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H. HIGGIN.  
FASTENER FOR TRUNK TRAYS, &c.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1900.

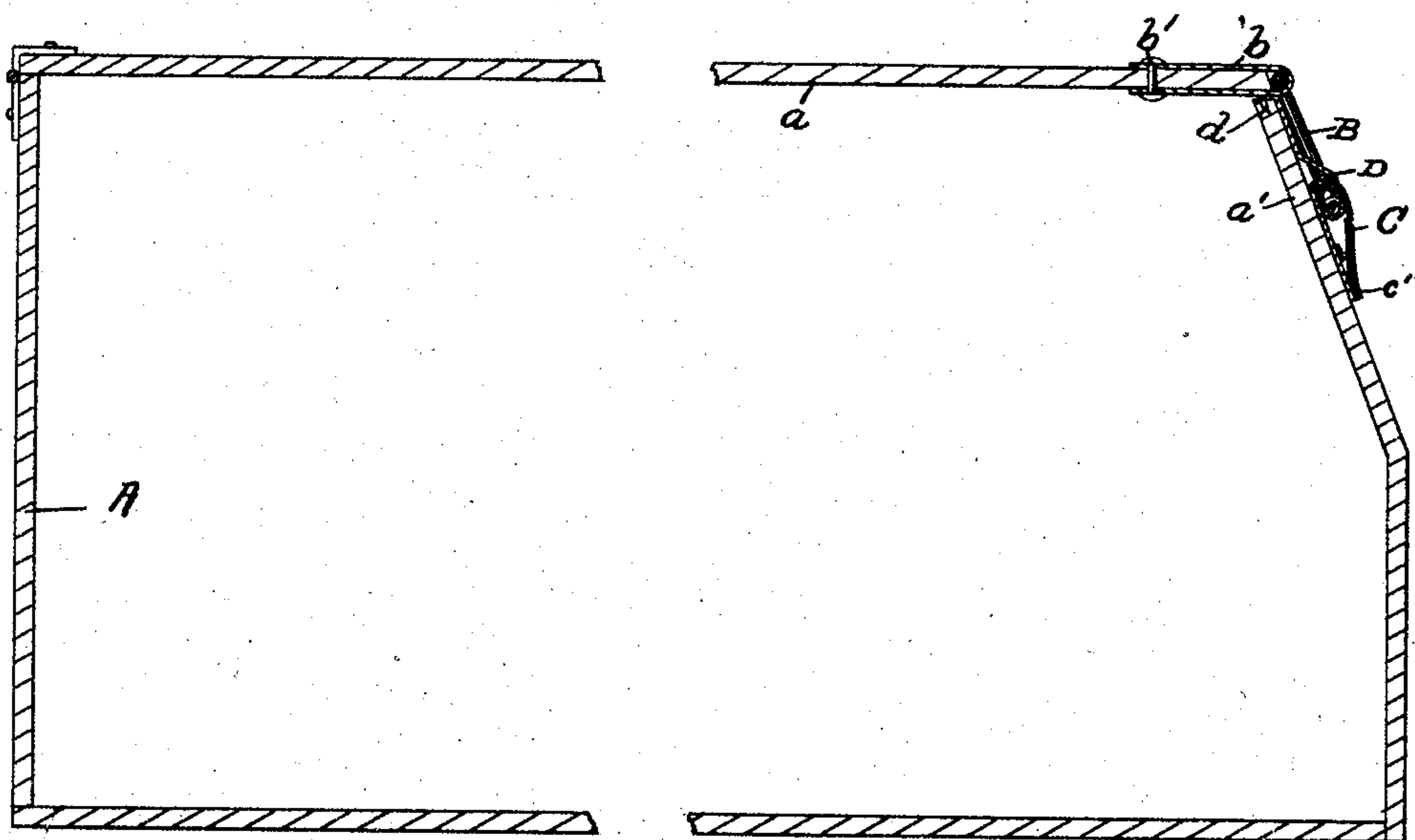


FIG. 1.

