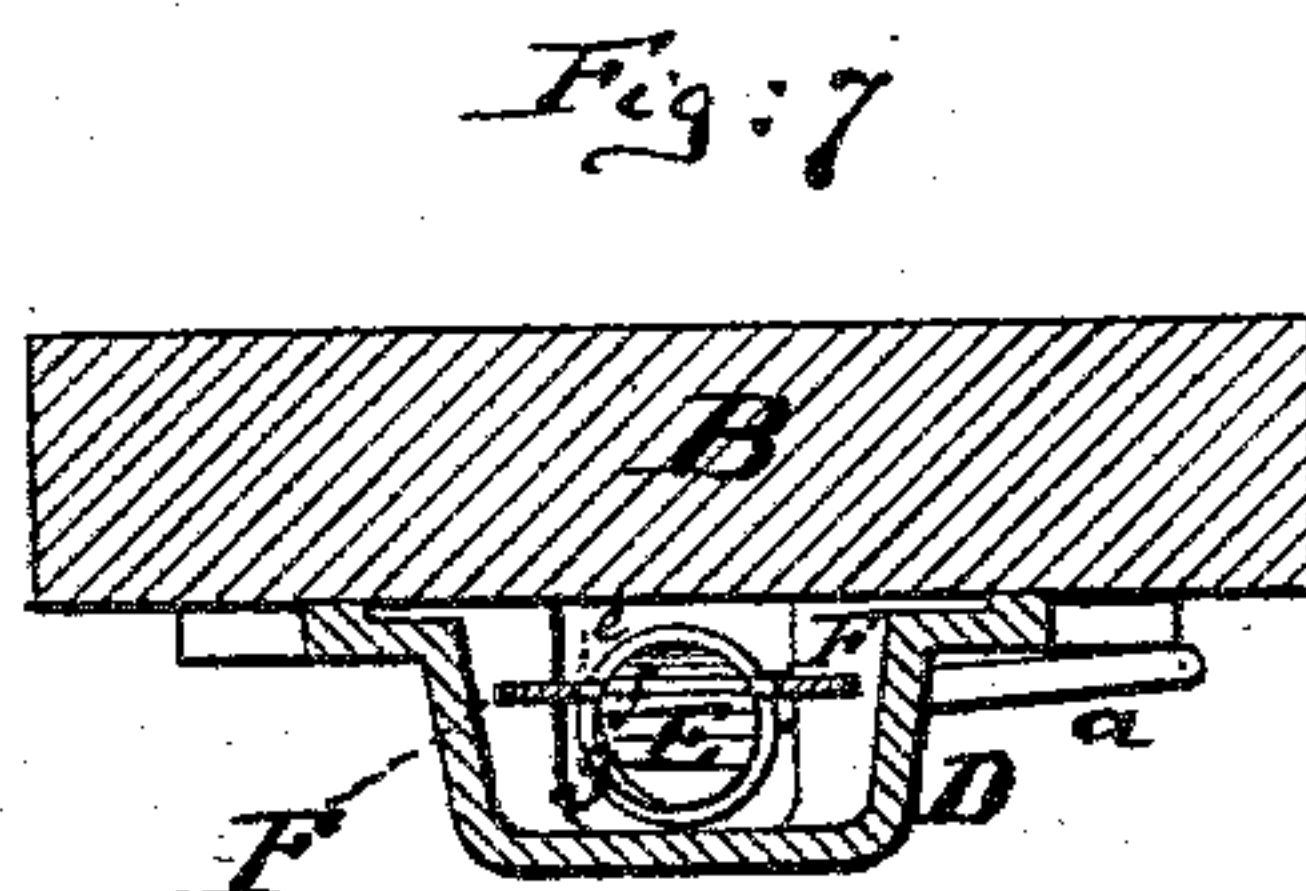
