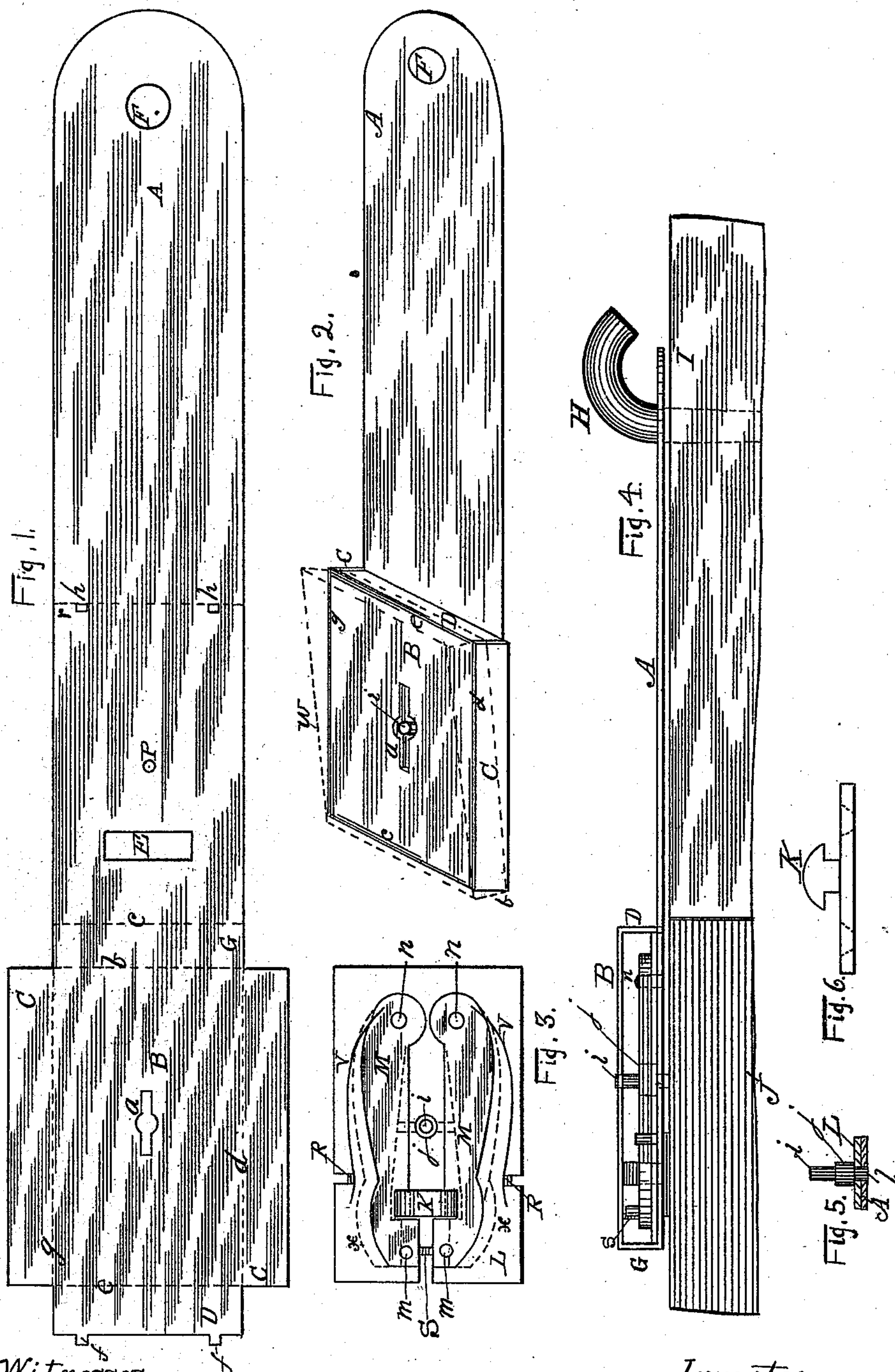


(Model.)

H. TRIPP & L. LATTAN.
HASP LOCK.

No. 402,207.

Patented Apr. 30, 1889.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN TRIPP AND LOUIS LATTAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 402,207, dated April 30, 1889.

