

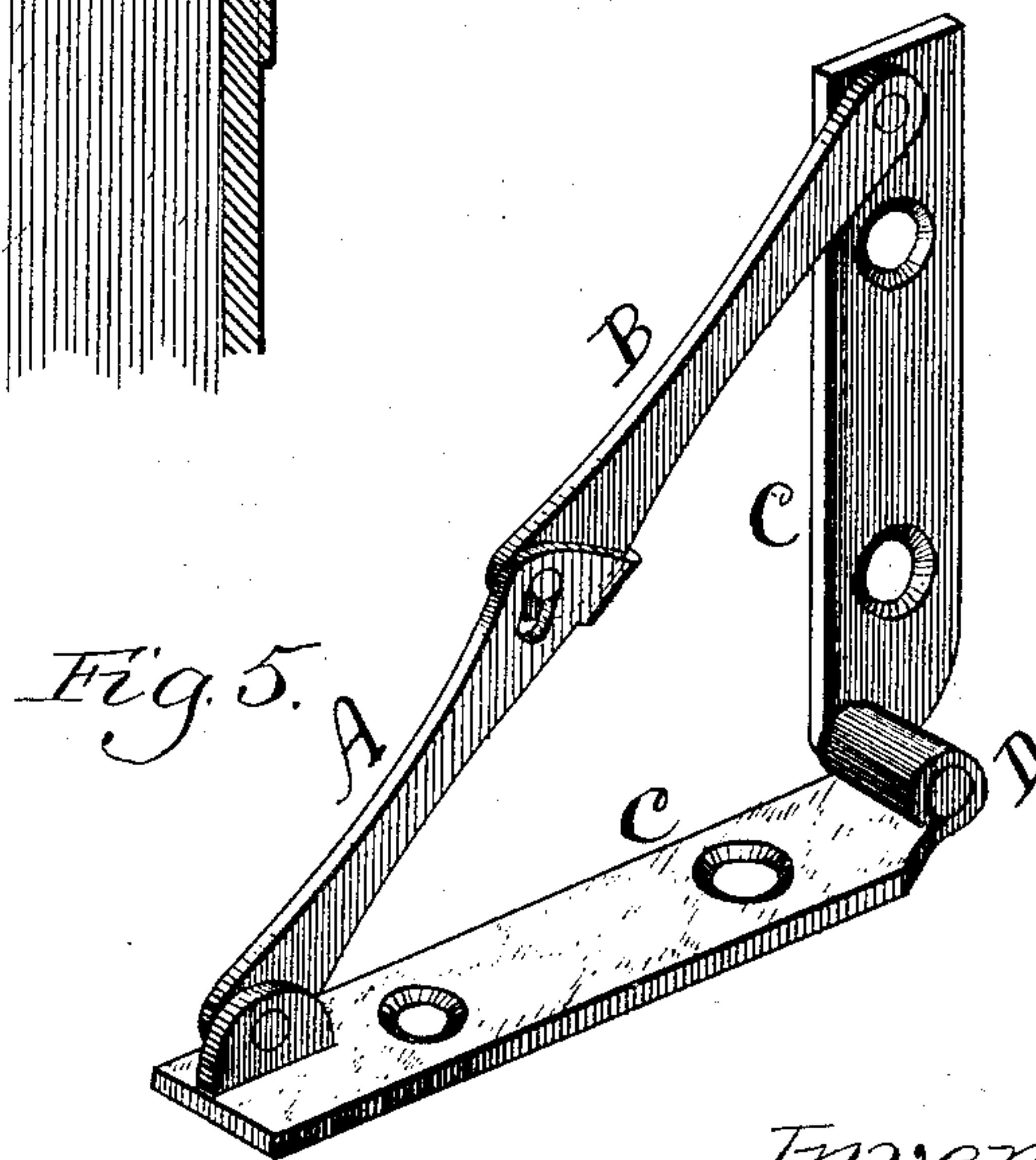
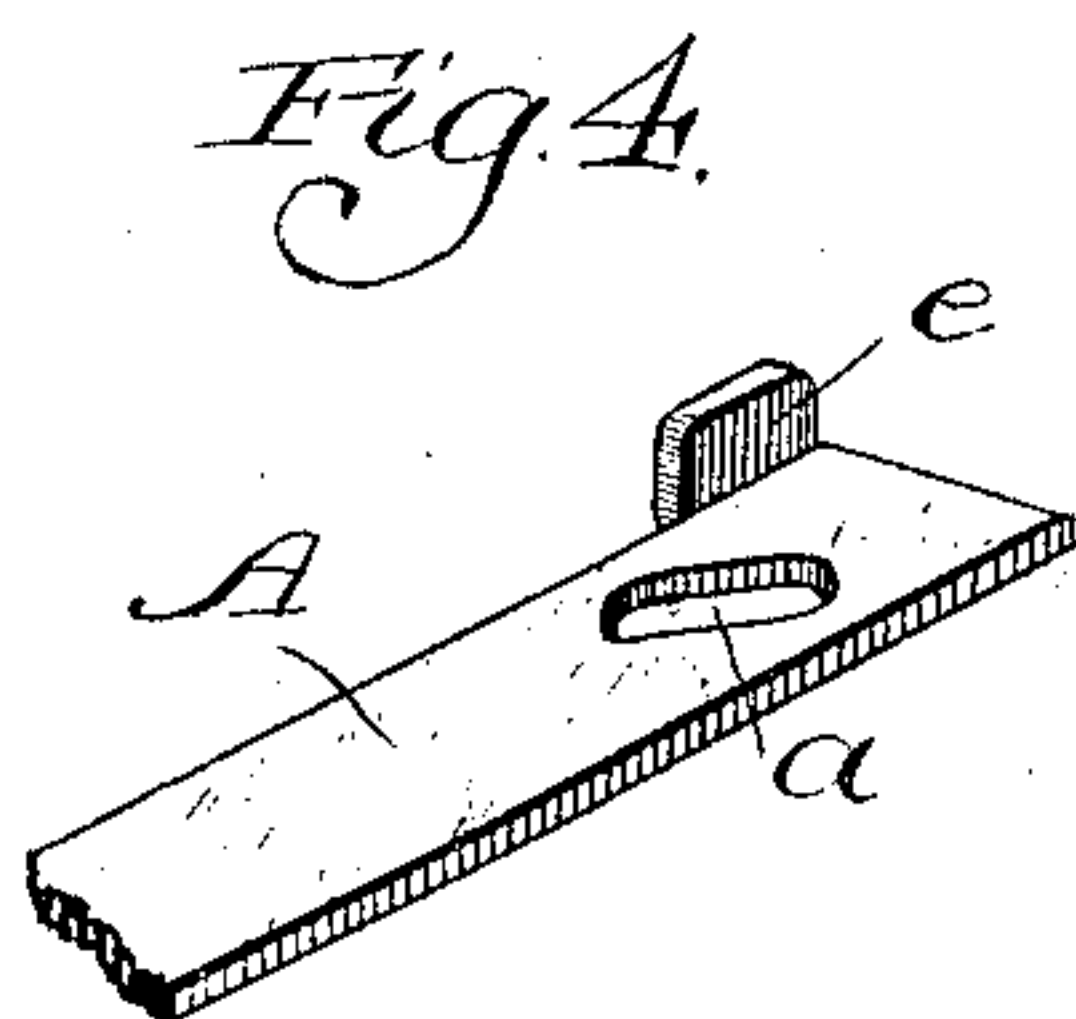
