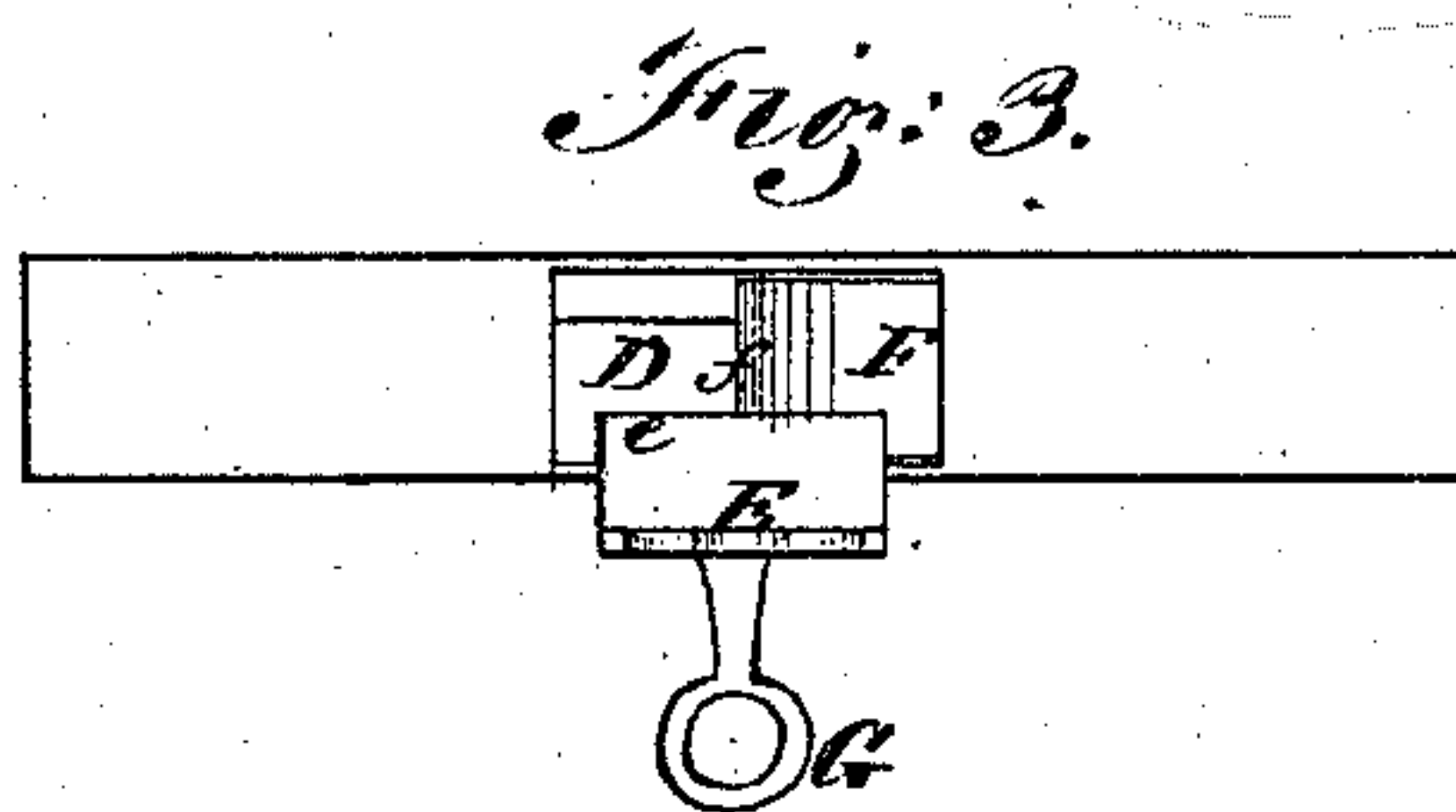
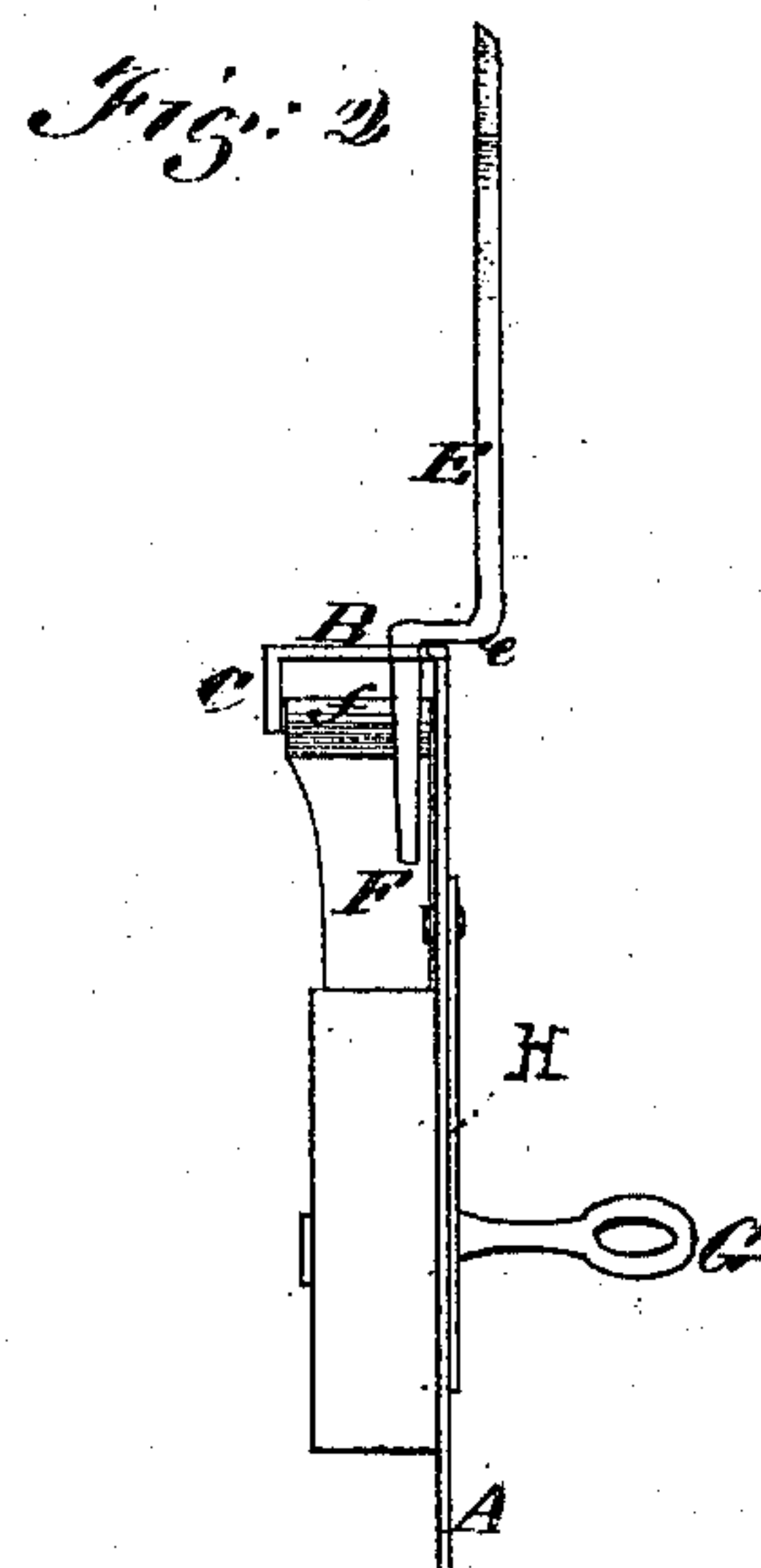
