

B. BERNSTEIN.
LOCK.

(Application filed July 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1

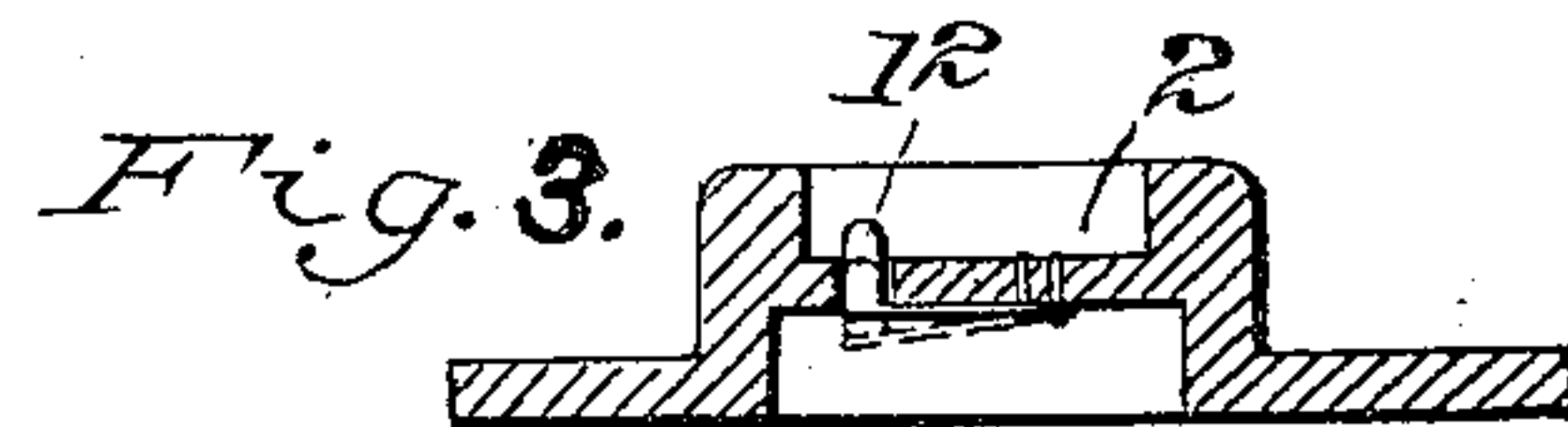
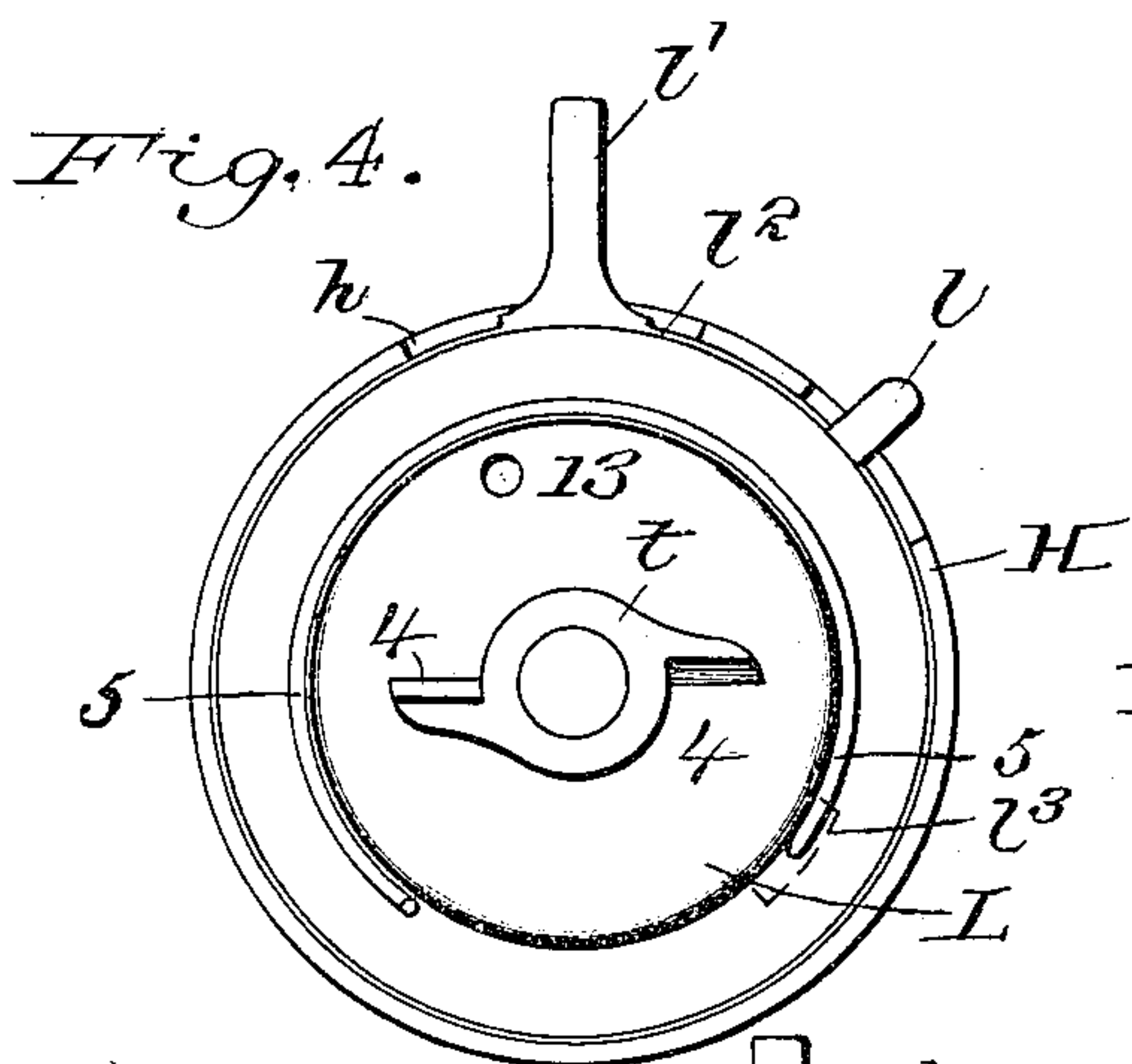
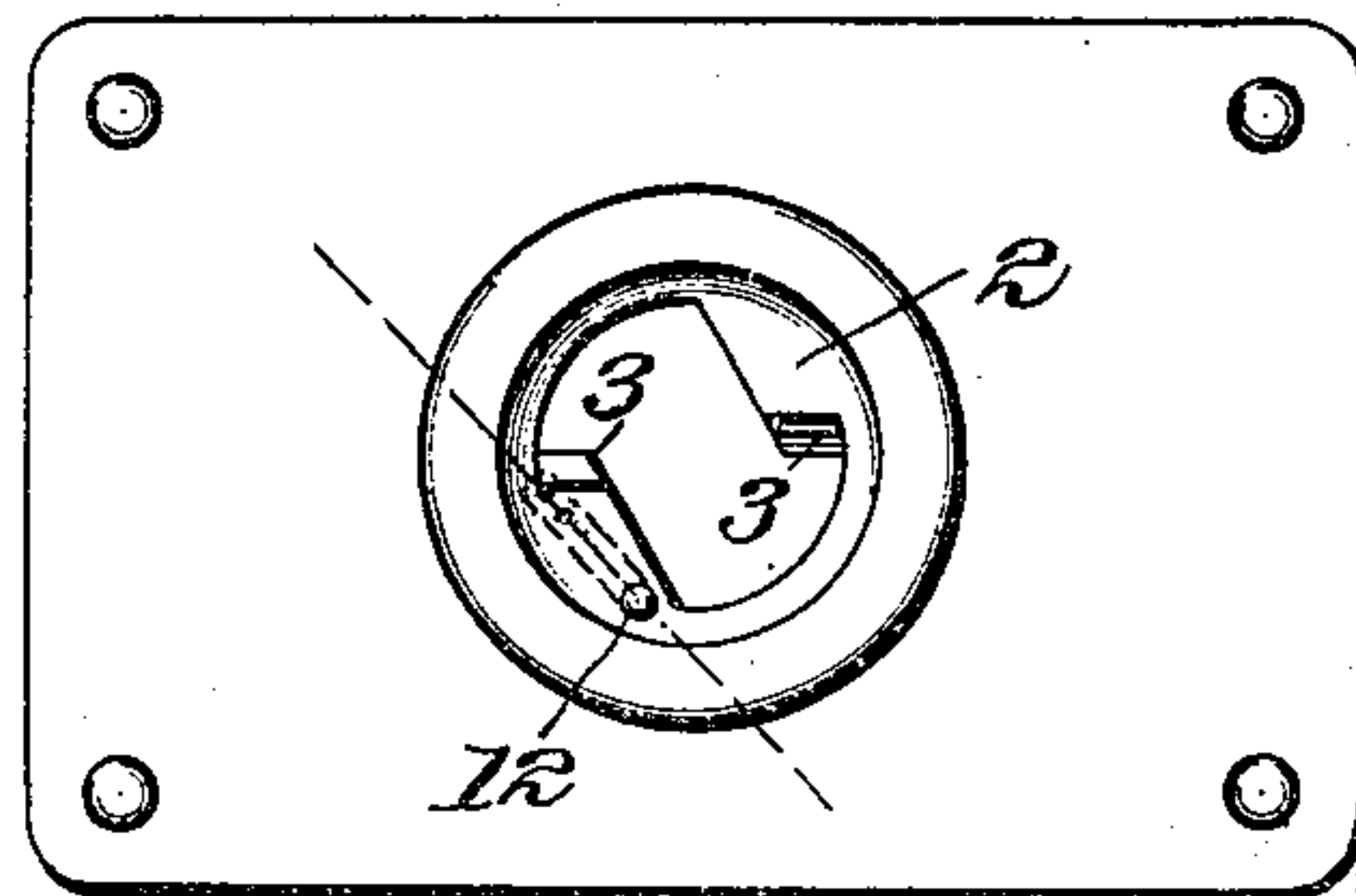