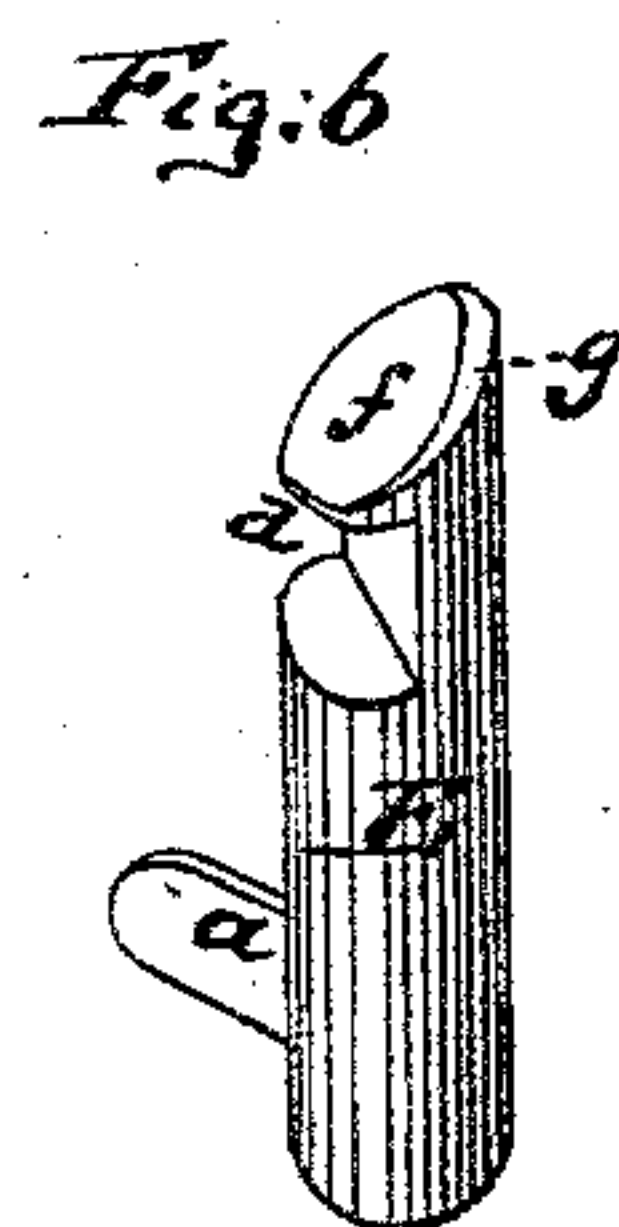
