

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. E. YOUNG.

HASP LOCK.

No. 249,566.

Patented Nov. 15, 1881.

Fig. 1.

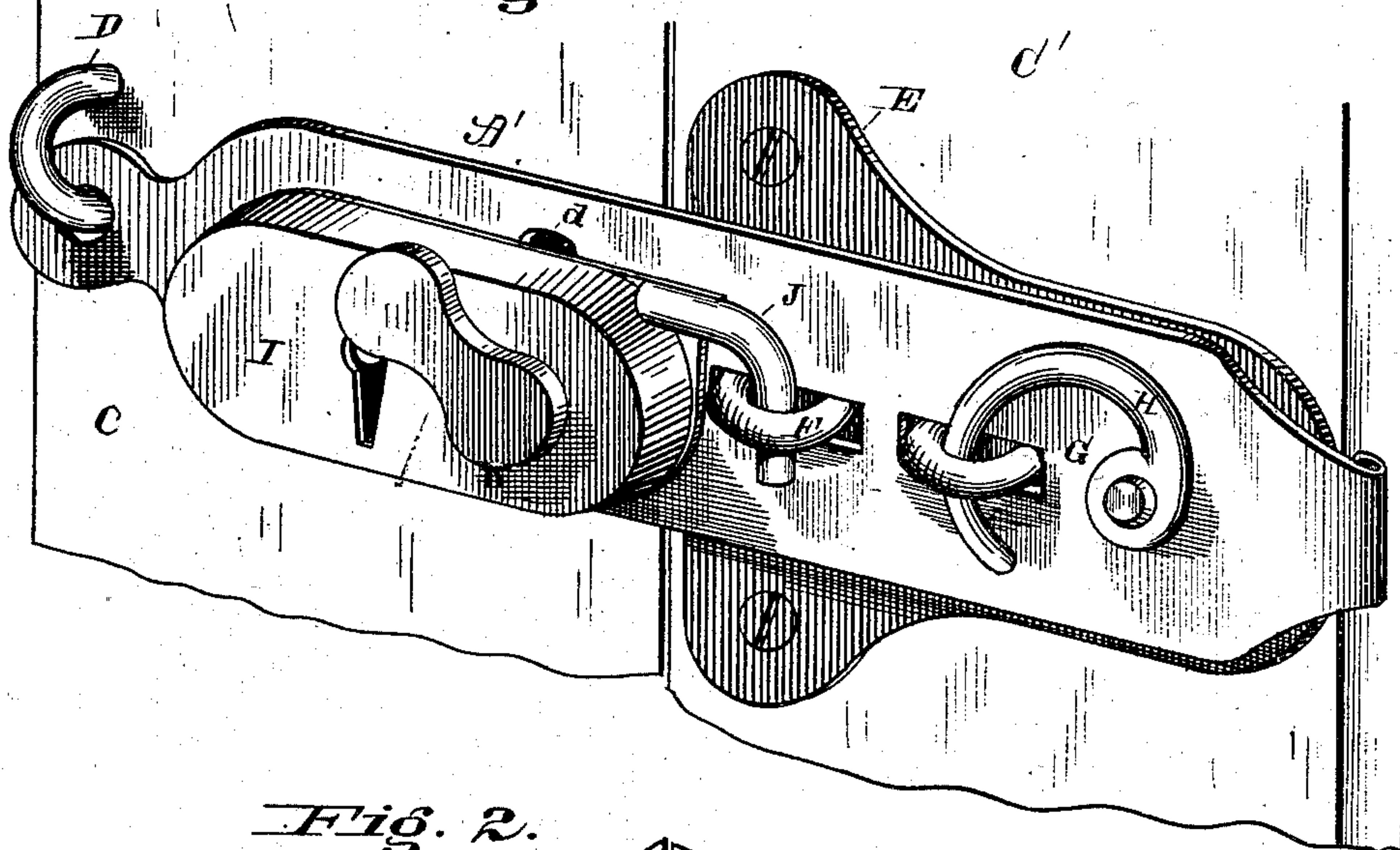


Fig. 2.