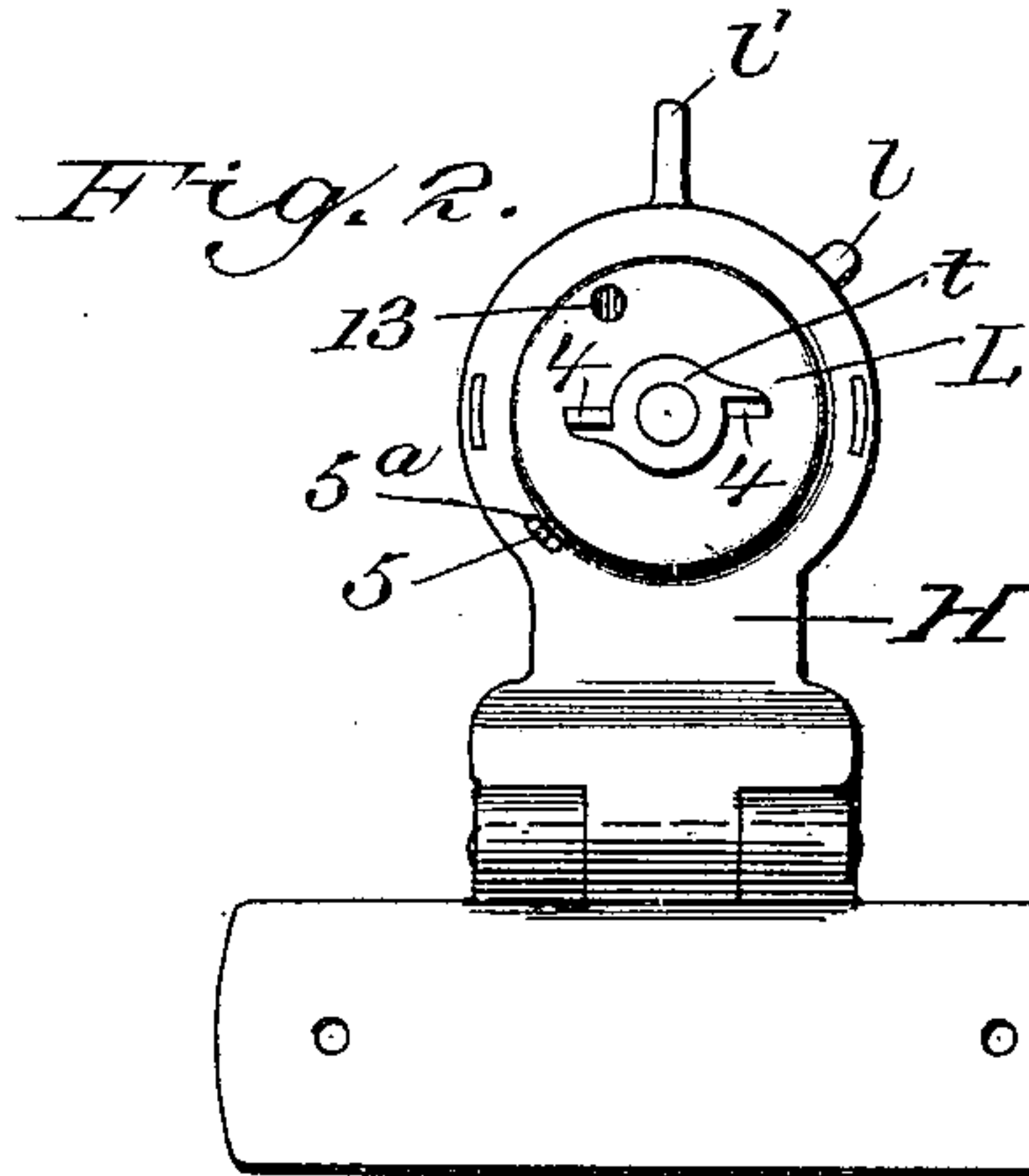
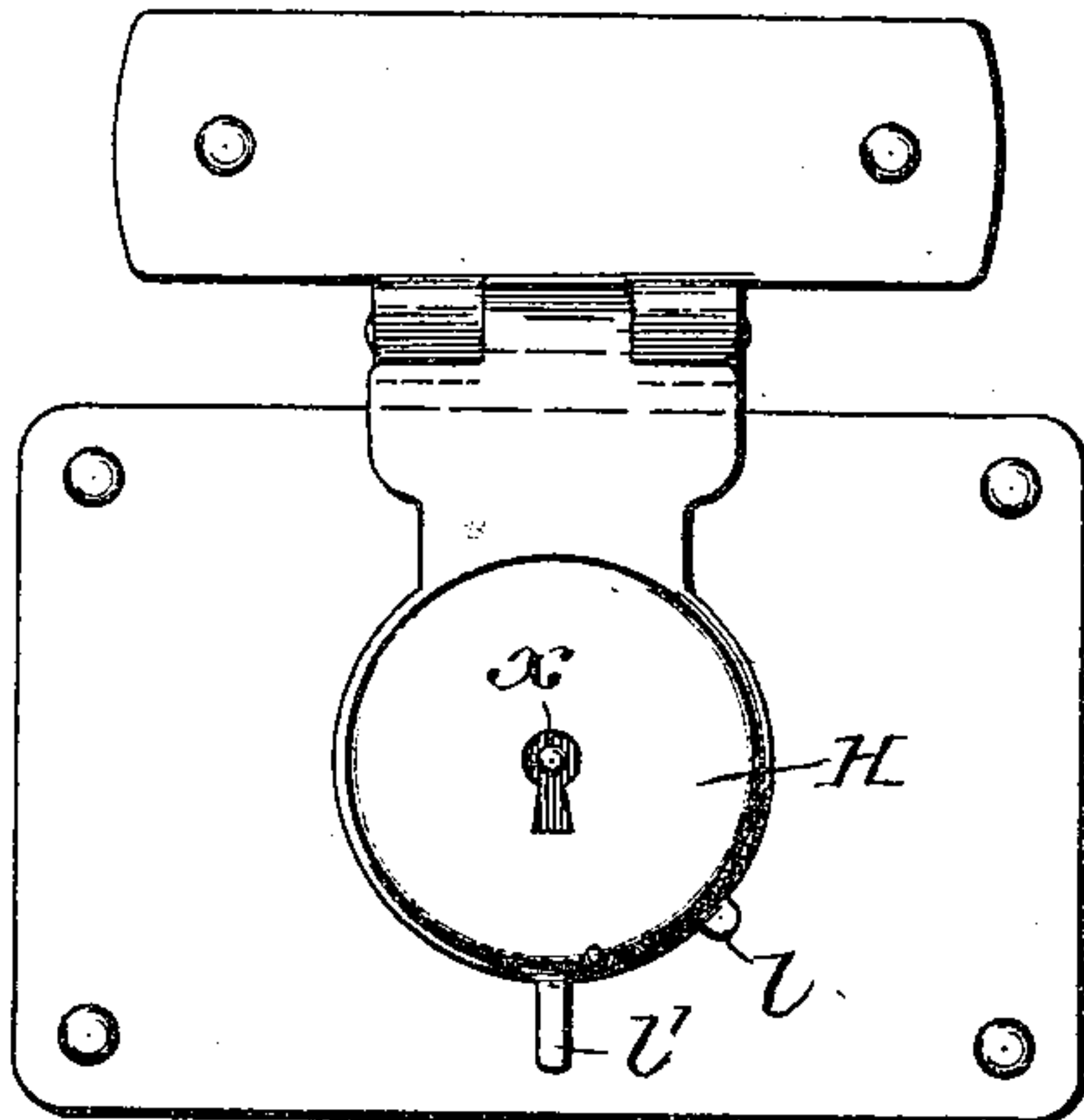
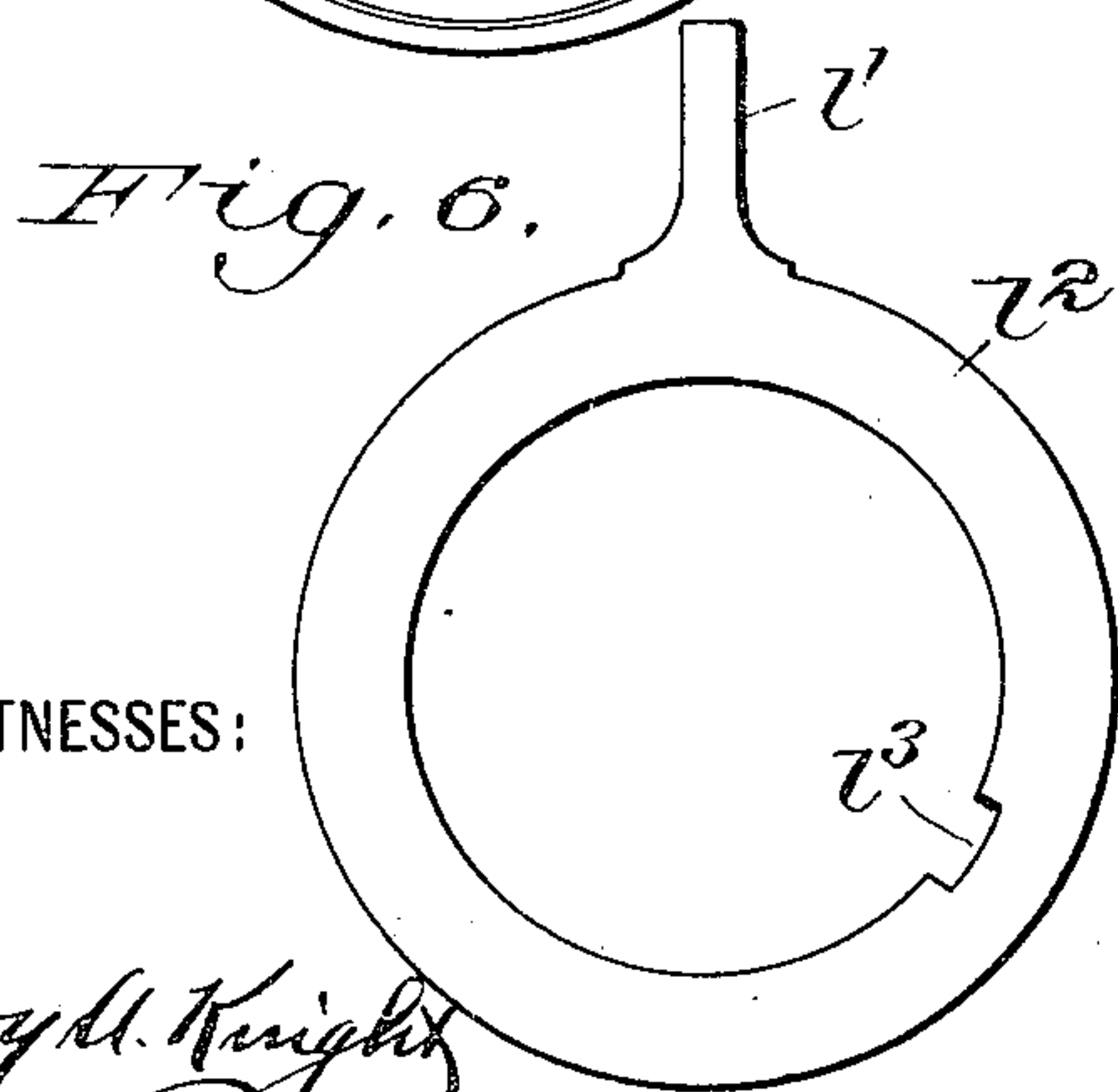