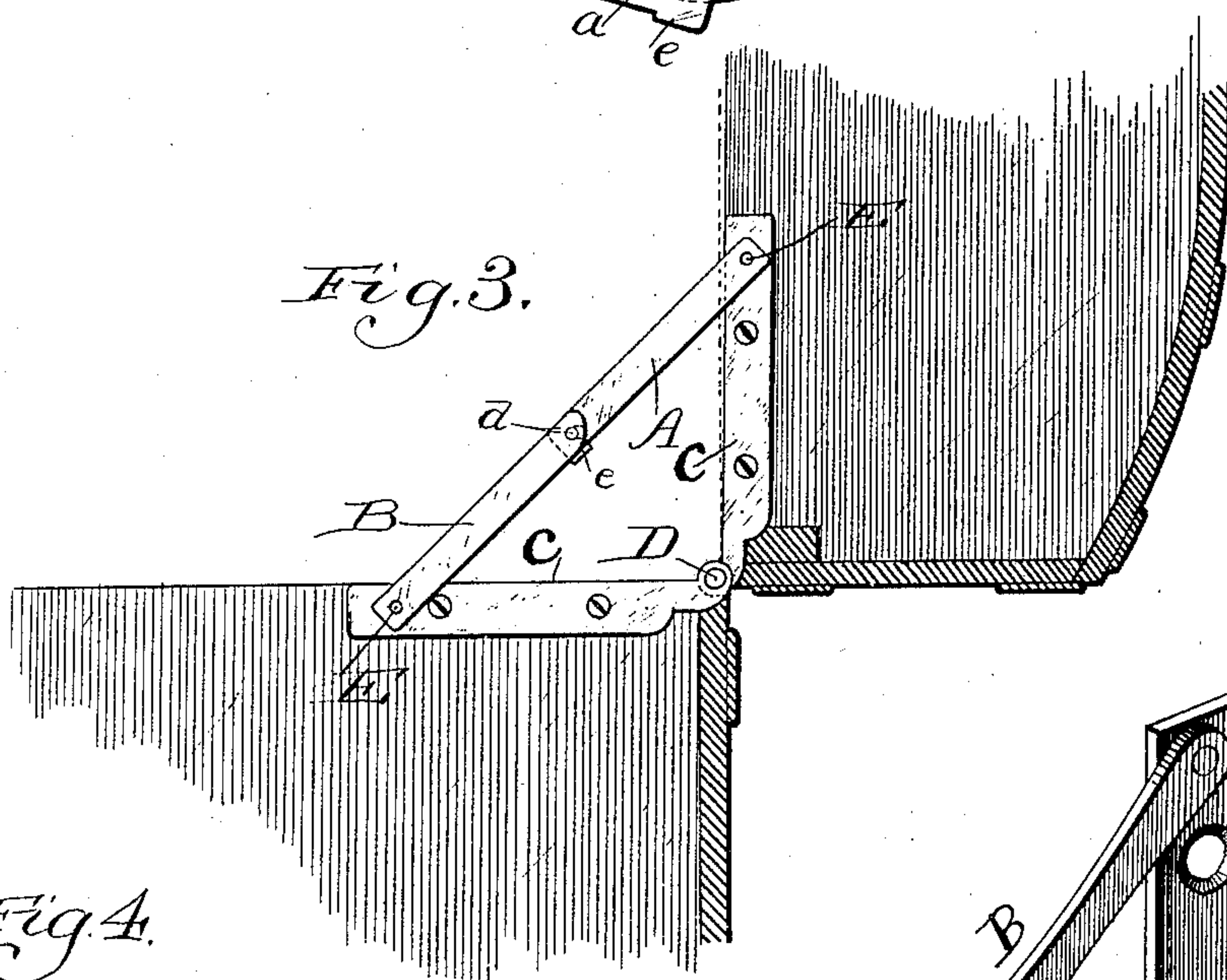
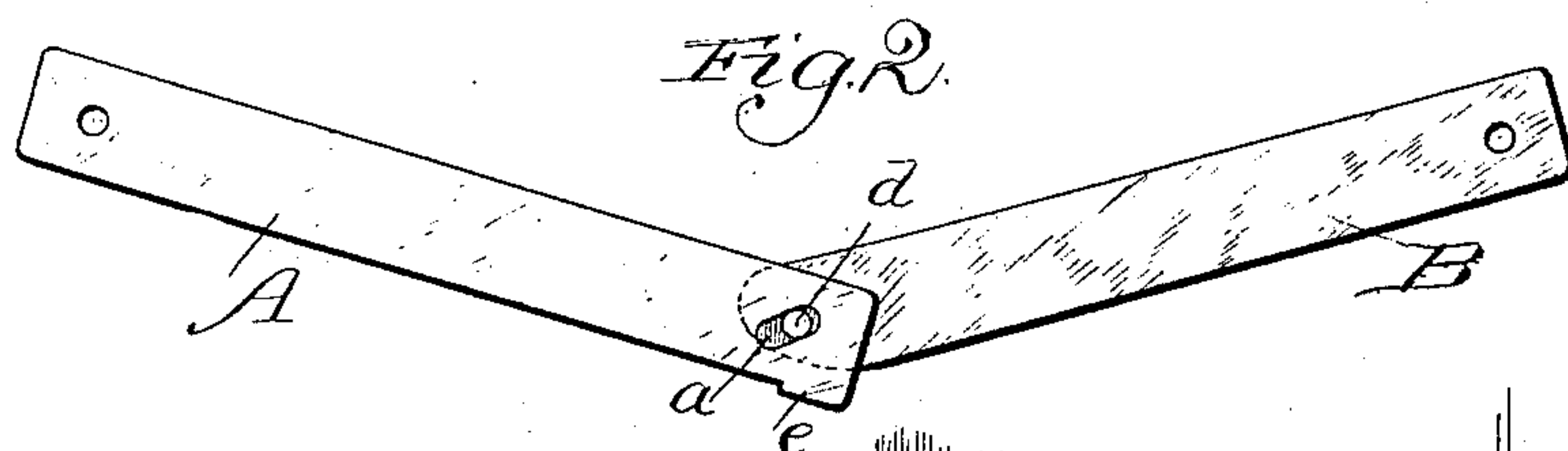
