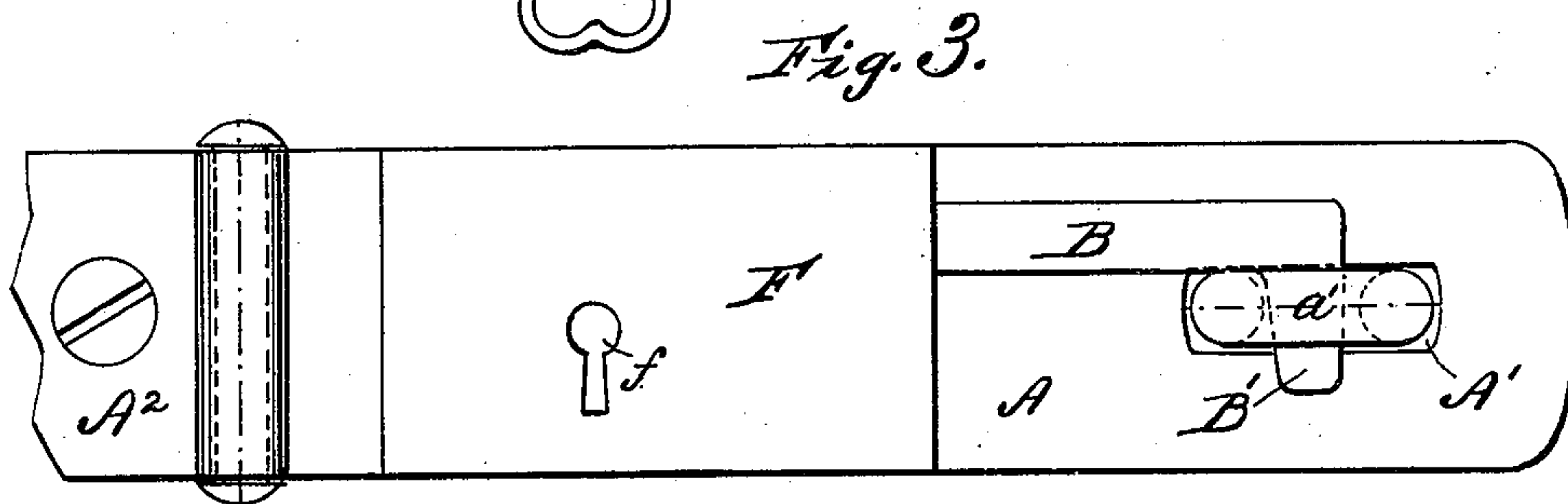
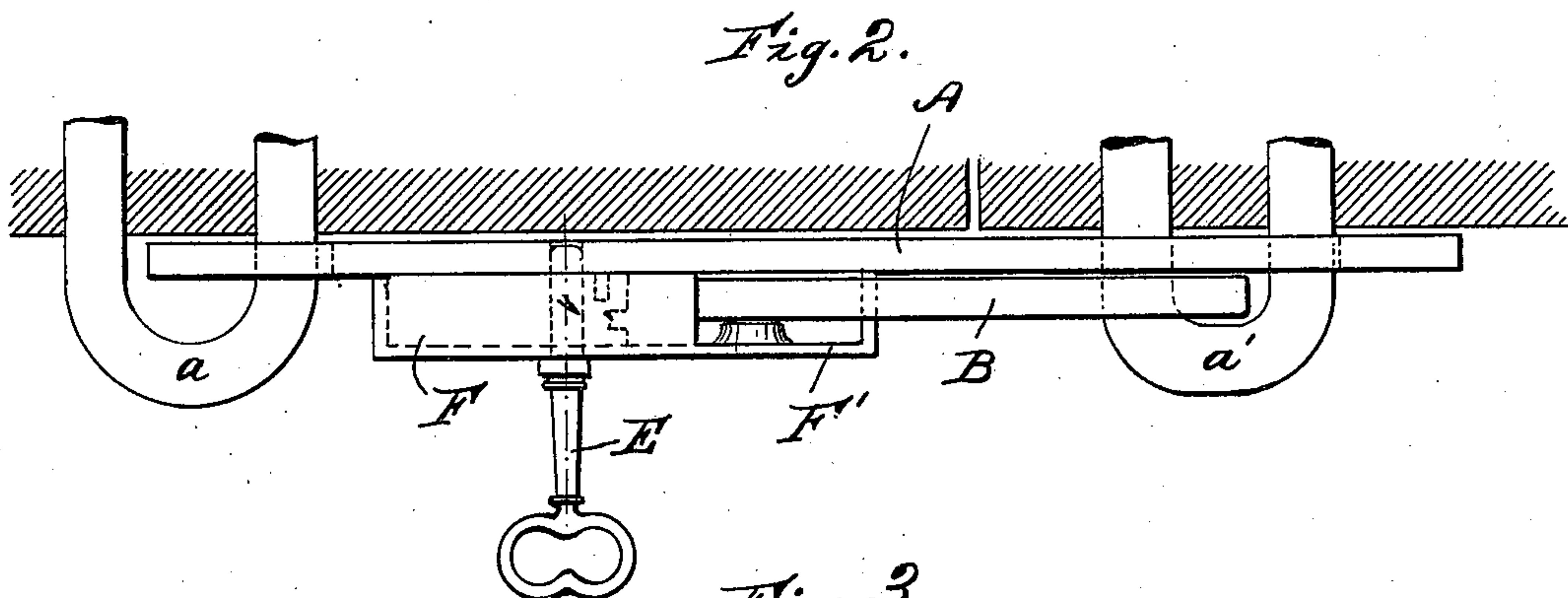
