

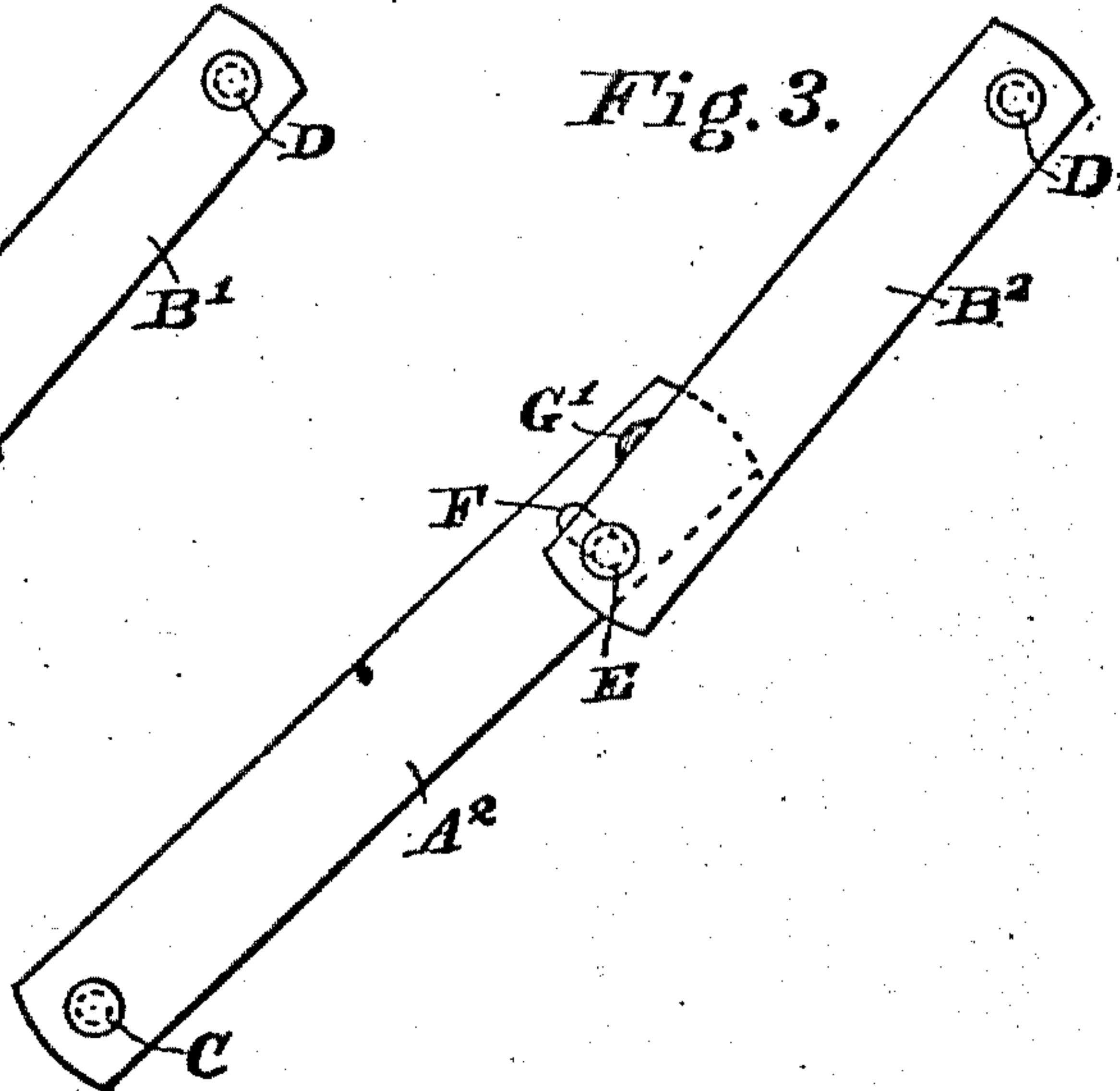
