

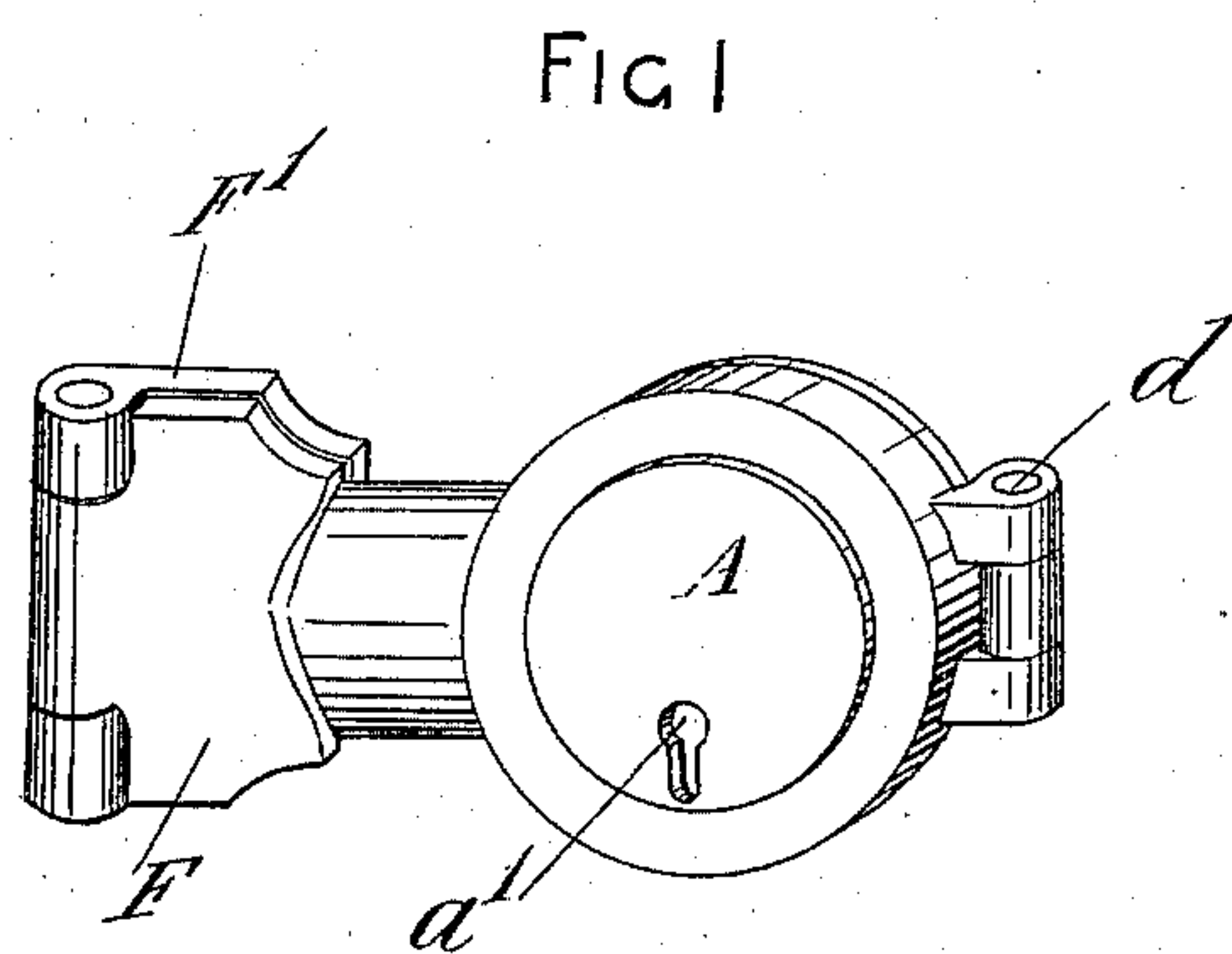
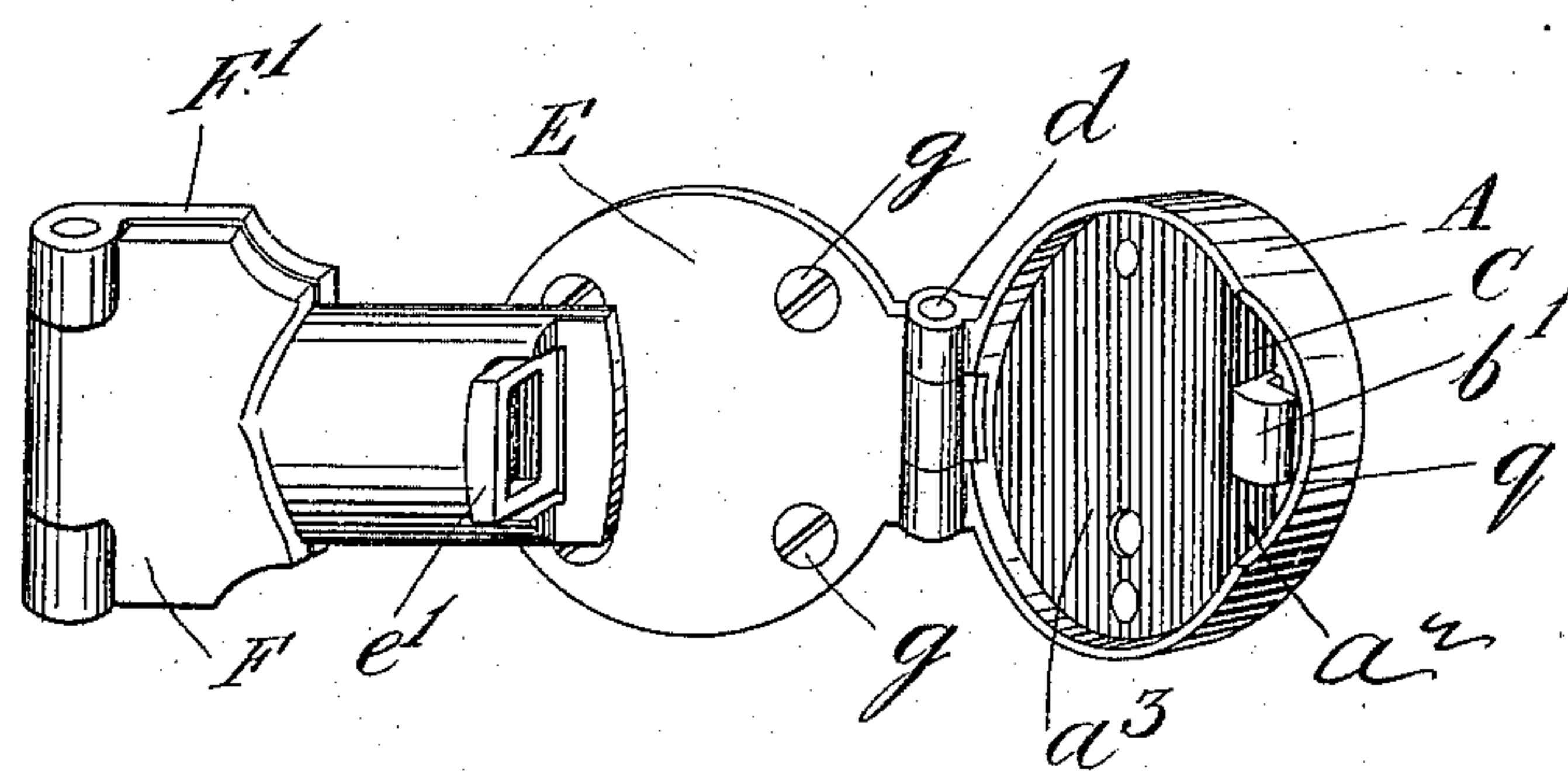