Application filed January 14, 1889. Serial No. 296,281. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERMAN TRIPP and LOUIS LATTAN, citizens of the United States, and residents of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in which—
Figure 1 is a plan of the blank of which the hasp and lock-case is formed. Fig. 2 is a perspective representation of the hasp-lock complete for use; Fig. 3, a plan of the lock and its supporting-plate removed from the case; Fig. 4, a top view of the hasp and lock in position on a door or gate, with one edge of the case removed to show the lock inside of the case; Fig. 5, an elevation of the key-post, and a broken section of the lock-plate and case; Fig. 6, an elevation of the catch removed from the other parts.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a hasp and lock which shall be light, strong, and be free from interference of ice. To accomplish this, we construct the hasp and lock-case of a single piece of metal cut by dies in the proper shape to be formed by dies, so that the projection of the lock-case shall be wholly on one side of the hasp portion, and a supporting lock-plate which lies within the case and on the hasp-plate, and is held to that plate by the key-post. A slot is formed through the hasp-plate at the back of the lock-case to permit the catch to pass through and engage the latches of the lock, whereby no water can enter the case and freeze, to interfere with the working of the lock.

G A B C C D represent a blank, which is preferably cut from soft sheet-steel to form the hasp and lock-case. A is the hasp-plate. B forms the front or face side of the lock-case; C C, the side edges; G, the outer end; D, the inner end; and that portion of the hasp-plate between dotted lines *c* and *r* forms the back of the case.

The lines *e c b d g* show where the blank is to be bent at right angles to form the hasp and lock-case. (Shown at Fig. 2.)

Before the blank at Fig. 1 is bent a catch-slot, E, a key-slot, *a*, and a post-hole, P, are formed through it, and mortises *h h* are also made through it to receive tenons *f f* on the edge of

the inner end portion. A hole, F, is also punched through the hasp-plate, as is the custom, to receive a staple, H, which holds the hasp to a door or gate.

L represents the plate which supports the lock, and it is formed with an area corresponding to that of the inside of the case, so that the plate shall have no lateral movement. The lock-plate is held to hasp A, forming the back of the case, by the key-post *i*, which is formed with a shoulder, *j*, and a tenon, *l*, on its lower portion, which passes through the lock-plate L and hasp-plate A, and is headed down.

The plate L is to be placed on the plate A before the front of the lock-case is fully brought to the position shown at Fig. 2, and when said case is in about the position indicated by dotted lines *w*, after which the tenons *f f* are headed, as is also the tenon *l* of the key-post *i*.

The latches of the lock are shown at M M, and are pivoted to the plate L at *n n*, and their free ends are prevented from coming too closely together by means of a nib, S, cut and turned up from the said plate L. The latches M are held under the catch K by ordinary springs, V, supported by nibs R R, turned up from the plate L. The catch K is rounded on its outer portion, so that when the latches M are shut on it they will spread apart and come into the notches below as the case is pushed to the post or door-jamb. (Shown at J, Fig. 4.)

The key inserted on the post *i* and turned one-quarter round will force the latches M M out from the catch K, as shown by dotted lines *x x*, said dotted lines showing also the position of the catches when forced apart preparatory to engaging the notches in the catch K.

The catch K may be secured by any ordinary means—such as screws, wrought-nails, or bolts—and the end of the hasp may be removably secured by a hook, H, to a door or gate, a portion of the top of which is shown at I.

The lock shown is of the simpler form; but any of the better styles of locks, so far as proof against picking is concerned, may be attached to the plate L. The forms of the latches and the catch, however, are preferable.

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

1. In combined hasps and locks, the hasp and lock-case formed of a single piece of metal, as shown, the same being bent at right angles on the lines *b c* to form the outer end, G, of the lock-case, bent on the line *e* to form the inner end, D, of the same, and bent on lines *d g* for the parts C to form the edges of the case, the portion B forming the front and the hasp portion A forming the back thereof, and the inner end portion, D, provided with tenons *f f*, which engage mortises in the hasp portion, the back of the case provided with a slot for the passage of the catch, and the face of the case provided with a key-slot in combination with a lock the supporting-plate of which is secured to the back of the case by the key-post *i*, and a catch projecting through the back of the case, as specified.

2. In a hasp and lock-case formed of a single plate of metal, a supporting lock-plate placed inside of the case and having an area coinciding to the inside area of the back of the case, in combination with a lock attached to said plate, and the plate attached to the case and the back of the lock-case, and supporting lock-plate provided with coinciding slots, and a catch passing through the slots, as and for the purpose specified.

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