

(Model.)

G. M. BALLARD & S. MASON.

TRUNK CATCH.

No. 413,430.

Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

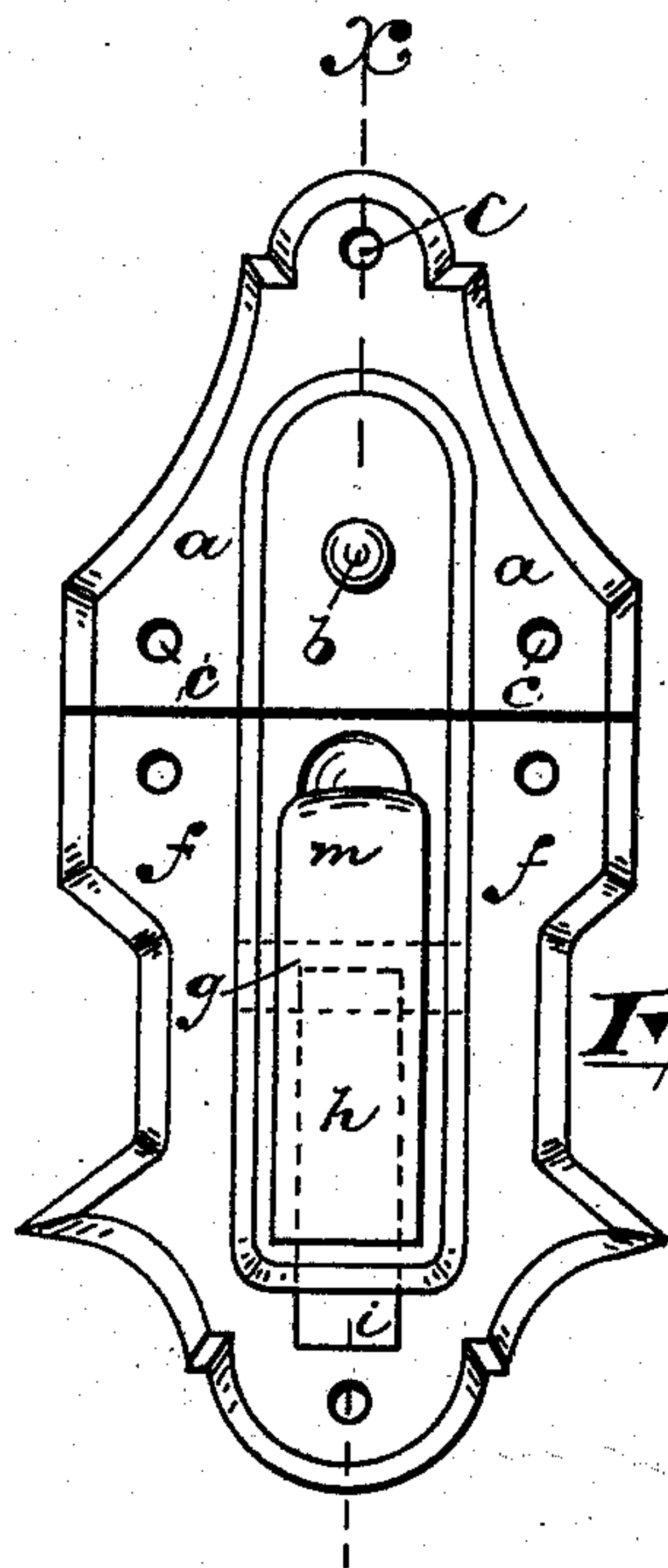


Fig. 1 *Fig. 2*

