

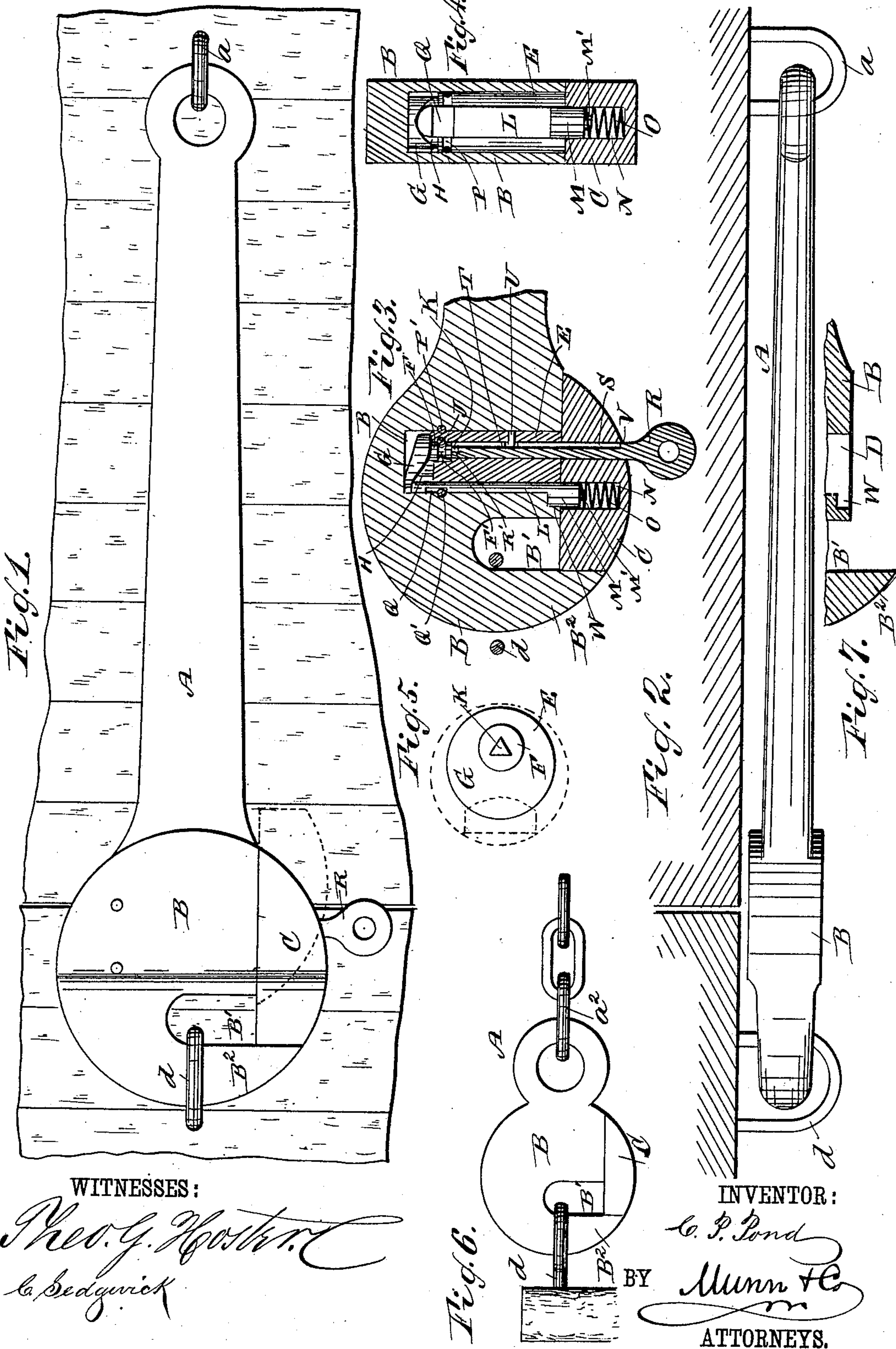
(Model.)

C. P. POND.

HASP LOCK.

No. 321,246.

Patented June 30, 1885.



WITNESSES:

*Theo. G. Hoston*  
*C. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

*C. P. Pond*

BY

*Munn & Co*

ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES P. POND, OF CAMDEN, NEW YORK.

## HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,246, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed March 27, 1885. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. POND, of Camden, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Hasp-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved hasp-lock which is simple in construction, strong and durable, and can be used on numerous objects.

The invention consists in the combination, with a hasp, of a lock formed in the swinging end of the same in the manner that will be fully set forth and described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal or side view of my improved hasp and lock. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the lock end. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 5 is an end view of the cam-piece in the lock. Fig. 6 shows a modification of the combined hasp and lock. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view of part of the hasp.

The hasp A is provided at its swinging end with the flat rounded portion B, provided with a recess, B', forming a hook-prong, B<sup>2</sup>. A locking-piece, C, having its outer margin rounded on the same line as the portion B, fits in a recess in the said portion. The portion B is provided with an aperture, D, for receiving a tubular stem, E, projecting from the inner edge of the locking-piece, and in the end of which tubular stem a pin, F, is held to turn, on the outer end of which pin a head, G, is formed, which has a cam-notch or beveled notch, H, in its side. The pin F has an annular groove, F', through which a pin, J, passes, which is held in the stem E, and permits the pin and its head to turn, but prevents withdrawing the pin from the stem. A triangular or other polygonal or square projection, K, is formed on the inner end of the pin F. The stem E has a longitudinal groove for receiving the sliding bolt L, having a head, M, fitting in a recess, N, in the inner edge of the locking-piece C, and adjacent to the stem E. The head M has a nipple, M', on its end, which projects into the

outer end of a spiral spring, O, in the recess N. The stem E has an annular groove, P, near its free end to receive pins P' and Q' passed through the portion B, which pins permit turning the stem E and locking-piece C, but prevents withdrawing the stem. The pin Q' in the portion B passes through a groove or notch, Q, in the bolt L, which groove is of sufficient size to allow the bolt to have the required movement for locking the piece C in the closed position. The key R has a recess, R', in its inner end for receiving the projection K on the inner end of the pin F, and the key is also provided with a longitudinal groove, S, and an annular groove, T. A pin, U, projects into the bore of the stem E. The locking-piece C has a key-hole, V. The hasp is hung on the staple a, and its prong B<sup>2</sup> is passed through the staple d.

The operation is as follows: The prong B<sup>2</sup> is passed into or through the staple d, the locking-piece C being swung from the said prong. The locking-piece C is then swung to be in line with the hasp, the end of the locking-piece abutting against the inner edge of the prong B<sup>2</sup>.

To lock the hasp no key is required. The head G is turned in such a manner that the inner end of the bolt L can pass into the notch H of the head G, thus permitting the spring O to move the bolt L inward to bring the inner end of the head M into the recess W in the part B, and thus preventing the locking-piece C from turning. By turning the key and head G the head M is forced into the recess N, and the locking-piece C can be turned. When the key is turned, the pin U passes through the groove T. By arranging the pin U different distances from the end of the stem E, and arranging the groove T correspondingly, using one key for another lock is prevented.

If desired, the hasp may be secured to a chain, as shown in Fig. 6.

The hasp may be used for locking doors, boats, bicycles, wagons, boxes, chests, &c.

When the piece C is in the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, the hasp can be used as a hook and without the locking mechanism.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with the hasp A, having a hook-prong, B<sup>2</sup>, of the locking-piece C, the stem E on the same, the sliding bolt L, and the locking mechanism in the stem E, for  
5 operating the bolt, substantially as herein shown and described.
2. The combination, with the hasp A, of the locking-piece C, the stem E on the same, the bolt L on the stem, the spring O in a recess  
10 in the locking-piece, and a lock mechanism for operating the bolt in the stem E, substantially as herein shown and described.
3. The combination, with the hasp A, of the locking-piece C and tubular stem E, the pin  
F, having a head, G, provided with the recess 15 H, and of the bolt L, substantially as herein shown and described.
4. The combination, with the hasp A, of the locking-piece C, having the stem E, provided with the groove P, the pin P', the bolt L, having the notch Q, the pin Q', and of the head 20 G, acting on the bolt and held to turn on the inner end of the stem E, substantially as herein shown and described.

CHARLES P. POND.

Witnesses:

W. E. STONE,  
H. J. HEWLAND.