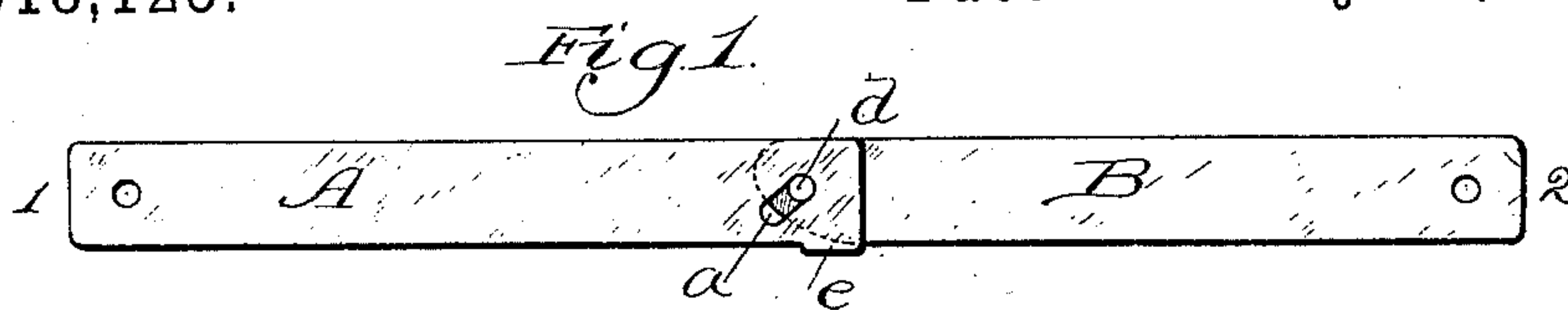
(No Model.)