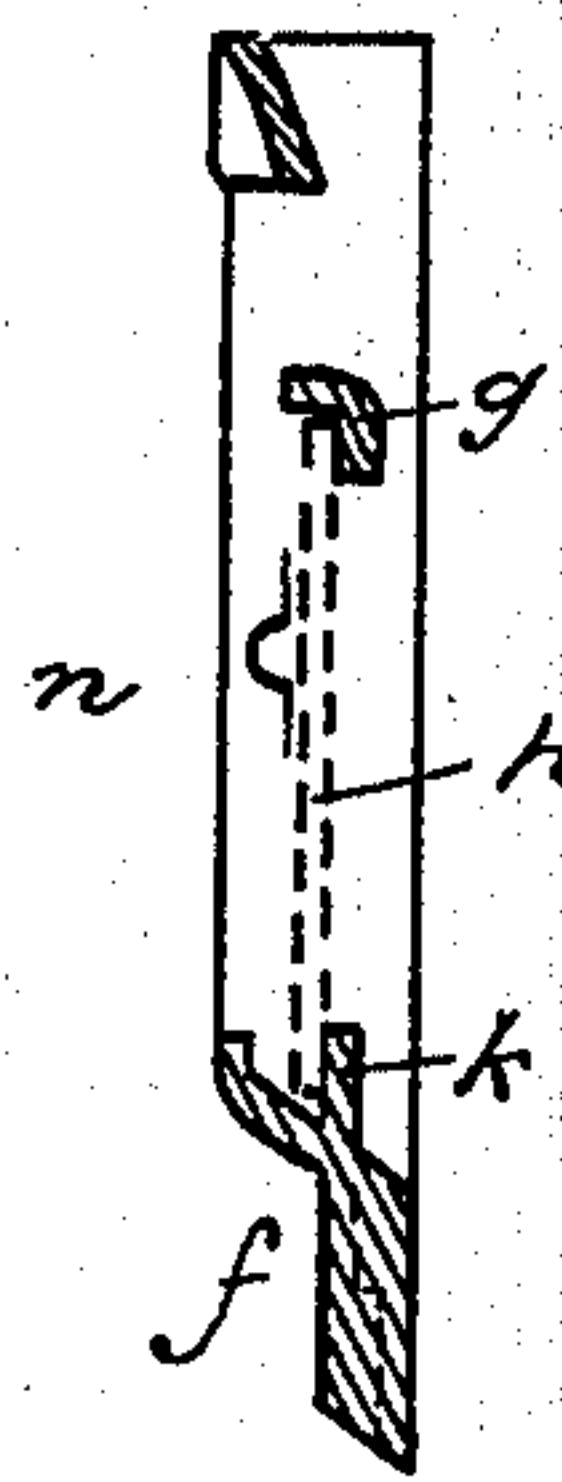
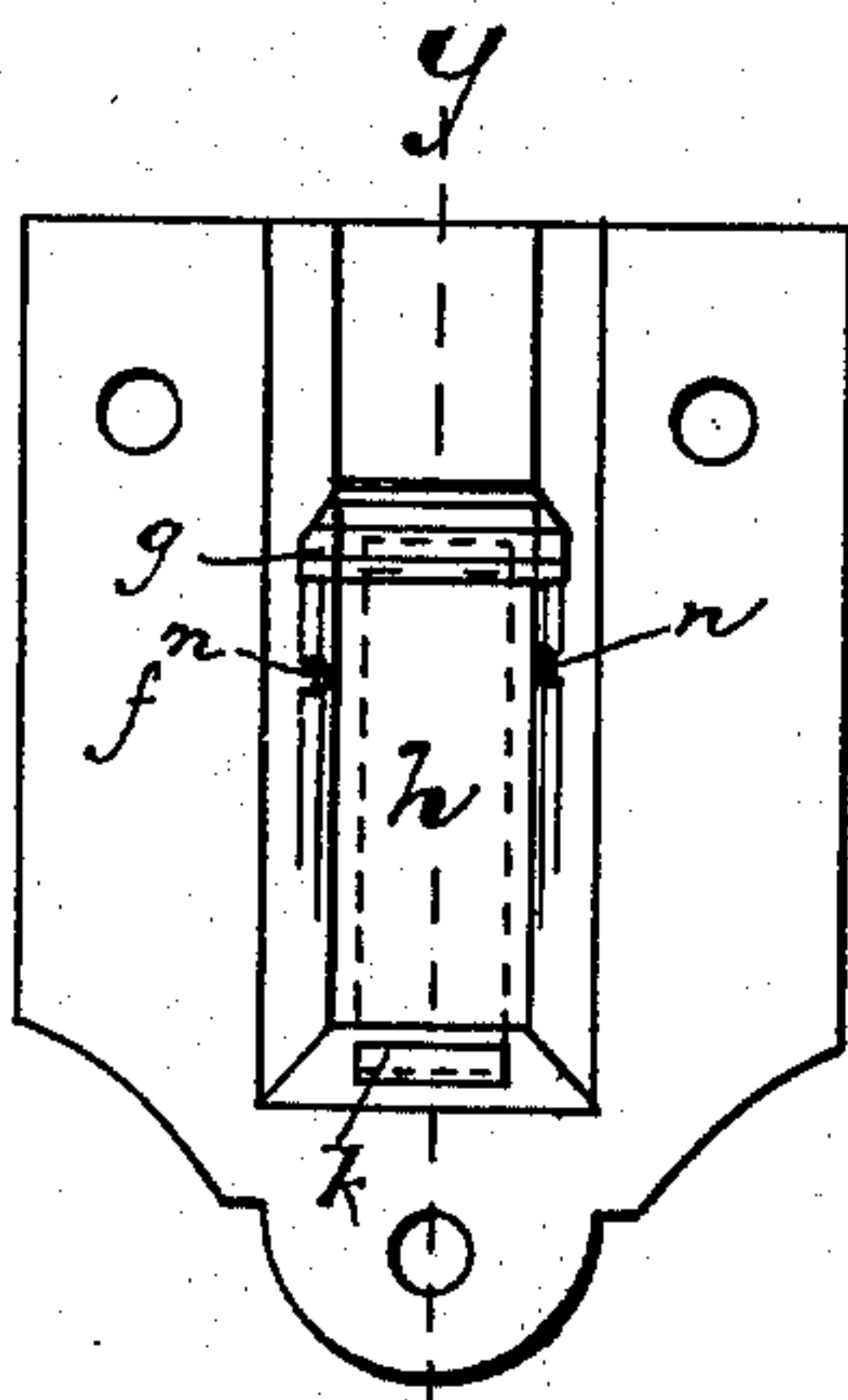