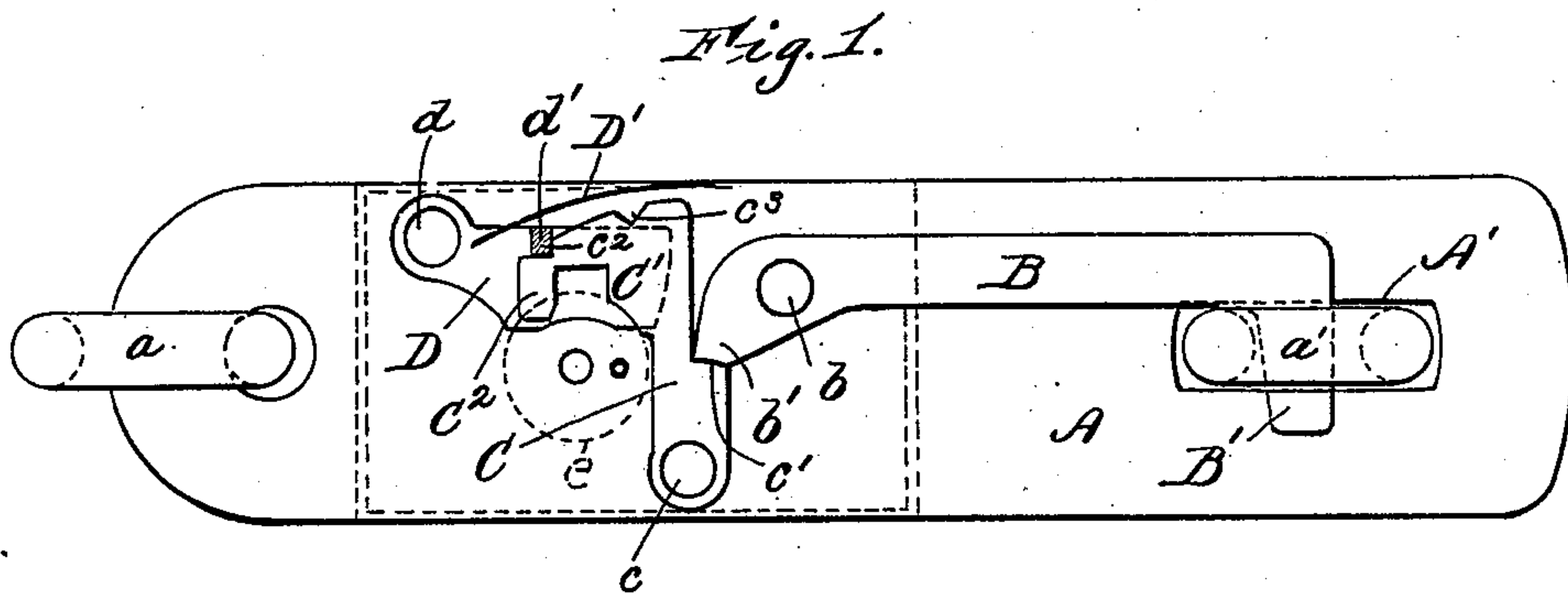