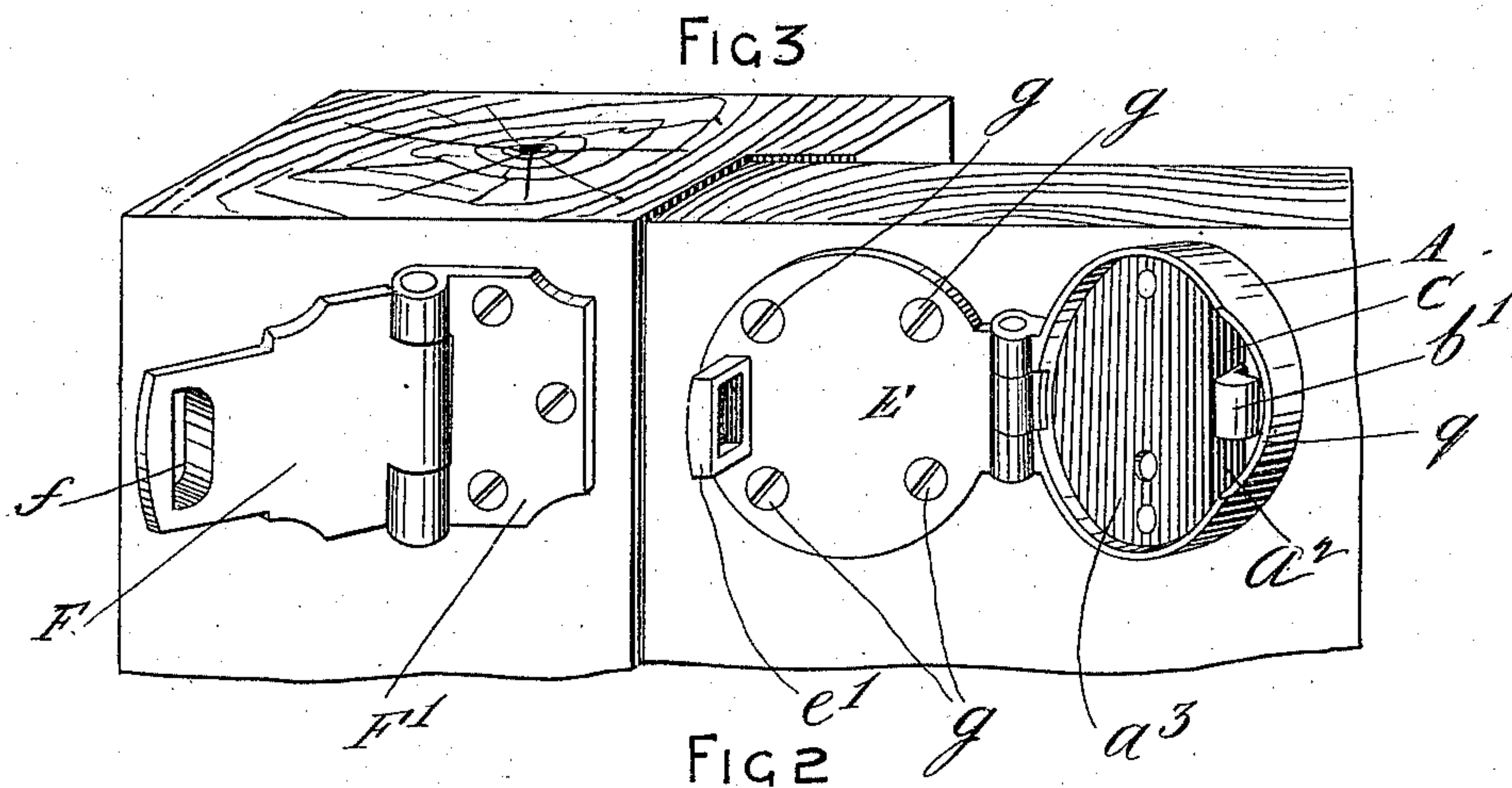
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. CASHIN.
HASP LOCK.