Fig. 5.



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B. BERNSTEIN.
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

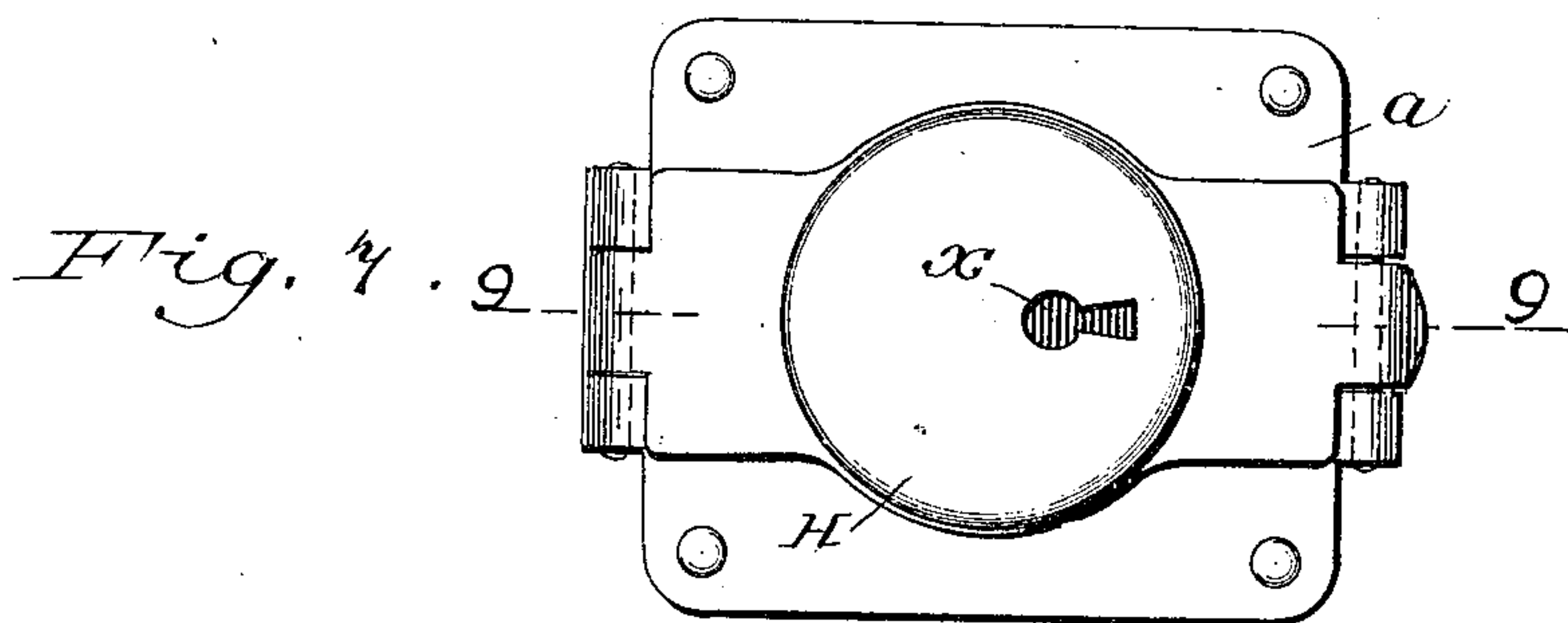


Fig. 8.

