

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. P. MILBOURNE & T. HUMPHREYS.

FASTENING FOR BASKETS OR BOXES.

No. 307,213.

Patented Oct. 28, 1884.

FIG. 2.

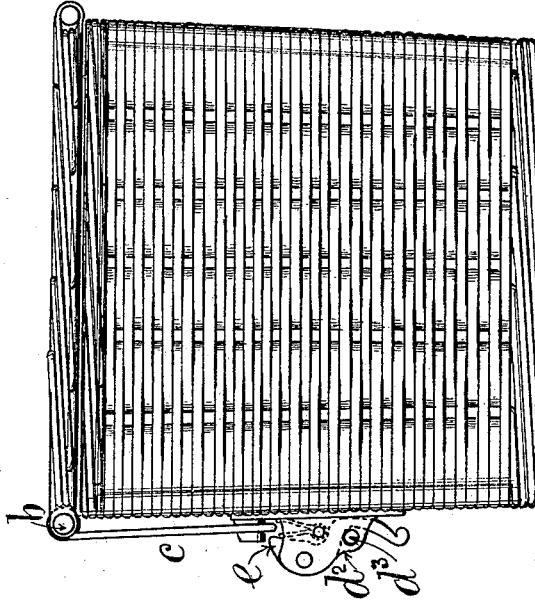


FIG. 3.

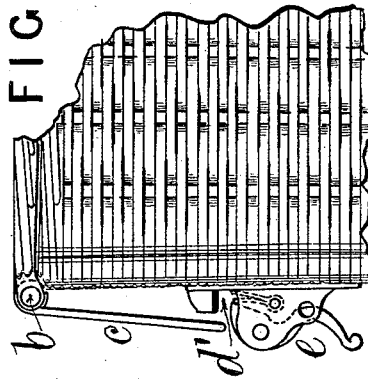


FIG. 1.

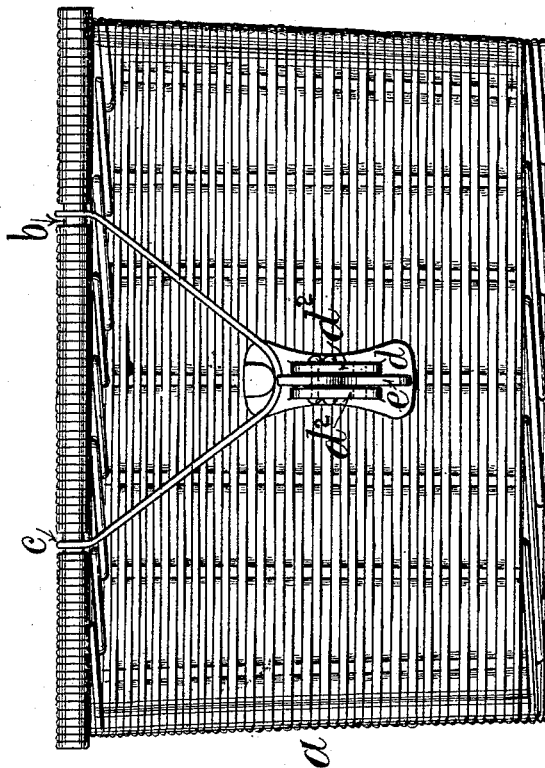


FIG. 5.

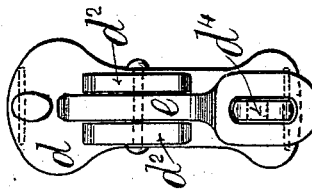
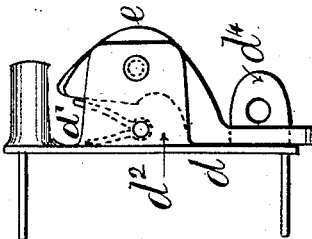


FIG. 4.



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FIG. 6.

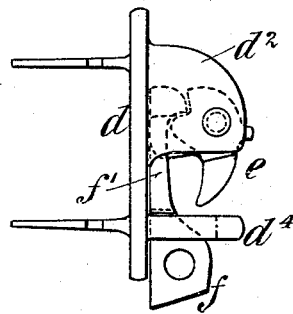


FIG. 7.

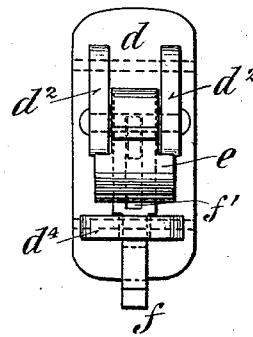


FIG. 8.

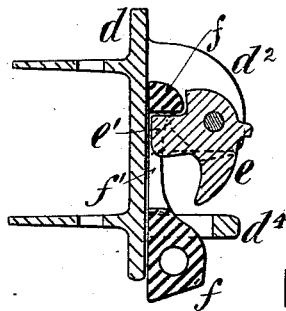


FIG. 9.

