

(No Model.)

J. LINES & M. A. MORRIS.

HASP FASTENING FOR TRUNKS, &c.

No. 390,492.

Patented Oct. 2, 1888.

Fig. 1.

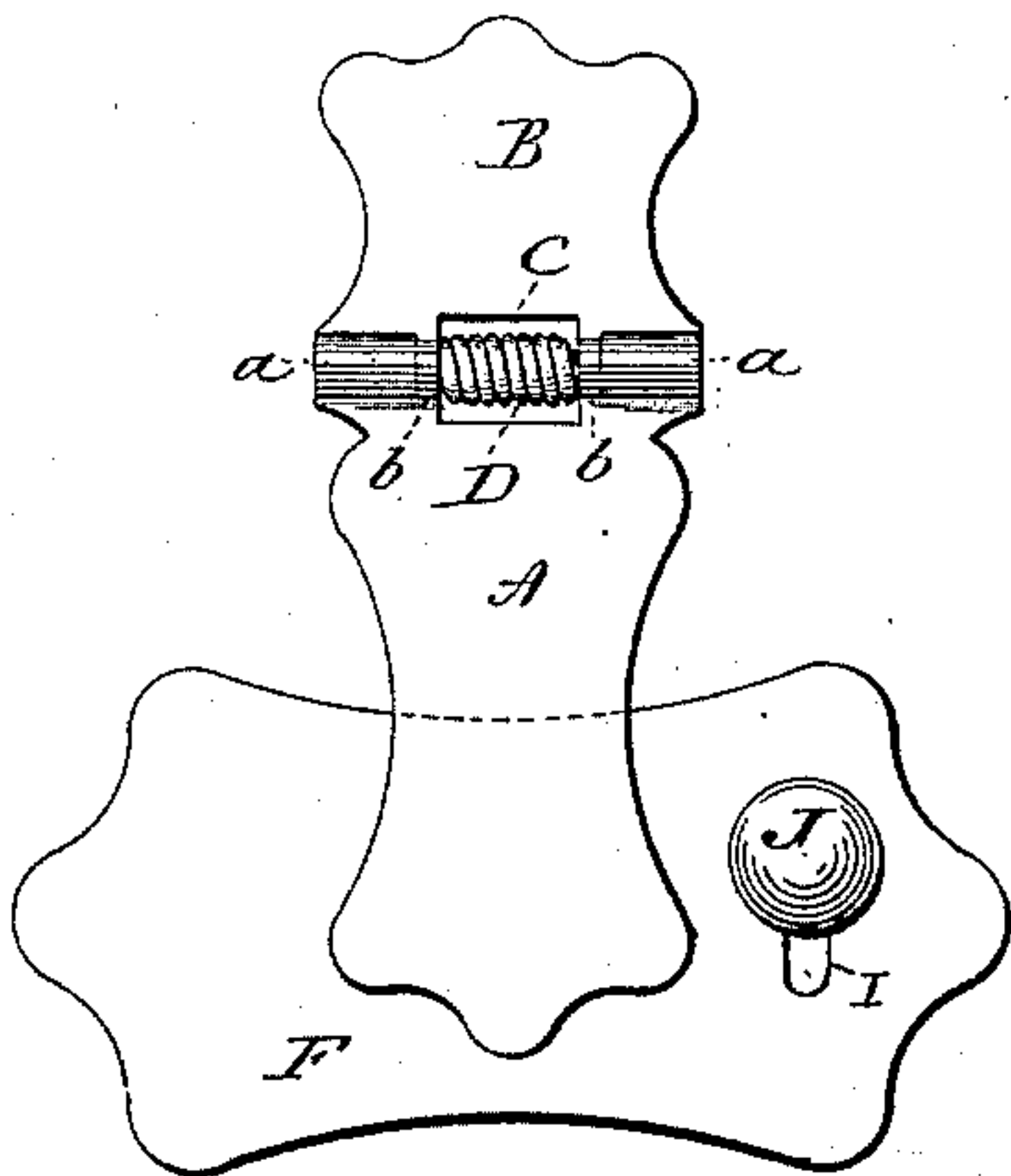


Fig. 2.

