

No. 629,763.

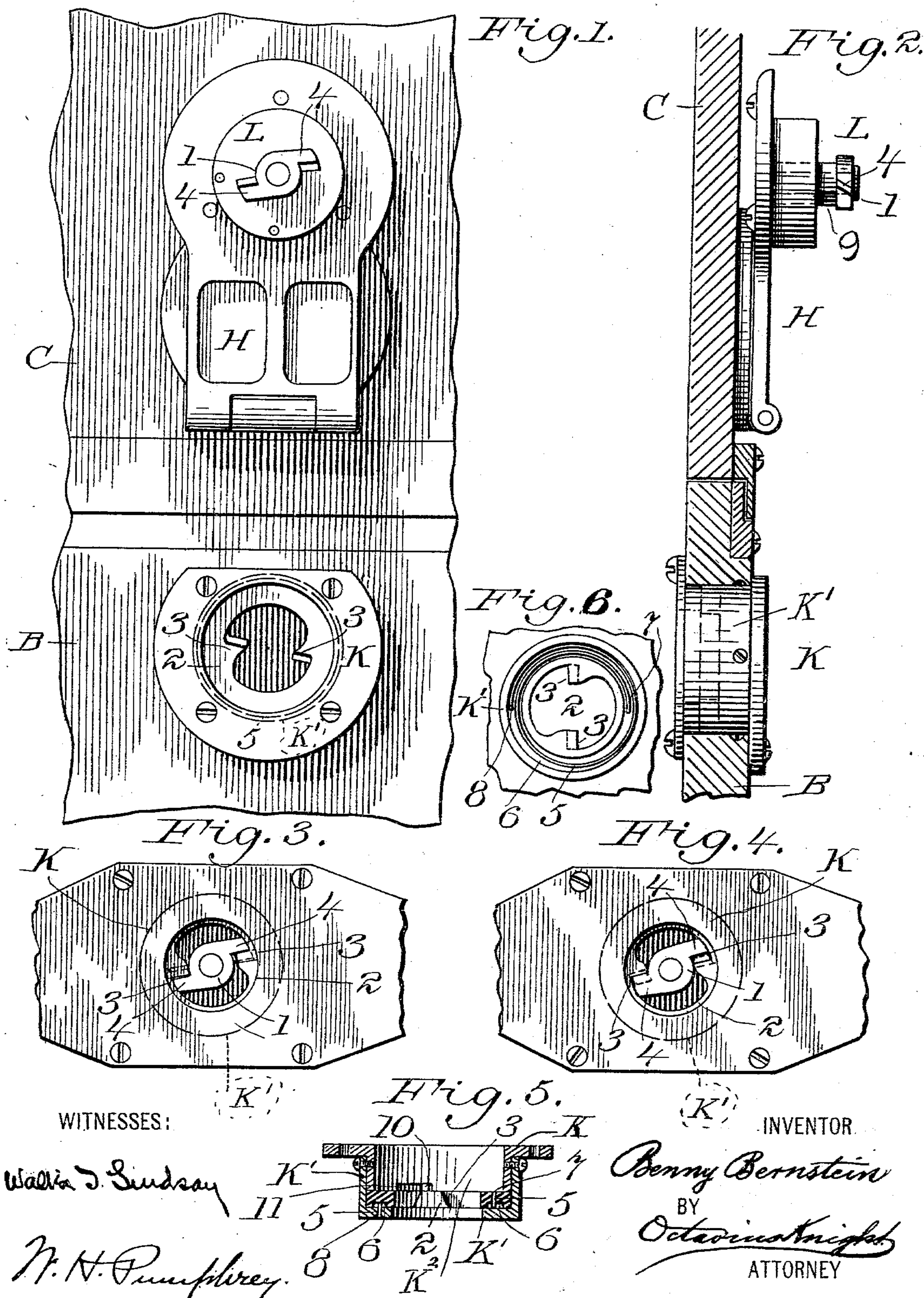
Patented Aug. 1, 1899.

