(Model.)

L. HILLEBRAND.
Trunk Lock Hasp.

No. 239,498. **Patented March 29, 1881.**

Fig. 1.

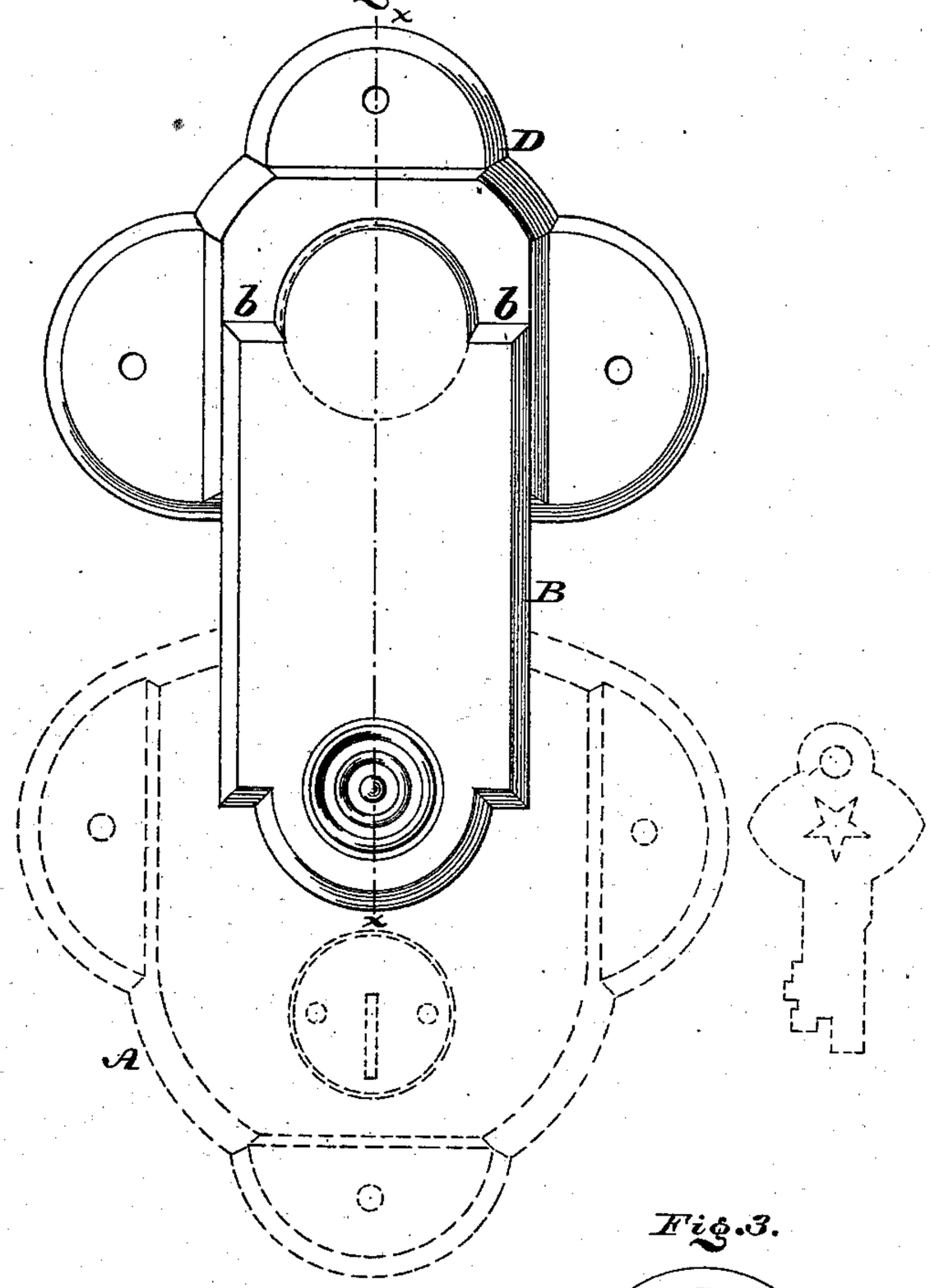


Fig. 2.