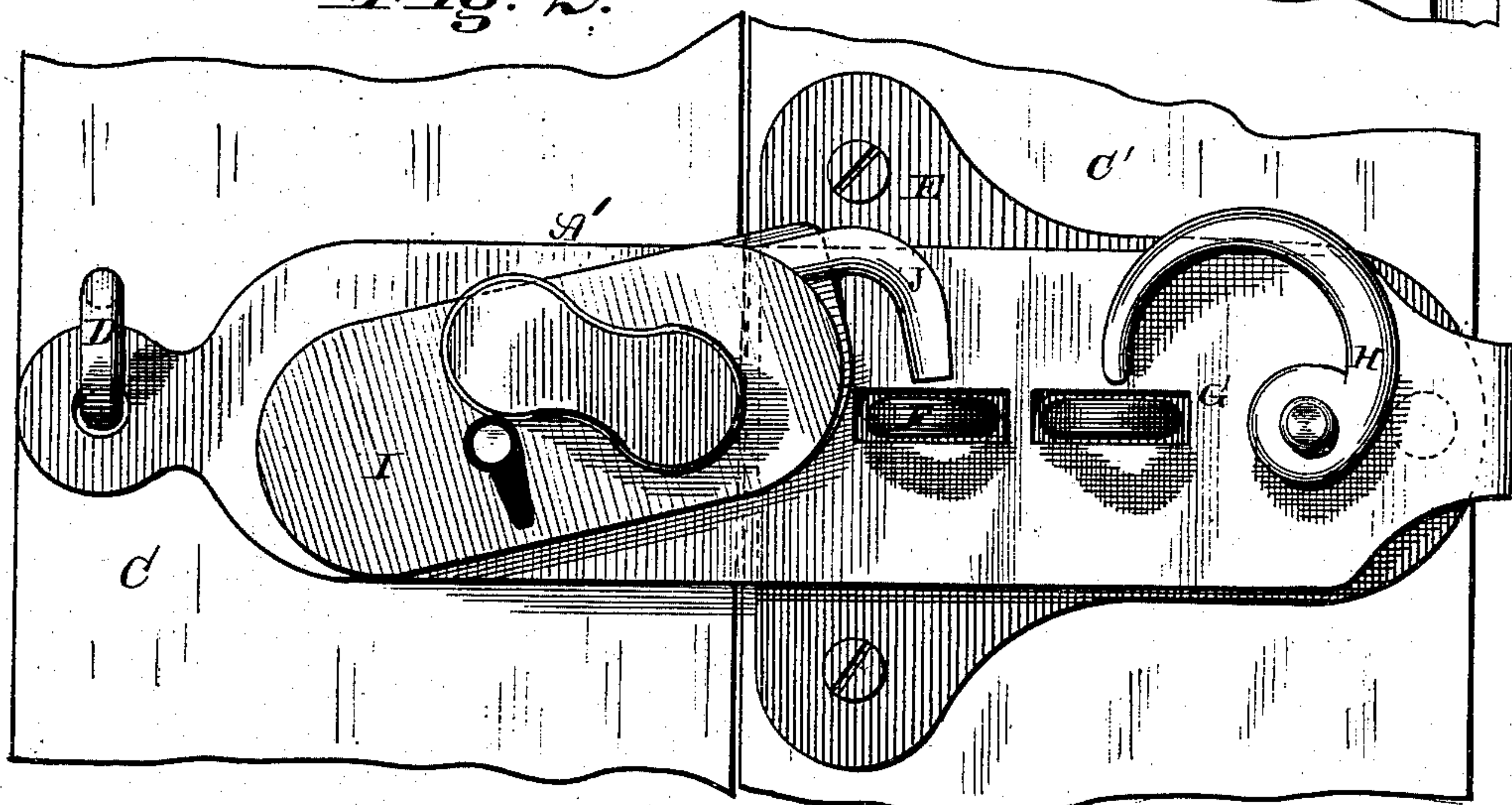
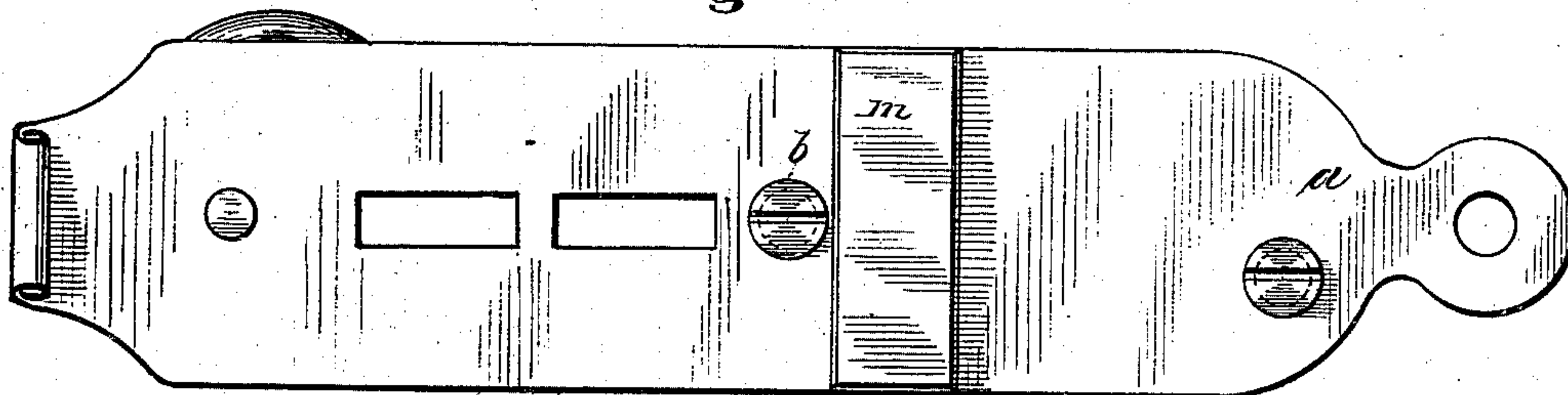


Fig. 3.



Attest:
J. A. Vickers.
H. F. Munweather

John E. Young
Inventor.

By H. L. Perrine
Atty.

(Model.)