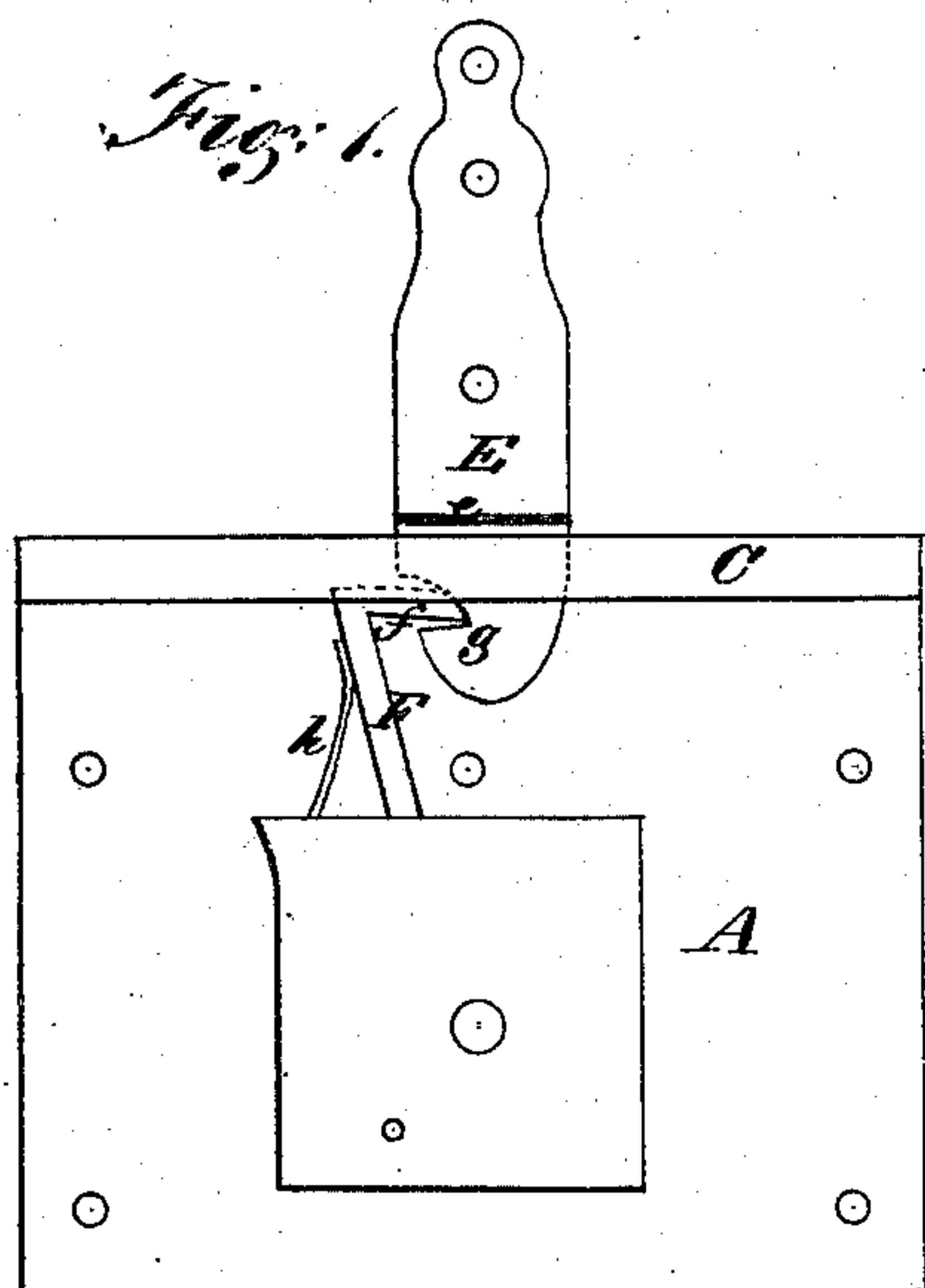


