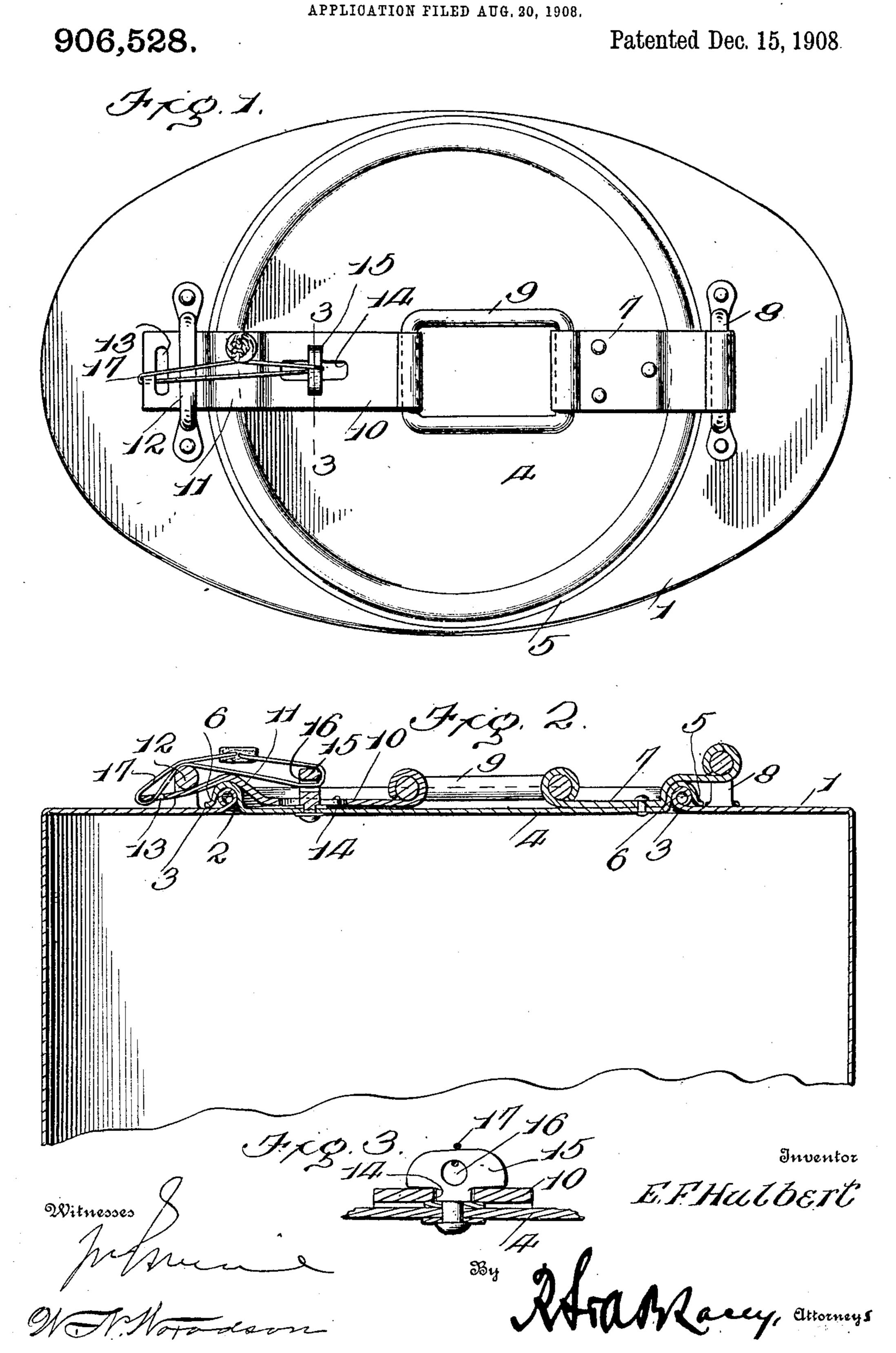
E. F. HULBERT.