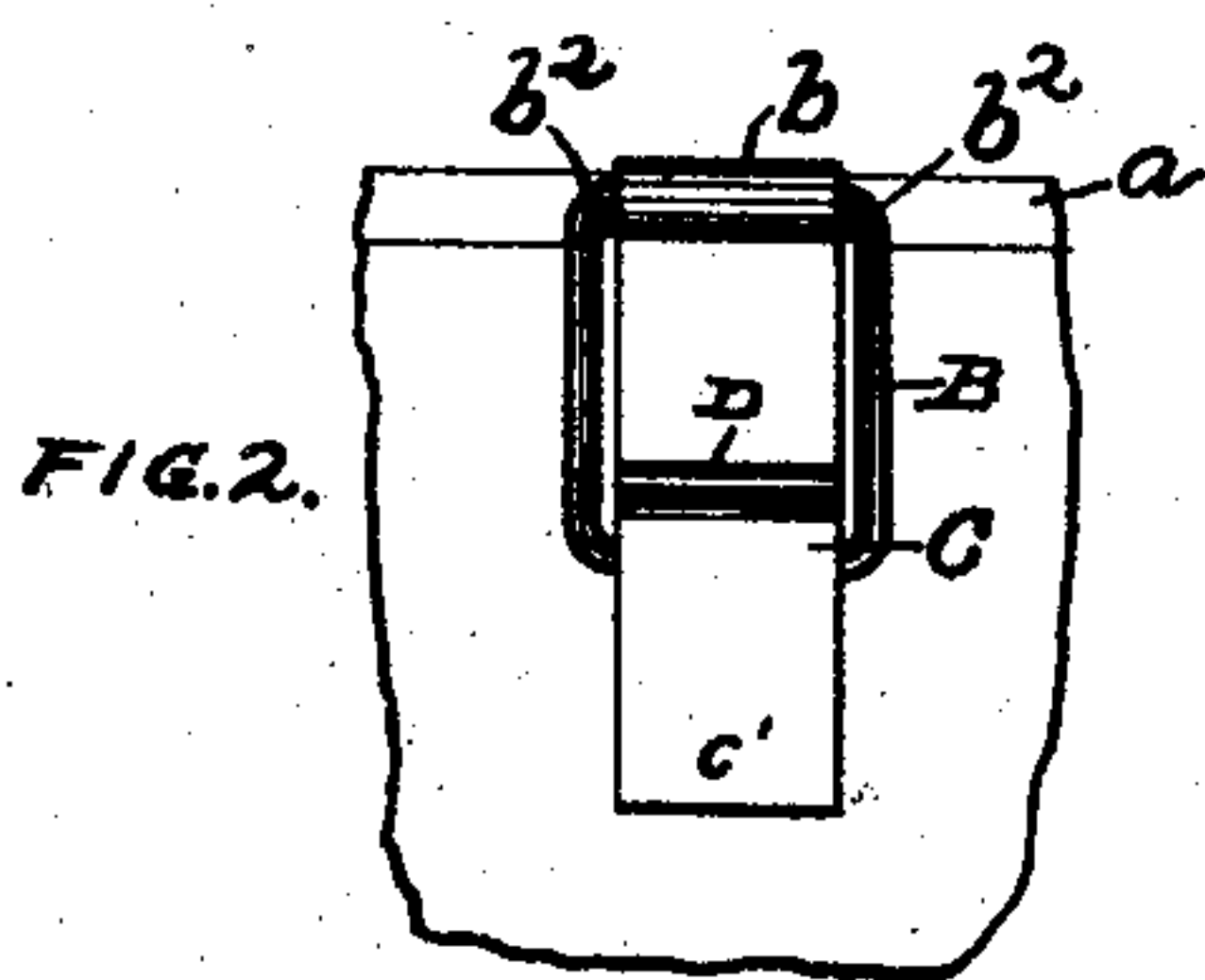


FIG. 2.