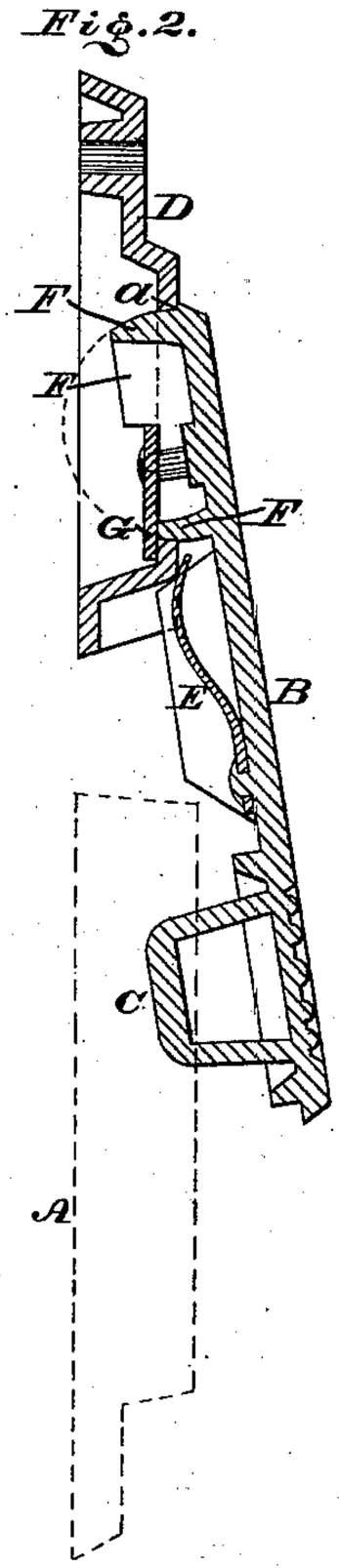
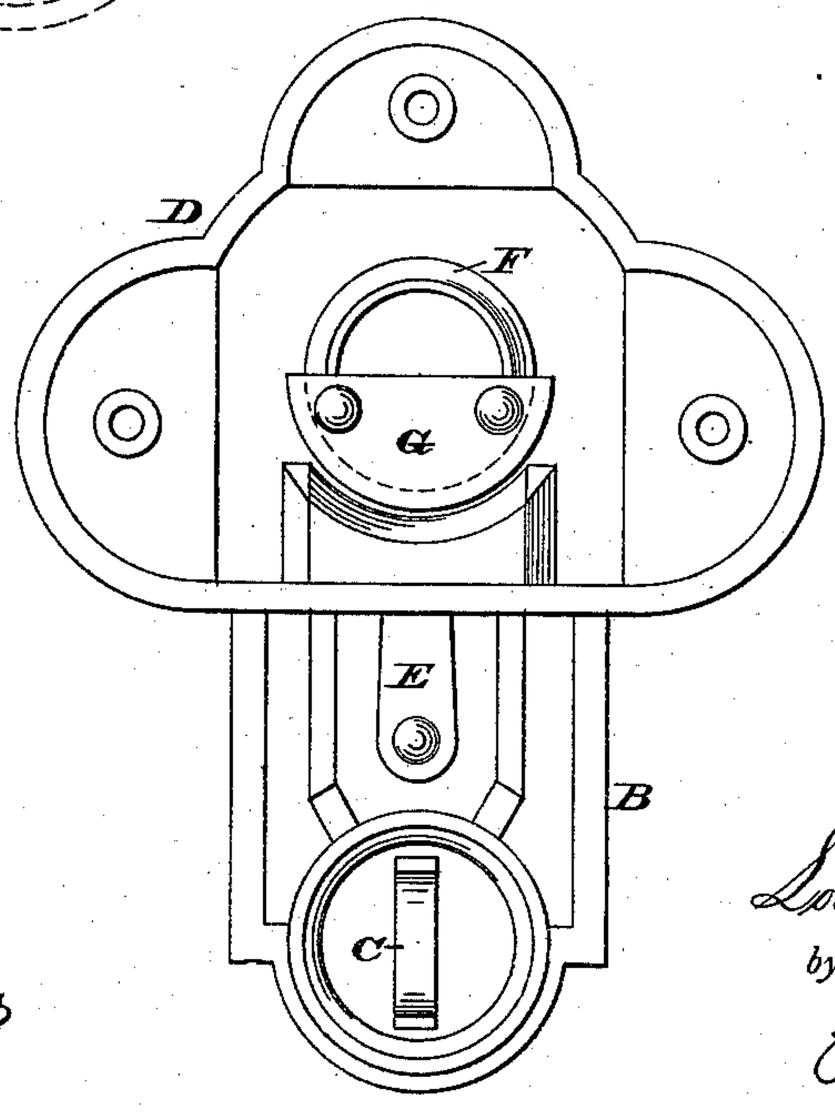