No. 542,518.

Patented July 9, 1895.



WITNESSES

Charles Brewster & Kelley.
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(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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HASP LOCK.

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FIG 4

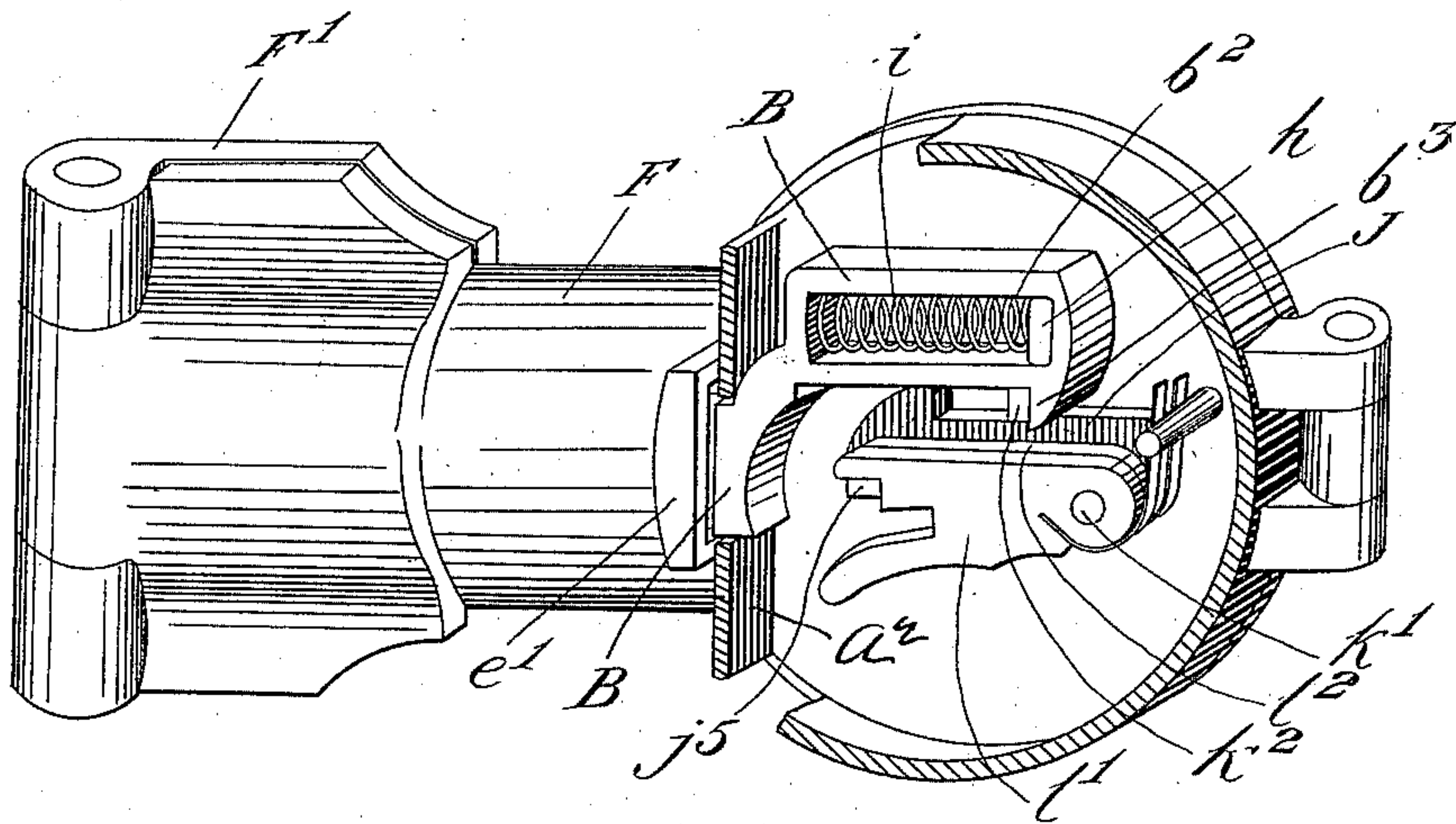


FIG 5

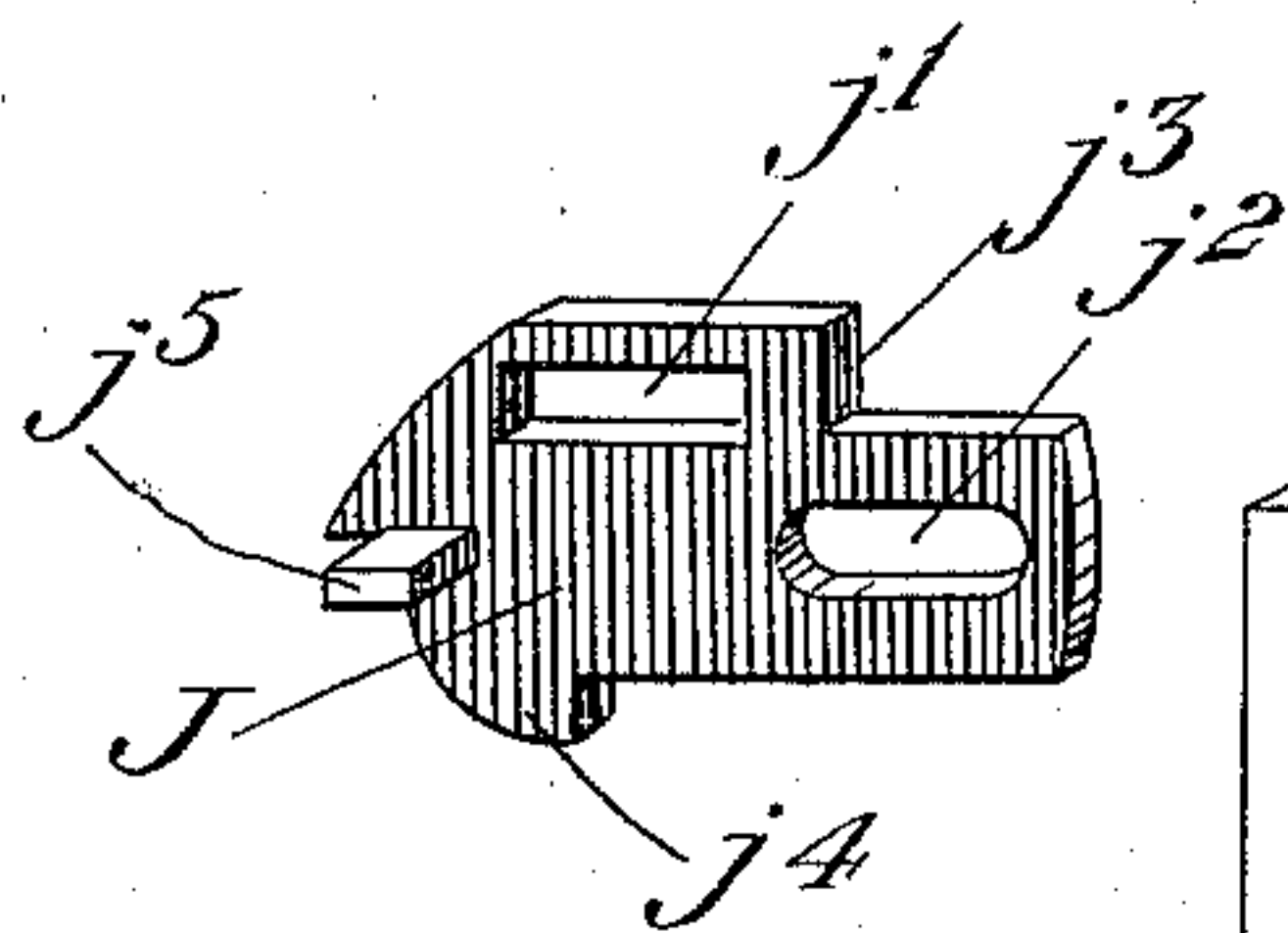
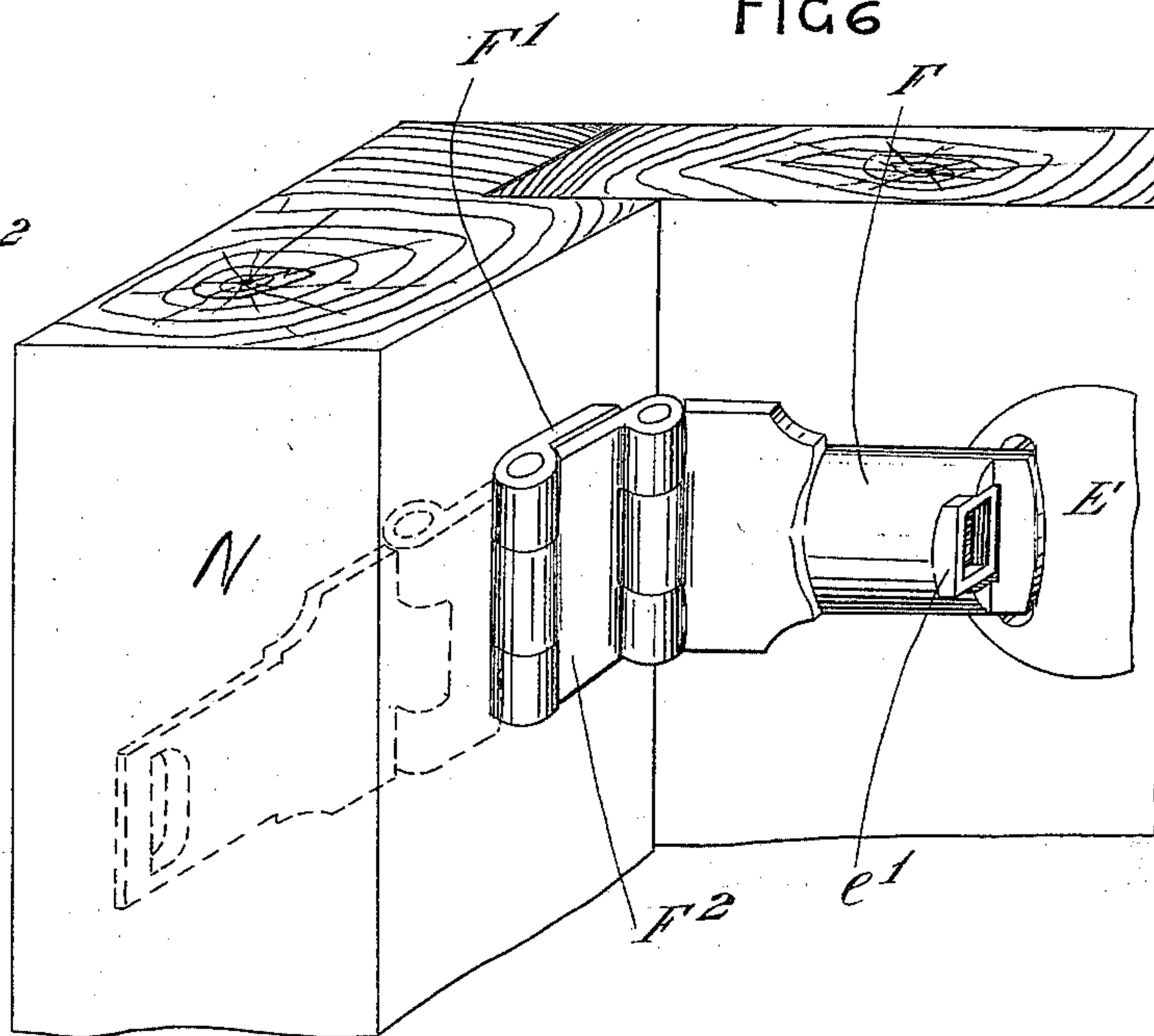