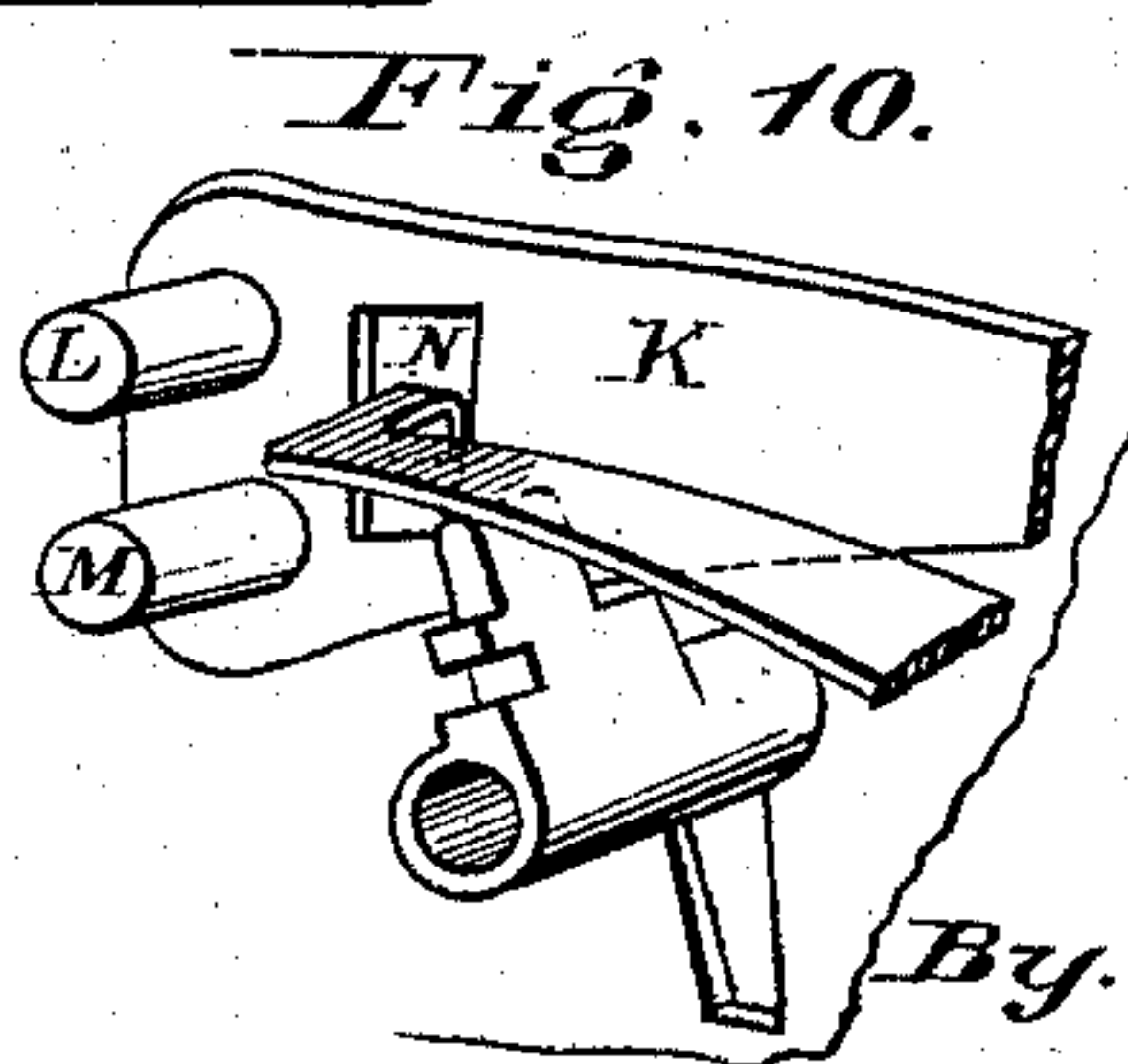
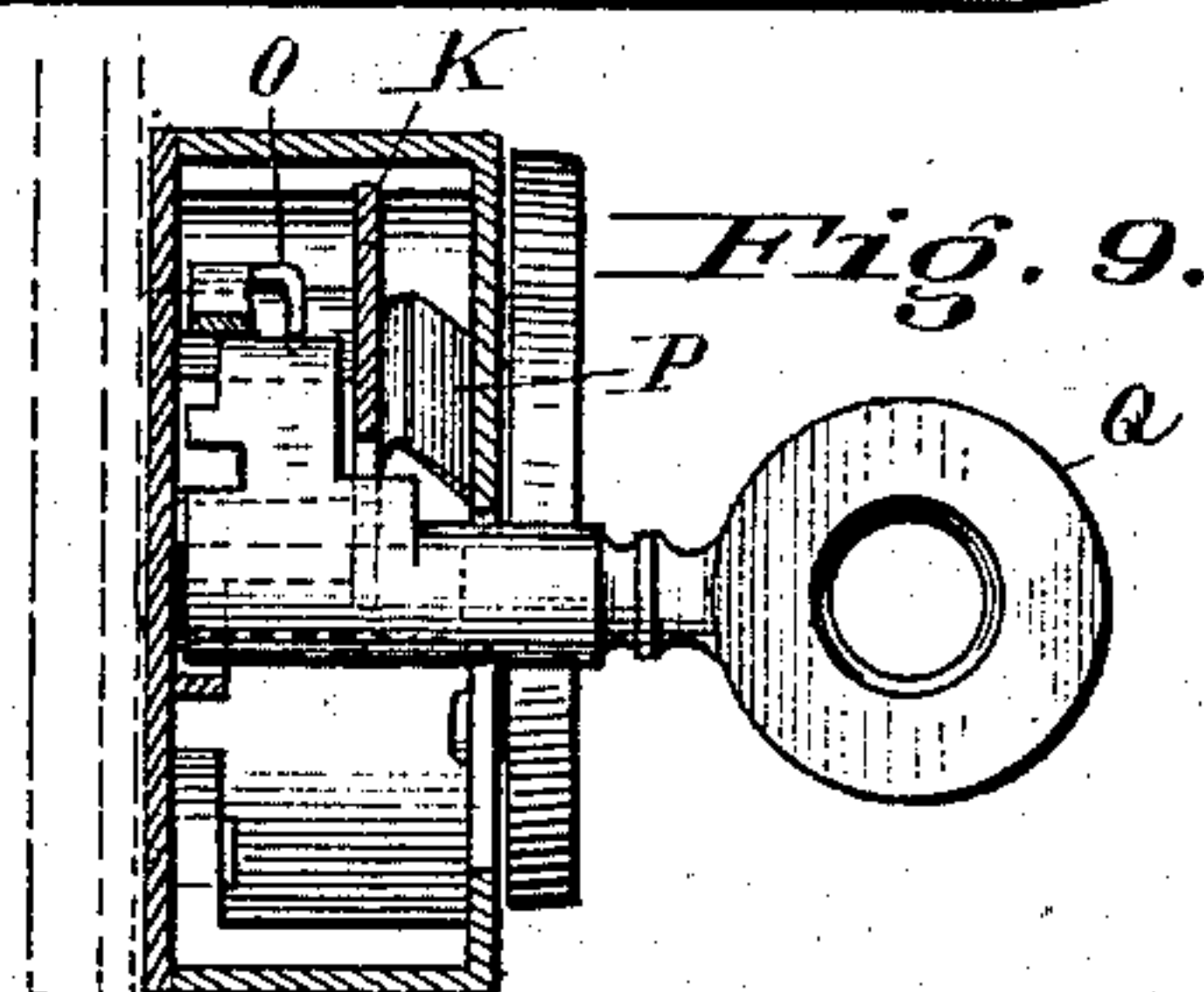