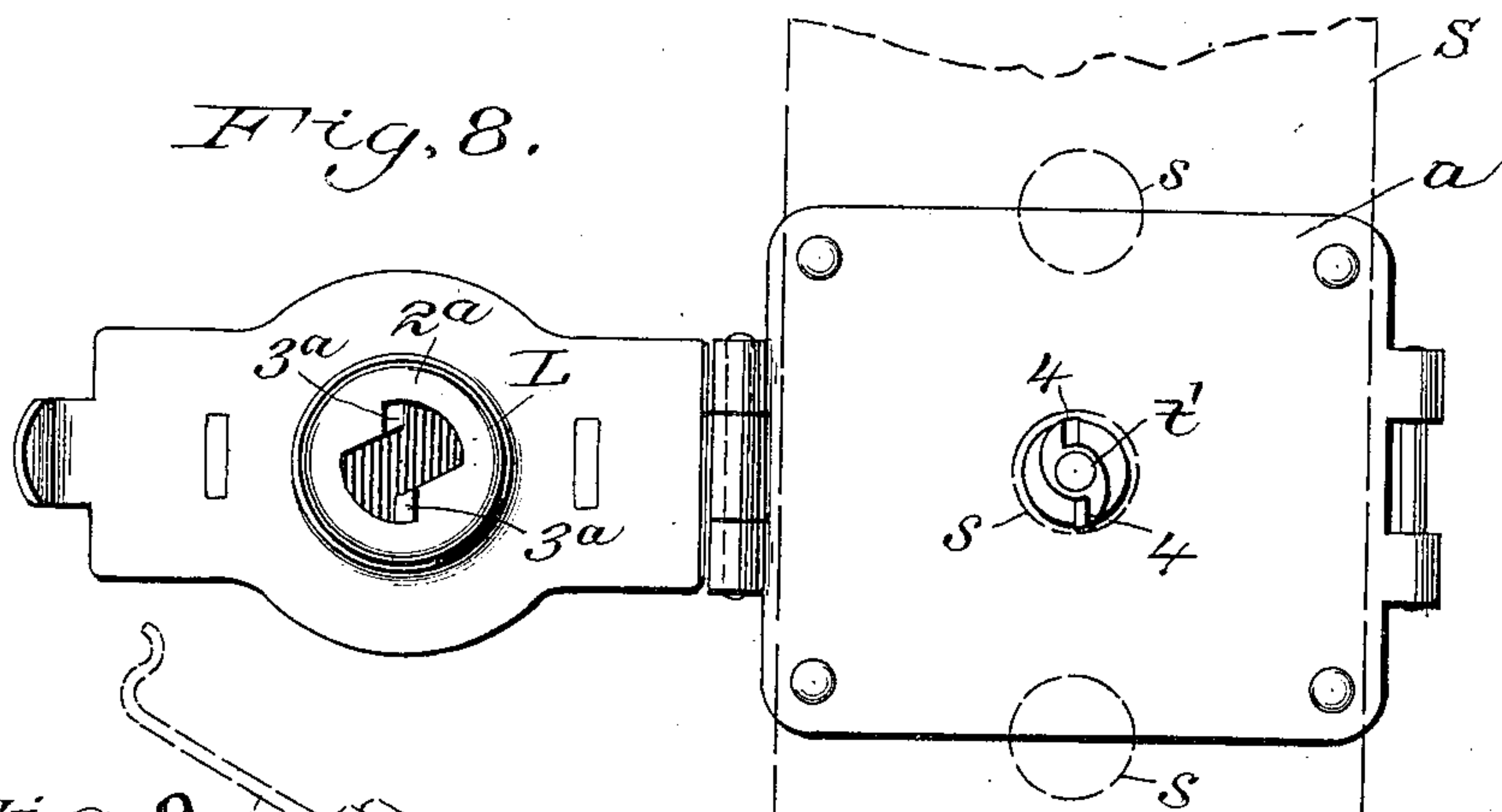


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

