(No Model.)

I. JOHNSON.

HANDCUFF.

No. 308,075. Patented Nov. 18, 1884.

Fig. 1.

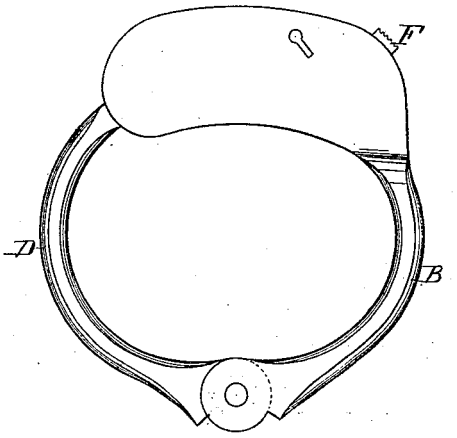


Fig. 2.

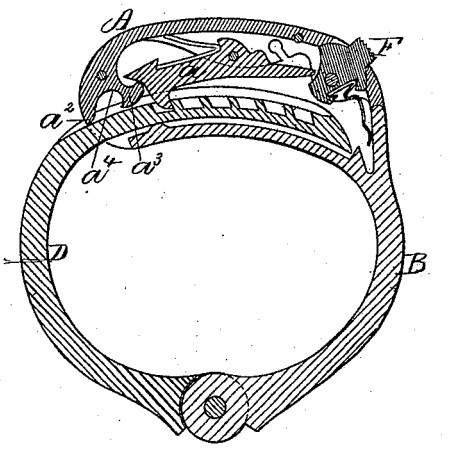


Fig. 3.

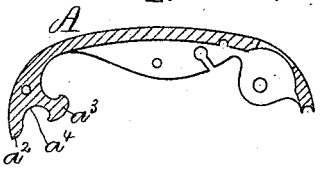


Fig. 4.

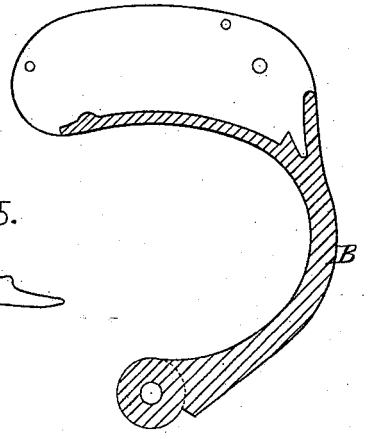


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

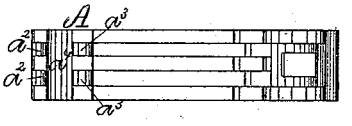


Fig. 7.

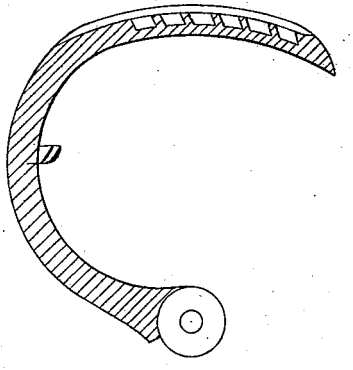


Fig. 8.

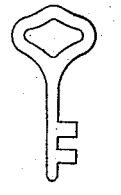


Fig. 9.

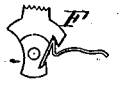
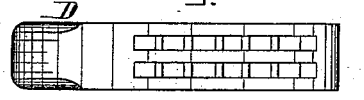


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.



Witnesses.

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John R. Snow.

Inventor.

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by his attorney

L. E. Waymadee.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IVER JOHNSON, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

HANDCUFF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 308,075, dated November 18, 1884.

Application filed February 23, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IVER JOHNSON, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handcuffs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view; Fig. 2, a section, and the other figures details showing one of my improved handcuffs containing all the features of my invention.

My handcuff consists of a lock-case and bow, the bow being jointed, so that one part is movable much like the hasp of a padlock, and is in these respects of the usual construction, my improvements relating, first, to the combination of the entering end of the bow and the bolts of the lock with a detent which holds the bolts in their unlocked position when the bolts are raised by the action of the entering end of the bow, as well as when they are raised by the action of the key in unlocking the handcuff; and, secondly, to means for making the lock of the handcuff more difficult to pick.

In the drawings, A is the lock-case; B, that part of the bow rigid with respect to the lock-case; and D the movable part of the bow or hasp. The holding projections of the spring-bolts *a a* in the lock-case and the free end of the hasp D are so shaped that the bolts, when in position for locking the cuff, will be brought to their unlocked position, and held in that position by the detent F, when the hasp D is forced into the lock-case A, and this is the main feature of my invention, for heretofore in all handcuffs of this class (that is, with a detent to hold the bolts in their unlocked position) it was impossible to move the bolts from their locked position and place them under the control of the detent F except by means of the key. This is very objectionable practically, as it requires the key to be used whenever the bolts are released from control of the detent in order to bring them again under control of the detent, and the construction of the detent must necessarily be such that the bolts are very likely to be at any time uncontrolled by it. The bolts *a a* are forced down to engage with recesses in the hasp D by springs, but when lifted clear of these recesses in the hasp D they are caught and securely held by the detent F, part of which projects slightly through the lock-case, so that it may be moved by the thumb. This arrangement of the bolt as levers with the holding projection at one side of the fulcrum and the detent at the other side of the fulcrum, so that motion of the bolt on its fulcrum in one direction will cause its holding projection to leave the recess in the hasp, and also cause the other end of the bolt to get under the holding end of the detent, is a special combination new with me, and of considerable value.

Another feature of my invention consists in forming one or more grooves in the hasp, as shown in the drawings, and forming a projection on the lock-case to enter this groove. The purpose of this is to prevent the lock being picked.

I have shown two bolts, and consequently two grooves in the hasp—one for each bolt. I have also shown two pairs of projections—one pair for each groove. The projection a^2 is at the mouth of the lock-case A, and the projection a^3 a little farther in, with a curved recess, a^4, between them, so that in case an attempt is made to pick the lock by lifting the bolt by means of a watch-spring, (as is the usual mode,) it will not only be difficult to enter the spring below projection a^2, but if that be done the end of the spring will strike projection a^3, and be thereby deflected and prevented from reaching the holding projection of the bolt.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination, with a lock-case and a locking-bolt, of a bow secured to the lock-case, and having its hasp end inclined at its entering end to engage with an opposite incline on the locking-bolt, and a detent adapted to engage the locking-bolt when moved by the hasp, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a handcuff, a locking-bolt fulcrumed near its middle, and having a holding projection at one side of the fulcrum, and a detent at the other side of the fulcrum, the detent being pivoted so as to engage with the bolt when tipped in one direction, and arranged to be turned on its pivot to release the bolt, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a handcuff, one or more grooves in

the hasp, in combination with one or more projections within the lock-case, and extending into the groove or grooves in the hasp, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of the locking-bolts and the lock-case provided with a supporting-ledge to support the ends of the locking-bolts, so as to allow the end of the hasp to pass thereunder, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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