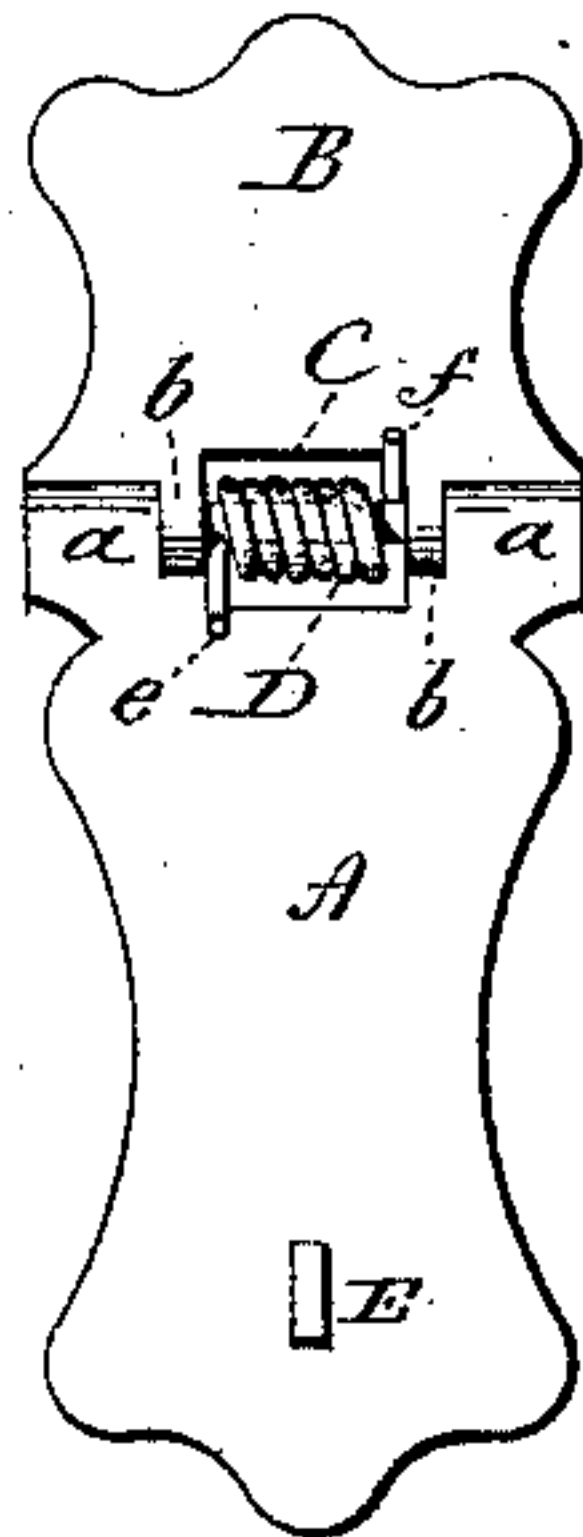


Fig. 3.