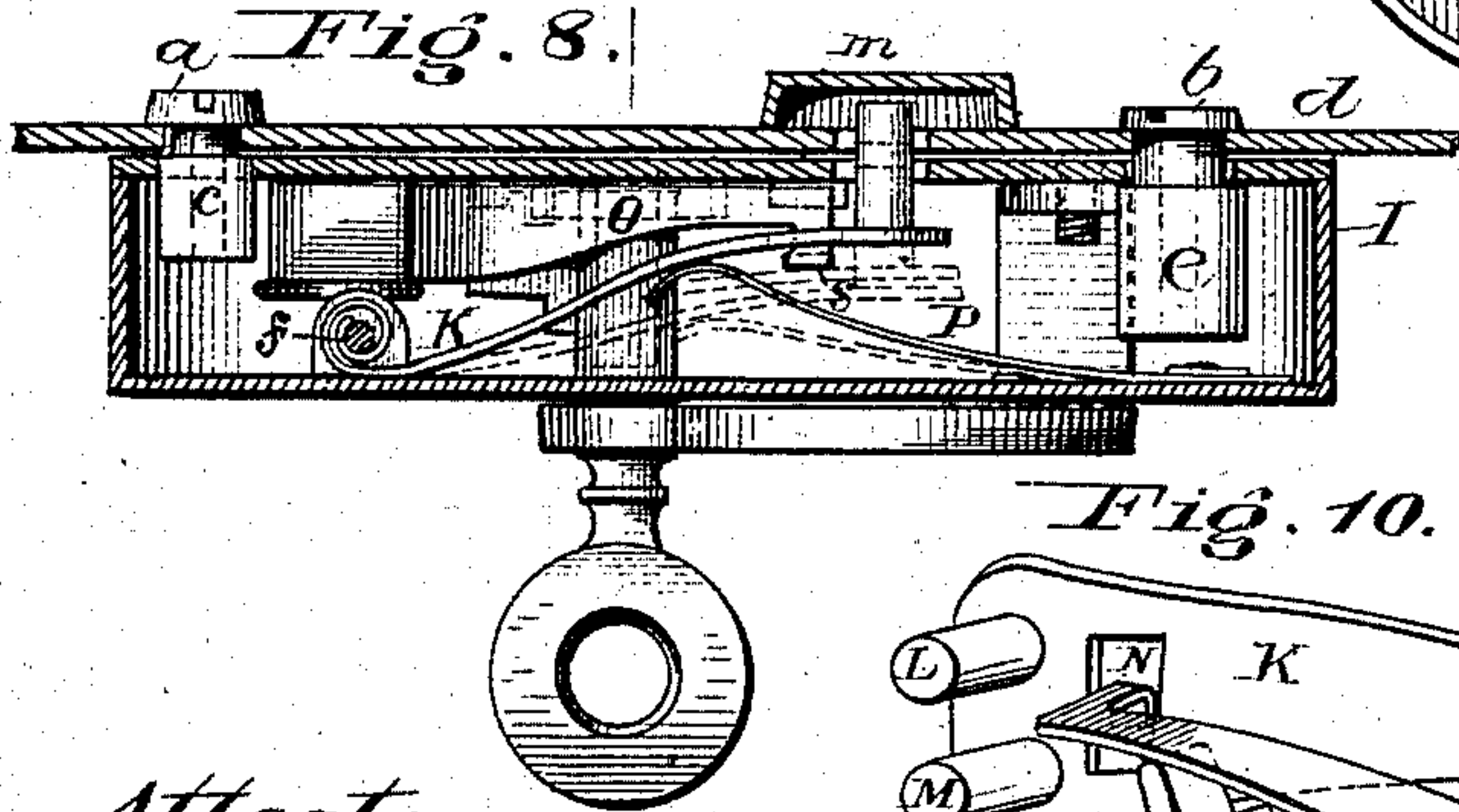
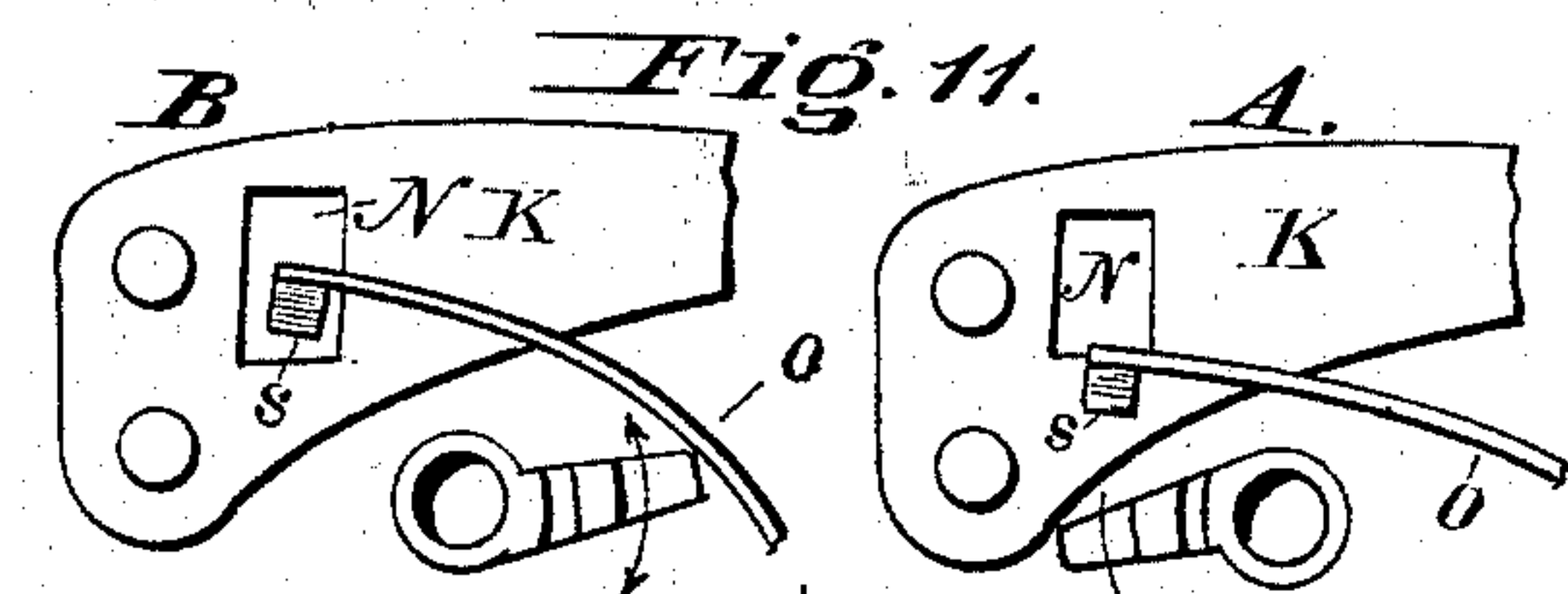