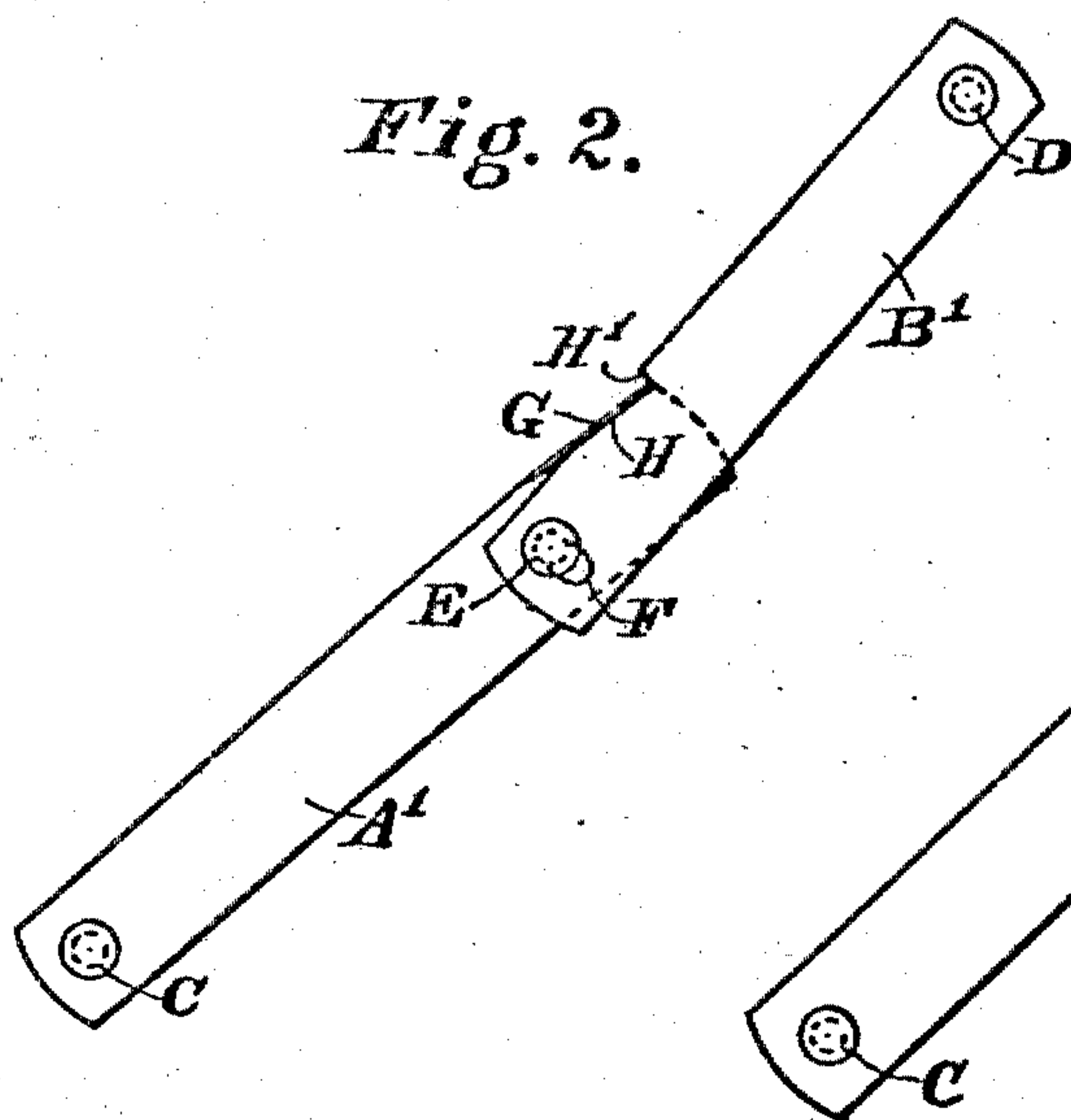