(No Model.)

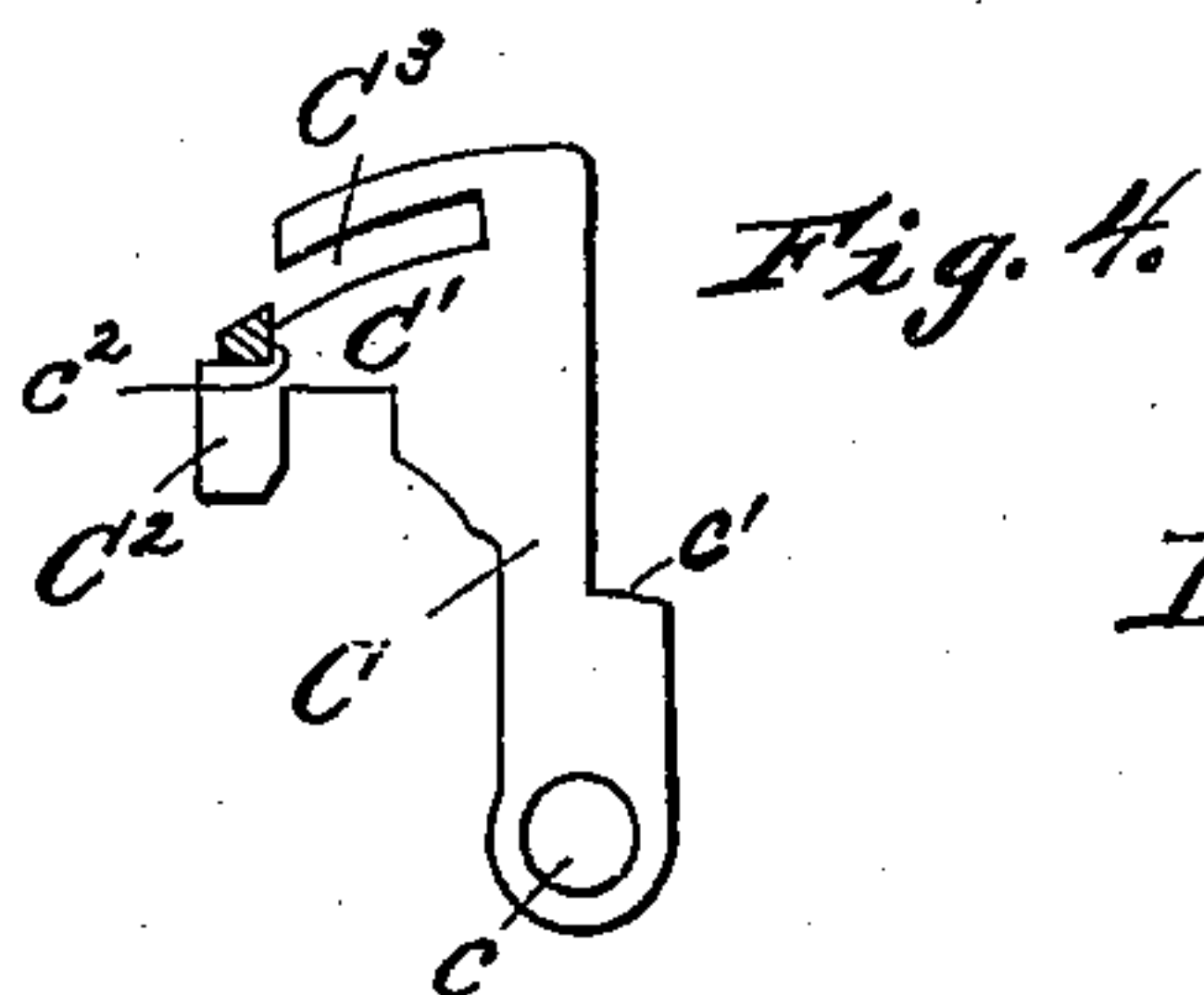
C. N. LIPPITT.
HASP LOCK.

No. 563,602.

Patented July 7, 1896.



Witnesses,
John E. Wiles
Lee C. Scott.



Inventor,
Charles N. Lippitt,
By
H. G. Underwood,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES N. LIPPITT, OF BELOIT, WISCONSIN.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,602, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed January 21, 1893. Serial No. 459,074. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES N. LIPPITT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Beloit, in the county of Rock, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in locks; and it consists in the matters hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lock constructed in accordance with my invention, showing the cover removed to expose the operating parts. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same, showing the cover in position. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the lock with the cover in place and showing a somewhat different arrangement of parts. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a different form of tumbler.

In said drawings, A represents the base-plate of the lock, which is conveniently made similar in construction to an ordinary "hasp" and is movably engaged at one end with a suitable support, such as a staple *a*, and provided at its other end with a slot A' for detachable engagement with a second staple *a'*, said staples *a* and *a'* being secured, one to the door to be secured and the other to the stationary part of the structure to which the free edge of said door is to be locked.