C. LIEBRICH.  
LOCK.

No. 8,775.

Patented Mar. 2, 1852.



*Patent Agency  
Scientific American  
Robt Fulton*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD LIEBRICH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## PLATES OF TRUNK-LOCKS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,775, dated March 2, 1852.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CONRAD LIEBRICH, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming

part of this specification, in which—  
Figure 1, is a view of the back of the lock in elevation. Fig. 2, is a side elevation. Fig. 3, is a top or bird's eye view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures.

The nature of my invention consists in forming a guard on the ledge of the lock said ledge being as usual, formed on the upper part of the plate and the guard formed by bending down the inner edge of the ledge so that the bent projection forming the guard will be parallel to the front plate. The guard sits into the top surface of the chest, trunk, or whatever article the lock is attached to and prevents the lock from being wrenched or torn off, it also obviates the necessity of having a back plate to the lock, and the hasp which sits in a slot cut through the ledge is kept from uneven play, and rendered less liable to be pried or twisted off.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe the manner in which it is constructed.

A, represents the plate of the lock; B, the ledge, and C the guard.

By referring to Fig. 2, the mode of construction will be seen, the plate A, ledge B, and guard C, being formed of one piece, the ledge and guard being bent to the form as represented, by pressing or stamping; and by a single operation. The guard C, projecting downward from the ledge and being parallel with the plate A.

D, Fig. 3, is a slot cut through the ledge at about its center, through which the hasp passes.

E, is the hasp bent or cast in such a manner as to form a shoulder *e*, see Fig. 2, said

shoulder resting or bearing upon the top edge of the plate A, as represented, when the hasp is secured by the bolt.

F, is the bolt, the top projection *f* of which catches into the recess or notch *g* in the hasp. The bolt is forced into the notch by the spring *h*, and is withdrawn from it by turning the key G, the whole forming a spring lock.

When the lock is attached to the chest, trunk, or other article, the guard C is let into the wood, the proper recesses being cut to receive the bolt, spring, &c. By this arrangement it will be seen that the guard firmly secures the lock, preventing it from being torn or wrenched off, other locks being merely secured by screws. The guard also prevents an uneven play of the hasp, and prevents it from being pried or twisted so as to be freed from the bolt as the shoulder *e*, on the hasp binds against the edge of the plate A, and the bearing surface of the guard C, similarly acting on the inside against the hook arm of the said hasp. Thus a back plate which has been hitherto used on locks is by my arrangement avoided and security, economy and simplicity is combined.

The escutcheon H, also, which covers the key hole, is riveted to the plate A, as seen in Fig. 2, whereas if a back plate were used the rivet would necessarily pass through it, causing more labor and expense.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the manner in which it is constructed, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The guard C, constructed and applied as described by which the lock is prevented from being wrenched or torn off from the article to which it is attached, and by which the hasp E, is prevented from being pried or twisted so as to be freed from the bolt F, thus obviating the necessity of the ordinary back plate, substantially as set forth.

C. LIEBRICH.

Witnesses.

JOHN CHS. SCHNELLMANN,  
C. L. MAHTKE.