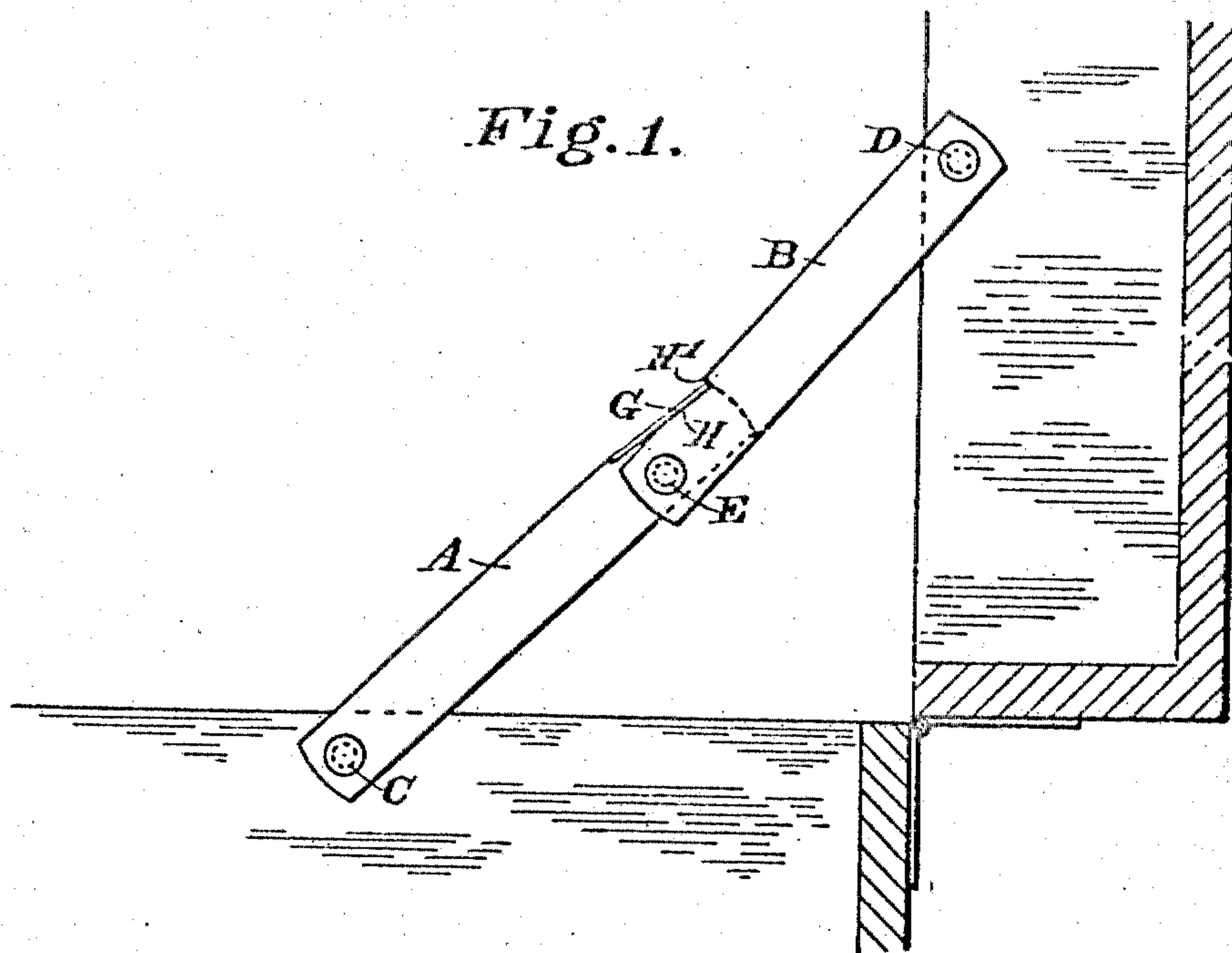
No. 766,917.