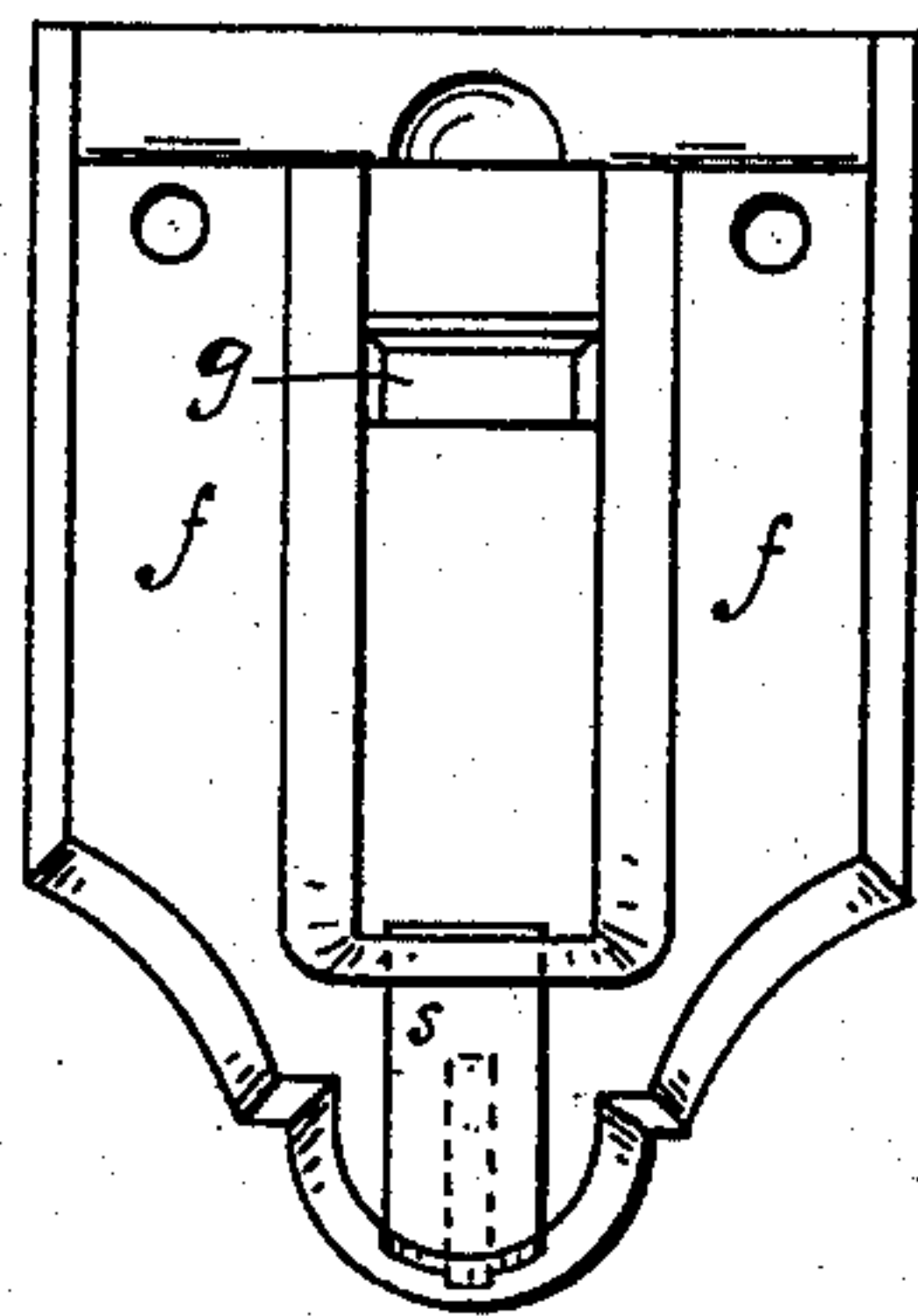
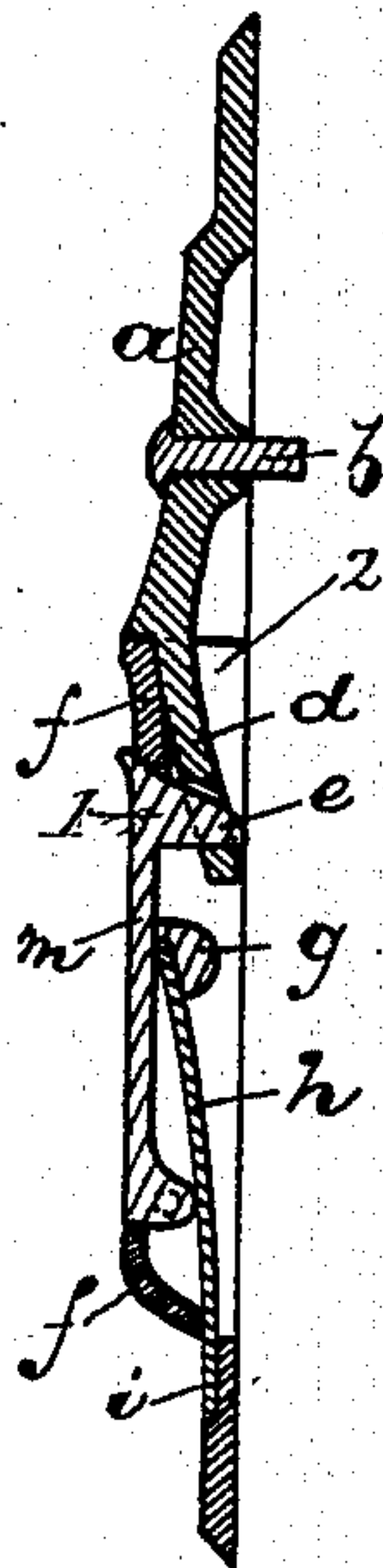