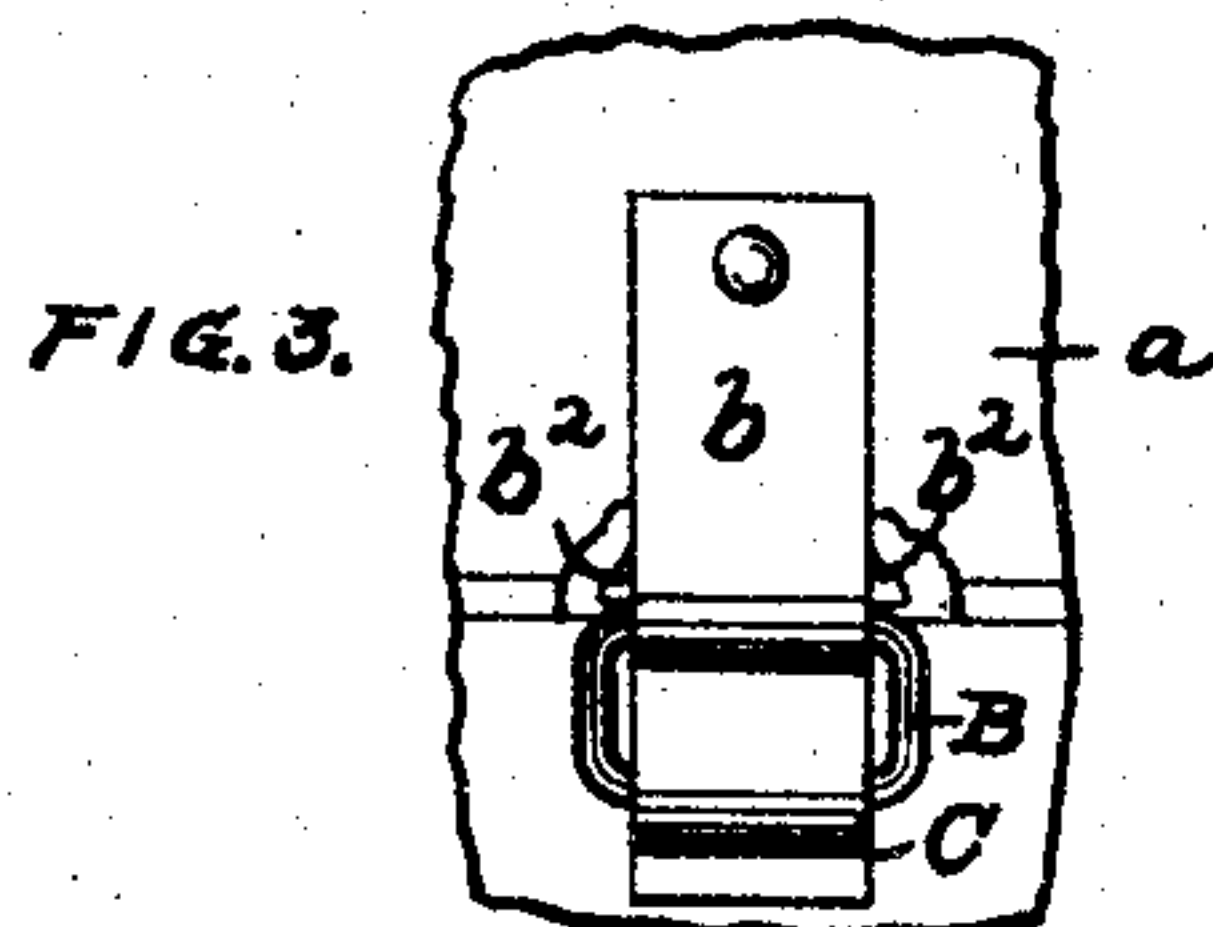


FIG. 3.

