

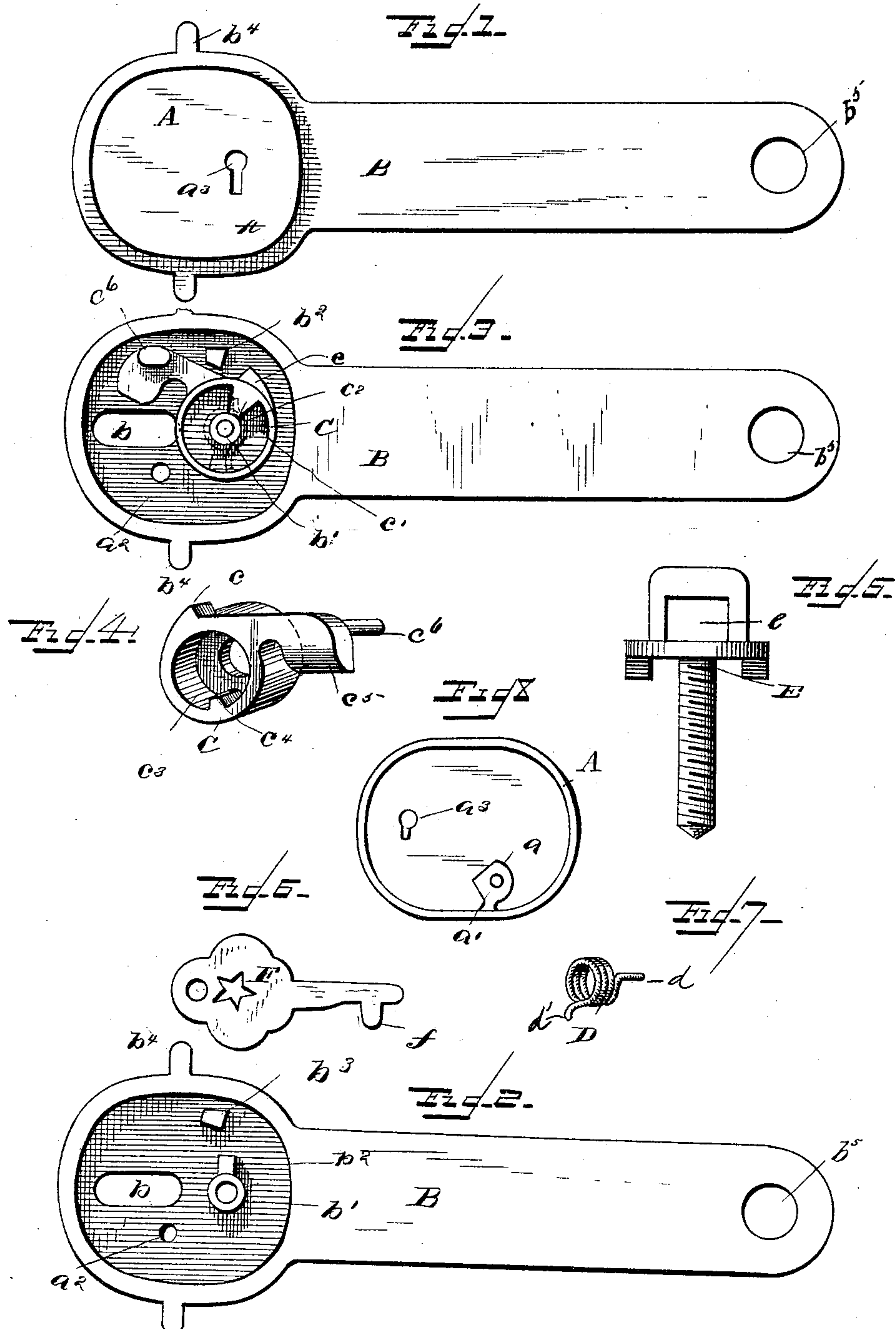
(No Model.)

D. H. KIME & H. WILLIAMS.

HASP LOCK.

No. 379,896.

Patented Mar. 20, 1888.



WITNESSES

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HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,896, dated March 20, 1888.