FIG 6



WITNESSES

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4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

A. CASHIN.
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FIG 7

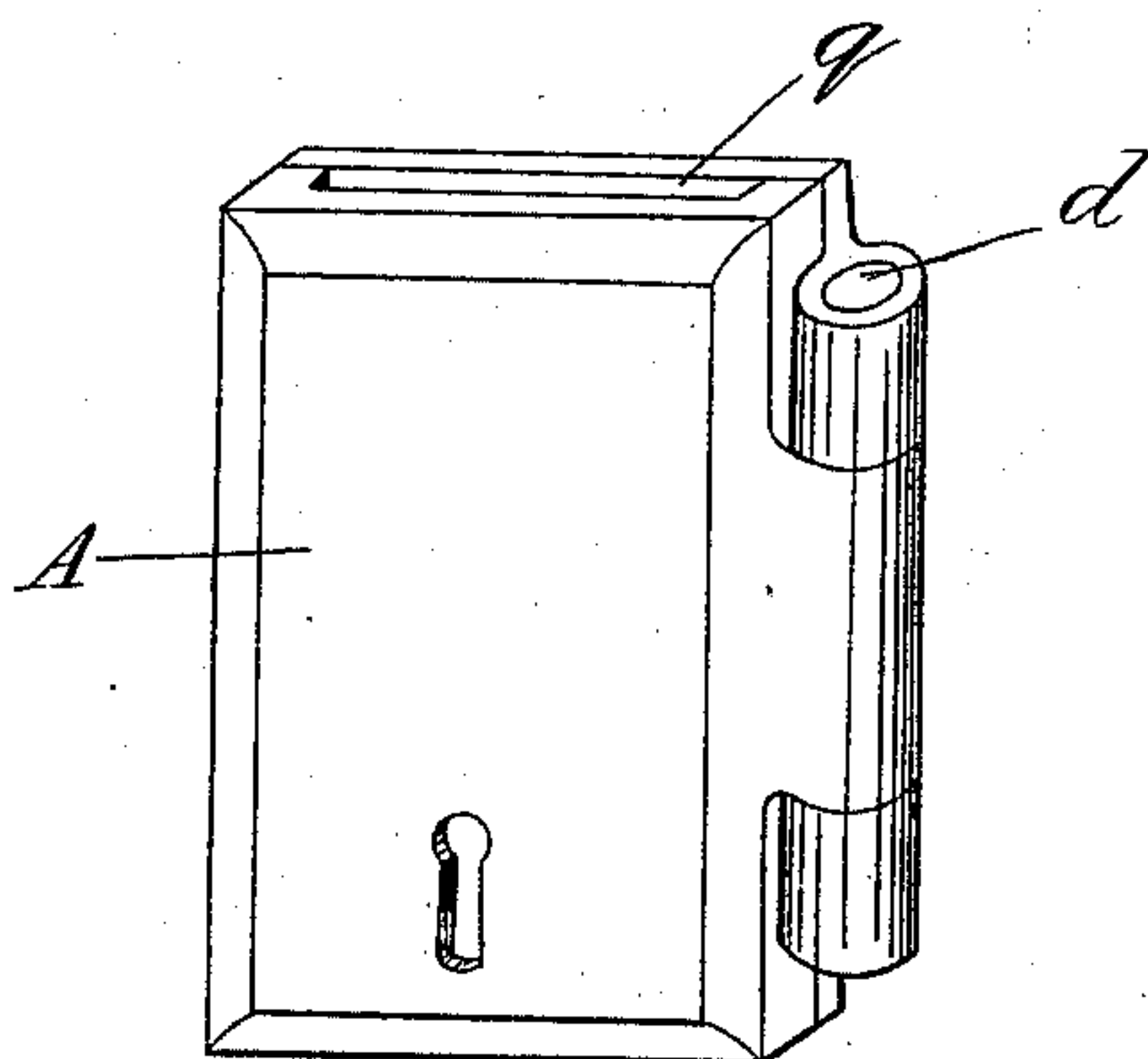
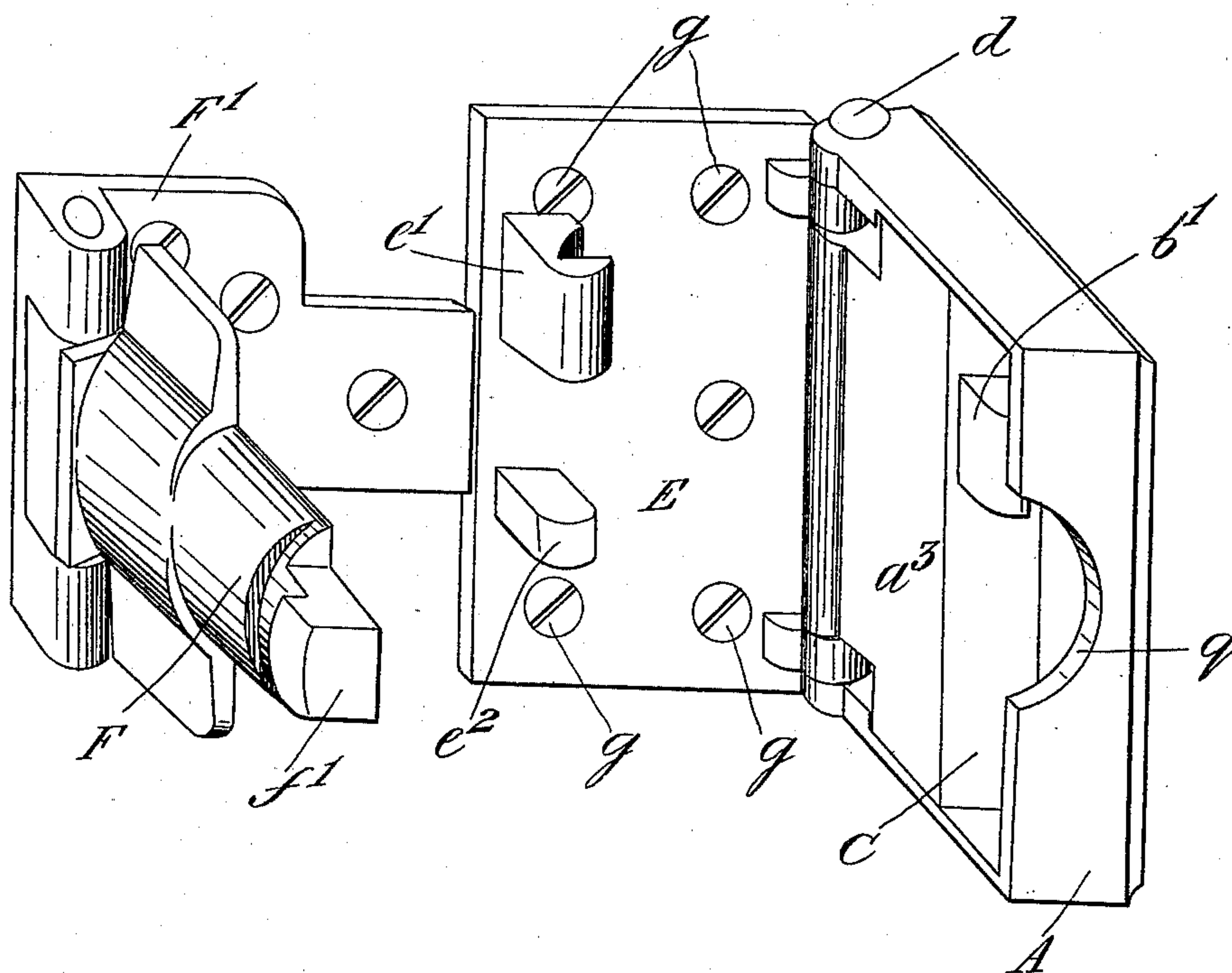


