

(No Model.)

F. B. HOUSER.
HASP LOCK.

No. 475,962.

Patented May 31, 1892.

Fig. 1.

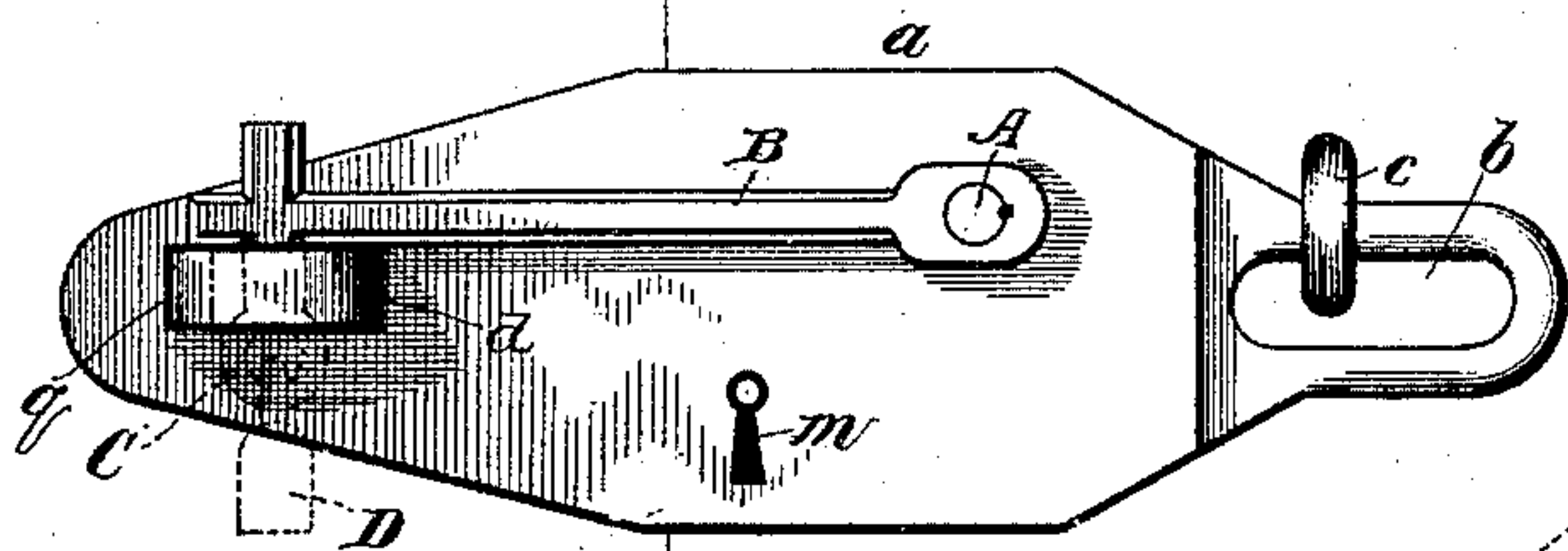


Fig. 2.

