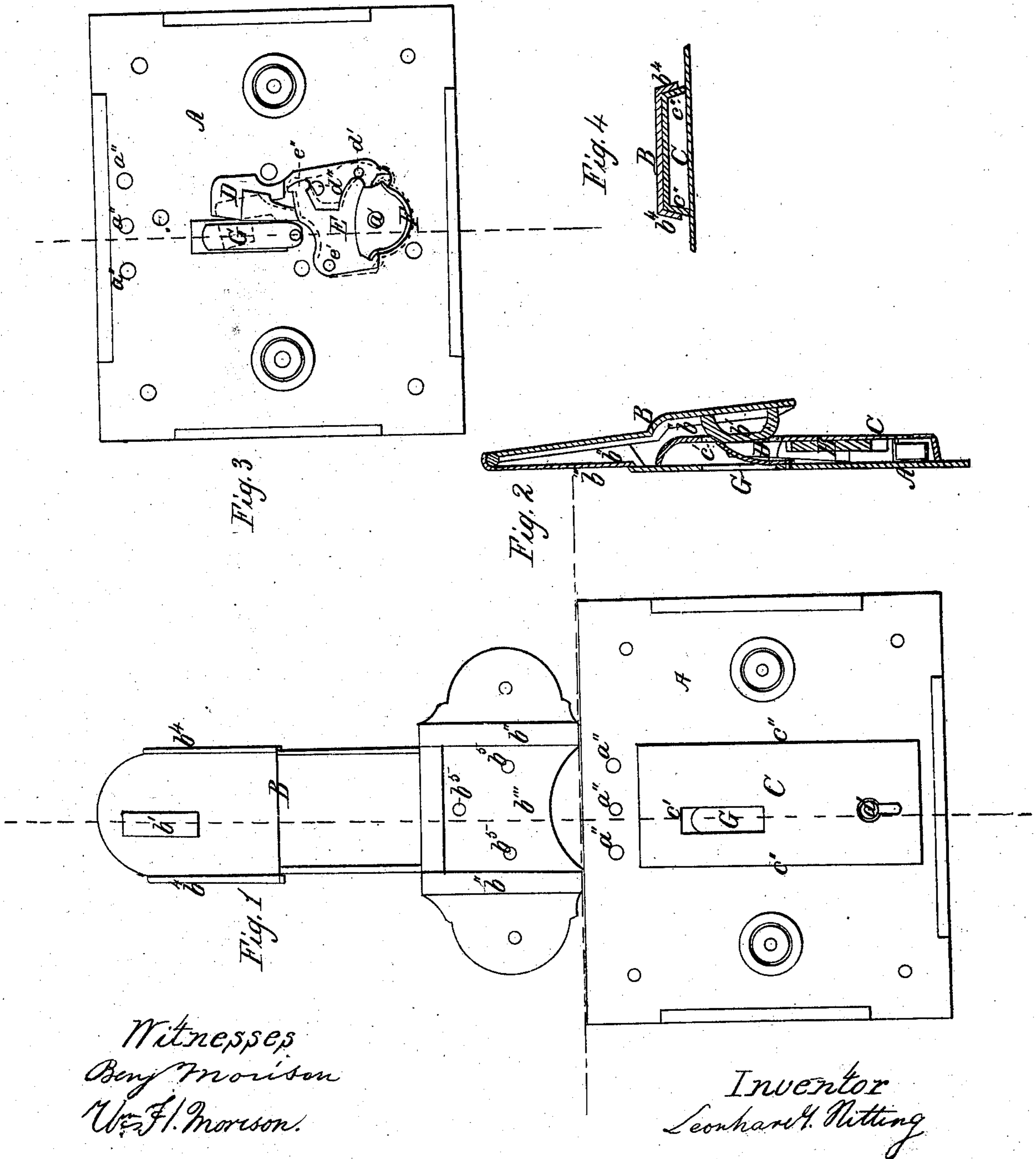


L. Vitting.

Hasp for Trunk Lock.

N^o 83.570.

Patented Oct. 27, 1868.



Witnesses
Benj Morison
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LEONHARDT UITTING, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,
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Letters Patent No. 83,570, dated October 27, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN HASP FOR TRUNK-LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONHARDT UITTING, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Trunk-Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the lock, as when applied to a trunk, and the hasp turned upward to a vertical position;

Figure 2, a vertical section on the dotted line of fig. 1, but showing the hasp in its pendent position;

Figure 3, a front view of the lock without the hasp, and having the covering-case or cap removed, in order to display its tumbler, bolt, &c.; and

Figure 4, a transverse section of the hasp and covering-cap, as when the former is closed down upon the latter.