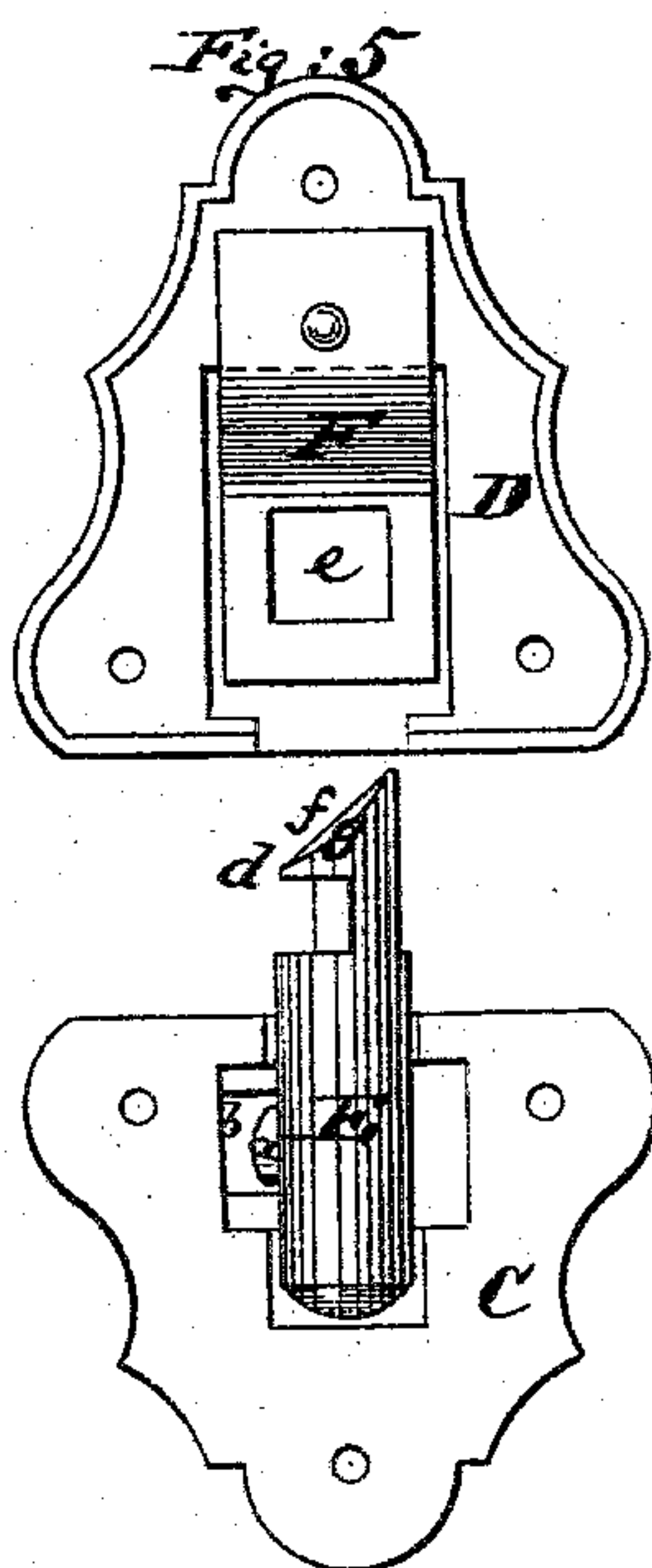
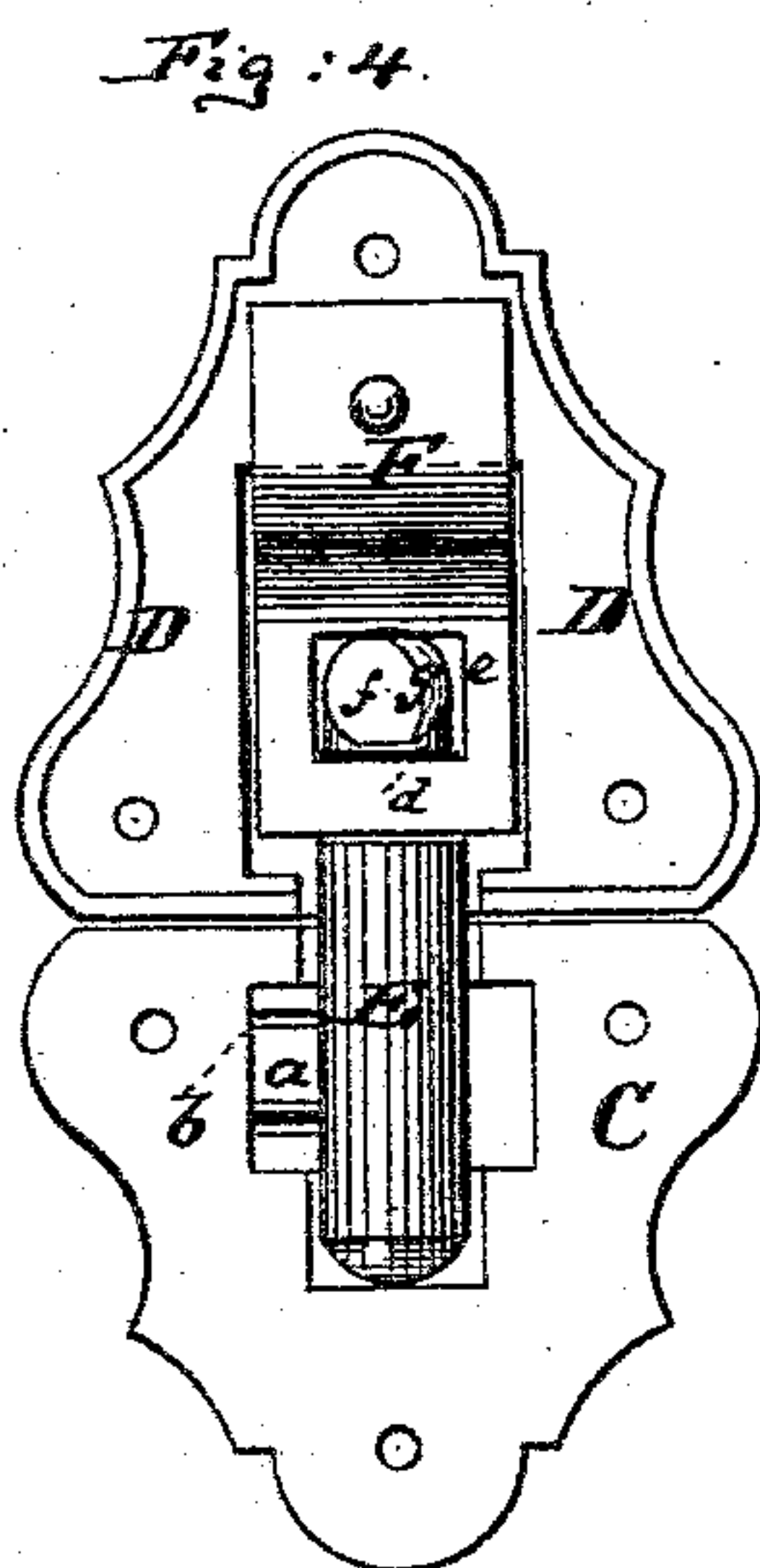