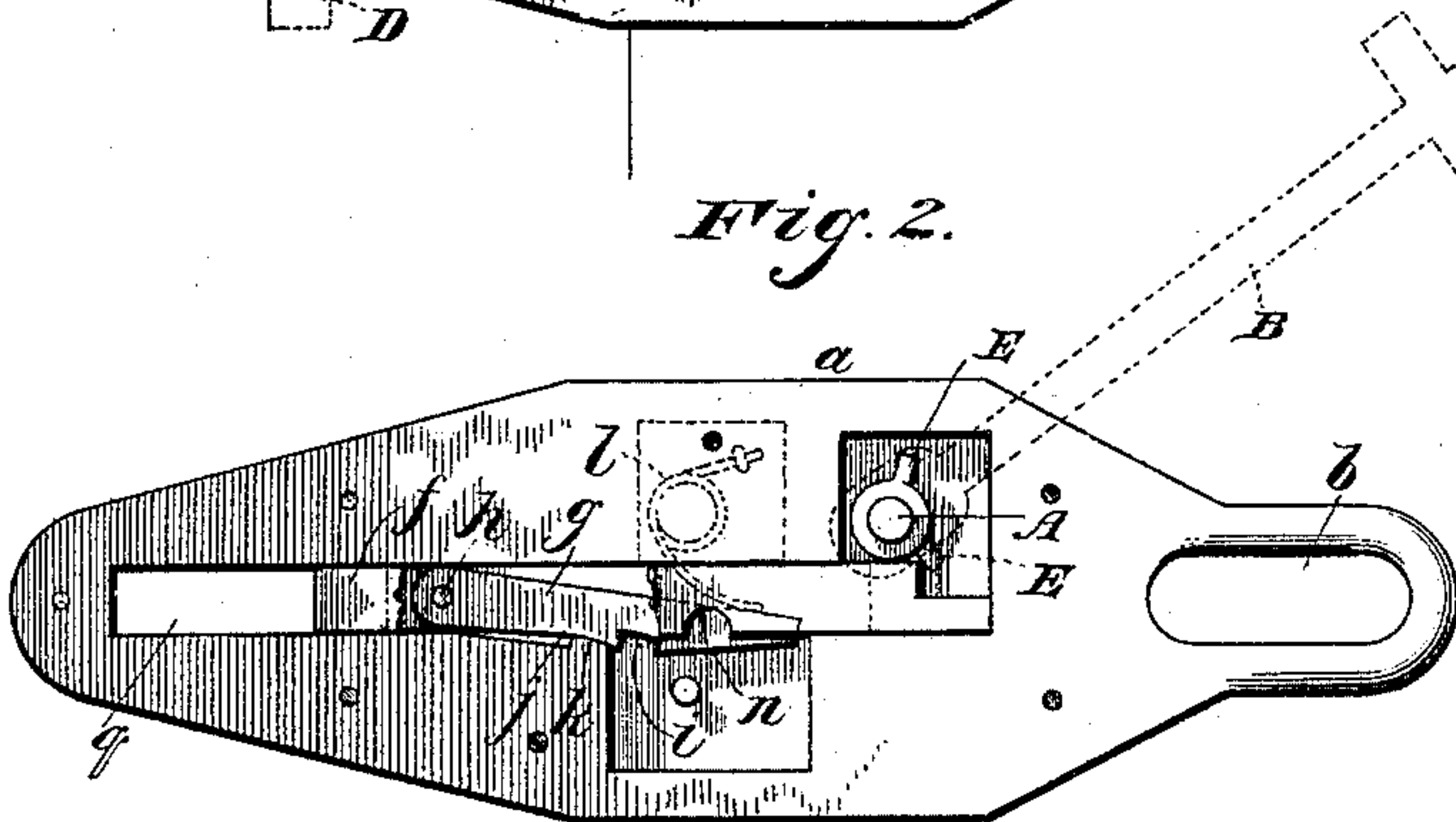


Fig. 3.