FIG 12



WITNESSES

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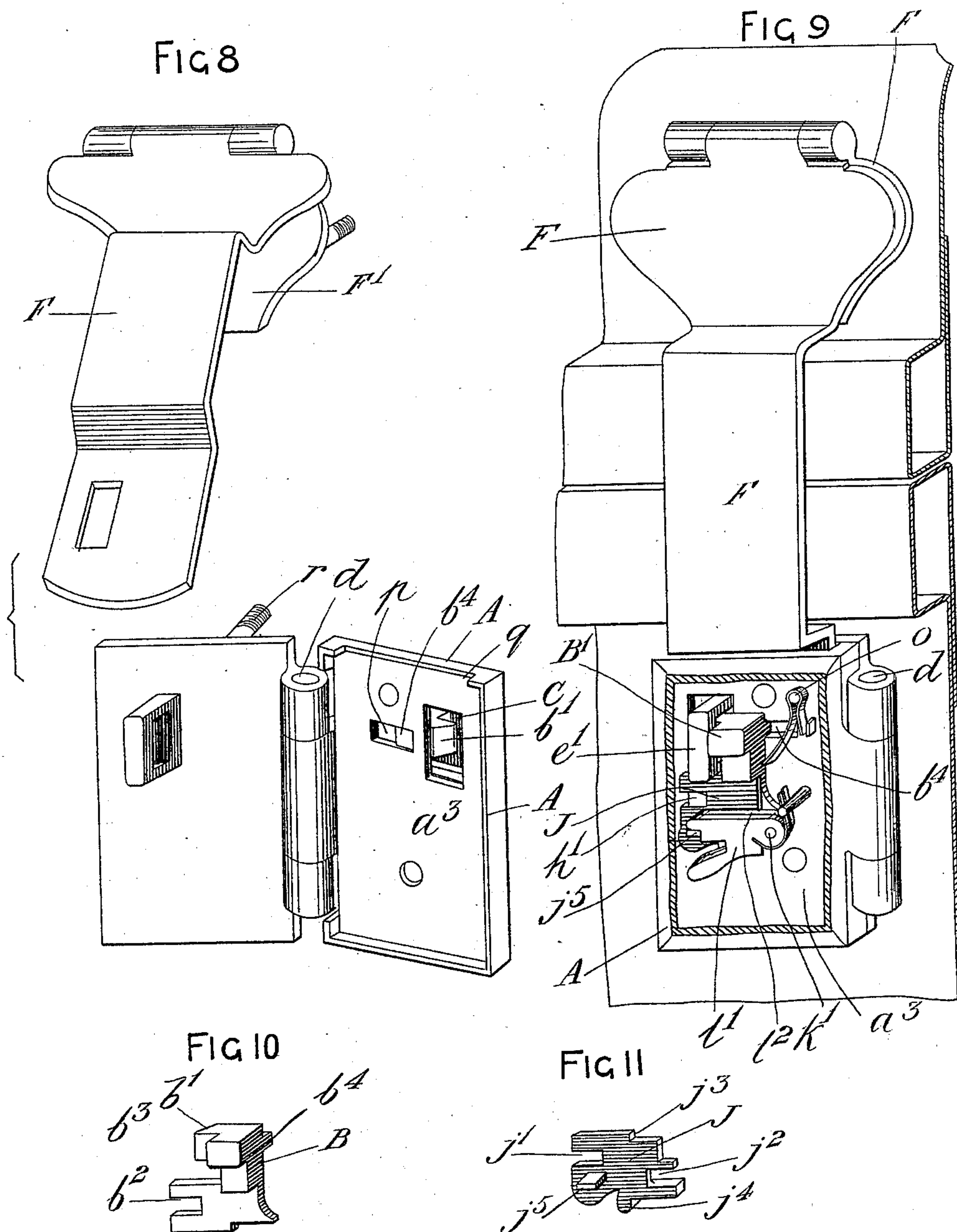
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

