

W. D. SPENCER.
Hasp-Lock.

No. 198,859.

Patented Jan. 1, 1878.

fig. 1.

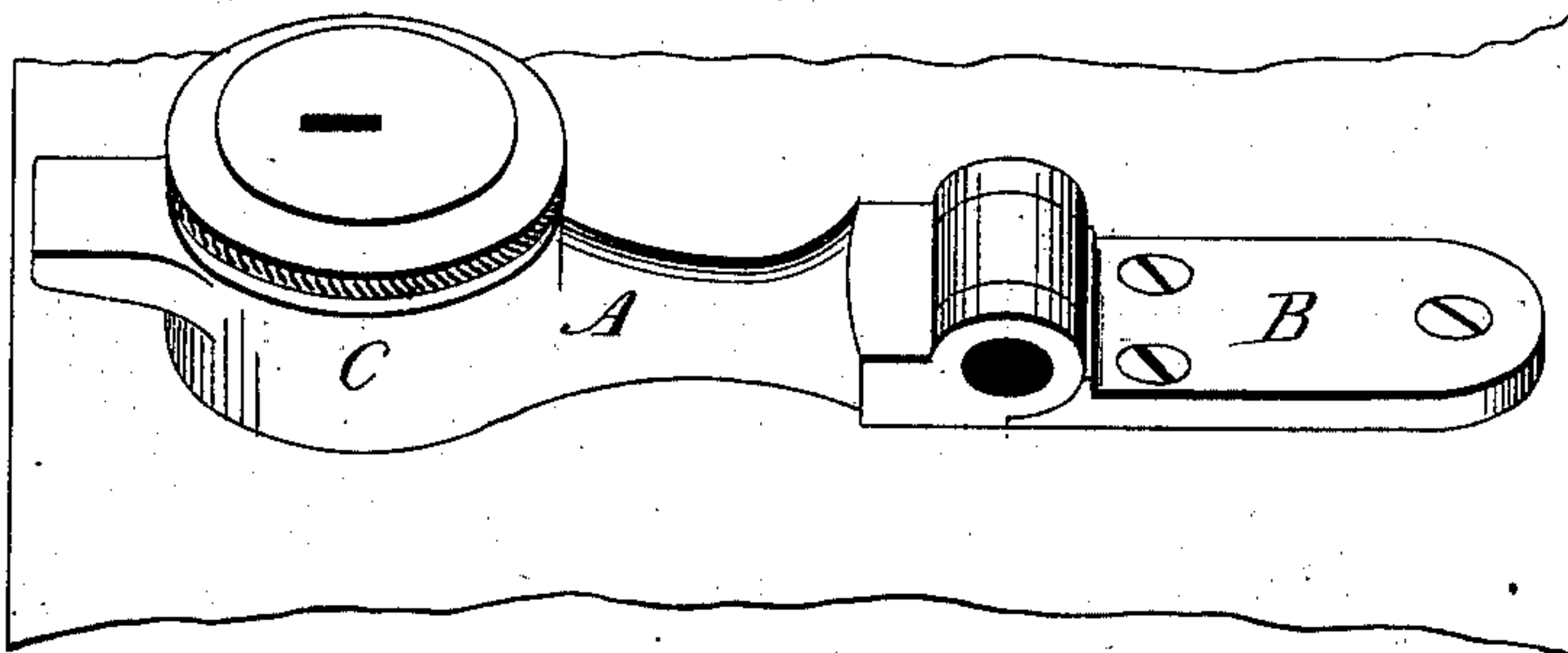


fig. 2.

