

(No Model.)

T. MOUNCE.
HASP LOCK.

No. 543,535.

Patented July 30, 1895.

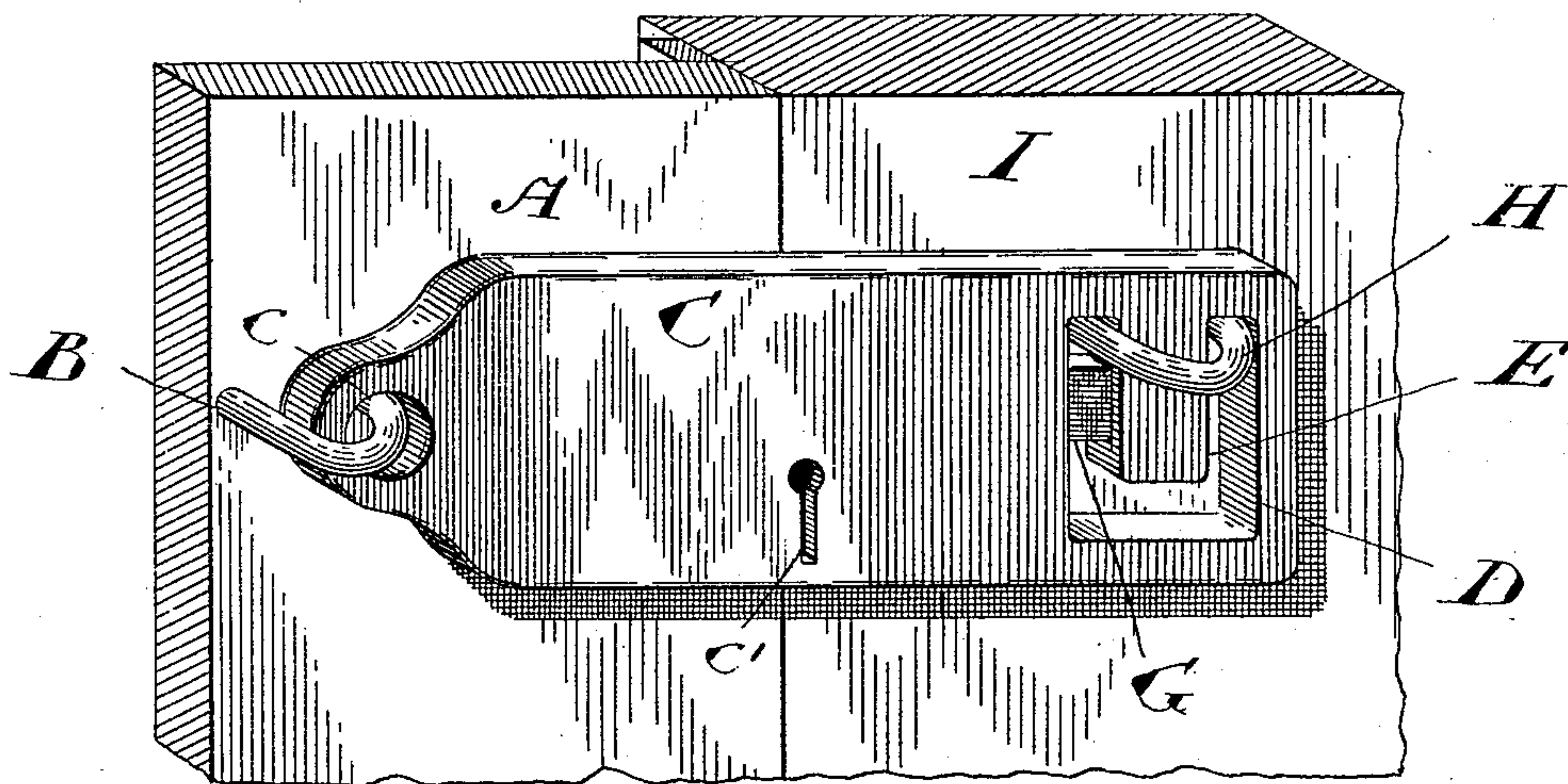


Fig. 1

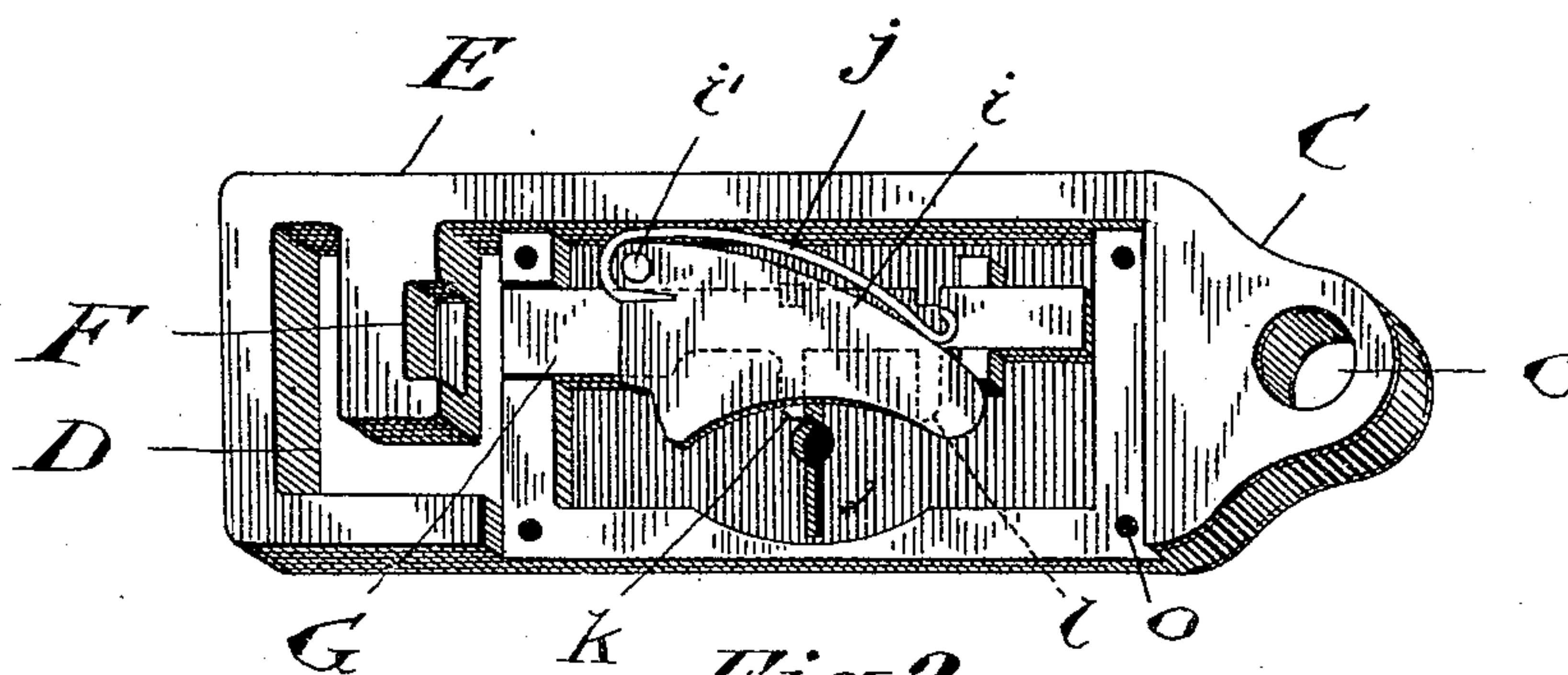


Fig. 2

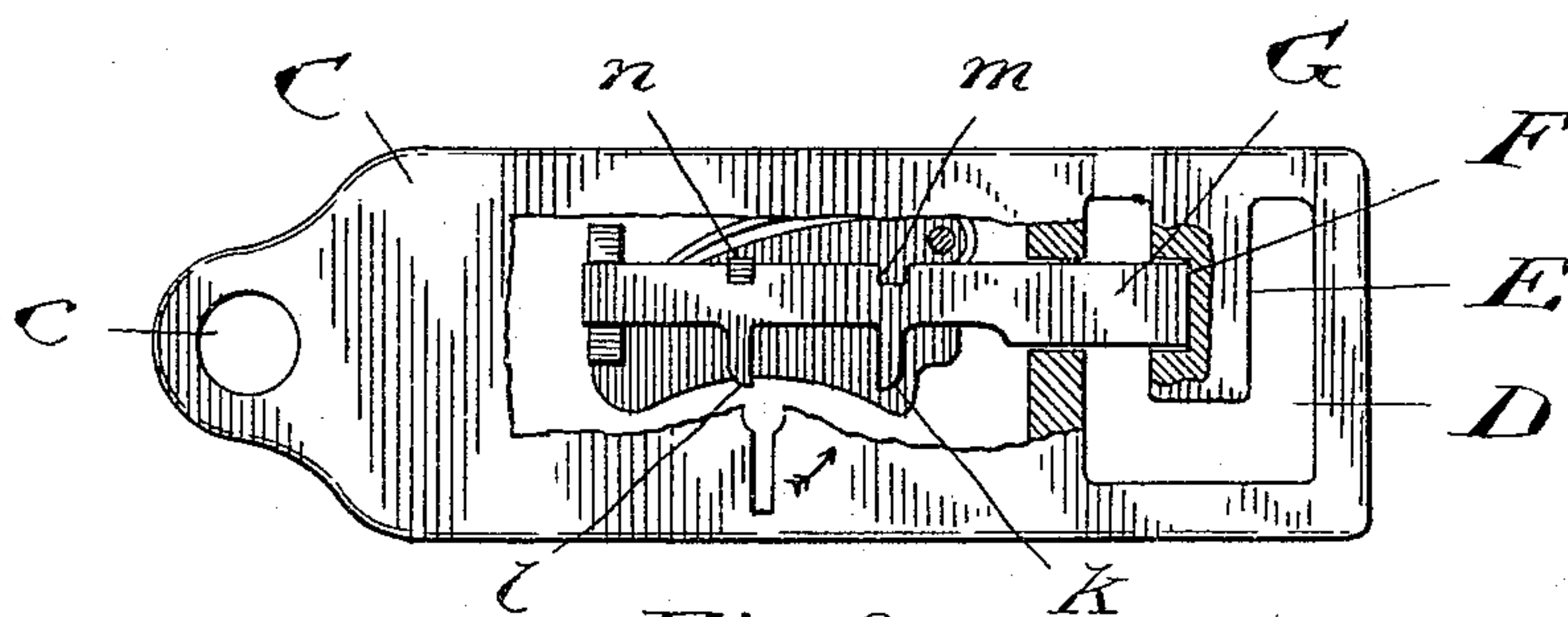


Fig. 3

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS MOUNCE, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,535, dated July 30, 1895.

Application filed January 3, 1895. Serial No. 533,686. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS MOUNCE, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide a hasp-lock in which the hasp is adapted to readily engage with a locking-staple, so as to secure the door, gate, lid, bicycle-wheel, or other article with which it is used, and which may be quickly locked when in place; and it consists, essentially, of a pivoted hasp carrying a lock, and also provided at its free end with a U-shaped opening into which the staple may pass, so that the tongue formed in the opening may be dropped within the staple, and means for shooting a bolt from the lock in the body of the hasp, so as to engage with a notch or groove formed in the tongue, thus bridging the opening and locking the tongue to the staple and for withdrawing the bolt so as to disengage the hasp from the staple, as hereinafter described and then definitely pointed out in the appended claim.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my hasp-lock with the hasp locked to a staple on a door. Fig. 2 is a view of the hasp shown in Fig. 1 from the reverse side with the lock-cover removed, and showing the bolt shot back. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the hasp, partly broken away in the center, showing the bolt engaging with the notch in the tongue.

Like letters of reference indicate similar parts in the different figures.