Like letters of reference indicating the same parts when in the different figures.

The object of my improvement is to produce a more strong and secure self-locking tumbler-lock, of that class which does not require a recess or hole to be made in the wall of the trunk for the reception of either the key, the covering-cap, or the tumbler and bolt.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the different parts, as hereinafter described and specified.

Referring to the drawings, A is the foundation-plate of the lock, B the hasp, C the case or cap, D the bolt, and E the tumbler.

The inner or rear side of the plate A is plain, or without any projections, and therefore lies evenly and closely against the front wall of the trunk, when fastened thereto by through-rivets, in the usual manner.

The bolt D and tumbler E turn on their respective pivots, *d'* and *e'*, whereby they are secured to the front side of the plate A, in the relative positions as shown in fig. 3. They are connected together at their lower ends by a curved spring, F, so that the latter constantly tends to throw the upper end of the bolt D across the hole, *c'*, of the cap, C, which is applied and secured over the bolt and tumbler, as shown in fig. 1, and at the same time to throw the head, *e''*, of the tumbler E, down behind the stop *d''* of the bolt D, and thus cause the upper end of the bolt D to enter the staple *b'* of the hasp, when the latter is pressed, by hand, into the said hole *c'*. Directly under the hole *c'* there is a curved spring, G, fixed to the plate A, so as to bear automatically against the under side of the cap, C, but also so as to yield inward to the pressure of the staple *b'*, when the trunk is in the unlocked condition, the said spring G, in that case, preventing the upper end of the bolt D from being sprung across the said hole, as represented in figs. 2 and 3.

The bolt D and tumbler E are brought into the po-

sitions shown in fig. 3 by turning, in either direction, the usual key.

The hasp B is hinged to the upper ends of two ribs, *b'' b''*, fast on the front side of plate *b'''*, and shuts down flush between said ribs *b''*, and is thus held firmly in place; and on the sides of the swinging end of the hasp B there are two fixed flanges, *b⁴ b⁴*, which fit closely against the respective sides, *c'' c''*, of the case C, when the hasp is pressed down closely upon the former, and thus prevent the staple *b'* from being broken off by the rough handling of the trunk in transportation.

The plate *b'''* has two or more rivet-holes, *b⁵*, between the ribs *b'' b''*, whereby it is to be riveted fast to the lid of the trunk.

The upper part of the plate A has also one or more rivet-holes, *a''*, just above the case C, whereby the plate A is to be mainly riveted fast to the body of the trunk, and thus, like the rivets *b⁵*, be covered, and securely protected from being cut off, when the hasp B is closed down and locked.

When the trunk is unlocked, the tumbler E, bolt D, and spring G, will be in positions shown in figs. 2 and 3, and consequently, when the spring G is pressed in by means of the staple *b'* of the hasp B, it will release the bolt D, and allow it to be sprung into the staple, and thus lock the trunk. The key is indispensable to lift the tumbler E and turn back the bolt D, (see fig. 3,) when the spring G reacts, and throws out the hasp B to the position shown in fig. 2.

It will therefore be seen, that this is a self-locking tumbler-lock; that its application does not require the face-side of the trunk to be cut into, and that the flanges *b⁴ b⁴*, on the sides of the swinging end of the hasp, will, when the trunk is locked, fit closely along the respective sides of the case C, and thus secure both the staple *b'* and bolt D, from being broken off or strained, by the rough handling to which the trunks of travellers are subjected; and, moreover, the rivets at *a''* and *b⁵* will be covered by the hasp, and therefore inaccessible for removing the lock or staple, when the trunk is locked, and that, by turning the key either toward the right or toward the left, will unlock the lock.

Having thus fully described my improved trunk-lock,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is confined to the following, viz:

Hinging the swinging hasp B to the upper edge of its plate *b'''*, so that it can be freely turned sufficiently upward to allow the plate *b'''* to be fastened to the trunk-lid by rivets *b⁵*, which will be covered by the said hasp when the trunk is closed and locked, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and described.

LEONHARDT UITTING.

Witnesses:

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WM. H. MORISON.