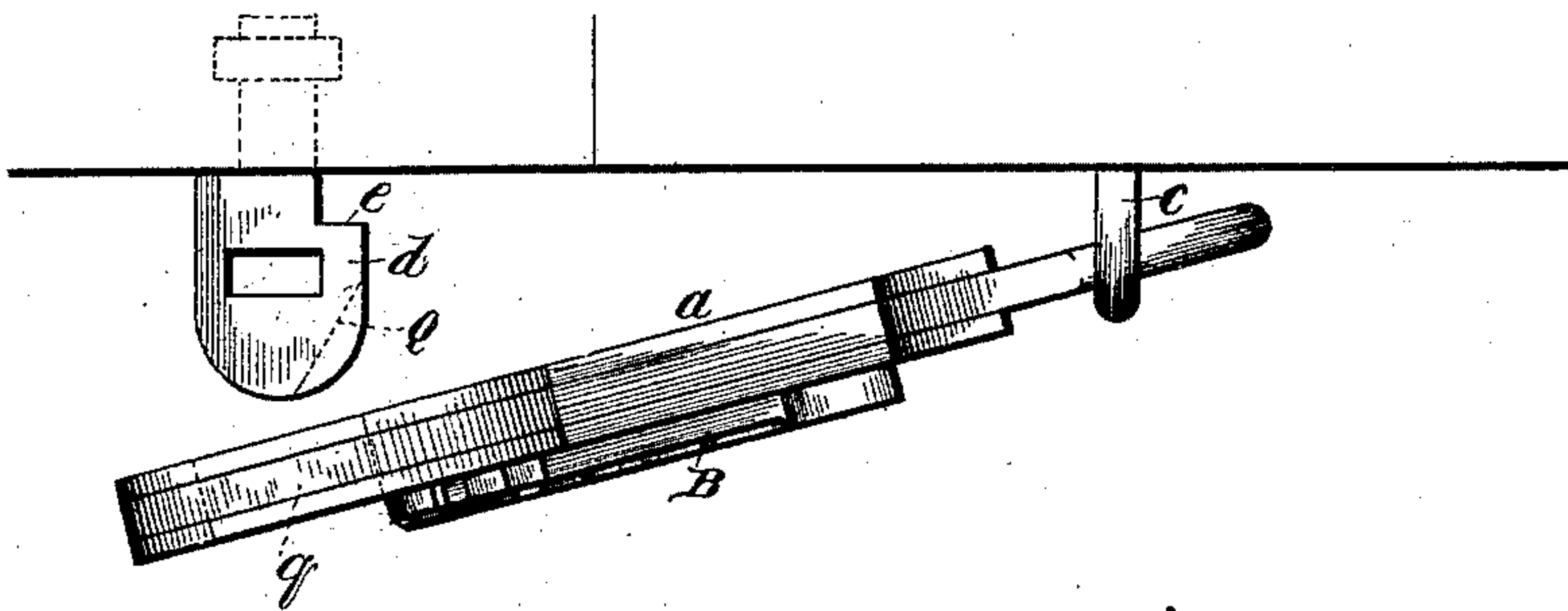
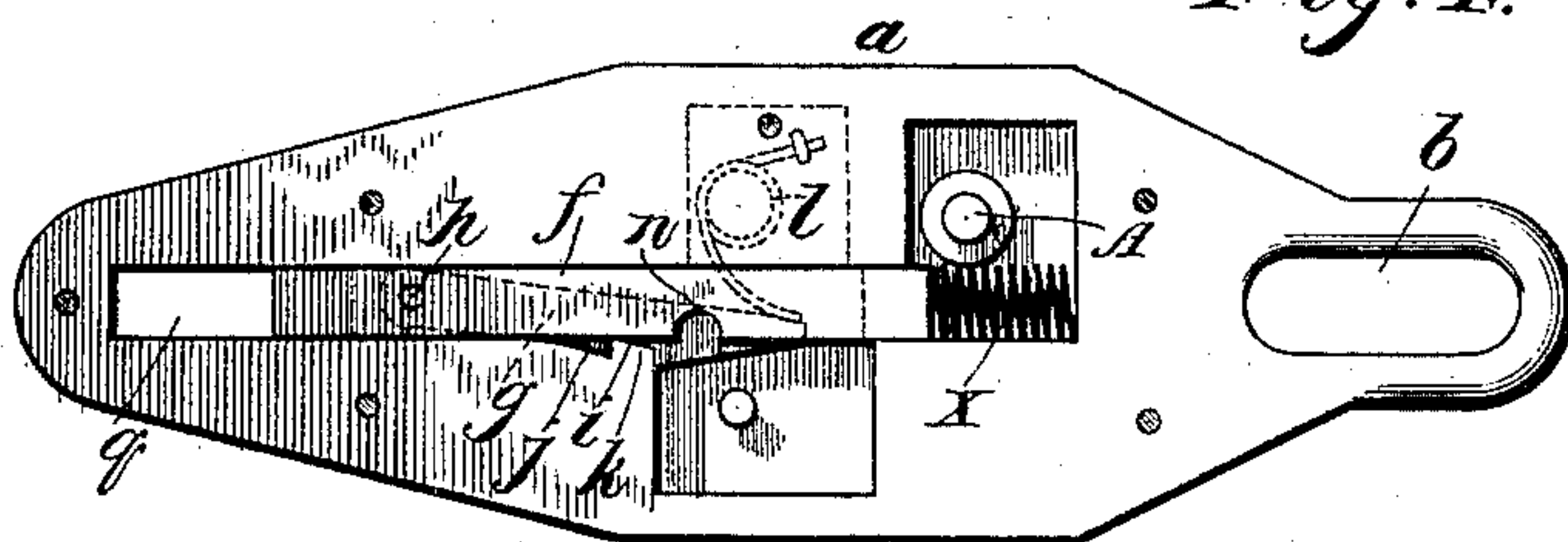


Fig. 4.



Witnesses;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,962, dated May 31, 1892.

Application filed February 19, 1892. Serial No. 422,151. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK B. HOUSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Felicity, in the county of Clermont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasps and 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.

This invention relates to locks and latches, and more especially to that class thereof known as "hasp-locks;" and the object of the same is to provide a hasp wherein the hook may be raised out of the eye, and yet the latter cannot be removed from the body of the hasp. This end I attain by the construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the accompanying sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved hasp locked to the eye and showing in dotted lines how a padlock may be used, if desired. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the body with the face thereof removed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the device shown in Fig. 1, but with the parts not yet locked. Fig. 4 is an elevation similar to Fig. 2, showing a modification of the construction.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter *a* represents the casing of the hasp, having a long slot *b* at one end, which engages the staple *c*, so as to allow some play between them, and *d* is the eye in the door or other member which is to be locked to the member carrying the staple *c*, this eye having a shoulder *e* for a purpose to appear hereinafter.

f is a bolt sliding longitudinally within the casing, and *g* is a tumbler pivoted at *h* to the bolt and having a notch *i*. One wall of this notch is beveled or inclined at *j*, so that it will slide over the lip *k*, after which it is pressed into engagement therewith by the spring *l*. (Shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.)