B. BERNSTEIN.  
TRUNK LOCK.

(Application filed July 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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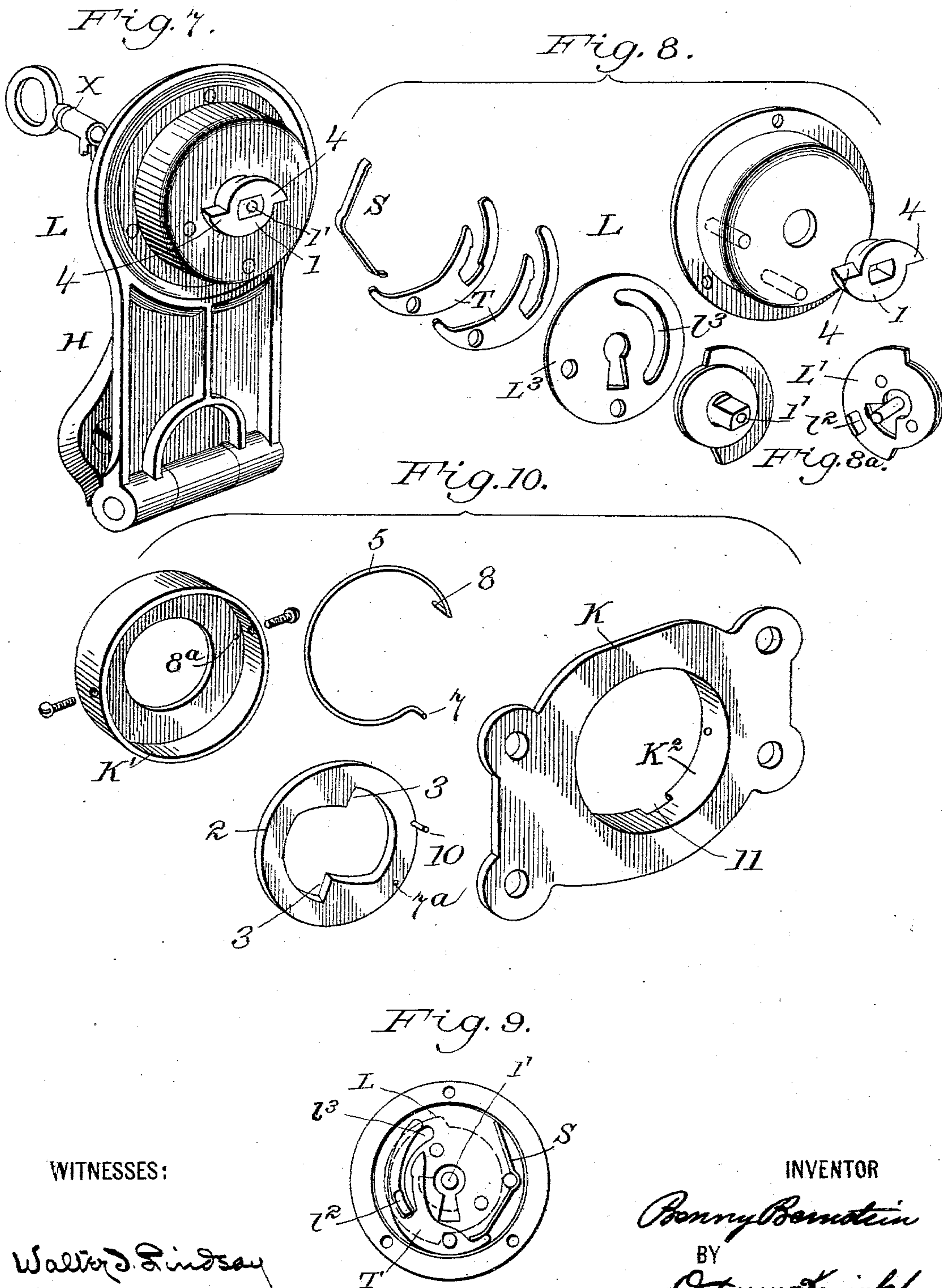
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(Application filed July 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENNY BERNSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## TRUNK-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,763, dated August 1, 1899.