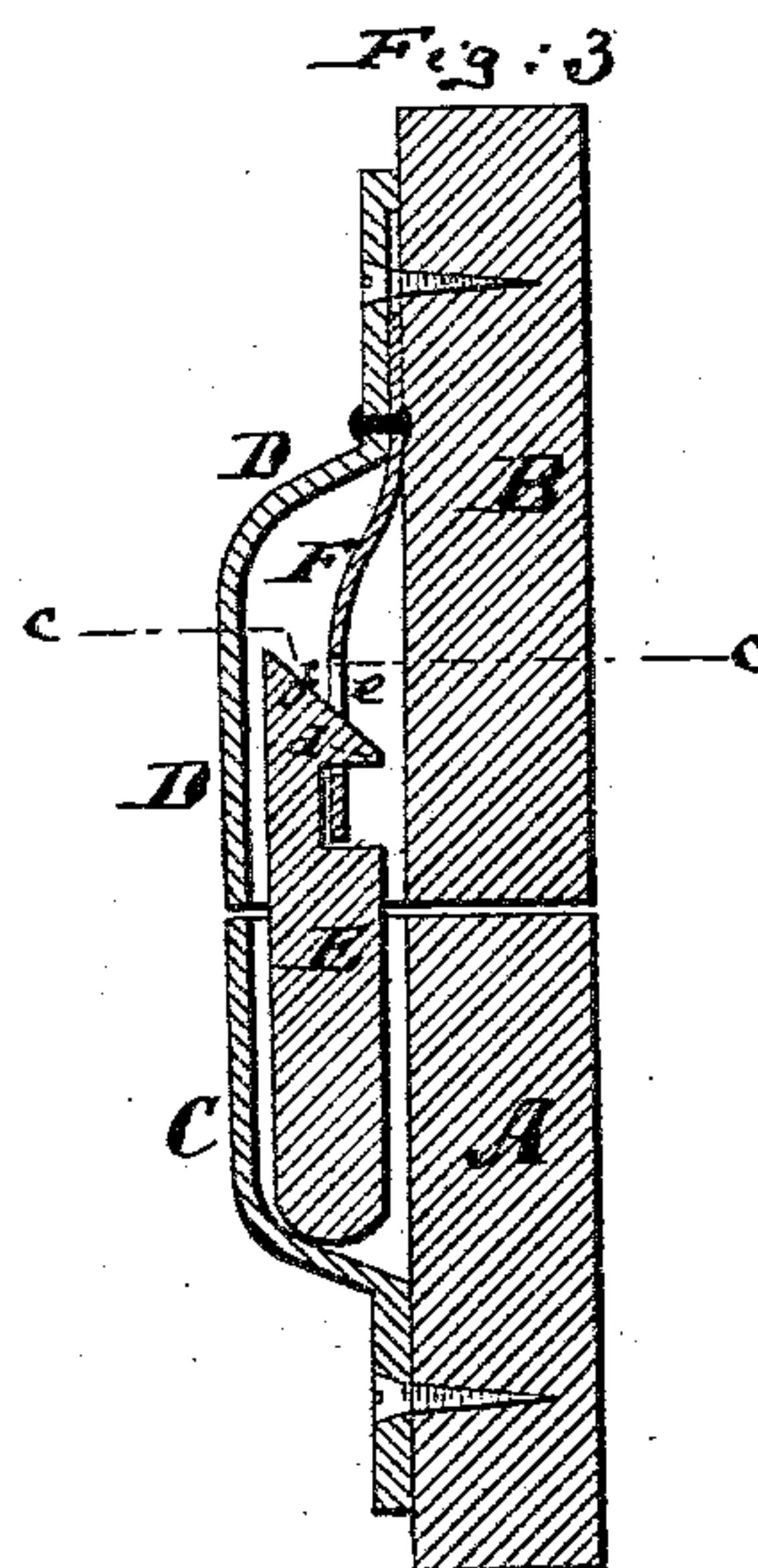
