

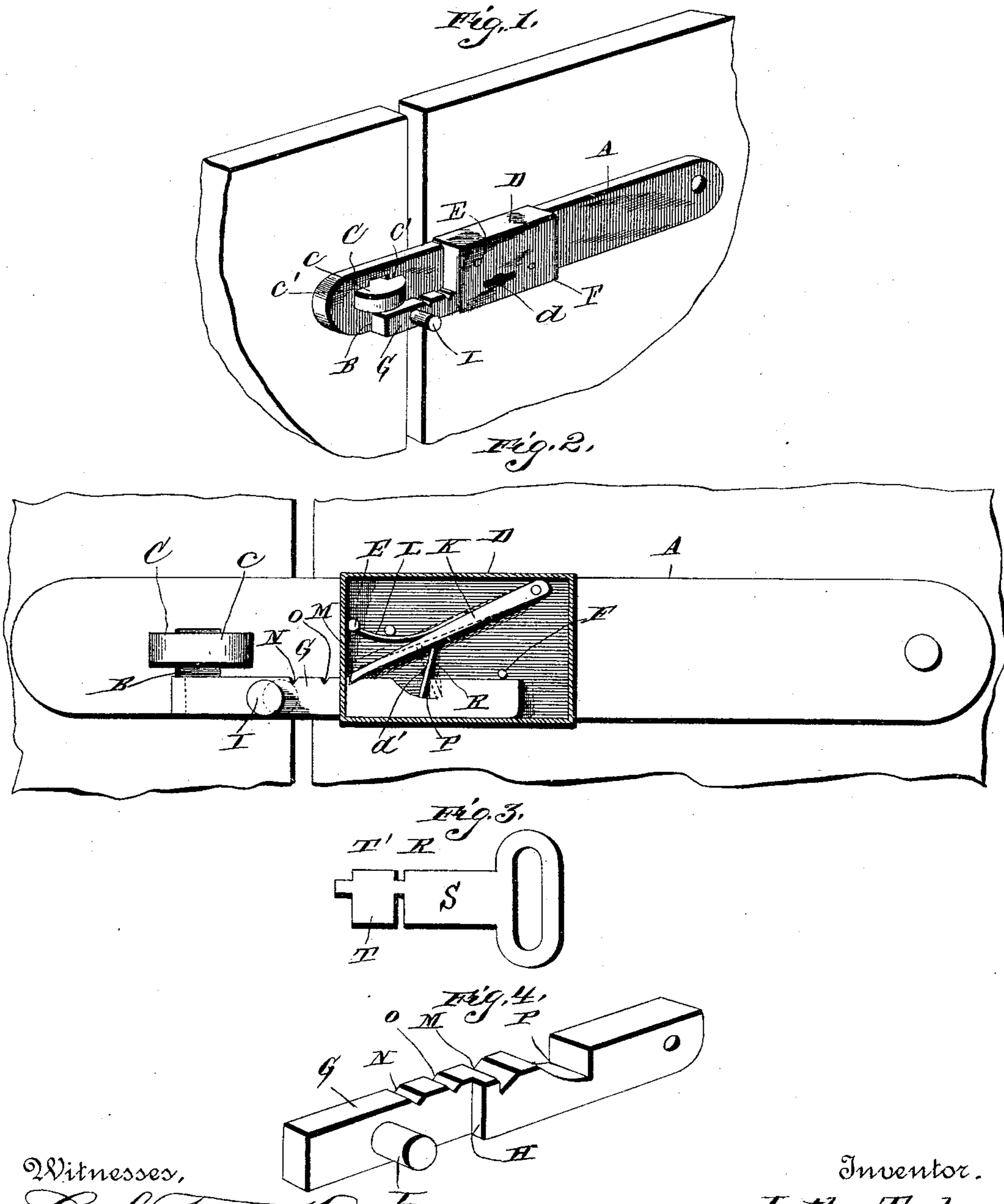
(No Model.)

L. TRABUE.

HASP LOCK.

No. 388,322.

Patented Aug. 21, 1888.



Witnesses,

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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTHER TRABUE, OF GIRARD, ILLINOIS.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,322, dated August 21, 1888.

Application filed January 10, 1888. Serial No. 260,275. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUTHER TRABUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Girard, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hasp-locks; and it has for its object to provide a hasp suitable for doors, lids, or covers of boxes, &c., which may be locked in place or may be allowed to remain unlocked to serve as an ordinary hasp or latch.

With this end in view the invention consists in a swinging hasp to which is secured a small lock having a bolt which is capable of three adjustments—namely, retracted, entirely extended, and at a point intermediate between these extremes. When the bolt is entirely extended, it is automatically locked in position by means of a spring-actuated latch, and to retract it a key must be employed which is peculiarly adapted to operate this lock. The key releases and retracts the bolt with one operation.

