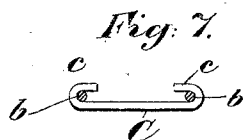
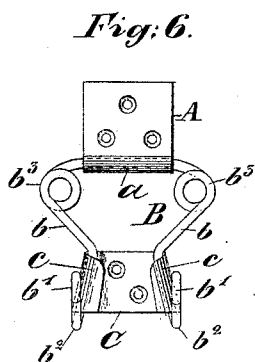
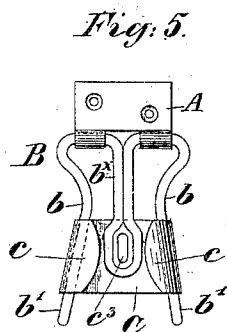
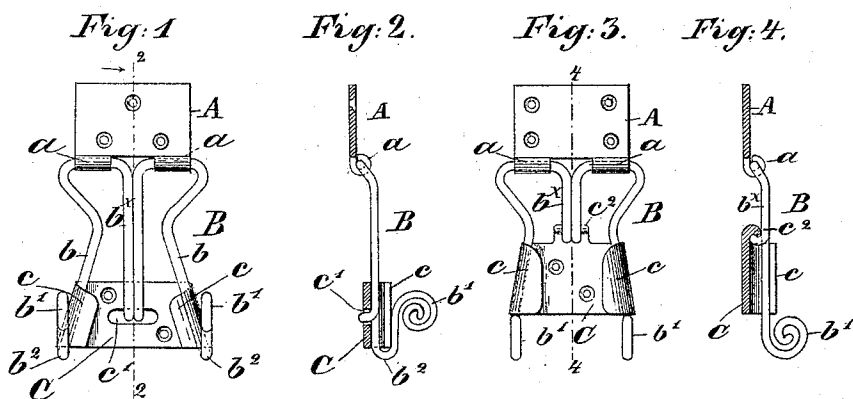


(No Model.)

W. DE C. PRIDEAUX.  
BOX FASTENER.

No. 467,357.

Patented Jan. 19, 1892.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DE COURCY PRIDEAUX, OF WELLINGTON, ENGLAND.

## BOX-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,357, dated January 19, 1892.

Application filed June 10, 1890. Serial No. 354,917. (No model.) Patented in England March 14, 1889, No. 4,436.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DE COURCY PRIDEAUX, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Wellington, in the county of Somerset, England, have invented certain Improvements in Fastening Devices, (for which a patent has been granted to me in Great Britain, No. 4,436, dated March 14, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to spring-fasteners or fastening devices adapted for holding closed or locking box-lids, window sashes or case-ments, the mouths of bags, &c.; and the object of my invention is to provide a cheap and effective fastener that will secure the article or thing to which it may be applied, and yet be conveniently and readily unfastened, so that the article may be moved or opened.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter and its novel features carefully defined in the claims.

In carrying out my invention I employ as materials sheet metal and spring wire, as will be explained.

The device comprises as its essentials a hinging-plate or attaching part, or some equivalent thereof, a catch-plate, and a peculiarly-constructed hasp. This latter will be formed by preference from spring-wire and will be secured or held in place by means of the hinging-plate or its equivalent. It will have two spring arms or branches adapted to engage the keepers on the catch-plate, as will be more particularly described hereinafter.

In order that my invention may be the better understood, I have illustrated it in the accompanying drawings, wherein various forms thereof are shown, all embodying the same principles of construction and operation.

Figure 1 is a face view of a fastening device embodying my improvements, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of same, taken in the plane indicated by line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively a face view and section of another embodiment of my fastening device, the views corresponding to those of Figs. 1 and 2. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate two other embodiments of the invention. Fig. 7 is an edge view of the catch-plate.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, A is a hinging-plate, adapted to be secured by screws, nails, or otherwise to any article, and *a* are sleeves

thereon to receive the hinging-bars of the hasp B. The hasp is formed of spring-wire, and, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it is bent into an M-like shape, whereby two spring branches *b b* are formed and an intermediate branch *b<sup>x</sup>*.

C is the catch-plate, which is adapted to be securely attached to the other article or other part of the article intended to be fastened to the part to which the hinging-plate A is attached. For example, if the plate A be attached to the hinged lid or cover of a box, the catch-plate C will be secured to the front of the box.

On the ends of the catch-plate C are open keepers *c c*, which may be formed by bending up the ends of the plate. These keepers are adapted to receive the respective spring branches *b b* of the hasp. The form of the keepers is seen in Fig. 7, which is an edge view of the catch-plate.

On the ends of the branches *b* of the hasp are formed thumb-pieces *b'*, which will be preferably formed by rolling the wire of the branch into a flat coll, as seen in Fig. 2, and bending the branch back upon itself so as to form a hook-like bend *b<sup>2</sup>*, which engages the overhanging portion of the keeper. The intermediate branch *b<sup>x</sup>* on the hasp has a hook which engages some part of the catch-plate C. In Figs. 1 and 2 it is represented as engaging an aperture *c'* in said plate.

The fastening is made by grasping the thumb-pieces *b'* and pressing them together until they will pass down between the overhanging lips of the keepers *c*, and then permitting them to spring outward into engagement with said keepers. The hook on branch *b<sup>x</sup>* will engage the aperture *c'* automatically. The disengagement of the hasp from the catch-plate will be effected in a similar manner.

The object in providing the hasp with the intermediate branch *b<sup>x</sup>* is to enable it to withstand strains tending to forcibly withdraw it from the catch-plate, and the hooks *b<sup>2</sup>* on the ends of the branches *b* serve also to resist such strains.

The construction illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 is the same as that last described, except that the hooks or bends *b<sup>2</sup>* are omitted from the branches of the hasp and the hook on branch *b<sup>x</sup>* engages a hook *c<sup>2</sup>* on the catch-plate.

In the construction illustrated in Fig. 5 the intermediate branch  $b^x$  on the hasp has an eye formed in it which takes over a staple  $c^3$  on the catch-plate, and this staple may receive the bail of a padlock for locking the hasp in place.

The construction illustrated in Fig. 6 shows a coil  $b^3$  in each of the branches  $b$  of the hasp. These add to the springiness of the branches and enable them to be made somewhat shorter. The intermediate branch  $b^x$  is omitted from the hasp shown in this view, the bends or hooks  $b^2$  being relied on to resist strains.

Having thus described my invention, I do not broadly claim a fastening having a hinged hasp with spring-arms to engage keepers on a catch-plate; but what I do claim is—

1. A fastening device consisting of a plate, a hasp attached to said plate and provided with spring branches to engage keepers on a catch-plate and with an intermediate branch having a hook or the like to engage some part

of the catch-plate, and the said catch-plate provided with keepers for the respective spring branches on the hasp to engage, substantially as set forth.

2. In a fastening device, the combination, with a hasp of wire having two spring branches with thumb-pieces at their extremities, of a catch-plate having keepers  $c$ , which open inwardly or toward one another, the said keepers being so situated as to receive the respective branches of the hasp, and the said branches being bent back upon themselves, whereby hook-like bends  $b^2$  are formed therein to engage the overhanging portions of the keepers, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM DE COURCY PRIDEAUX.

Witnesses:

WM. LLEWELLIN,  
W. NICHOLLS.