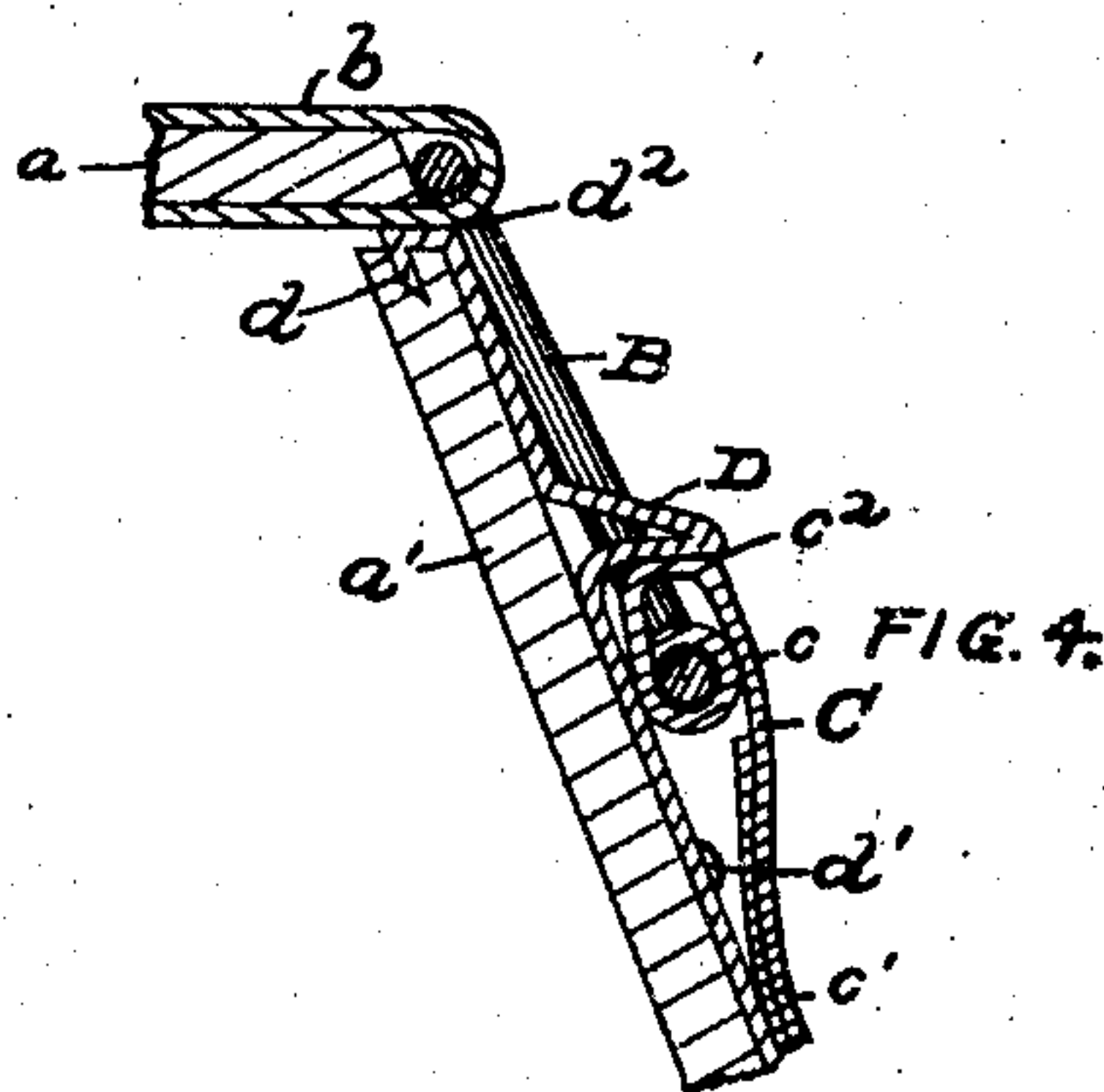


FIG. 4.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HIGGIN, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR TO THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

## FASTENER FOR TRUNK-TRAYS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,501, dated January 24, 1905.

Application filed October 6, 1900. Serial No. 32,314.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY HIGGIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for Trunk-Trays and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a clasp especially adapted for use on trunk-trays; and my invention consists in the combinations and arrangements of parts herein-after described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a trunk-tray provided with a fastener embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the fastener; Fig. 3, a top plan view corresponding to Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 an enlarged detail section of the fastener.

To the top  $a$  of tray A is pivoted a link B, carrying a swinging cam-lever C, and the front  $a'$  of the tray is provided with a stop D, adapted to be engaged by cam C. The fastening of link B to the top  $a$  is preferably accomplished by means of loop  $b$ , taking under and over top  $a$  and secured by rivet  $b'$ .

At  $b^2$  loop  $b$  is provided with stops to prevent the link B from swinging inwardly far enough to catch on the top of the front of the tray when the top  $a$  is being closed. The cam-lever C is of such length and width as to be free to swing through link B. Stop D preferably consists of a single piece of metal, shaped as shown, provided with tangs  $d$ , adapted to be driven into the top of the front wall  $a'$  of the tray and secured at its bottom by rivet  $d'$ . By this construction the under side of loop  $b$  always contacts with the portion  $d^2$  of stop D, which extends over the top of wall  $a'$  and as the projecting stop D is a constant distance from portion  $d^2$  insures the proper distancing of stop D relatively to link B. When the top  $a$  is being lowered preparatory to locking, stops  $b^2$  prevent links B from swinging in and engaging the top of

front wall  $a'$ , while if the free end of lever C should swing in and engage the top of front wall  $a'$  the downward movement of top  $a$  and link B will cause it to swing up and out through link B, thus becoming disengaged and falling down into close proximity to stop D, or, in other words, the downward movement of the top automatically and invariably brings the engaging elements into locking proximity.

It will be noted that when loop  $b$  contacts with surface  $d^2$  and cam-lever C is swung out until portion  $c$  is adjacent to stop D the link and cam may be freely swung past stop D, but that if cam-lever C is forced down until portion  $c'$  contacts with the front wall  $a'$  when the cam is behind stop D the point  $c^2$ , contacting with stop D, will serve as a fulcrum to the tension in link B to hold the cam in its locked position. Owing to the fact that link B is carried by top  $a$  and cam-lever C is carried by the free end of link B, the locking manipulation is very simple and may be performed very easily with one hand. When it is desired to unclasp, the lever  $c'$  is swung outwardly until the free end of the cam-lever is free to pass stop D.

While my invention is especially adapted for use as a fastener for trunk-trays, it is obvious that it may be used in other connections where ready fastening and unfastening is desired.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination in a fastening of a link pivoted to one of two relatively movable parts; means for limiting the inward motion of the link; an eccentric cam-lever pivoted to the free end of the link; and a stop on the other part adapted to be engaged by the cam, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination in a fastening of a link pivoted to one of two relatively movable parts; means for limiting the inward motion of the link; an eccentric cam-lever pivoted to the free end of the link and adapted to swing through



the link; and a stop on the other part adapted to be engaged by the cam, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of link B pivoted to the  
5 top  $a$ ; stops  $b^2$  to limit the inward motion of link B; cam-lever adapted to swing through link B; and stop D, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination of link B; loop  $b$  having stops  $b^2$ ; stop D provided with surface  $d^2$  10 and tangs  $d$ ; and cam-lever C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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