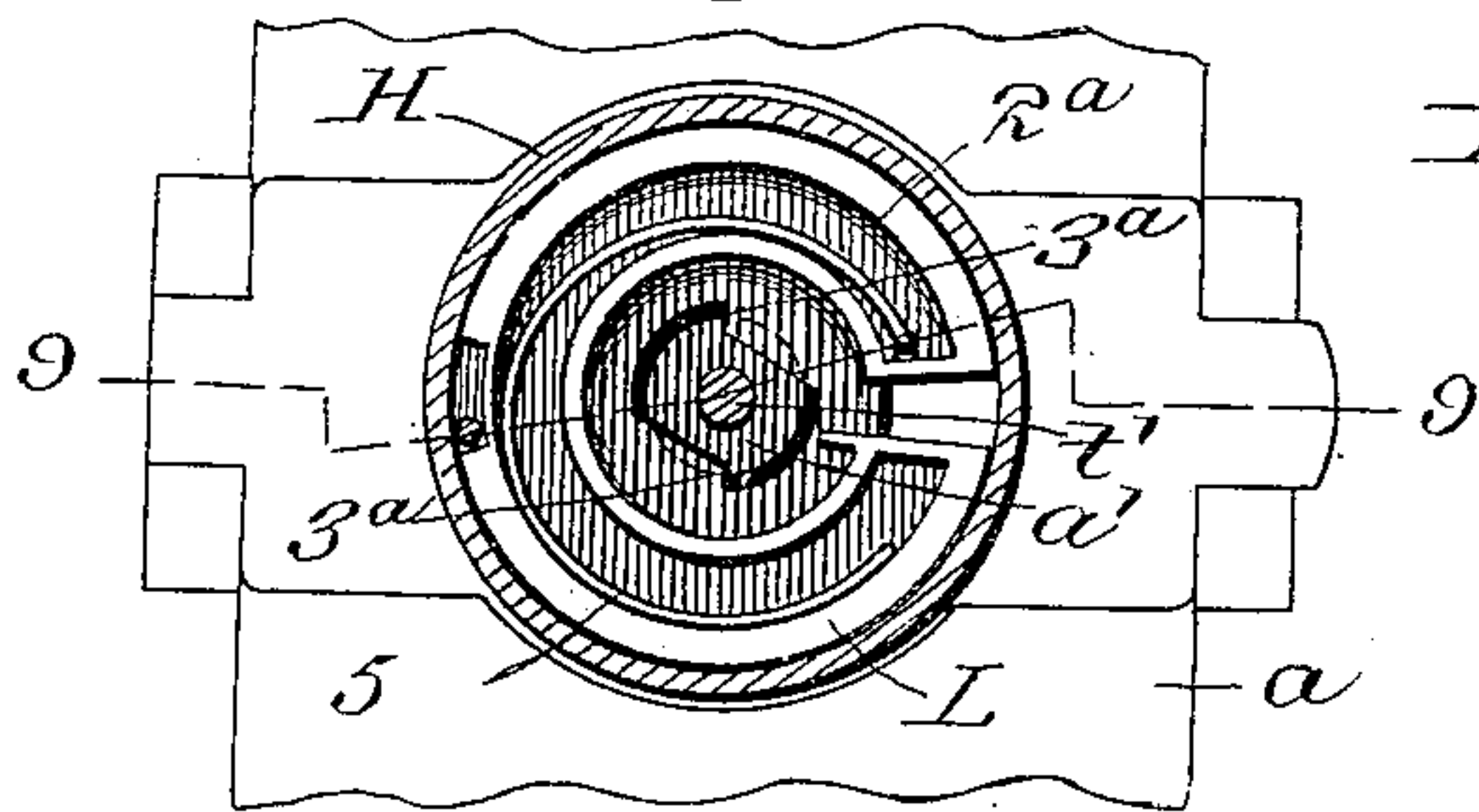
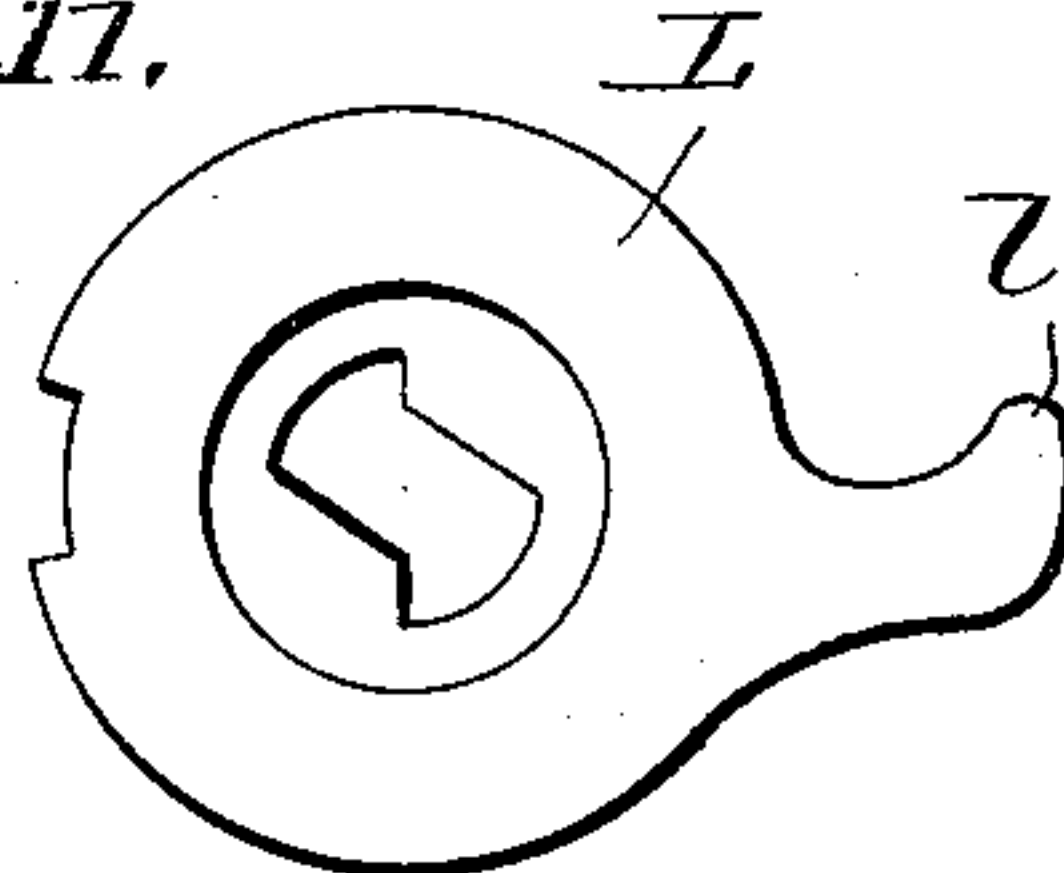