In Fig. 1, A is part of a door-frame, and B is a hasp-staple driven therein. C is a hasp, and c is a hole in one end of the hasp, by means of which the pivotal connection is made with the hasp-staple B. c' is a keyhole within which to insert the key for the purpose of operating the bolt, hereinafter referred to. D is a U-shaped opening formed in the free end of the hasp, and E is the tongue therein. F is a notch or groove formed in this tongue, designed to receive the bolt G when shot therein from the lock in the hasp. This bolt may either pass into a notch (shown in the various figures) or into a groove in the tongue, or it may merely bridge the opening below the staple, so as to lock in place the locking-

staple H, which is driven into the portion of the door I. (Shown in this figure.) The longitudinal portion of the U-shaped opening is slipped over the head of the locking-staple H and the tongue is dropped through the staple when the hasp is placed on the staple for the purpose of securing the door.

In Fig. 2 the reverse view of the working parts of a bolt of ordinary construction is shown, in which i is a pivoted tumbler pivoted at i' and held in its normal position, as shown in Fig. 2, by means of the spring j. On the bolt G there is a forefinger k and a rear finger l. In this view the bolt is not yet shot into place for the purpose of securing the hasp to the locking-staple, but when it is desired to do so, so as to leave the bolt in the positions indicated in Figs. 1 and 3, the key is inserted into the keyhole from the far side and turned in the direction of the arrow-head, when it raises the tumbler, so as to disengage the lug n on the tumbler from the notch m, formed on the upper side of the bolt, and as the key turns round it comes in contact with the forefinger k, and by means thereof shoots the bolt, so as to bridge the opening and enter the notch F formed in the tongue. In this view o are holes for screws, by means of which the back part of the lock is secured in place.