The invention is more fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hasp in its operative position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with the casing removed. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the key. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the sliding bolt.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates the hasp, which is pivoted to the door or lid in any ordinary or preferred manner, and is provided in the free end with a notch, B, which is adapted to engage a pin, C. This pin has a square or angular shank to fit snugly in the notch B, and it is provided with a flat head, *c*, thereby forming shoulders *c' c'* on opposite sides of the shank. It will be seen that the sides of the notch B engage under these shoulders, and therefore prevent the end of the hasp from being drawn straight out.

D designates the case of the lock, which is secured to the face of the hasp, and it is provided in the outer side with a key-slot, *d*, directly beneath which, in the hasp, is a socket, *d'*, for the end of the key.

E and F represent pins, which are secured

in the hasp and pass up through the body of the lock and are riveted on the outside of the case. The pin F serves as a guide-pin for the bolt G, which also operates in an opening in the end of the case. The bolt is so arranged, as will be seen by reference to the drawings, that when extended it closes the mouth of the notch B, whereby if the pin C is engaged in the notch the bolt will prevent it from being disengaged.

H represents a shoulder on the bolt to strike the end of the case, and thus limit the extension of the bolt, and I is a thumb-hold or handle secured to the latter to enable it to be operated.

K represents a pivoted latch within the case, which is operated by the spring L, whereby its free end is automatically engaged in a shouldered notch, M, in the side of the bolt. The latch engages in this notch only when the bolt is entirely extended, and then the bolt is locked in position and cannot be withdrawn by means of the handle or hold I. Two other shallow detaining-notches are formed in the bolt—namely, the outer notch, N, and the intermediate notch, O. The latch engages in the outer notch when the bolt is entirely withdrawn, and it simply holds the latter from being accidentally extended when the hasp is hung in the inoperative position. The latch engages in the intermediate notch when the bolt is partly extended. In this position it engages the pin C and prevents the hasp from being disengaged therefrom in the same way as when entirely extended; but in the latter position the bolt is locked rigidly, whereas in the other position it is held from accidental movement, but may be moved in either direction by means of the handle or hold I. Thus the bolt is only firmly locked in one position—namely, fully extended—and when in the other two positions it may be moved without the employment of a key.

P represents a shouldered notch in the bolt, which is adapted to be engaged by the key R. This key consists of a shank, S, and two radial webs, T T', the web T being longer than the web T'. The key is placed in the lock with the longer web toward the outer end of the bolt, and the said web is then turned under and toward the inner end of the bolt, thereby en-

gaging the shouldered notch P. At the same time the shorter web lifts the latch, and thereby frees the bolt, thus enabling the longer web to retract the bolt. Thus one motion serves to release the bolt and retract it. No key is needed to lock the hasp. It is only necessary to move the bolt by means of the handle or hold.

The advantages of this hasp-lock will be readily appreciated. A simple device is provided whereby a hasp may be locked in engagement with the pin. The bolt is so arranged that when retracted it is held from dropping and becoming locked in the engaged position, and an intermediate engaging device is provided to enable the door to be latched and firmly secured, but allows the same to be opened without the use of the key.

It will be understood that wards may be arranged in this lock to prevent all but the proper key from being used, thus rendering the lock perfectly safe.

A lock thus constructed is particularly applicable to barn or stable doors. During the day the intermediate notch may be used to insure the door against being accidentally opened, and at night the bolt may be entirely extended, and the door thus securely locked.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a hasp-lock, the combination of the hasp A, having a notch, B, the lock-case mounted on the hasp, the notched bolt operating in the case and adapted to close the said notch in the hasp, and the spring-actuated latch engaging in the notches of the bolt to lock it in any desired position, substantially as specified.

2. In a hasp-lock, the combination of the

hasp having a notch in its free end, the bolt having the shouldered notch M and the outer notch, N, and the spring-actuated latch adapted to engage in either of these notches, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore specified.

3. In a hasp-lock, the combination of the hasp having a notch, B, engaging a pin, the bolt G, having the shouldered notch M, the outer notch, N, and the intermediate notch, O, and the latch engaging in either of the said notches, substantially as specified.

4. In a hasp-lock, the combination of the hasp A, having the notch B, the case D, disposed thereon and having a key-slot, *d*, in the outer end, the pins E and F, engaging the case to secure it in place on the hasp, the bolt G, having one or more notches, and the shouldered notch P within the case, the hold or handle I on the bolt, the spring-actuated latch engaging in either notch, and the key to raise the latch out of engagement and release the bolt, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. In a hasp-lock, the combination, with the hasp having a notch, the bolt to close the said notch, and the latch engaging in notches in the bolt, of the key having the lateral webs T T', adapted, when turned, to engage the bolt and the latch, respectively, thereby lifting the latch and retracting the bolt, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LUTHER TRABUE.

Witnesses:

W. T. BRISTOW,
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