A bar B is conveniently pivoted upon the plate A, as at *b*, and is provided with a hooked end B', adapted for engagement with the staple *a'* when the plate A is moved into the position illustrated in the drawings, with the slot A' in engagement with the staple *a'*. A projection *b'* is provided upon the end of the bar B adjacent to the pivot *b* and conveniently extends somewhat to the rear and a little below said pivotal connection, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

A suitable tumbler C is pivotally supported upon the plate at *c*, and is arranged to extend upwardly adjacent to the projection *b'* on the bar B, and said tumbler is provided with a shoulder *c'*, adapted for engagement with the lower face of said projection *b'*. The tumbler C is provided with a laterally-extending portion C' at its upper end, having a depend-

ing arm C². The upper edge of this laterally-extending portion C' of the tumbler C is formed upon the arc of a circle concentric with the pivot *c*, and any suitable or desired means is provided for engagement with said curved edge of the tumbler for holding said tumbler in its adjusted position, such, for instance, as the keeper-plate D, pivoted to the base-plate A at *d*, and normally pressed downward by a spring D' and provided with a dog *d'*, adapted for engagement with notches *c*² and *c*³ in the curved edge of the tumbler C.

A cover or housing F is secured to the base-plate A and incloses all the working parts, but is provided with a slot F', through which the free end of the arm B projects.

A keyhole *f* is provided in this cover or housing for the insertion of a key E to move the keeper D and the tumbler C, the dotted circular line *e* indicating the circle described by the key.

As illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the lower edge of the keeper D rests normally in the path of the key, so as to be lifted thereby upon a rotation of the same to lift the dog *d'* out of engagement with the notch *c*² or *c*³, as the case may be.

The operation of my improved device is as follows: When the device is in the condition shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the hooked end of the bar B is held in engagement with the staple *a'* by reason of the engagement of the shoulder *c'* beneath the projection *b'* of the bar B, whereby said bar is locked against movement about its pivotal connection *b*. A key of the proper shape may be inserted in the keyhole *f*, and by a rotation of said key the keeper D is first raised so as to lift the dog *d'* out of the notch *c*² in the tumbler to free said tumbler, when, by a further rotation of the key, it will be brought into engagement with the depending arm C² on said tumbler, the keeper being still held up by the key, and the tumbler C moved about its pivot *c*, so as to carry the shoulder *c'* out of engagement with the projection *b'*. This operation obviously frees the bar B, so as to permit its hooked end B' to be lifted out of the staple *a'*.

In the particular form of construction shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the keeper D will be freed by the key and permitted to drop, so as to cause the dog *d'* to come into engagement

with the notch c^3 in the upper edge of the tumbler when the tumbler has been moved, so as to carry the shoulder c' out of engagement with the projection b' on the bar B' , to prevent further movement of the tumbler C.

When it is desired to lock the bar B against movement, the key E may be rotated in the opposite direction, so as to raise the keeper D and then rock the tumbler C back to the position shown in Fig. 1.

When a very secure form of lock is desired, I may provide the form of tumbler shown in Fig. 4, in which a curved slot C^3 is provided in the upper edge of the tumbler, said slot being of just sufficient width to admit the dog d' of the keeper D, when said keeper is raised to the precise point to bring the said dog into register with the end of said slot. This construction will obviously necessitate the employment of a key of the exact construction to elevate the keeper to the proper point, as it is obvious that, if the keeper be raised too far, the dog will not enter the slot, and, similarly, if said keeper be raised too short a distance, said dog will not be freed from the notch c^2 .

In some instances it may be desired to dispense with the staple a , to which the base-plate A is permanently attached, and instead, hinge or pivot the said plate to another plate A^2 , adapted to be permanently secured either to the door or lid or to the part of the structure to which it is to be locked, as is more particularly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

My improved lock is especially well adapted

for use in all locations where hasp and staple fastenings are employed. In connection with such devices it has been common to employ padlocks to secure the hasp to the staple, but by my improvement I am enabled to dispense with the padlock, the lock and the hasp being permanently combined.

The form of construction shown in Fig. 3 is especially well adapted for use as a lock for trunks or boxes, and affords a simple, safe, and strong fastening therefor.

My improved device is at once very simple and strong in its construction, cheap to manufacture, and durable.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of a base-plate or hasp, a staple-engaging hook-bar that has pivotal connection with the plate and its rear end extended in a downward direction, a notched tumbler also in pivotal connection with said plate and provided with a shoulder engageable with the depending rear end of the hook-bar, and a pivotal spring-and-key-controlled keeper having a dog engageable with the tumbler-notches.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES N. LIPPITT.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. WILES,
GEO. A. WEST.