When a key is inserted through the keyhole *m*, Fig. 1, and turned, it first raises the tumbler, so as to disengage the notch *i* from the lip *k*, after which the foot of the key enters the notch *n* in the bolt and retracts the latter in the usual manner, the bevel *j* resting

against the lip *k* and retaining the bolt in this position, as will be clear.

A is a shaft journaled through the casing, and *B* is the hook mounted or keyed on this shaft. The free end of the hook may be only hooked, as seen in full lines in Fig. 1, or it may be provided with an eye *C*, that will pass through the eye *d*, and afterward a padlock *D* can be inserted therein, as shown in dotted lines. On the shaft *A* is a lug *E*, adapted to be thrown against the rear end of the bolt *f* when the hook is turned far back, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 2, and by this means the bolt may be shot when desired. When it is shot, it will be understood that its tip engages the shoulder *e* of the eye *d* and prevents the latter being withdrawn from the slot *q* in the casing.

In operation, when it is desired simply to close and fasten the door, the hasp is brought into position, so that the eye *d* is passed through the slot *q*, after which the free end of the hook is passed through the eye and the device is fastened; but supposing it is desired to lock the parts, so that the eye *d* cannot be withdrawn from the slot *q* even if the hook is raised out of it, then the following steps will be necessary: After the eye *d* is passed through the slot *q* the hook *B* is borne over to the rear until the bolt *f* is shot and enters the shoulder *e* of the eye, and thereafter, even if the hook is raised, the eye cannot be withdrawn from the slot *q* because the bolt prevents. As an additional safeguard the padlock *D* may sometimes be used to prevent the hook being raised.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification of this device. In this construction the tumbler and bolt are the same, but the shaft *A* has no lug *E* to shoot the bolt, that service being performed by a coiled expansive spring *X*, thus making the lock a spring-lock. In this case the face of the shoulder *e* must be beveled, as seen at *Q* in dotted lines in Fig. 3. When the eye *d* is passed into the slot *q*, the bolt *f* is driven back against the force of the spring *X*, and as soon as the shoulder *e* has passed the end of the bolt the latter springs forward and engages it, thus avoiding the necessity for turning the hook back to shoot the bolt. This

construction, while simpler, does not permit the hasp to be used for ordinary purposes, however, as the insertion of the eye *d* locks the parts together, and the key must be used
5 to disconnect them.

The parts are of any desired sizes, materials, and proportions and may be considerably ornamented without altering their internal structure. The use of the long slot *b* with the
10 staple *c* is especially advantageous, because if the door shrinks and its eye does not exactly engage the slot *q* the long slot *b* can be moved on the staple to adjust the parts so the eye will be in proper position.

15 What is claimed as new is—

1. The combination, with an eye having a shoulder, of a hasp having a slot through which the eye may pass, a hook pivoted to the hasp and engaging the eye, a bolt sliding longitudi-
20 nally within the body of the hasp and adapted to engage said shoulder, a spring-actuated tumbler pivoted to said bolt and having a notch, one of whose walls is beveled, and a lip in the hasp, over which said beveled wall rides
25 as the bolt is moved, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with an eye having a shoulder, of a hasp having a slot through which the eye may pass, a shaft journaled through

said hasp and carrying a hook adapted to en- 30
ter the eye, a lug on said shaft, and a bolt within the body of the hasp, its forward end adapted to engage said eye and its rear end to be struck by said lug when the hook is
turned to the rear, as and for the purpose set 35
forth.

3. The combination, with an eye having a shoulder, of a hasp having a slot through which the eye may pass, a bolt within the hasp-body, a tumbler for holding said bolt, a key for op- 40
erating it, a shaft journaled through said body and having a lug adapted to shoot the bolt, and a hook secured on said shaft, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with an eye having a 45
shoulder, of a hasp having a slot through which the eye may pass, a hook pivoted to the hasp and adapted to enter said eye, a bolt within the hasp-body, a key for operating the bolt, and means for shooting the bolt independently 50
of the key, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

FRANK B. HOUSER.

Witnesses:

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E. Q. CRANE.