H. LAURENCE.

STAY FOR TRUNKS, CHESTS, &c.

No. 318,123.

Patented May 19, 1885.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY LAURENCE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

STAY FOR TRUNKS, CHESTS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,123, dated May 19, 1885.

Application filed August 9, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY LAURENCE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Stays for Trunks, Chests, and Hinges, of which the following is the specification.

The nature and object of this invention is to provide a stay for trunks, chests, and hinges that will be cheap, serviceable, and durable.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the stay. Fig. 2 is a view of same on a curved line. Fig. 3 is the same in combination with a hinge. Fig. 4 is a detail of one arm of the stay, showing the lug. Fig. 5 is a view of stay on hinge used on a flat cover for box or chest.

The stay is formed of two arms, A and B, joined together by a joint of peculiar construction. In one arm, A, is a slot, *a*, cut near the end and in an oblique line with the length of the arm. On the under edge of this arm A is the lug *e*, projecting therefrom, as shown in Fig. 4. In the other arm, B, is a pin, *d*, rigidly fastened thereto and working in the slot *a* in the arm A. The office of this pin *d* is to hold the two arms together, and is made to freely work in slot *a*, and one end of this pin is a head, which holds it in the slot *a*.

The application is as follows: The outer end of arm A is loosely fastened to the body of the trunk, and the other end of arm B is fastened to the lid thereof. When the lid or cover is raised so that it stands a little past the perpendicular, the stay is in a direct or straight line, as shown in Fig. 1, the pin *d* being either in or near a line drawn from 1 to 2, Fig. 1. It now holds the cover from falling farther backward. On the cover being brought forward in the act of closing, the stay begins to assume the position shown in Fig. 2 automatically. This arises from the fact that the pin *d* works in the slot *a*, which is in a line

oblique to the length of the arm, and it causes the pin to move downward from the direct line passing from 1 to 2; hence there is no locking of the joint of the two arms of the stay. The lug *e* prevents the joint passing beyond a certain point, as it engages with the other arm, B.

Another form of application is in Fig. 3. C C are two leaves of a hinge, united together at D by a bolt, the outer ends of the arms of stay being fastened loosely to leaves of the hinge at E E, and one leaf being fastened to the cover and the other fastened to the body or box. When the cover is lifted, the effect is the same as previously described. This stay can be applied to show-case doors or to flat covers.

In Fig. 5 is shown the form of hinge with the stay used on chests or boxes having flat covers.

I claim—

1. As an article of manufacture, a stay for trunks, chests, &c., formed of the two arms A B, the end of arm A having a straight slot oblique to the length of the arm, and on the edge under said slot having the lug *e*, and the end of the arm B having a pin attached thereto working in said slot, as and for the purpose shown.

2. The combination of the stay made of the two arms A B, the arm A having a straight slot oblique to the length of the arm, and on the edge under said slot having the lug *e*, and the end of arm B having a pin attached thereto, and working in said oblique slot, with two parts, C C, hinged together at D, the free ends of arms A B being attached, respectively, to free ends of parts C C, as and for the purpose shown.

HENRY LAURENCE.

Witnesses:

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