In Fig. 3, where the bolt is shown in place engaged with the notch in the tongue E, when it is desired to unlock, the key, being inserted and turned in the direction as shown by the small arrow, engages with the rear finger l, and by means thereof the bolt is shot back into the position shown in Fig. 2.

It will be observed that the projecting tongue E of my hasp-lock is so arranged that when it engages the staple, as shown in Fig. 1, it does not need the bolt to be shot in order to hold the door in its shut position, but that the tongue engages said staple and holds the same whether the bolt is locked or not, so that it is easily seen that my hasp-lock may be used as a latch when desired.

I am aware of the Patent No. 24,287 of T. Dougherty, and make no claim to anything shown therein, as I regard my lock as essentially different therefrom and much superior thereto, inasmuch as it does not have the advantage just described, and is much stronger than the Dougherty device, as the metal form-

ing the outside of the U-shaped opening makes my lock a very strong one.

What I claim as my invention is—

In a hasp-lock, the combination of a pivoted
5 hasp provided with a lock and having a U-shaped opening near its free end, the tongue
E of said U-shaped opening having a notch therein, a locking staple arranged to enter
said U-shaped opening and be engaged by
10 said tongue, the bolt of said lock being con-

structed and arranged to bridge the opening and lock the staple over said tongue by having its end pass into said notch, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, December 18, 1894.

THOMAS MOUNCE.

In presence of—

GEO. H. KILMER,
NELLIE BOYNES.