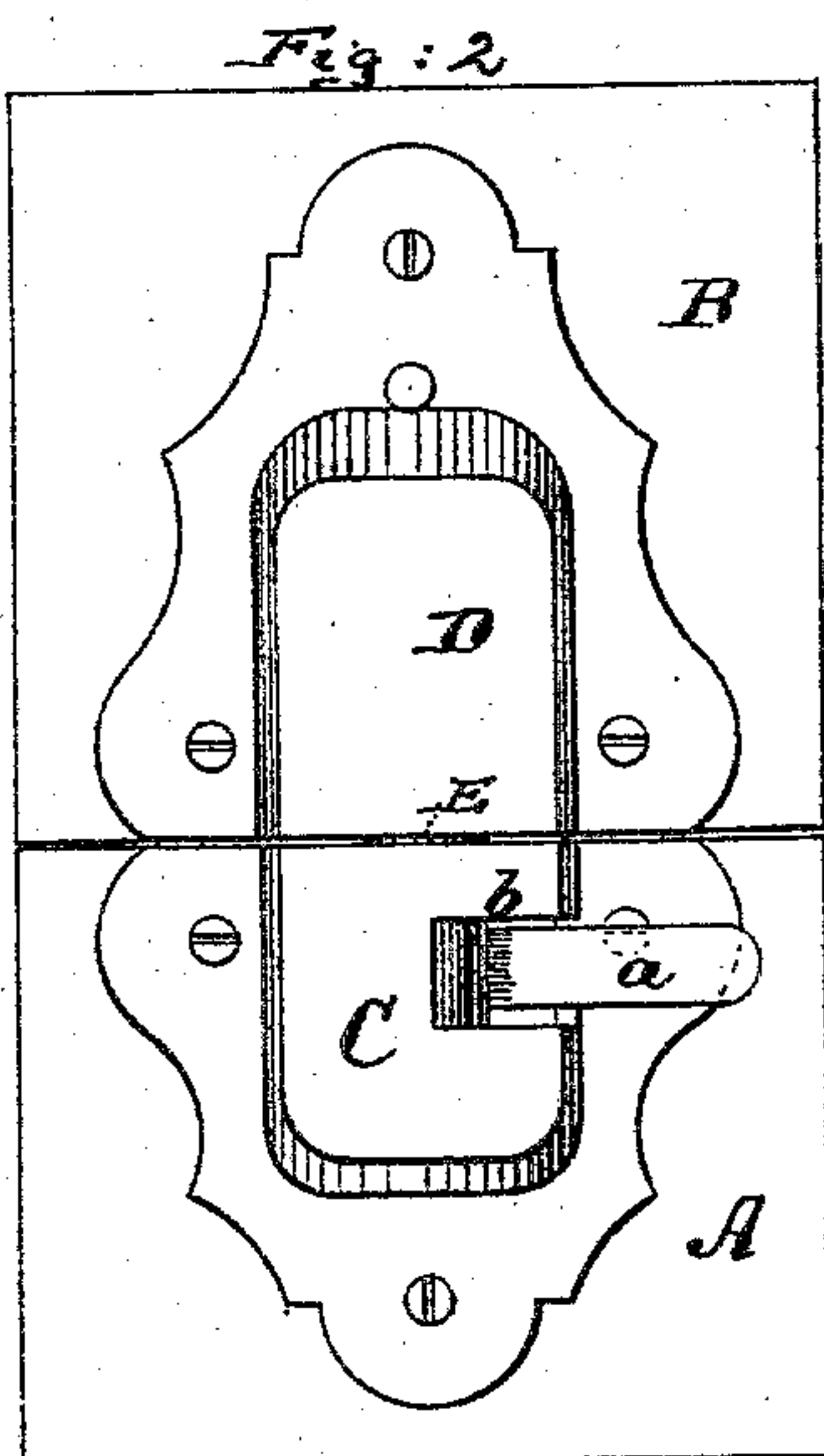