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS HILLEBRAND, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO DANIEL WOLF, OF SAME PLACE.

TRUNK-LOCK HASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,498, dated March 29, 1881.

Application filed February 9, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS HILLEBRAND, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunk-Hasps, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the hasp embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section in line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear view thereof.

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

My invention consists in attaching a trunk-hasp to its cap or top plate by means of a pivotal flange, which projecting from the hasp enters a coincident opening or socket in the cap or top plate, so that in addition to the usual forward and backward or inward and outward motions, the hasp is permitted to turn laterally, whereby when the trunk is thrown down or otherwise roughly used, or during swaying of the same incident to traveling, the hasp or lock, or both, are prevented from being broken or bent, and when the lid of the trunk does not sit true the staple of the hasp may be readily inserted in the opening of the lock-plate and caught by the lock-bolt.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the lock-casing, shown dotted, which may be of well-known form and construction and secured to a trunk as usual.

B represents the hasp, and C the staple thereof; D, the cap or top plate, and E the spring commonly employed for the throwing out the hasp.

In the cap D, which is to be riveted or otherwise rigidly connected to the trunk, is a circular opening or socket for the bearing or pivot of the hasp, said pivot consisting of a circular head or flange or a disk-shaped piece, F, projecting inwardly at the upper end of the hasp, the periphery of the projection being also curved in the transverse direction—*i. e.*, inwardly—and the edge or wall of the opening in the cap coinciding therewith. When the pivotal flange is inserted in the opening of the cap a fastening or retaining plate or piece, G, is secured to the rear of said projection, the dimensions and disposition of the piece being such that it overlaps the lower portion of the edge or wall of the opening of the cap, thus preventing separation of the hasp from the cap, and being set at an angle rearward permits the forward and backward motions of the hasp.

It will be seen that, owing to the pivot, the hasp may be forced into the casing A, and the staple engaged by the lock-bolt, and when said bolt is withdrawn the hasp is released, the spring E exerts its pressure, throwing out the hasp from the casing, the swinging motions of the hasp being accomplished without the employment of a hinge as such. Owing to the circular form of the pivot and the opening of the cap the hasp is also permitted to turn laterally. Consequently should the trunk be thrown down or otherwise roughly handled and jarred, the lateral motion or yielding of the hasp, owing to its adaptability to rotate on the cap, prevents strain on the hasp and breakage or bending of the pivot, staple, lock-casing, or bolt. The lateral motion of the hasp also prevents the swaying or vibration of the trunk during transportation from injuring the parts of the hasp and lock, and in closing the trunk, should its lid not set true in position over the body, the hasp may be moved to the right or left in order to cause the staple to enter the opening in the lock-plate. When the key is turned the bolt enters the staple and the hasp is locked, the lid of the trunk being thereby secured regardless of the diagonal position of the hasp. When the hasp is unlocked its outward motions are limited by the piece G, which acts as a stop, this being assisted by the shoulders *a* and edges *b* of the top of the hasp abutting against the cap D.

It will also be seen that as the edges *b* of the hasp bear against the cap all motions of the hasp are prevented, excepting such as are actually necessary in the forward, backward, and lateral motions thereof, whereby a strong, simple, and durable device is produced and rattling of parts prevented.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hasp having a circular and inwardly-curved pivotal flange, which is fitted in a coincident socket or opening of the top plate or cap, and connected to said cap by a suitable piece or plate, whereby the hasp may move in and out and laterally, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The hasp having a pivotal flange, F, and the cap or top plate, D, having a circular socket or opening, in combination with the plate or piece G, connected to the pivotal portion of the hasp, and overlapping the edges of said socket or opening, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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