Fig. 11.



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BENNY BERNSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 663,413, dated December 11, 1900.

Application filed July 1, 1899. Serial No. 722,540. (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 borough of Manhattan, in the city and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks or Fasteners for Dress-Suit Cases, Boxes, Straps, and Like Articles, of which the following is a specification.

10 In my Patent No. 629,763, granted August 1, 1899, I have shown and described a hasp-lock having a rotary T-bolt carried by the hasp and engaging automatically with an annular rotating keeper mounted on the body
15 of the trunk or other article, the said annular keeper having inwardly-projecting beveled lips, so that the pressure in closing the hasp rotates the keeper backward against the resistance of a spring which restores it to normal position and causes it to engage with the T-bolt. To unlock, the keeper is turned backward by hand, or if the keeper has been
20 locked by a suitable provision for the purpose unlocking can be effected only by means of a key applied to the T-bolt to turn it.

In my present improvement I employ a fixed annular keeper, with inwardly-projecting bevel-faced lips to be applied to the body of the box or other article, and a T-bolt
30 to engage therewith mounted in the hasp through the medium of a rotatable lock-plate which is turned forward by a spring to cause the automatic engagement of the lock with the fixed keeper in closing the hasp and may
35 be turned backward by hand to release the T-bolt from the keeper. The automatic engagement of the T-bolt with the keeper when the hasp is snapped shut is thus effected by the rotation within the hasp of the spring-pressed lock-plate in which the T-bolt is
40 mounted. The rotatable lock-plate is furthermore capable of being turned forward by hand beyond the point to which it is turned forward by its spring. When thus turned
45 forward by hand beyond the normal position to which it is turned by its spring, the said rotatable lock-plate is caught by a spring-pin, which prevents its being turned back while the hasp remains closed. In this condition
50 the hasp can only be released by turning the T-bolt in the rotatable plate, and as the turning of the T-bolt in the rotatable lock-plate

is controlled by a tumbler-lock mechanism such independent turning of the T-bolt can only be effected by means of a suitable key. 55

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a hasp-lock illustrating my invention, showing the hasp closed. Fig. 2 is a front view of the two members of the same, showing the hasp open. Fig. 3 is a detail section of a portion of the fixed keeper-plate in the plane indicated by the dotted line in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view, on a larger scale, of the inner face of the lock with the outer plate removed. Fig. 6 is a detached view of a handle-ring, shown in position in Fig. 4 and in dotted lines in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is an outside view of a hasp-lock, illustrating the invention as adapted for belts, dog-collars, and other straps. Fig. 8 is a view of the same, showing the hasp open. Fig. 9 is a section on the line 9-9, Figs. 7 and 10, showing the hasp open in dotted lines. Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10-10, Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a detail view of a rocking keeper-ring, illustrating a modification. 75

The annular keeper-plate 2, Figs. 2 and 3, formed with inwardly-projecting bevel-faced lips 3, is secured in fixed position in the body of the dress-suit case, box, or the like, the T-bolt *t*, formed with bevel-faced radial lugs 4, to engage with the keeper-plate 2, is mounted in a lock-plate L, which is rotatable within a housing on the hasp H. The rotatable lock-plate L is turned forward and held normally in engaging position by a spring 5, connected
80 by one end to the hasp and by the other end to the lock-plate L to enable the said lock-plate to turn backward as the T-bolt is pressed into engagement with the keeper and cause the bolt to snap automatically into engagement with the keeper when the hasp is closed. 85

In order to provide for locking the hasp, so that it cannot be opened without the use of a key, the rotary lock-plate L is connected to its spring 5 by a slot 5^a, permitting lost motion and enabling the plate to be turned forward by hand beyond the position at which it is normally held by its spring by means of an arm or handle *l*, projecting rigidly from the rotary plate L. In this advanced position
95 the lock-plate L is caught and held by a spring-pressed stud 12 in the fixed keeper-plate 2 engaging in a hole 13 in the rotary lock-plate L. The hasp is thus effectually locked, and 100

in order to unlock it the T-bolt t must be rotated in the rotatable lock-plate L to disengage said T-bolt from the keeper 2. This rotation of the T-bolt t within the rotatable lock-plate L is effected by means of a suitable key, which operates in customary manner to force back the spring-pressed tumblers T, by which the T-bolt t is normally held against relative rotation in the rotatable lock-plate L and which compel the backward rotation of the lock-plate against the pressure of its spring when the hasp is snapped shut.

