(No Model.)

G. CROUCH.

HASP LOCK.

No. 295,987. Patented Apr. 1, 1884.

Fig. 3.

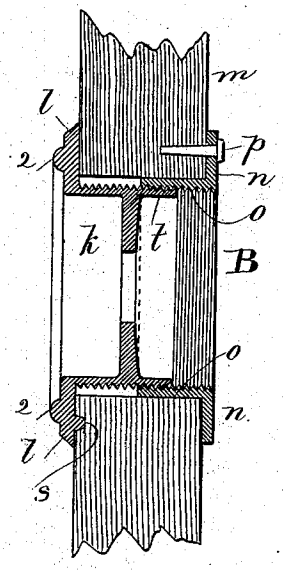


Fig. 2.

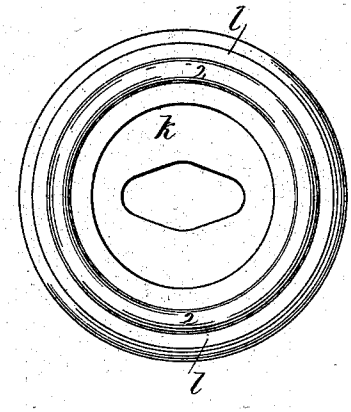


Fig. 1.

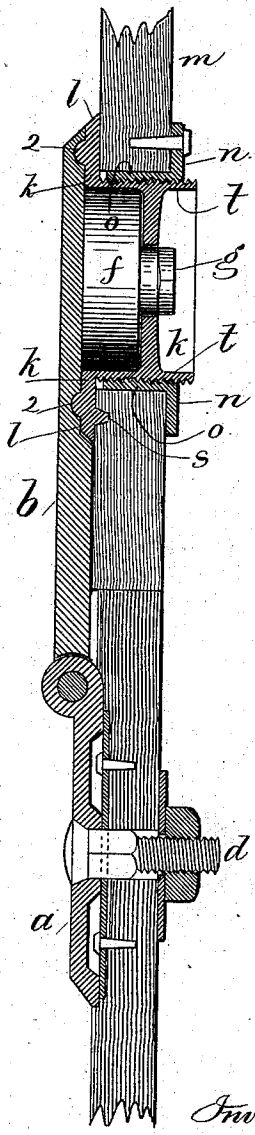
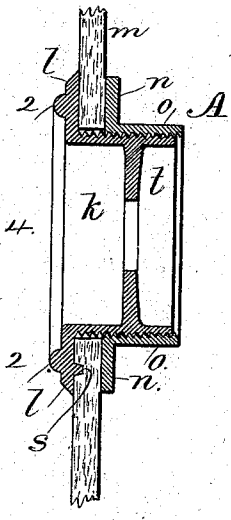


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CROUCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,987, dated April 1, 1884.

Application filed November 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE CROUCH, of New York, N. Y., have invented an Improvement in Trunk-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement upon that for which Letters Patent were granted to me December 7, 1880, No. 235,130. In the trunk-lock therein represented the end of the hasp was received into the space formed by an inclined rim upon the exterior of a flange surrounding the lock-cup. Said inclined rim projecting from the surface of the trunk was liable to become injured in the rough handling to which trunks are exposed, and if bent or battered, interfered with the hasp and lock closing properly into its cup and against the flange. My present invention is to prevent the aforesaid difficulty and also adapt the lock-cup to trunks of various thickness.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents the hasp and a section of the lock-cup and its flange. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the lock-cup and flange separately, and Fig. 3 represents the lock-cup and its screw-washer in different positions adapted to trunks of different thicknesses. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail.

The hasp *a b* is made with a joint and attached by a bolt, *d*, substantially the same as in my aforesaid patent. It also has the cylinder *f*, containing the lock, and there is the projecting bolt-head *g*, to interlock with the base of the lock-cup, as in the aforesaid patent. The end portion of the hasp *b*, however, is beveled, instead of being square, around its edges, and the flange *l* of the lock-cup *k* is flat, or nearly so, with a beveled edge, but provided with an annular rib, 2, around the opening or cup which receives the lock. The end back surface of the hasp *b* is provided with an annular recess, which receives the annular rib 2 upon the flange of the lock-cup, so that any lateral concussion or strain is received by the entire lock, annular rib, and groove, as well as by the lock-case within the lock-cup, when the parts are placed together in locking the trunk. I provide upon the back portion of the flange *l* two or more penetrating points, *s*, which pass into the trunk *m* itself and prevent the lock-cup being rotated while it is upon the trunk. The clamping-ring *n* is provided with a screw-cylinder, *o*, that passes down outside of the lock-cup *k* and between the same and the trunk, the screw-ring *n* serving to clamp the lock-cup firmly to the trunk. In many instances the thickness of the trunk is such that the clamping-ring *n* and its cylinder *o* would not have sufficient hold upon the exterior of the lock-cup to secure the same firmly into the trunk. I therefore continue the lock-cup to the rear of the septum or bottom of the lock-cup, as represented at *t*, the same forming a continuation of the cylindrical portion of the lock-cup to the rim. By this construction the lock-cup and its screw-clamping flange are adapted to trunks of very different thicknesses. The screw-flange *n* may be inverted in the position shown at A, Fig. 4, and screwed upon the exterior of the lock-cup, so as to clamp a trunk of thin leather, and at the same time cover up the screw exterior surface of the lock-cup. If the trunk is of a medium thickness, the screw-ring *n* will assume the position shown in Fig. 1 when screwed upon the exterior of the lock-cup. If the trunk is of unusual thickness, the clamping-ring *n* will occupy the position represented at B, Fig. 3, the rearward projection or cylindrical continuation of the lock-cup allowing the said screw-ring to assume this position and to hold the parts firmly. It is to be understood that after the screw-ring has been firmly screwed upon the exterior of the lock-cup, so as to clamp the trunk and hold the lock-cup in its place, nails or screws *p* are to be passed into holes in the ring end to prevent the same being turned. The rearward cylindrical continuation of the lock-cup behind the septum or bottom of the lock-cup forms also a receptacle for the locking-bolt, and hence, when the trunk is lined, as usual, with muslin, the bolt does not pass through or injure such muslin, and the lining remains perfect.

I do not herein claim a cylindrical lock-cup having a septum with an opening for the lock-bolt to pass through, as the same are shown in my Patent No. 235,130.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the lock *f* and hasp *b*, having an annular recess around the lock, of the lock-cup *k*, flange *l*, and annular

rib for entering the said annular recess, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the lock *f* and hasp *b*, having beveled edges, and an annular recess around the lock, of the lock-cup *k* and flange *l*, having a beveled edge, and the rib 2 upon the surface of the said flange to enter the recess in the hasp, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with a hasp and circular lock-case, a lock-cup having an opening in the bottom for the locking-bolt to pass through, and a cylindrical extension behind such bottom for the reception of such bolt, and for preventing the contact of the same with the lining or contents of the trunk, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 1st day of November, A. D. 1883.

GEORGE CROUCH.

Witnesses:
GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
WILLIAM G. MOTT.