Application filed November 19, 1887. Serial No. 255,659. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DANIEL H. KIME and HENRY WILLIAMS, citizens of the United States, residing, respectively, at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, and at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp - Locks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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 of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in hasp-locks. Its object is to provide a simple, substantial, and durable hasp-lock, one that is less complicated than those commonly in use; and it consists of a certain construction and arrangement of parts, which will be explained in the following specification, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of our invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the hasp-plate with the face-plate and interior mechanism removed. Fig. 3 is a view of the hasp-plate, showing interior mechanism, the face-plate being removed. Fig. 4 is a view of the lock-bolt, showing the side next to the hasp-plate. Fig. 5 is a view of the staple or screw-eye that receives the lock-bolt. Figs. 6 and 7 are detail views of parts to be referred to hereinafter. Fig. 8 is an interior view of the face-plate.

A represents the face-plate, upon the interior of which is a shoulder a . This shoulder a has therein a screw-threaded hole, a' , into which is adjusted a screw from the hole a^2 of the hasp-plate B. This screw holds the face and hasp plates A and B together. The key-hole is designated by a^3 .

B designates the hasp-plate, which is constructed with a screw-hole, a^2 , and the slot b , for the staple or screw-eye E, and the hole b^5 , through which the staple is placed that secures it to the building. A screw is adjusted in hole a^2 through the plate B, for the purpose of holding the plate A and the hasp-plate B together, and when the hasp is locked this screw-

head is next to the building, making it impossible to remove it while the lock is locked. The hasp-plate B has a projection, b' , in which there is a hole adapted to the end of the key when inserted for the purpose of locking or unlocking. It also is provided with the ears b^4 , which are used to drop into staple E and hold the door without locking the same. There is a projection, b^2 , formed as a shoulder at the base of projection b' . There is also upon the hasp-plate B a projection, b^3 , which serves as an abutment to engage the catch or shoulder c of the lock-bolt and prevent it going too far when the lock-bolt C is thrown forward with a view of locking. This projection b^3 serves also as a check to stop the lock-bolt C in its backward movement.

C is the rotating lock-bolt pivoted upon projection b' , and is formed upon the side next to the face-plate A with the cavity c' , in which is the shoulder c^2 , both of which are adapted to the working of the key F. When the key is inserted at a^3 , the forward end enters the hole of projection b' . The key then being turned, the bit part f will engage the shoulder c^2 of the lock-bolt C, which can be readily turned either backward or forward. The front end, c^5 , of lock-bolt C is formed as shown in Fig. 4, in order that it can be adjusted readily into the aperture e of the screw-eye or staple E. The projection c^6 of the end c^5 serves as a stay by working against the face-plate A to hold said end in place and prevent it working otherwise than directly over the hole e of said screw-eye. Hence it will be seen that the lock-bolt C is so constructed and guarded at every point that it is impossible for it to get out of its normal position.

Upon the side of the lock-bolt C next to the hasp-plate B there is a cavity, c^3 , and shoulder c^4 , which are adapted to the working of the spiral spring D, that fits upon projection b' . Said spiral spring controls the rotary movement of the lock-bolt C in locking and unlocking. In other words, the end d' of the spiral spring D engages the shoulder c^4 of the lock-bolt C when locked and holds it firmly in position, insomuch that it cannot be unlocked without the aid of the key.

It will be readily seen that the spiral spring

D is held firmly in position on the projection b' and performs its functions by means of the ends d and d' , respectively, being engaged by the shoulders b^2 and c^4 , respectively.

5 E is the screw-eye which receives the lock-bolt C. Any suitable staple may be used in place of the screw-eye E.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 In a hasp-lock, the combination of the face-plate A with the key-hole a^3 , and the shoulder a , containing the screw-threaded hole a' , the hasp-plate B, with the screw-hole a^2 , the slot
15 b , the hole b^5 , projections b' and b^2 , and the

ears b^4 , the rotary lock-bolt C, pivoted upon projection b' of plate B and containing the cavities or recesses c' c^3 and the shoulders c c^2 c^4 and the end c^5 , the spiral spring D, coiled upon the projection b' , and the screw-eye E, 20 or suitable staple, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL H. KIME.
HENRY WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

H. SMITH,
J. WILLSON.