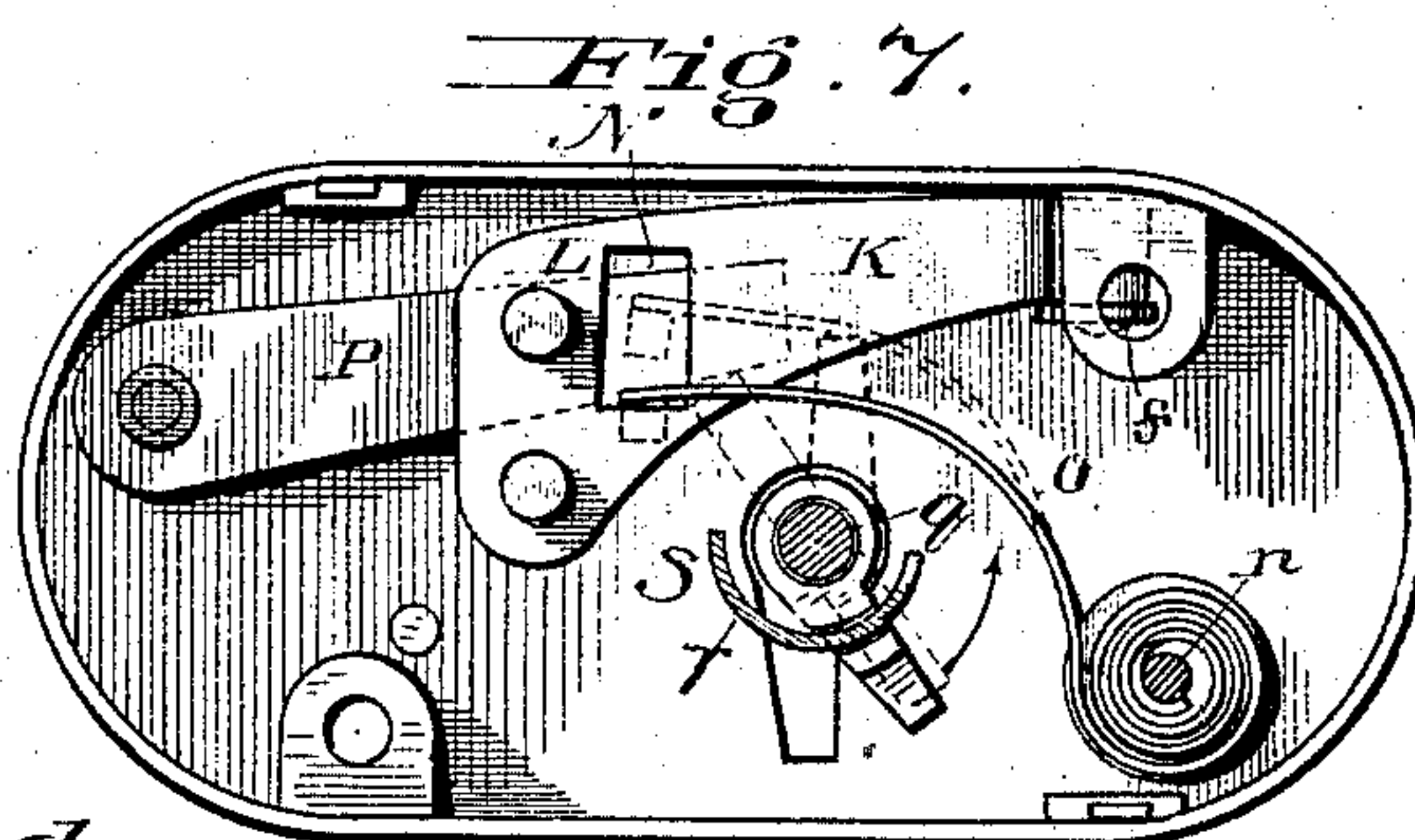
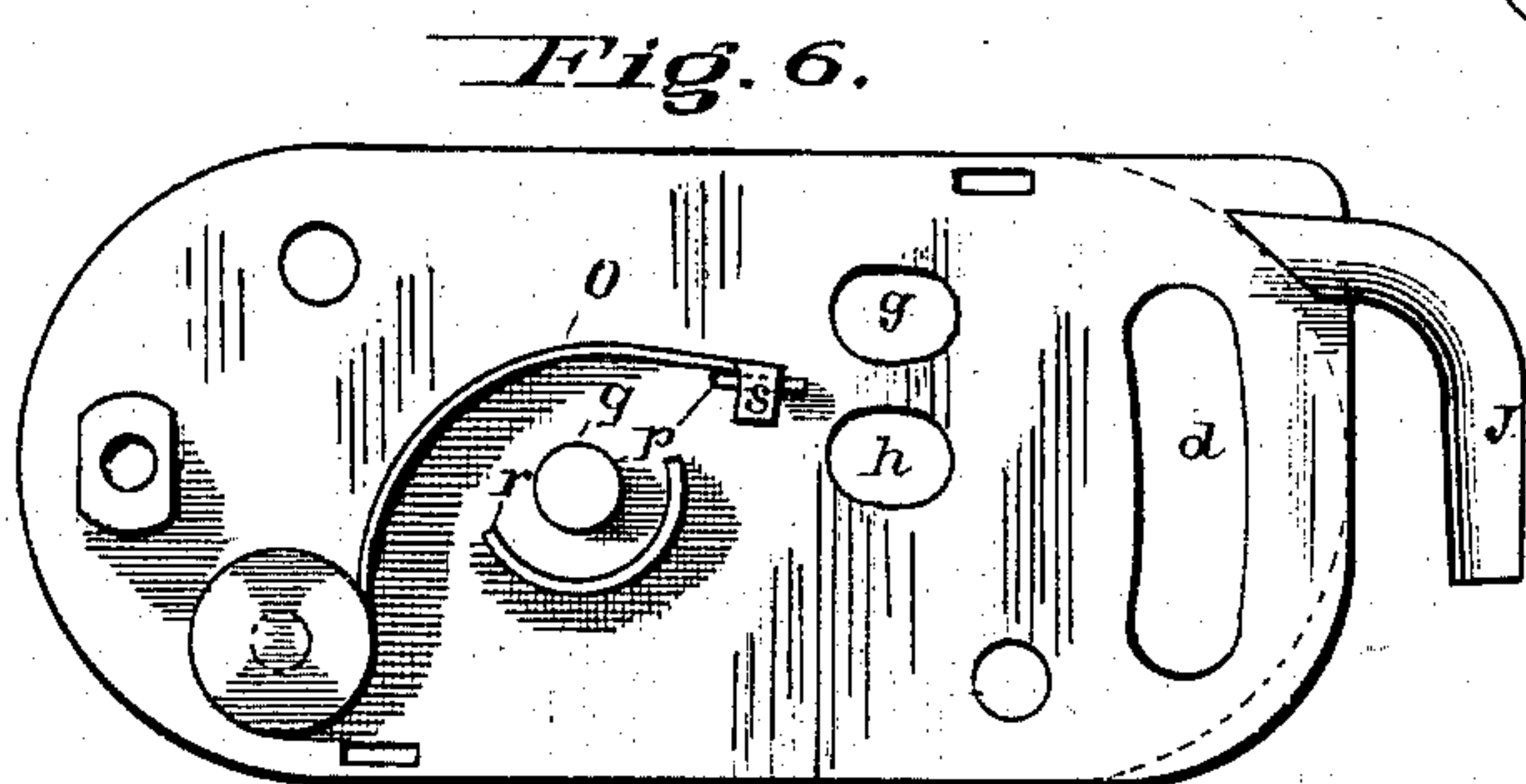