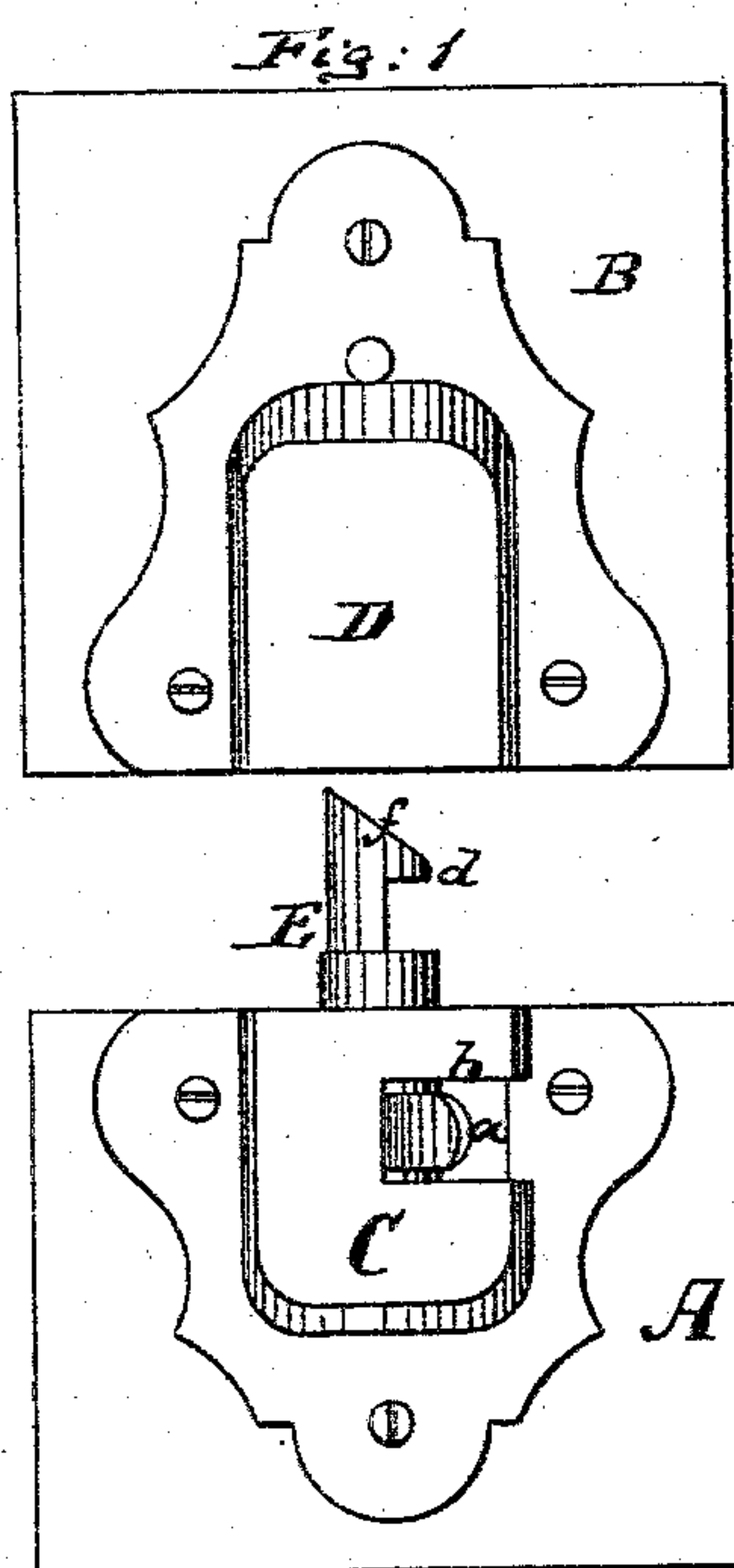
(Model.)