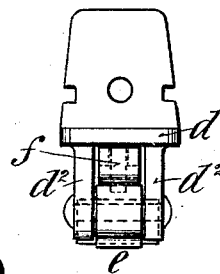
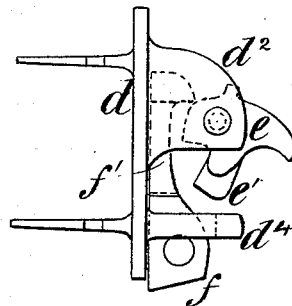


FIG. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PARKER MILBOURNE AND THOMAS HUMPHREYS, OF MANCHESTER,
COUNTY OF LANCASTER, ENGLAND.

FASTENING FOR BASKETS OR BOXES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,213, dated October 28, 1884.

Application filed April 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN PARKER MILBOURNE and THOMAS HUMPHREYS, both subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented a new and useful Fastening for Baskets and other Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in fastenings for baskets and other receptacles; and the object of our improvements is to provide a light and at the same time a strong and simple fastening, particularly applicable to the lighter class of baskets—such as picnic-baskets—but applicable also to other receptacles where such a fastening is required. We attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation, and Figs. 2 and 3 are end elevations, of a basket fitted with our improved fastening. Figs. 4 and 5 are detailed views of a modified form of fastening, and Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are detailed views of another modification of our fastening.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The basket *a* is provided with a metal rod, *b*, which takes the place of the ordinary front stick of the lid. The two ends of a wire, *c*, are hinged to the rod *b*, either by bending them round the rod or by securing each end to a metal clip or ring. These metal clips or rings are passed over the rod *b* and retained in their proper position by the wicker-work of the basket, or in other convenient manner; or a tube may be placed in the front of the lid and held in position by the wicker-work. A pin or rod is passed through the tube and the loop of wire is hinged to the projecting ends of this rod. Secured to the front of the basket is a metal piece or casting, *d*, formed with a projection, *d'*, and two shoulders, *d'' d''*. A spring trigger or catch, *e*, with a handle, is pivoted between the two shoulders *d''*. To complete the fastening the wire loop *c* is pressed into the space between *d'* and *d''*, bring-

ing the spring-catch *e* into the position shown in Fig. 3, and as soon as the wire is in its place the spring moves the end of the catch *e* and secures the wire in the space. The fastening may be completed by passing a pin or a padlock through holes *d'* in the shoulders *d''*. To open the basket the end of the spring-catch *e* is depressed by moving the handle and the wire *c* released, when the lid may be raised. If more convenient, the ordinary front stick of the basket might be used instead of the metal rod *b*, and the wire might be hinged to the front of the lid in the center only, instead of in two places, as shown and described.

In the modified form of fastening illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 the catch *e* is shown with a spring, but may be used without a spring, if preferred, and a slot is formed in the handle, through which a projection, *d'*, on the piece *d* is free to pass. A pin or padlock may be passed through a hole in the projection *d'*, to complete the fastening.

Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are detailed views of a modified form of our improved fastening, in which we use a drop bar or bolt which acts by its own weight, instead of a spring. The catch *e* is pivoted between the shoulders *d''*, and is provided with a tongue, *e'*, which takes into a slot, *f'*, in a bolt, *f*, when the fastening is closed, and a projection on the bolt *f* enters a recess in the catch *e*, and so retains the latter in place, when the fastening is closed. To fasten the basket, the bolt *f* is slightly raised and the catch *e* moved into the position shown in Fig. 10. The wire loop *c* is then pressed against the tongue *e'*, which enters the slot *f'* and brings the catch *e* over the space between the projection *d'* and the shoulders *d''*. The bolt *f* falls slightly and the projection on it takes into the recess in the catch *e* and retains the latter in the position shown on Figs. 6, 7, and 8. A pin or a padlock may then be passed through a hole in the bolt *f*, to secure and complete the fastening. To open the basket, the bolt *f* is raised slightly, when the catch *e* may be turned into the position shown in Fig. 10, and the wire loop *c* released.

Having stated the nature of our invention and described the manner of performing the same, we declare that what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

5 In combination with the wire *c*, the metal piece *d*, provided with a pivoted catch, *e*, and a sliding bolt, *f*, the latter operating by its weight against said catch to hold the fasten-
10 ing together, substantially as set forth.

The foregoing specification of our fastening for baskets and other receptacles signed by us this 1st day of April, 1884.

JOHN PARKER MILBOURNE.
THOMAS HUMPHREYS.

Witnesses:

C. A. BARLOW,

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Manchester.*