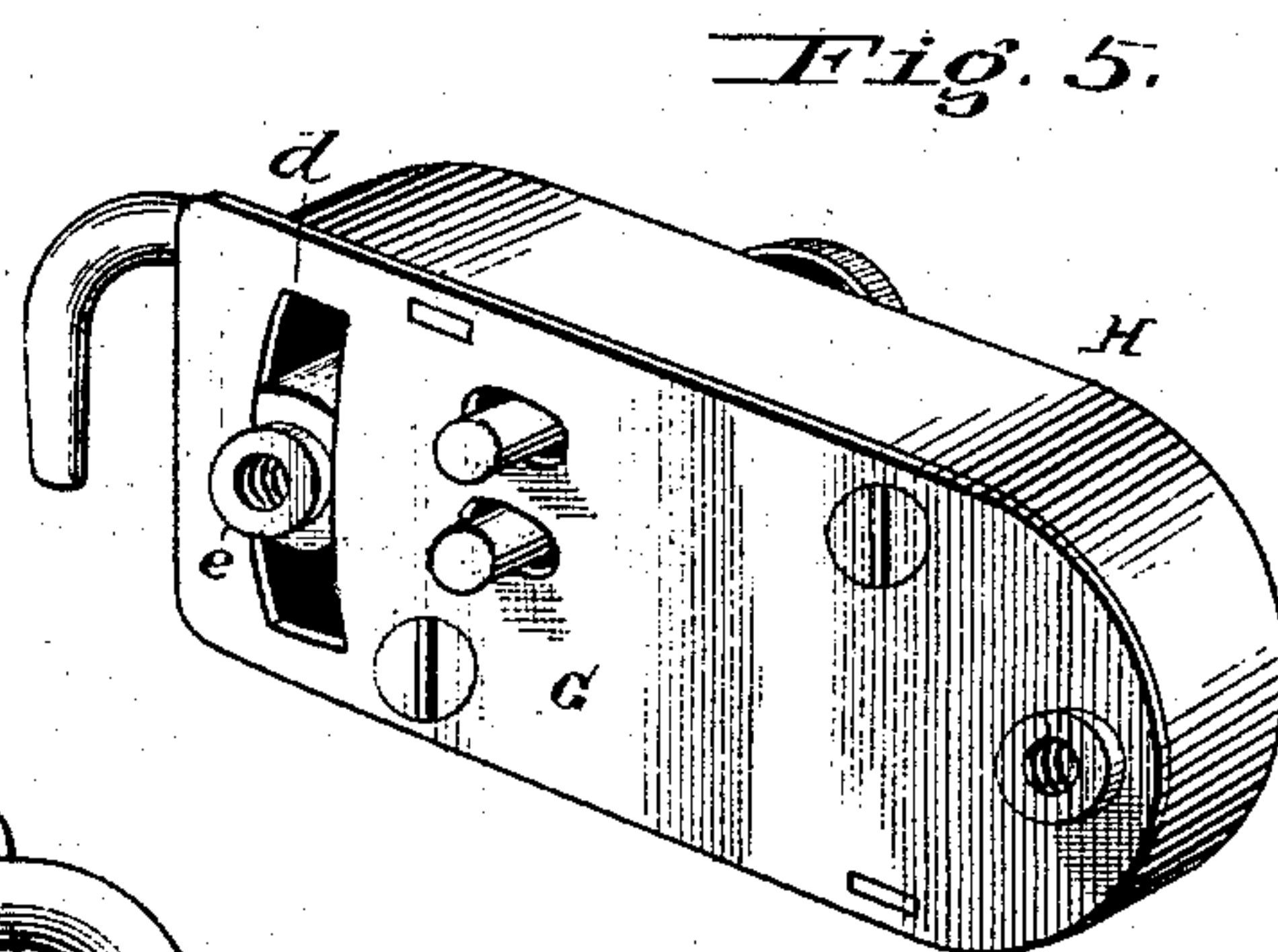
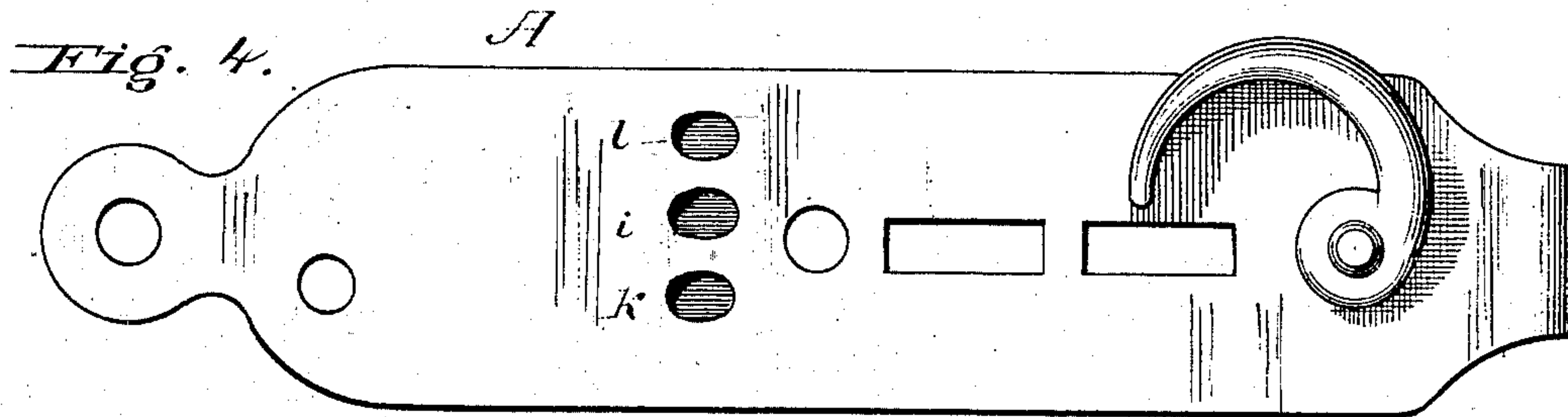
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. E. YOUNG.