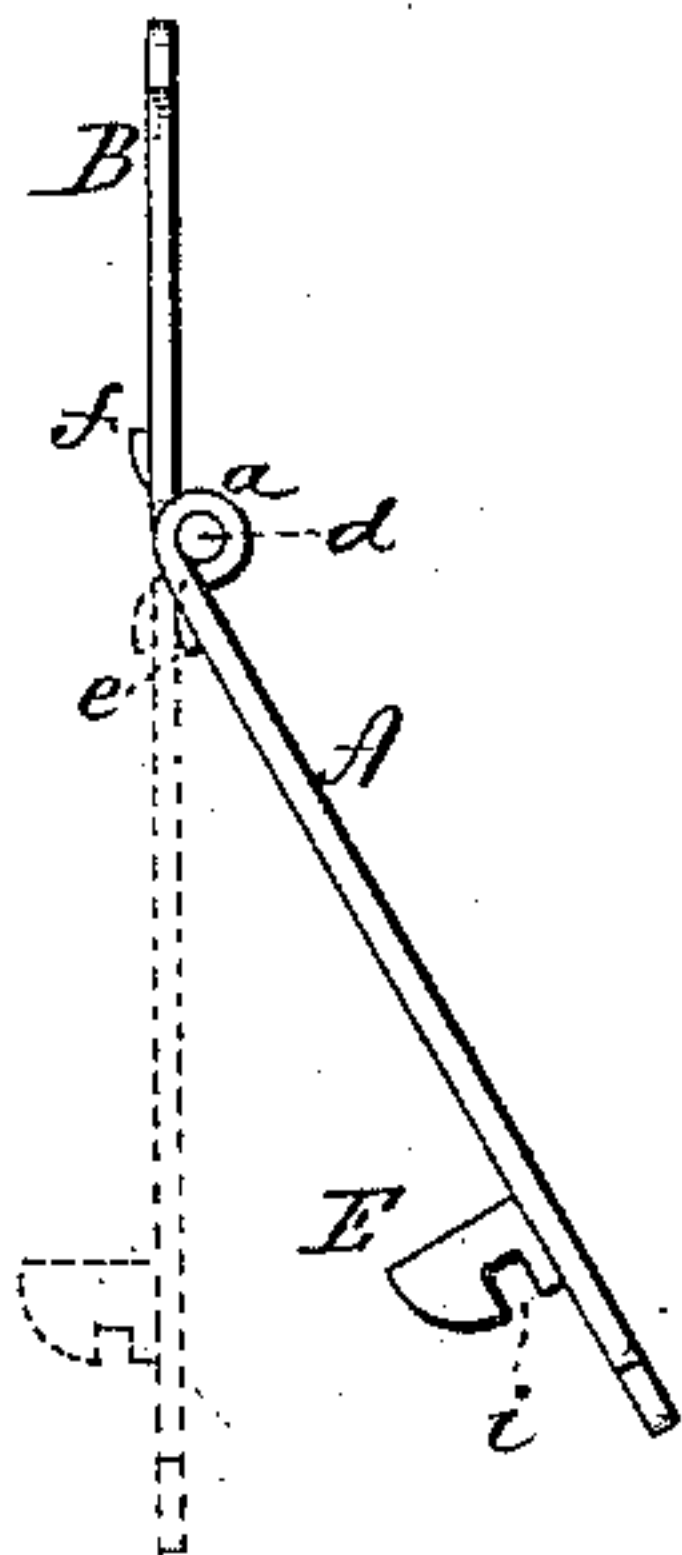


Fig. 4.

