No. 645,874. Patented Mar. 20, 1900.

C. E. SMITH.

JEWELRY FASTENING.

(Application filed Jan. 26, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

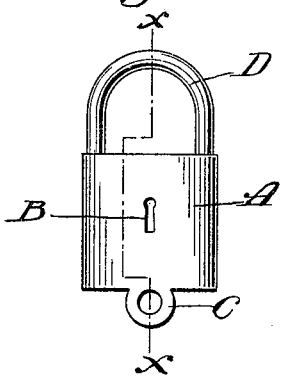


Fig. 2.

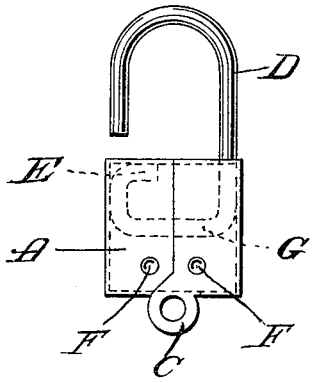
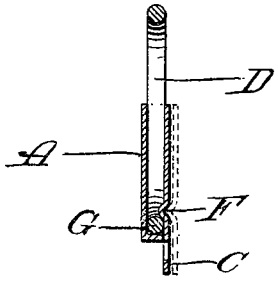


Fig. 3.



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CLARENCE E. SMITH, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE NORTH & JUDD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CONNECTICUT.

JEWELRY-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 645,874, dated March 20, 1900.

Application filed January 26, 1900. Serial No. 2,842. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE E. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jewelry-Fastenings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to jewelry-fastenings in the form of padlocks.

The object of my invention is to produce a padlock, cheap in construction and simple in action, the hasp of which is frictionally held or locked in place. The device is intended for use on belts, purses, key-chains, bracelets, and various places where an ornamental fastening of the appearance of a padlock may be employed. The frictional engagement of the hasp is only such as will prevent accidental disengagement of the hasp. The latter, however, may be pulled out so as to open the lock by overcoming the said frictional resistance.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation, the hasp being closed. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation, the hasp being opened. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the lock with the hasp closed, said section being taken approximately on the line X X of Fig. 1.

The body A of the lock may be formed from a blank of suitable shape. This body A is pierced at B to imitate a keyhole, and said body may carry a lower ring extension C, if desired. Opposite this ring extension is a hasp D, which is hooked at its outer end, as shown, and shaped at its lower end to properly fit and slide with the body A. The hasp may be shaped as desired; but I have found the form shown in Fig. 2 to be the most convenient, in which suitable bearings are formed by bending the wire of the hasp so that the same engages the opposite sides of the body A and permits the reciprocation in and out of said hasp member.

E is a stop which may be formed by bending the extreme inner end of the body A—for example, as shown in Fig. 2. In this position the outer looped end of the hasp is open, so that a chain or other device may be slipped into place. The retaining means whereby the hasp is held in the position shown in Fig. 1 is best represented in Fig. 2 and is formed by one or more depressions F in the side of the body, which depressions preferably form beveled noses within the body A, past which an inner lock-bar G of the hasp must pass during the closing movement. The locking-nose F is preferably formed in the rear of the body A and located near the edge of the blank from which the body A may be formed, so that it may more readily spring in or out to permit the lock-bar G to pass. It is of course obvious that these locking-noses may be located at any desired and appropriate position.

The shape of the various parts may be modified, so long as the desired objects are attained. The hasp may be made of sheet metal or wire, and the body A is preferably made entirely of sheet metal; but of course I do not desire to limit myself to specific details of construction.

What I claim is—

1. A fastening device, comprising a body formed of sheet metal, a hasp adapted to reciprocate therein, a lock-bar at the inner end of said hasp, said lock-bar being inclosed within said body at all times, a locking-nose rigidly formed in the body portion and projecting into the path of movement of said lock-bar.

2. A fastening device, comprising a body portion of sheet metal, a hasp adapted to reciprocate therein, a lock-bar at the inner end of said hasp, said lock-bar being inclosed within said body portion, a stop device carried by said hasp, a locking-nose rigidly formed in the body portion and projecting into the path of movement of said lock-bar.

Signed at New Britain, Connecticut, this 24th day of January, 1900.

CLARENCE E. SMITH.

Witnesses:
N. E. JUDD,
GEO. P. SPEAR.