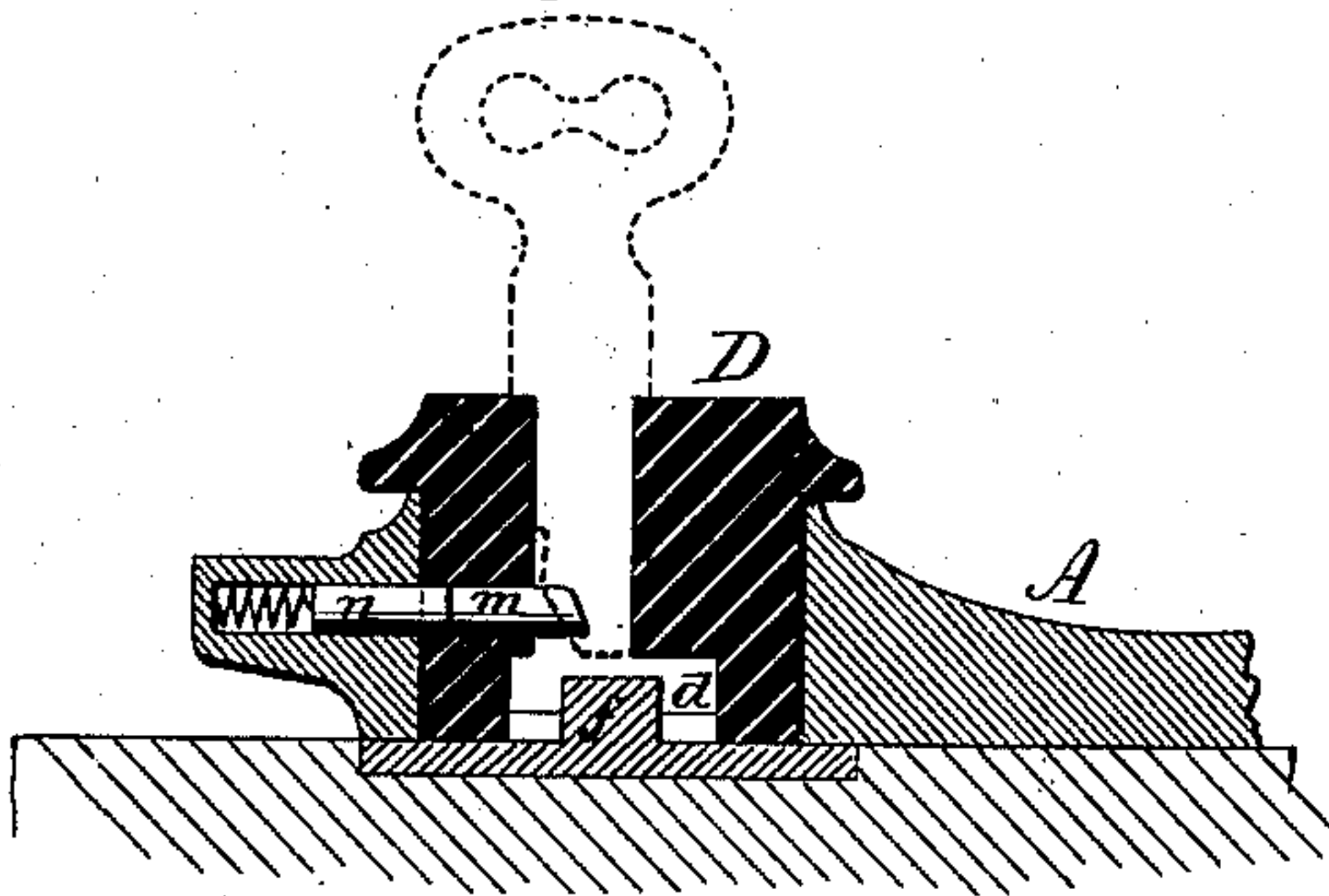


fig. 3.