PATENTED AUG. 9, 1904.

C. H. TERRY.
TRUNK STAY.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 12, 1904.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

H. L. Reynolds.
Attorney

INVENTOR

Charles H. Terry.
BY
Emerson R. Newell
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. TERRY, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO ALBERT L. SESSIONS, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.

TRUNK-STAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,917, dated August 9, 1904.

Application filed January 12, 1904. Serial No. 188,685. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. TERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bristol, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunk-Stays, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in trunk-stays.

The object of my invention is to improve and simplify the construction and operation of such devices.

My invention will be defined in the claims terminating this specification.

The drawings accompanying herewith represent my invention embodied in the forms now preferred by me.

Figure 1 shows one form of my stay applied to a trunk or like hinged device, and Figs. 2 and 3 each represent a slightly-different form of construction of stay.

The trunk-stay which is the subject of my invention consists of two bars or plates which are employed to connect the top or cover and the body of the trunk near the hinges, the object of this device being to hold the top while in its raised position.

My device consists, essentially, of two bars or plates A and B, which are pivotally connected with each other by means of a pivot E and by pivots C and D at the opposite or free ends, respectively, with the trunk-body and the trunk top or cover. One of the bars, as the bar A, extends beyond the common or central pivot E a sufficient distance that it may be provided with a stop adapted to engage the other bar, B, to prevent their swinging backward and downward when the top is raised beyond a certain point. This stop is preferably so placed in relation to the pivot and the contacting surface upon the other bar as to permit the two bars to swing until their common or central pivot-point passes the line connecting their outer pivot-points.

There are various ways in which the stop which limits the swinging of the parts may be constructed. In Figs. 1 and 2 I have shown this stop as being formed by turning

or flanging over an edge of the bar A, thus forming a flange G, the same preferably extending from the extended end of the bar A backward some distance. This flange may be permitted to contact directly with the straight edge of the bar B, forming an inclined surface H, against which the side of the flange bears, and a shoulder H', against which the end of the flange G may be caused to bear, thus making it possible to transmit a portion of the strain by direct thrust of said shoulder against the edge of the flange.

In Fig. 1 the two bars A and B are shown as connected by a pivot E, which permits no movement at the pivot except a swinging movement. In Fig. 2 one of the bars, as the bar B', is shown as having a slot F extending transversely thereof and receiving the pivot-pin E. This permits a certain lateral or transverse movement of the two bars at this point and facilitates the swinging of the central pivot past the center line.

The construction shown in Fig. 3 is similar to that shown in Fig. 2, except that the stop is differently formed. In this case the stop is formed by punching upwardly a small section G' of the bar A, the same being severed from the bar upon the line which contacts with the plate B, but otherwise not being severed.

The stops shown prevent the stays from swinging backward and downward beyond a certain position, and the swinging of the pivot past the central line prevents the possibility of the stay being buckled or bent upward and forward by thrust thereon, so that the cover cannot be lowered unless the stay is first positively lifted upward at its center, thus preventing accidental fall of the cover. Pressure of the cover forward will not alone double up the stay, as it must first be lifted until the central pivot passes the center line. All of the pivots of the stay should be sufficiently loose to swing freely, so that when the top is swung upward until the pivots are in line the center pivot will, as soon as the strain is released, drop down by gravity alone until its pivot passes the center line, thus locking the toggle.

What I claim is—

1. A trunk-stay comprising two bars provided with means for pivoting an end of each respectively to the trunk-body and to the top, a loose pivotal connection between said bars, and a stop carried by one bar and adapted, when the stay is opened, to engage the other bar after the central pivot has passed a line connecting the end pivots, the pivotal connection between said bars being sufficiently loose so that when the stay is opened and in a position inclined from the vertical, the weight of the bars will, by gravity, carry the central pivot past said line connecting the end pivots.
2. A stay comprising two arms pivoted together by a pin located in a transverse slot in one of said arms, each arm having a pivot-hole in its other end and one arm being provided with a stop which when said stay is opened is adapted to engage the other arm and cause the pivot-pin to move in its slot and pass beyond a line connecting the holes in the other ends of said arms and lock said stay.
3. The combination with a trunk-body and a top hinged thereto, of a stay comprising two bars, one pivoted to the body and the other to the top and adapted to swing in a vertical plane, a pivotal connection between said bars,

and a stop carried by one bar in position to engage the other when the central pivot swings downward past the line connecting the end pivots, said stay being secured respectively to the trunk-body and top so as to permit the central pivot to swing upward and forward to collapse the stay, said stay standing at an angle to the vertical when opened and all said three pivots being sufficiently loose so that the weight of the bars carries the central pivot downward past the center line when the top is raised.

4. A stay comprising two arms pivoted together by a pin located in a slot substantially at a right angle to one of said arms, each arm having a pivot-hole in its other end and one arm being provided with a stop which when said stay is opened is adapted to engage the other arm and cause the pivot-pin to move in its slot and pass beyond a line connecting the holes in the other ends of said arms and lock said stay.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 11th day of January, 1904.

CHARLES H. TERRY.

Witnesses:

EMERSON R. NEWELL,
HENRY L. REYNOLDS.