A. CASHIN.
HASP LOCK.

No. 542,518.

Patented July 9, 1895.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW CASHIN, OF HANDSWORTH, ENGLAND.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,518, dated July 9, 1895.

Application filed August 21, 1894. Serial No. 520,873. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW CASHIN, a subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Handsworth, in the county of Stafford, England, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Lock for Use with All Kinds of Hasps or Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of the herein-described improved lock for securing any kind of hasp or clasp.

My said improved lock is hinged to the staple-plate or other plate with which the outer end of the hasp or clasp engages and thus cannot be detached, but is always ready for use and is not liable to be lost, as is a padlock.

My invention is applicable for use with all kinds of hasps or clasps of so-called "Scarborough" trunks and other trunks, boxes, baskets, and cases, portfolios, portmanteaus, and for other like uses.

On the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are general views of my improved lock in use with a hasp or clasp, Fig. 1 showing the lock locked and securing the hasp or clasp, and Fig. 2 showing the said lock unlocked and opened. Fig. 3 shows the same lock and hasp with a portion of a door and door-post to which the lock and hasp are respectively fixed, the hasp in this case being shown thrown back, so that the door can be opened. Fig. 4 shows, on an enlarged scale, the same lock and hasp, but with the lock-case partly in section, so as to show the internal mechanism. Fig. 5 shows a portion of the mechanism of the said lock, and Fig. 6 shows another form of hasp with which my invention can be used. Fig. 7 illustrates another form of my improved lock constructed more particularly for securing the hasp of a trunk or box. Fig. 8 shows the said lock, Fig. 7, unlocked and the hasp lifted ready to open the box. Fig. 9 represents the lock and hasp shown by Fig. 8, the lock-case being shown in section and locked onto the hasp securing the lid of the trunk or box, and Figs. 10 and 11 show separate parts of the internal mechanism of the lock illustrated in Figs. 7, 8, and 9. Fig. 12 shows a slightly-modified form of my invention.

The same letters of reference indicate the same or corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In carrying out my invention I provide a lock-case A, which, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, may be of circular form, or, as shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 and in Fig. 12, may be of rectangular form, or the said lock-case may be of other suitable shape. This lock-case A contains the bolt B and bolt-operating mechanism, the fore end *b'* of the bolt B projecting into a recess or compartment C in the lock-case A. The lock-case A is, at the back and at one side, hinged at *d* to the front of the staple-plate E, this latter being by preference of the same shape and size as the lock-case A. Fixed to or formed with the front of the staple-plate E is a staple or loop *e'*, which, in the example of my invention shown by Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 and by Figs. 7, 8, and 9, will pass through the hole *f* in the hasp or clasp F, and when the lock is locked this staple or loop *e'* enters the hole or recess C in the back *a'* of the lock-case A and is engaged by the fore end *b'* of the bolt B, which, as above described, is, with the bolt-operating mechanism hereinafter described, contained within the lock-case A. The bolt B is actuated by a key inserted in the keyhole *a'* in the front of the lock-case A.

As before stated, Figs. 3 and 8, respectively, show the lock and the hasp or clasp unlocked. To lock the hasp or clasp F by the lock above described, the hasp or clasp F is first turned down upon the staple-plate E, as shown by Fig. 2, so that the loop or staple *e'* passes through the hole *f* in the hasp F. The lock-case A is then turned down about its hinge *d*, so as to lie flat against the staple-plate E, thereby inclosing the outer end of the hasp or clasp and the staple *e'*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 9.