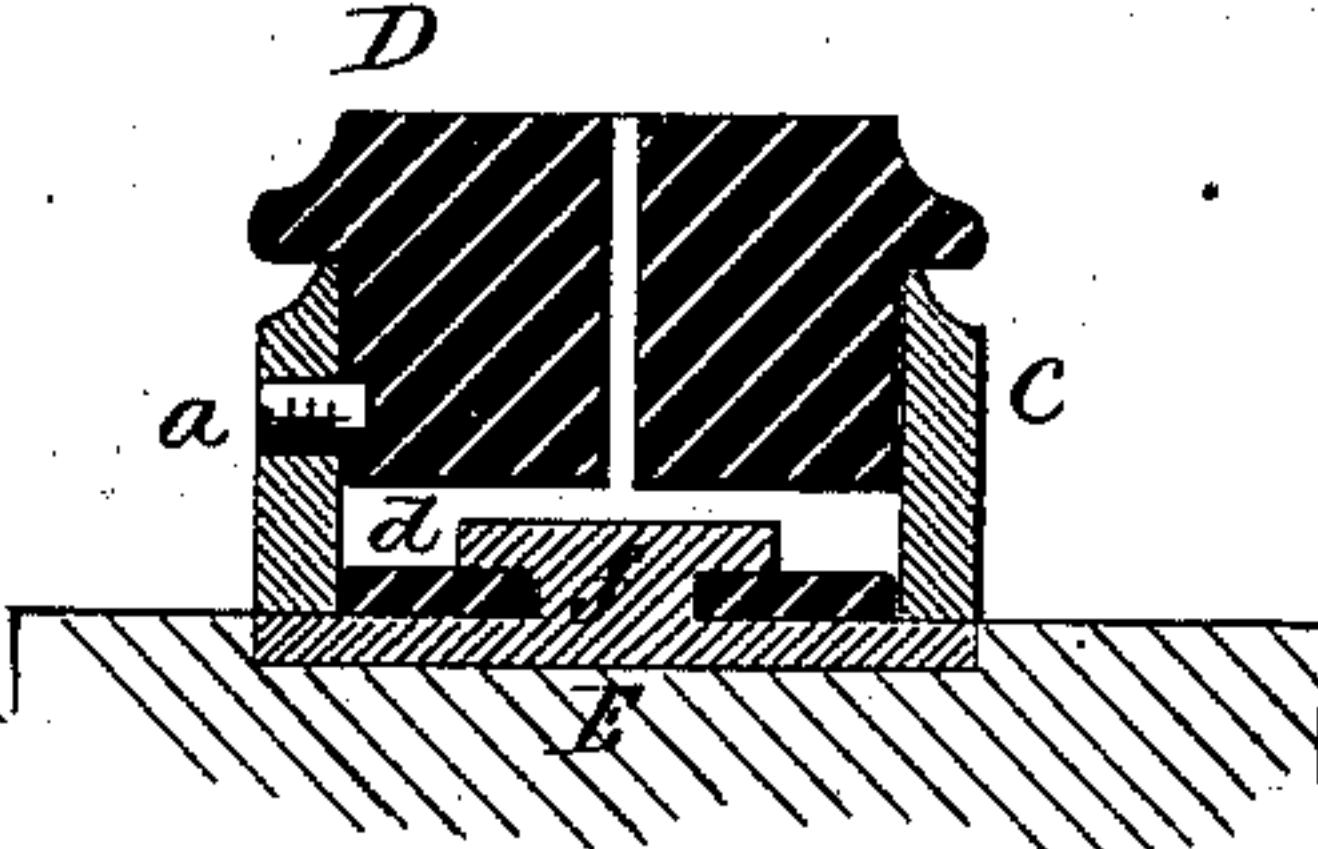
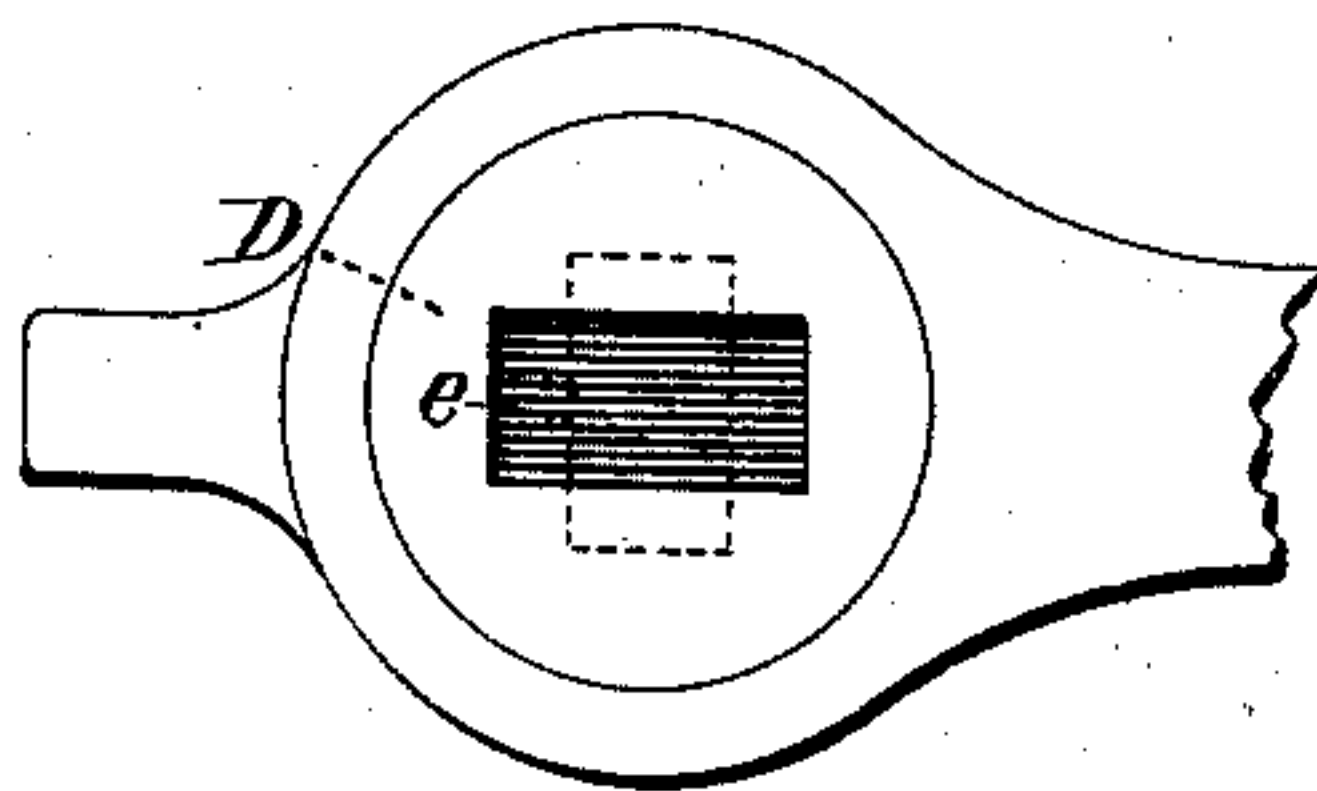