HASP FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1908.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN F. HULBERT, OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.

HASP-FASTENER.

No. 906,528.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Application filed August 20, 1908. Serial No. 449,491.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Edwin F. Hulbert, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in hasp fasteners and relates particularly to an improved lock for the closure of a shipping can for oysters or other commodities.

The invention has for its object a simple, durable and efficient construction of can lock embodying a sectional hasp that is designed to tightly bind the closure to the body of the can so as to maintain an efficient seal or joint and to receive a sealing strip or the like so that the closure cannot be removed or swung open without first breaking or cutting the seal.

With this and other objects in view as will appear more fully as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions, combinations and arrangements of the parts that will be hereinafter described and claimed.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved can closure and lock therefor; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof, and Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indiated at a cated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 designates a shipping or storing can which is provided in its top with an opening 2 around which is formed a marginal bead 3. The closure 4 for the opening 2 is preferably dished as shown, and is adapted to accurately fit in the opening and is formed with a marginal bead 5 and a downwardly facing annular groove 6 within the margin of the bead, the groove being adapted to receive the bead 3 of the can body so as to form a secure joint or seal when the closure is clamped or locked in closed position.

The closure 4 is connected to the top of the can body 1 by means of a hinge strap 7, the

rear end of which is curled around an arched bar 8 riveted or otherwise secured to the top of the can body, the said strap being in turn riveted to the closure, as clearly 60 illustrated in the drawing. The other end of the strap 7 is curled around one cross bar of a link 9 forming one of the sections of a sectional hasp, said section being pivotally connected to the closure by means of the 65 hinge strap 7 and having its opposite cross bar mounted in the curled edge of the other section 10 of the hasp, the two sections being thereby pivotally connected to each other.

The section 10 is in the present instance 70 in the form of a bar and is longitudinally curved near its outer or free end, as indicated at 11, to pass snugly over the rim edge of the closure, the end of said section 10 being designed to be inserted underneath a 75 keeper 12 in the form of an arched bar secured to the top of the can body in alinement with the arched bar 8, before mentioned. The extremity of the hasp is formed with a transverse slot 13 designed to receive a seal 80 and the outer section 10 of the hasp is also formed intermediate if its ends with another and longitudinally extending slot 14 designed to receive a turn button staple 15 which is mounted on the closure 4. The head 85 of the turn button staple is formed with a slot 16, so that the seal 17 may be passed therethrough after the hasp has been clamped down upon the closure by means of the turn button staple and the closure itself, thereby 90 tightly clamped down upon the top of the can body.

In the practical use of my can lock, it is manifest from the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawing, 95 that after the closure has been swung down upon the top of the can body, the sections of the hasp are caused to break joint with each other and the free end of the section 10 slipped outwardly underneath the keeper 12. 100 The sections of the hasp are then straightened out with relation to each other by pressing the hasp down upon the can body, and after the turn button has passed through the slot 14, the turn button is moved to a posi- 105 tion at right-angles to said slot and the can finally sealed by passing the seal strip 17 through the slots 13 and 16. The can cannot now be opened until the seal has been broken.

Having thus described the invention, what 110 is claimed as new is:

1. The combination with parts to be locked

together, of a hasp constructed in sections pivotally connected together, one of said sections being pivotally connected to one of said parts and the other of said sections being formed with slots, the part to which the hasp is pivotally connected being formed with a staple designed to be received in one of said slots, and a keeper secured to the other part and designed for engagement with the slotted section of the hasp, the other slot of the hasp and the staple being designed for reception of a seal strip.

2. The combination with parts to be locked together, of a hasp constructed in sections

pivotally connected together, one of said sections being pivotally connected to one of said parts and the other section being formed with a slot, a turn button staple secured to the part to which the hasp is pivotally connected, and a keeper secured to the other 20 part and designed for engagement with the slotted section of the hasp.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN F. HULBERT. [L.s.]

Witnesses:

PAUL FINDLAY, George L. Brooks.