J. WAYLAND.

TRUNK CATCH.

No. 288,284.

Patented Nov. 13, 1883.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WAYLAND, OF NEWARK, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM B. GOULD, OF
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TRUNK-CATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,281, dated November 13, 1883.

Application filed May 19, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WAYLAND, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Trunk-Catch, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a face view of my improved trunk-catch, showing it open. Fig. 2 is a face view of the same, showing it closed. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal central section of the same. Fig. 4 is a back view of the same, showing it closed. Fig. 5 is a back view of the same, showing it open; Fig. 6, a detail perspective view of the locking-bolt. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 3.

The object of this invention is to produce a trunk-catch which will always engage the trunk-lid, whether the catch is set in the locking position or not, whenever said trunk-lid is closed down upon the body of the trunk.

The invention consists, principally, in combining with the one half of the casing a swiveled bolt having a hook at its projecting part, which hook projects from the part of the casing in which said bolt is swiveled, and in further combining with the other part of the casing an internally-slotted spring, with which the bolt engages when the lid of the trunk is closed down.

The invention also consists in forming one edge of this hook-shaped projection of the bolt slightly spiral, so that said bolt will be turned into the locking position, by contact with the spring aforesaid, automatically, whenever the lid is closed down upon the body of the trunk.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents part of the trunk-body, and B part of the lid. To the trunk-body is secured, by suitable screws or pins, the lower casing, C, and to the lid B is fastened, in like manner, the upper casing, D, each of these casings forming hollows on the outer face of the trunk and lid, respectively, for the reception of the bolt E and spring F, that are shown in Fig. 3.

The bolt E is of substantially cylindrical form where it is received within the casing C, and is provided with a handle, *a*, that projects outward through a slot, *b*, in the casing C, to per-

mit the turning of said bolt. This handle allows the bolt to make about one-quarter of a revolution—that is to say, it can be turned from the position in which it is shown in Fig. 1 into the position in which it is shown in Fig. 3, and no farther—the handle *a* in the position shown in Fig. 1 projecting off the trunk at substantially right angles from the face thereof, while in the position shown in Fig. 3 said handle rests substantially flush against the face of the trunk, and is substantially parallel therewith.