HASP LOCK.

No. 249,566.

Patented Nov. 15, 1881.



Attest:
J. A. Vickers
H. F. Menweather

John E. Young
Inventor.

By H. L. Perrine
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. YOUNG, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,566, dated November 15, 1881.

Application filed May 25, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. YOUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to hasp-locks; and it consists in the parts and combinations as hereinafter specified and claimed.

The object of my invention is the construction of a cheap and secure lock for use in securing store, car, barn, and other doors.

In the drawings accompanying this specification, and forming part of the same, Figure 1 is a perspective of the hasp attached to a door-jamb and locked to the door. Fig. 2 is a full-size plan view, the lock unfastened and ready for the withdrawal of the hasp from the door. Fig. 3 is a back view of the hasp. Fig. 4 is a front view of the hasp. Fig. 5 is a perspective of the back of the lock removed from the hasp, showing the bolts and the slotted fastening. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the inner side of the back plate of the lock. Fig. 7 is a view of lock with the back removed and key inserted. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross-section of the lock and hasp. Fig. 9 is a vertical cross-section. Fig. 10 is a perspective of a detached part, showing the key in the act of raising the hook and pushing back the bolt. Fig. 11, A and B are views of the bolt, showing the spring hook and key in different positions.

C represents the door-jamb, to which the hasp A' is secured by means of a staple, D, or other suitable device.

E is a plate for receiving the end of the hasp, and is secured to the door C' by rivets, bolts, screws, or other suitable means. This plate is provided with two staples, F and G, for receiving and securing the hasp.

To the front end of the hasp A' is secured an eccentric hook, H, which is so located as to

pass into the staple G and jam against its side, and thus operate as a temporary fastening.

A lock-case, I, is secured to the hasp by two headed screws, *a* and *b*, passing through the hasp. The screw *a* enters a stud, *c*, of the case I, and acts as the fixed center on which the case turns. The headed screw *b* enters an oblong nut, *e*, that passes through a slot, *d*, in the case, and is provided with shoulders and faces dressed to fit the slot *d*, that limits the movement of the case I.

To the back plate of the case I is attached a hook, J, for entering the staple F.

A flat spring, K, is secured to a post, *f*, on the inside of the front of the case, and extends by means of a curve to the back plate of the case. This spring widens as the end is approached, and carries two bolts, L and M. These bolts pass through openings *g* and *h* in the back plate and openings *i* and *k* in the hasp, that register with the openings *g* and *h*, thus preventing any revolution of the lock upon its pivot and locking the two together. The hasp is provided with an additional opening, *l*, to be used in securing the lock in an open position, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The openings *i*, *k*, and *l* are protected on the back of the hasp by a cover, *m*. The spring K has an oblong slot, N, near the bolt L, for receiving the hooked end *s* of a flat spring, O, whose flat face is at a right angle with the flat face of the spring K. This spring reaches a post, *n*, near the end of the back plate of the case by a curve, and encircles the post with a number of coils. A stud, *p*, attached to the back plate limits the downward movement of the spring O.

A flat spring, P, is attached to the case on the same side and near the end opposite the post *f*, and by a curve reaches the back of the spring K, against which it exerts its pressure to force the bolts forward.

A post, *q*, and ward *r* are provided to retain the key in the required position to operate the lock.

A key, Q, with suitable faces and notches, is provided to lift the spring O, so that its hooked end *s* will clear the edge of the slot N, and then engage the spring K and press it back

until the bolts L and M are withdrawn from the openings *i* and *k* in the hasp. The lock can then be swung on its pivot as far as the slot *d* will permit, withdrawing the hook J from the staple, and allowing the hasp to be withdrawn from the staple and the door opened.

The locking is performed by placing the hasp on the staple, drawing down the hook into the staple, and removing the key from the position above described.

Having thus described my invention, I desire to claim—

The combination of the case I, spring O, spring P, and spring K, provided with bolts, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN E. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

H. L. PERRINE,
H. T. BURCHARD.