The hasp-lock above described is so constructed that the key cannot be withdrawn therefrom while the bolt t is in the retracted position within the lock-plate to which it is turned in unlocking. In order to withdraw the key, it must be so turned as to restore the rotary T-bolt t to its normal engaging position. This can be done either with the hasp open or closed. If the bolt is so turned and the key withdrawn while the hasp is closed, the hasp will be left in locked position, so that it cannot be opened without the use of the key, as before. If the bolt is turned into normal position and the key withdrawn while the hasp is open, it leaves the T-bolt in position to snap into engagement with the keeper by the closing of the hasp, and the backward rotation thus imparted to the bolt in closing the hasp turns the lock-plate backward to normal position before the aperture 13 therein can engage with the stud 12, so that when the hasp is snapped shut the parts are in position to permit turning back the lock-plate L by hand to release the hasp or until it is again moved forward, so as to be caught by the spring-pressed locking-stud 12.

When the lock-plate L has not been locked against rotation by turning it forward beyond normal position, as above described, the hasp can be released by simply turning the lock-plate backward by means of the arm l ; but for this purpose I prefer to employ a more prominent arm or handle l' , projecting from a concentric ring l^2 , having a notch l^3 , working on a pin formed of the upturned end 5^a of the spring 5, which pin projects through the said notch l^3 in the ring l^2 and into a hole in the rotary lock-plate. The handle l' is limited in its forward movement by a notch in the fixed housing of the hasp in which said handle works, so that in rotating the lock-plate L forward beyond normal and into locked position by means of the arm l the connecting-pin 5^a moves in the notch l^3 in the ring l^2 ; but when the rotatable lock-plate L has not been so turned forward beyond normal position the engagement of the forward end of the notch l^3 with the pin 5^a enables the lock-plate to be turned backward by means of the handle l' and ring l^2 for the purpose of releasing the hasp when simply caught and not locked. It is a matter of convenience to prevent the locking of the hasp by manipulation of the more prominent han-

dle l' , so that it may not be locked unintentionally.

In applying the invention to fasteners for belts, dog-collars, and other straps the parts are preferably transposed, as illustrated in Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, the T-bolt taking the form of a post t' , projecting rigidly from a plate a , riveted to one end of the strap S and formed at its base with a cylindrical boss a' to be inserted in any one of a number of holes s at different distances from the other end of the strap, so as to regulate the length of the belt or collar in customary manner. The head of the post t' is formed with bevel-faced lugs 4 4, as before described, to engage with corresponding inwardly-projecting lips 3^a on the annular keeper-plate 2^a, which is mounted in the inner face of a hasp H, hinged at one side of the plate a . The annular keeper-plate 2^a is capable of limited rotary motion within the hasp and is held in one direction by a spring 5, which yields to the angular or tangential pressure applied to the keeper-plate 2^a by the beveled lips 4 of the post t' in closing the hasp and causes the hasp to be caught automatically when snapped shut.

The locking and unlocking devices in all their details, as already described, may be used with this form of the invention; but for greater simplicity in hasp-locks of comparatively small size for belts, dog-collars, and other straps I may dispense with the special locking-pin and the radial handle 1 for turning the annular keeper-plate, so that the hasp will be locked in closing and can only be opened by means of a suitable key inserted in a keyhole x in the outer face of the hasp, or I may dispense with a key and use the handle for unlocking, as illustrated in Fig. 11.

The hinging of the hasp, as shown in Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10, may be dispensed with and said hasp connected permanently to one end of the strap, to the other end of which the fixed stud t' is secured.

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 spring-controlled rotatable plate carried thereby, a key-operated T-bolt mounted in said rotatable plate; a catch-plate or keeper with which the T-bolt engages automatically in closing the hasp, and means independent of the key for releasing the hasp when simply snapped into engagement, substantially as described.

2. A hasp-lock comprising a hasp, a spring-controlled rotatable plate carried thereby, a T-bolt carried by said rotatable plate and rotatable therein by means of a key, a catch-plate or keeper with which the T-bolt engages automatically in closing the hasp and means for turning back the rotatable plate and thereby retracting the T-bolt independently of the key when the hasp is simply snapped into engagement with the keeper, substantially as described.

3. A hasp-lock comprising in one member a hasp, a spring-controlled rotatable plate carried thereby, and a locking device with which the rotatable plate may be engaged at will to secure it against rotation, and a key-operated bolt carried by said rotatable plate and rotatable independently therein; and in the other member a catch or keeper with which the hasp engages automatically in closing, as explained.

4. The combination of the hasp H, rotatable plate L carried thereby, spring 5 turning said plate in one direction, rotary bolt *t* carried by plate L, keeper-plate 2 with which the rotary bolt engages in closing the hasp, a projecting stud or handle *l* for rotating the lock-plate L, a locking-catch 12 engaging the lock-plate when rotated beyond normal position, and a key-operated device to release the rotary lock-plate from said catch 12.

5. The combination of the hasp H, rotatable lock-plate L carried thereby, spring 5 turning said lock-plate, rotary bolt *t* carried by the lock-plate L, keeper-plate with which the rotary lock engages and from which it may be released by retraction of the rotary lock-plate, catch 12 for securing the lock-plate against retraction when rotated beyond normal position, arm or handle *l* projecting from the lock-plate for rotating it, a key-operated device for releasing the lock-plate from locking-catch 12, and separate arm *l'* operating the plate L by an indirect connection affording lost motion and employed for retracting said lock-plate from the keeper when not locked by catch 12, as explained.

BENNY BERNSTEIN.

Witnesses:

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