In the act of turning the lock-case A onto the staple-plate E the staple *e'* may act upon the inclined fore end *b'* of the bolt B and force the bolt backward, so that the bolt will shoot forward again and engage with the staple or loop *e'*, and thus the lock will be self-locking, or the fore end *b'* of the bolt B may be made square or otherwise formed, so that the lock will not be self-locking. When the lock-case A is closed down against the staple-plate E, as above described, the head *g* of the screws (shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 12) which secure the staple-plate E to the front of the

door or to the door-post or to the front of the trunk or box or other part are covered by the lock-case A, as shown in Fig. 1, and therefore cannot be tampered with. The ends of the pin d' of the hinge-joint d are well riveted over, so that the hinge-pin cannot be driven out of the joint.

Fig. 6 shows how my improved lock-case (shown by Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4) can be used with one of those hasps or clasps which are screwed onto the door-post, arranged so as to fix the door N on the outside, this door opening inwardly. In this case the hasp F is made with a double joint, the hasp itself being hinged to a link-piece F^2 , which is jointed to the fixing-plate F' of the hasp. It is to be understood that I make no claim in respect of the hasp or clasp F shown upon my drawings, as I am well aware that these are of ordinary construction.

It will be evident that the construction of the bolt B and the locking mechanism of the same and the means by which the bit of the key is caused to operate the bolt B may be arranged in various ways without departing from the nature of my invention.

I have illustrated by Figs. 4 and 5 a construction of the bolt B and mechanism for operating the same, which I have found to answer well in practice. This I will now describe. The bolt B is guided by its fore part b' bearing in the partition a^2 of the lock-case and by the pin h , which is fixed to the back a^3 of the lock-case, engaging in the parallel slot b^2 of the bolt B, a coiled spring i being provided in the slot b^2 to bear between the pin h and the front end of the slot b^2 and force the bolt B forward for its fore end b' to engage with the staple or loop e' , as stated above. To enable the bit of the key to act upon and force back the bolt B to unlock the lock from the staple or loop e' , I provide the slide J, (shown separately by Fig. 5,) which is guided by the pins $k' k^2$, fixed to the back a^3 of the lock-case and engaging respectively in the slotted holes $j' j^2$ of the slide J. This slide J has a shoulder j^3 , which engages with a corresponding shoulder b^3 on the underside of the bolt B. When the key is inserted in the keyhole a' and turned to unlock the bolt B, the bit of the key first raises the ordinary levers $l' l^2$, (which are jointed on k' and are adapted to engage with the projection j^5 of the slide J,) and then the bit of the key acts upon the fore end j^4 of the slide J and forces the slide J backwardly, the shoulder j^3 of the slide J engaging with the shoulder b^3 and moving the bolt B backward until its fore end b' is free of the staple or loop e' . Then when the key is turned back and removed the spring i causes the bolt B and slide J to move forward and assume their normal position, so that the levers $l' l^2$ will then also assume their normal position (shown in Fig. 4) and the fore end b' of the bolt will be projecting ready to engage with the staple or loop e'

when the lock-case A is again turned down against the staple-plate E, as stated above.

The sliding bolt B' and the bolt-locking mechanism in the lock shown by Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are practically the same as the bolt B and its locking mechanism above described with reference to Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, except that, as shown by Figs. 8, 9, 10, and 11, the said parts are made of slightly-different shapes to suit the particular rectangular form of the lock-casing. It will be seen, for instance, that the sliding bolt B', Figs. 8, 9, and 10, is moved forward by the spring o to engage with the staple-plate e' and is guided in its to-and-fro movement by a back projecting part b^4 , which engages in a slot p in the back a^3 of the lock-casing and by the slot b^3 of the bolt B, engaging with the pin h' , which is fixed to the back a^3 . The slide J (shown separately by Fig. 11) has a slot j' , engaging with the said pin h' , and also a slot j^2 , which engages with the pin k' , so as to be guided thereby to move to and fro in a straight line. The bit of the key having lifted the levers $l' l^2$ free of the projection j^5 of the slide J, acts against the fore end j^4 of the slide and forces the slide back, its shoulder j^3 acting against the shoulder b^3 of the sliding bolt B' and forcing this back also, so that the fore end b' of the sliding bolt will be disengaged from the loop or staple e' and allow of the lock-casing being turned upon its hinge-joint d of the hasp or clasp F, as shown in Fig. 8, which latter can then be raised, as above described. In the lock shown by Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 and in that shown by Figs. 7, 8, and 9 there is a recess q in that part of the lock-casing which comes in contact with the hasp or clasp F, so as to allow of the edge a^4 of the lock-casing fitting all round against the staple-plate E.

The staple-plate E of the lock shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 has screw-shanks r , formed with it and projecting from the back for the purpose of fixing the lock to the front of the box, trunk, portmanteau, or other article with which it is used, or this staple-plate E may be fixed by separate screws passing through the same or by other means.

In the arrangement of my invention shown by Fig. 12 the loop e' , with which the end b' of the sliding bolt of the lock A engages, does not pass through a hole in the outer end of the hasp or clasp F, but is arranged at one side of the same, thus making the hasp or clasp F rather stronger than when the hole f is made through it. In this case, in order to prevent the hasp or clasp F being wrenched away from the loop e' , there is another projection e^2 , formed on the plate E, which may be considered a portion of the loop e' and between which and the loop e' the end f' of the hasp or clasp fits, so that when the lock-case A is turned and closed down upon the staple-plate E the hasp F will be secured, as above described.

Having now described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 In combination, the staple plate having a loop projecting therefrom within its marginal limits, the hasp to engage the loop, the lock case having an inclosed bolt to engage the loop, the partition a^2 in the lock case through which the bolt projects, said partition forming a compartment to receive both the loop

and the hasp end and the projecting end of the bolt whereby said parts are inclosed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW CASHIN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES BOSWORTH KETLEY,
HERBERT WHITEHOUSE.