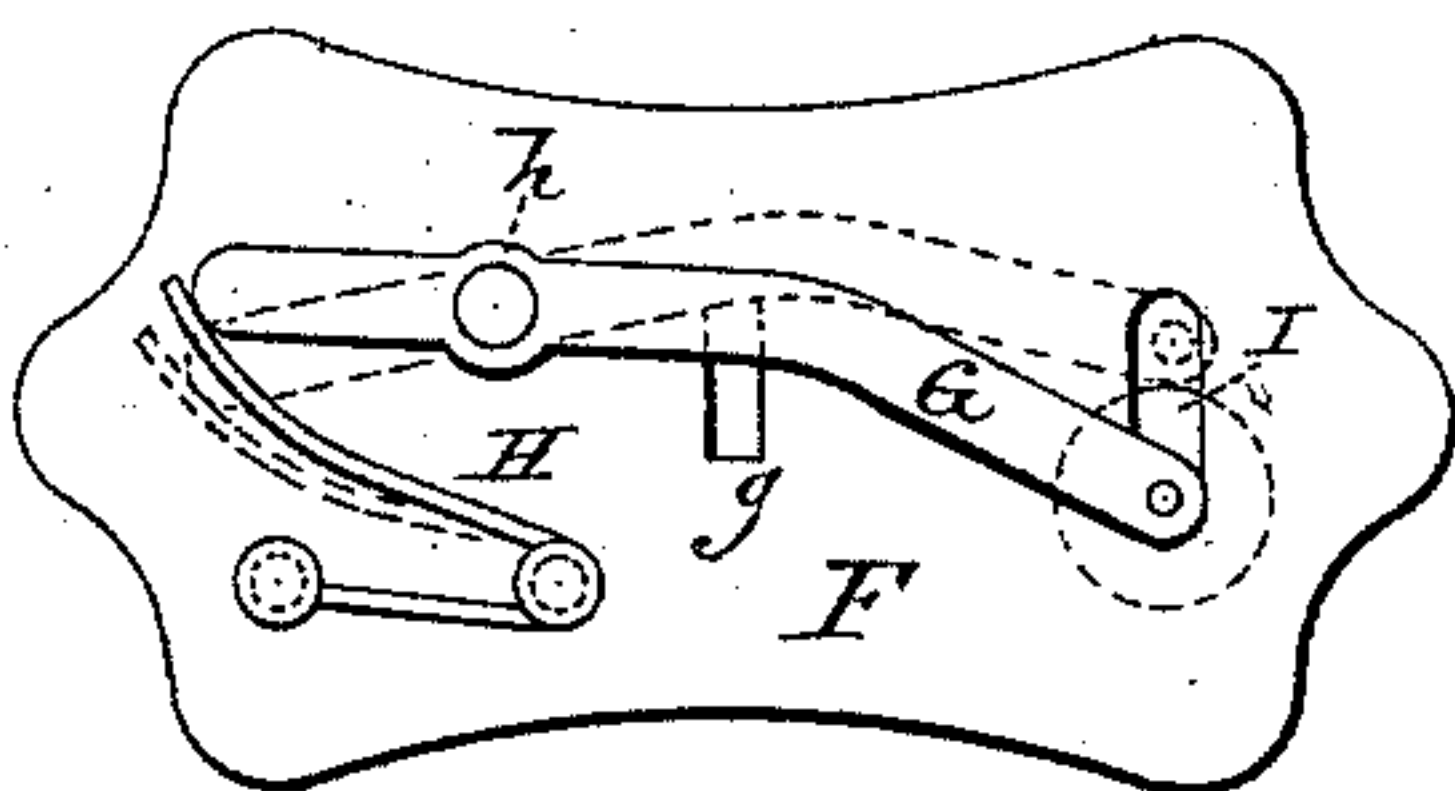
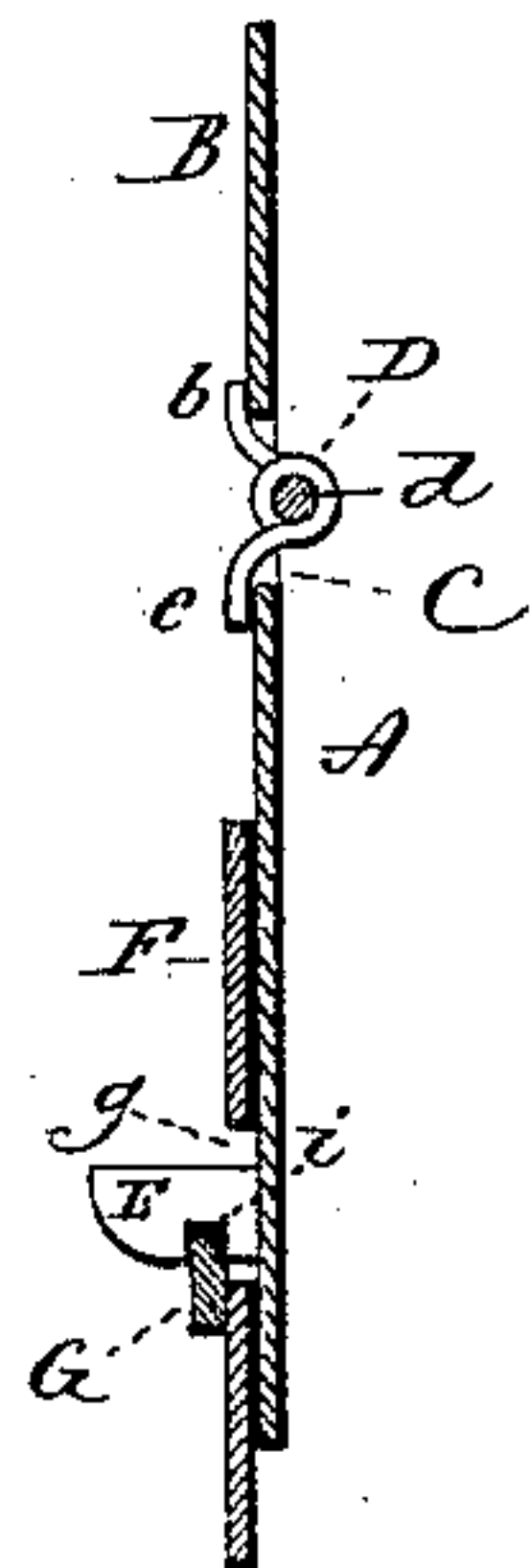


Fig. 5.



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HASP-FASTENING FOR TRUNKS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,492, dated October 2, 1888.

Application filed May 7, 1888. Serial No. 273,061. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN LINES and MARION A. MORRIS, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Hasp-Fastenings for Trunks, &c.; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the fastening device complete; Fig. 2, a rear view of the hasp and its plate detached; Fig. 3, a side view of the hasp and its plate; Fig. 4, a rear view of the hasp-securing mechanism detached; Fig. 5, a vertical section cutting through the opening in the plate F and at the side of the projection E.

This invention relates to an improvement in the hasp used for securing the covers of trunks and various other purposes, being specially adapted for musical-instrument cases, in which the hasp is used only as a means for holding the cover in the closed position, without the necessity of a positive lock; yet the invention is applicable to positive locking devices.

The object of the invention is to produce a fastening device which will require but slight recessing in the front of the trunk or case to which the fastening device is to be attached.