fig. 4.



Witnesses.

J. H. Shumway
H. A. Nelson.

Wm. D. Spencer
By Atty., Inventor.

John E. Oakley

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. SPENCER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO FRED VAN SANDS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN HASP-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,859**, dated January 1, 1878; application filed
November 9, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. SPENCER, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Locks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, longitudinal section; Fig. 3, transverse section; and Fig. 4, an under-side view of the lock portion.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of locks which employ a hasp or strap as a part of the securing device, such as trunk-locks, but applicable to other purposes; and the invention consists in a hinged strap, having combined with, and as a part of it, a locking device, to engage with a stationary part when closed upon it, or disengage by unlocking, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the strap, hinged to a securing part, B, in the usual manner for this class of locks. The free end of the strap is provided with a locking device, (here represented as a cylinder, C,) within which is a second cylinder, D. This cylinder D is free to rotate in the cylinder C, but held in its place by a stud, *a*, entering an annular groove in the periphery of the cylinder, as seen in Fig. 3. The inner end of the cylinder D is recessed, to form a chamber, *d*, and opening into this chamber is a slot, *e*.

E the securing-plate, or "staple," as it may be called, consists of a T-shaped piece, *f*, (see Fig. 3,) the head of which would allow the slot *e* in the cylinder D to pass freely over it, and then the cylinder, turned at right angles

thereto, will interlock the slot *e* with the stud *f*, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. In this condition the lock is secured; but by re-turning the cylinder D until the slot *e* coincides with the stud *f*, then the strap may be disengaged from the stud *f*.

In order to lock the cylinder, and thus prevent the disengagement of the strap from its securing device, a bolt, *n*, is arranged in the strap, and a seat made for it in the cylinder, so that the spring behind the bolt will throw the bolt into its seat in the cylinder whenever the cylinder is turned to a corresponding—that is, its locking—position.

To disengage the bolt, a slide, *m*, is arranged in the cylinder D, actuated by a key introduced into the cylinder, as seen in Fig. 2, which forces the bolt *n* from its seat, so as to leave the cylinder free. This is done in this case by simply a wedge-shaped key.

Other devices to lock the cylinder D may be employed without departing from the principles of this invention, the device shown being simple and easy of adjustment.

I do not wish to confine myself to the T-shaped stud as a means for engaging the free end of the strap, as equivalent devices may be employed.

I claim—

The combination of the strap A, cylinder D, arranged to rotate therein, a stationary device to engage the said cylinder, and a locking device to secure the said cylinder when engaged with said stationary device, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

GEORGE VAN SANDS,
A. CAMPBELL.