The bolt E projects upward above the casing C, and is formed into a hook, *d*, at its projecting part, which hook is clearly shown in Figs. 3, 5, and 6. When the lid is closed, this hook-shaped part of the bolt E enters into the casing D, as shown. The handle *a*, moving in the slot *b* of the casing C, prevents longitudinal displacement of the bolt E.

In the casing D is secured a spring-plate, F, which has an aperture or slot, *e*, in such a position that when the lid B is closed down upon the body of the trunk, as shown in Fig. 3, the hook *d* of the bolt will engage said spring and pass through the aperture *e*, as shown, the spring being yielding, so that its lower end will ride over the inclined upper edge, *f*, of the bolt in the act of closing the lid down, until finally the hook *d* will snap into the aperture of the spring, provided the bolt, in the act of so closing the lid, is in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3, with its handle substantially parallel with the face of the trunk.

That edge *g* of the inclined part *f* at the upper end of the bolt E, which will be in the path of the spring F whenever the handle *a* projects at right angles from the face of the trunk, as in Figs. 1 and 5, is made of slightly spiral form, or screw-like, or beveled, as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6, and also in Fig. 7, so that whenever the bolt is in the position shown in Fig. 1, if the lid be closed down upon the trunk-body, the lower edge of the spring F, coming in contact with this spirally-formed edge *g* on the inclined face of the bolt, will turn said bolt from the position shown in Fig. 1 into that shown in Fig. 2, and will then engage it and cause the catch to hold the lid

down. Thus it appears that, no matter whether the bolt is in the position shown in Fig. 1 or in that shown in Fig. 3, before the lid is closed, it will invariably engage the spring F and hold the lid shut as soon as the latter is brought down upon the trunk-body. When the trunk is to be opened, it is only necessary to take hold of the handle *a* and bring it into the position shown in Fig. 1, thereby disengaging the hook *d* from the spring F and liberating the lid, so that it may be opened. When the lid is shut again, the bolt will be automatically turned to hold the lid closed.

I believe that this catch is of great advantage for use on trunks and other articles, for the reason that it is of simple construction, not liable to get out of order, and also because it is adapted, owing to the provision for automatically turning the bolt E, to always engage the lid and hold it shut, even if no special attention is paid to it. For some uses, however, the spiral edge *g* may be omitted.

It is quite evident that instead of attaching the casing C, with its bolt E, to the body of the trunk, the same may be attached to the lid of the trunk, in which case the casing D, with its spring F, will be attached to the body of the trunk. It is also clear that in lieu of the spring *f* a pivoted balanced hasp may be placed into the casing D, provided it is so balanced that normally it will fall into the position shown in Fig. 3, but allow the bolt to

swing it nearer to the trunk when in the act of closing the lid down.

I do not claim anything shown in Patent No. 251,351, which shows a catch held by a spring in one case, and adapted to lock over a fixed stop in the other case. The objection to this is that the catch, in addition to the turning motion, must also have a vibrating motion in the direction of its length, and, as a consequence, will not hold the trunk-lid against side motion.

I claim—

1. The combination of the casing C, containing the swiveled bolt E, which has the hook *d* projecting outside of said casing, with the casing D, containing the perforated or slotted yielding plate F, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The swiveled bolt E, having handle or stop *a*, combined with casing C, having slot *b*, said bolt having hook projection *d*, inclined upper end, *f*, and spirally-formed edge *g*, and the casing D, having yielding plate F, that is adapted to engage the hook of said bolt, substantially as herein shown and described.

This specification of my invention signed by me this 9th day of May, 1883.

JAS. WAYLAND.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. TURK,
JAMES TURK.