A represents the hasp hinged to a plate, B, the plate serving as a means for attaching the hasp to the one part—say the cover. The hasp is made from sheet metal, and the hinge is produced by turning the upper end outward and bending into tubular shape to form two knuckles, *a a*, upon the upper end of the hasp.

The plate B is constructed with two similar knuckles, *b b*, which are adapted to set between the knuckles *a* of the hasp A, as seen in Fig. 1. The knuckle is formed entirely upon the outside, so as to leave the inside of the hasp and plate flush. Between the knuckles *b b* an opening or recess, C, is formed, into which a spiral spring, D, is introduced, and then the pintle *d* is passed through the knuckles of the two parts and through the spiral spring D, so that

the said pintle supports the spring in its position between the knuckles. One end, *e*, of the spring D bears upon the reverse side of the hasp, and the other end, *f*, bears upon the reverse side of the hasp-plate B, the tendency of the spring being to throw the hasp outward from the plane of the hasp-plate B, as represented in Fig. 3, but so as to permit the hasp to be forced inward when the hasp-plate is attached, say, to the cover. By this arrangement of the spring the hasp, when free, will spring out of the plane of the surface to which the hasp-plate is attached, and so that the projection or hook E on the back of the hasp, which is adapted to engage the fastening device, may be free from contact with the surface to which the hasp is applied, and so that the hasp may be forced inward to make engagement with the fastening devices, and so that when released from such fastening devices it will automatically spring outward to draw its engaging projection E from such fastening device.

The fastening device consists of a plate, F, of sheet metal, of any desirable outline, as seen in Fig. 1, adapted to be secured to the face of the front of the trunk or whatever the hasp is to be applied to. Through this plate is an opening, *g*, corresponding to the projection E of the hasp, and so that when upon the trunk the hasp may be forced through the opening *g* in like manner as the projection on the hasp of common trunks is forced through the plate.

Upon the inner side of the plate F a lever, G, is hung upon a pivot, *h*, and so as to swing in a plane with the plate. This pivot is at one side of the opening *g*. A spring, H, is provided upon the inner surface of the plate, adapted to bear upon the lever and hold it normally across the opening *g*, as represented in Fig. 4. At a convenient point in the plate F a slot, I, is formed, through which a thumb-piece, J, works in connection with the lever G, and so that by said thumb-piece said lever may be turned from over the opening *g*, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4.

The projection E of the hasp is constructed with a notch, *i*, which corresponds to the lever G, and so that when the hasp is forced through the opening *g*, as seen in Fig. 5, the beveled nose

of the projection E will depress the lever G until the hasp is in the completely-closed position. Then the lever G will spring into the notch *i* and serve as an automatic latch to engage the hasp and hold it in the closed position, from which it may be disengaged by means of the thumb-piece J.

It will be understood that the engaging device may be any of the many locks adapted to engage the hasp, the locking device which we have described being specially adapted for musical-instrument cases, where a positive lock is not essential.

The attachment of the hasp requires no recessing into the surface to which it is attached, and the interlocking devices on the back of the fastening-plate are very thin, so as to require but a very slight recess into the surface upon which they are placed.

We do not wish to be understood as claiming, broadly, a hasp hinged to the hasp-plate and provided with a spring the tendency of which is to turn the hasp out of the plane of the hasp-plate, so as to automatically draw the locking projection of the hasp from the engaging device, as such, we are aware, is not new; but

What we do claim is—

1. The herein-described fastening device, consisting of the hasp A, its plate B, said hasp and plate constructed with knuckles upon their adjacent edges to form a hinge upon the outer surface, combined with a pintle through

the knuckles, a spiral spring around the pintle between the knuckles, one end of the said spring taking a bearing upon the back of the hasp and the other upon the back of the hasp-plate, the tendency of the said spring being to force the said hasp out of the plane of its plate, the said hasp provided upon its inner surface with a projection, E, and an engaging device adapted to interlock with the said projection E of the hasp, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the hasp A, the plate B, to which the hasp is hinged, a spiral spring between the knuckles of the said hinge, one end of the spring taking a bearing upon the hasp and the other upon the hasp-plate, the tendency of the said spring being to force the said hasp out of the plane of the hasp-plate, the said hasp provided with a projection, E, upon its inner surface, constructed with a notch, *i*, the plate F, having an opening, *g*, through it corresponding to the projection E, and the spring-lever G, hung upon the rear surface of the said plate F, the said lever provided with a thumb-piece, J, working through a slot, I, in the plate F, substantially as described.

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