Application filed July 7, 1898. Serial No. 685,336. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENNY BERNSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Hasp-Locks for Trunks and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My improved hasp-lock is constructed, as usual, with a rotary bolt to be operated by a key in unlocking; but in order to adapt it to lock automatically I construct the keeper, which is located in the body of the trunk, with an annular rotating plate, which as the T-head of the rotary bolt enters is turned backward in opposition to the pressure of a spring and when restored to its original position by the action of the spring engages the T-head of the rotary bolt. In unlocking, the rotary bolt is turned backward by a key in customary manner.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a hasp-lock and keeper illustrating my invention, showing the hasp-lock retracted and raised. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same parts, showing in section the meeting parts of the body and cover of a trunk. Figs. 3 and 4 are rear or inside views of the keeper, rotating annular plate, and lock-bolt, Fig. 3 showing the rotary lock-bolt ready to be pressed into engagement with the rotating annular plate, and Fig. 4 showing the parts locked. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the keeper and rotating annular plate. Fig. 6 is an inside face view of the rotating annular plate shown in Figs. 1 and 5, but with its casing removed. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the hasp-lock shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the members thereof separated. Fig. 8<sup>a</sup> is a perspective view of the inner face of the rotary lock-plate shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 9 is an inner face view of the operating parts of the lock assembled. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the separate members of the keeper shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

B may represent part of the body, and C part of the cover, of a trunk.

H represents the hinged hasp of the trunk, L the lock thereon, and K the keeper on the trunk-body B for the reception of the lock-bolt.

1 is a rotary lock-bolt having a T-head

formed with projecting lugs 4, provided with beveled faces.

2 is a rotary annular plate formed with a pair of beveled lips 3, located within the keeper K and adapted to engage with the beveled faces of the projecting lugs 4 of the T-head. The rotating annular plate 2 is held in its normal advanced position by a wire spring 5, which lies in an annular groove 6 in the base of the rotating annular plate, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the extremities of the wire spring being turned in opposite directions, so that one end 7 engages in an aperture 7<sup>a</sup>, prepared for it in the rotating annular plate 2, and the other end 8 in a similar aperture 8<sup>a</sup> in the fixed keeper-casing K'. The vibratory movement of the annular plate 2 is limited by a stud 10 thereon projecting into a notch 11 in the fixed socket-flange or base-plate K<sup>2</sup>. (See Figs. 5 and 10.) The casing K' and the fixed socket-flange K<sup>2</sup> may be fixed together with rivets or with screws, as shown in Figs. 5 and 10.

From this description it will be clear that in closing the trunk-hasp the lugs 4 of the rotary lock-bolt 1 being themselves suitably beveled on their engaging faces, as shown, will come into contact with the inclined or beveled lips 3 of the rotating annular plate 2 and on the application of pressure to close the hasp will turn the said annular plate backward against the tension of the spring 5, and when the hasp is completely closed the spring will restore the annular plate to its advanced position, so as to engage the lock. In unlocking, the lock-bolt 1 is rotated by means of a key in the customary manner, so as to retract the lugs 4 from the lips 3 of the annular plate, when the hasp may be withdrawn or will spring open in the usual way if a spring be provided for the purpose. This unlocking operation will be clearly understood by reference to Figs. 1, 2, 8, 8<sup>a</sup>, and 9, which show the construction of the hasp-lock to which my improved spring annular plate is adapted. The key X in the first part of its rotation retracts the tumblers T against the pressure of their springs S, so as to release the lug 1<sup>2</sup> of the rotary lock-plate L', which carries the tubular lock-stem 1' and is turned by the rotation of the key as far as permitted by the lug 1<sup>2</sup>, working in the concentric slot 1<sup>3</sup> in fixed



plate L<sup>3</sup>, thereby withdrawing the lugs 4 from the annular plate.

It will be understood from the above description that it is the purpose of my invention to provide a hasp-lock for trunks and like articles which will be adapted to engage or lock automatically when the hasp is pressed shut by a relative rotary movement between the T-head of the bolt and the rotating annular plate of its keeper.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A hasp-lock comprising a hasp, a key-operated rotary bolt having a T-head and carried thereby, a keeper, a rotating annular plate, located within the keeper, having a spring controlling it and adapted to be turned backward against the pressure of the spring by the act of the insertion of the T-head and

released to lock the latter, when the hasp and keeper are pressed together; substantially as described.

2. A hasp-lock comprising a keeper, a rotating annular plate, formed with beveled lips, and located within the keeper, a spring whereby the annular plate is turned forward, a hasp, a rotary bolt having a T-head, formed with lugs provided with beveled faces and carried by the hasp, and adapted to engage the beveled lips and to turn the annular plate backward against the pressure of the spring, the annular plate being released so as to lock the T-head when the hasp and keeper are pressed together; substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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