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. BALLARD AND SAMUEL MASON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY;
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TRUNK-CATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,430, dated October 22, 1889.

Application filed January 18, 1889. Serial No. 296,709. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE M. BALLARD and SAMUEL MASON, citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunk-Catches; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of our invention is to avoid the breaking of the castings of trunk-catches when riveting them to a trunk, to simplify the construction, and to reduce the number of parts and also the cost of manufacture.

The invention consists in providing a catch with a wrought-iron rivet instead of a cast rivet; also, in making the spring seat or rest integral with the case, and in the combinations and arrangements of parts thereof, substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a front view of the catch detached from a trunk. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same through line *x*. Fig. 3 is a front view of a mold or pattern of a modified form of the plate to be attached to the body of the trunk, the contour being slightly different from the one shown in Fig. 1, and showing a sliding core in position. Fig. 4 is a rear view of Fig. 3 as a complete casting; and Fig. 5 is a central vertical section through line *y*, Fig. 4.

In said drawings, *a* is a casting or plate to be attached to the top or cover of a trunk, provided with wrought-iron rivet or pin *b* and screw or nail holes *c* to receive pins, rivets, or screws to aid in securing and to prevent the plate from turning on the rivet when riveted to the cover. This plate is also provided with a tongue *d* and socket *e* in the usual manner. To the body of the trunk is secured in any desired manner a plate or case *f*, provided with a cross-bar *g*, made in-

tegral therewith as a rest or seat and support for a spring *h*. The lower or outer end of the spring is shown in Fig. 1 as resting upon a seat *i*, as generally employed, while in Figs. 4 and 5, by our improved construction, this end of the spring rests upon an inwardly-projecting seat or shelf *k*, made integral with the casting, as will be hereinafter described.

Within the case *f* is pivoted a catch *m*, controlled and held in position by the spring *h*, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower end of this catch is provided with an eccentric and extended bearings, which turn in sockets *n*. (Shown in Figs. 4 and 5.) The upper end of this catch is provided with an inwardly-projecting portion 1, (shown in Fig. 2,) to enter the socket *e* of the tongue when the catch is closed. The upper part of the case is above the opening in which the catch rests when closed, and forms a passage-way 2 when applied to a trunk to guide the tongue into proper position for engagement with the catch.

In trunk-catches as heretofore made the central pin or rivet for securing the plate to the cover has formed a part of the casting of the plate itself—*i. e.*, cast upon the plate. When this cast pin breaks in the operation of riveting, as it frequently does, the whole plate becomes useless and has to be torn off and thrown away, entailing loss, &c.

In our improved catch this pin or rivet is of wrought-iron and is placed in the sand in proper position after the plate is molded, and in making the cast the molten metal flows around it and securely holds it in position. Instead of having the rivet placed in the mold, as described, the plate can be cast with a rivet-hole, and then the rivet can be firmly swaged in position and answer the purpose equally as well. Thus the loss by breakage is avoided.

The cross-bar, upon which one end of the spring rests in our improved catch, is made integral with the body of the case and is recessed and shouldered, as shown in Fig. 5, so as to securely hold the upper or inward end of the spring in position. The seat or rest for the lower or outer end of the spring may also be made integral with the case, as shown in Fig. 5. To accomplish this the mold or pattern is formed with a sliding core, (shown at

s, Fig. 3,) which is withdrawn before casting, thus forming a rest or seat, as shown at *k*, Fig. 5, and avoiding the opening in the plate, as in the plate first described.

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

1. A tongue or hasp-plate of a trunk-catch, provided with an independent pin of malleable metal, one end of said pin being firmly
10 secured in said hasp by casting the body of the hasp around said end, the other end being adapted to serve as a rivet to secure said hasp to the trunk, as described, and for the purposes set forth.

15 2. In a trunk-catch, the combination, with the case-body thereof, of a cross-bar within said body at its upper end and made integral

therewith, a seat or support at the lower end of said body, a spring one end of which rests on said cross-bar and the other end on said seat, a catch provided with an inwardly-projecting portion and held in position by said spring, and a socket in said body and above said catch adapted to receive and guide a tongue
25 to said catch, and a socketed tongue, all said parts being arranged as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 16th day of
30 January, 1889.

GEORGE M. BALLARD.

SAMUEL MASON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL,

E. L. SHERMAN.