

No. 618,303.

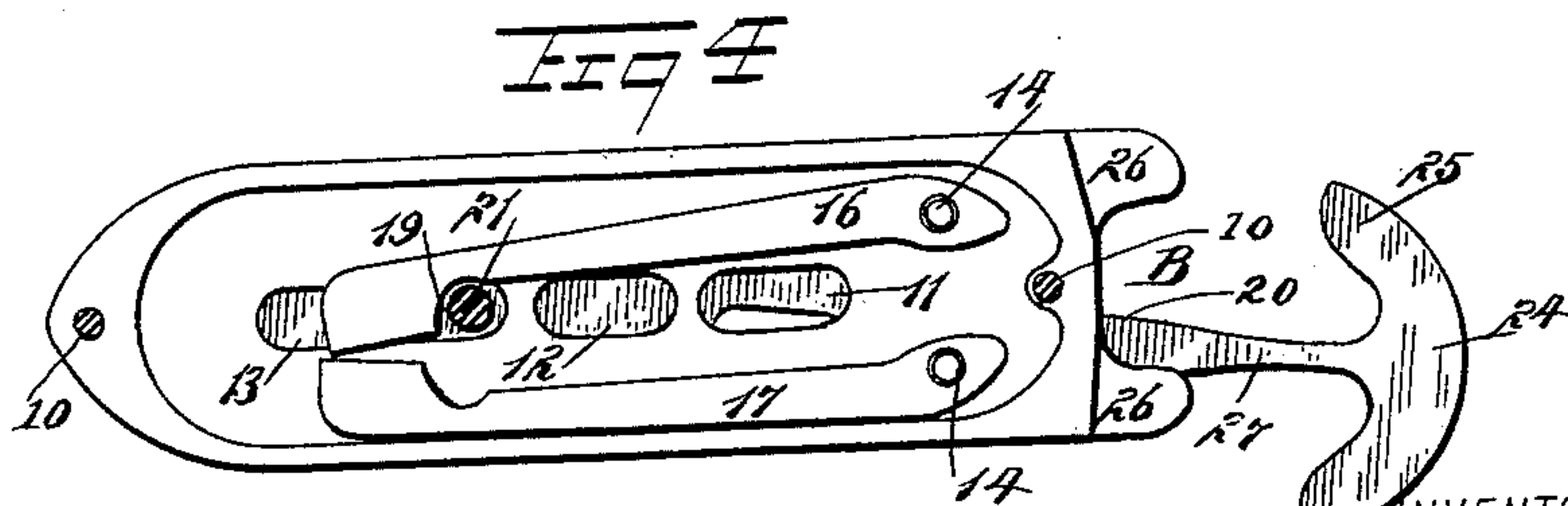
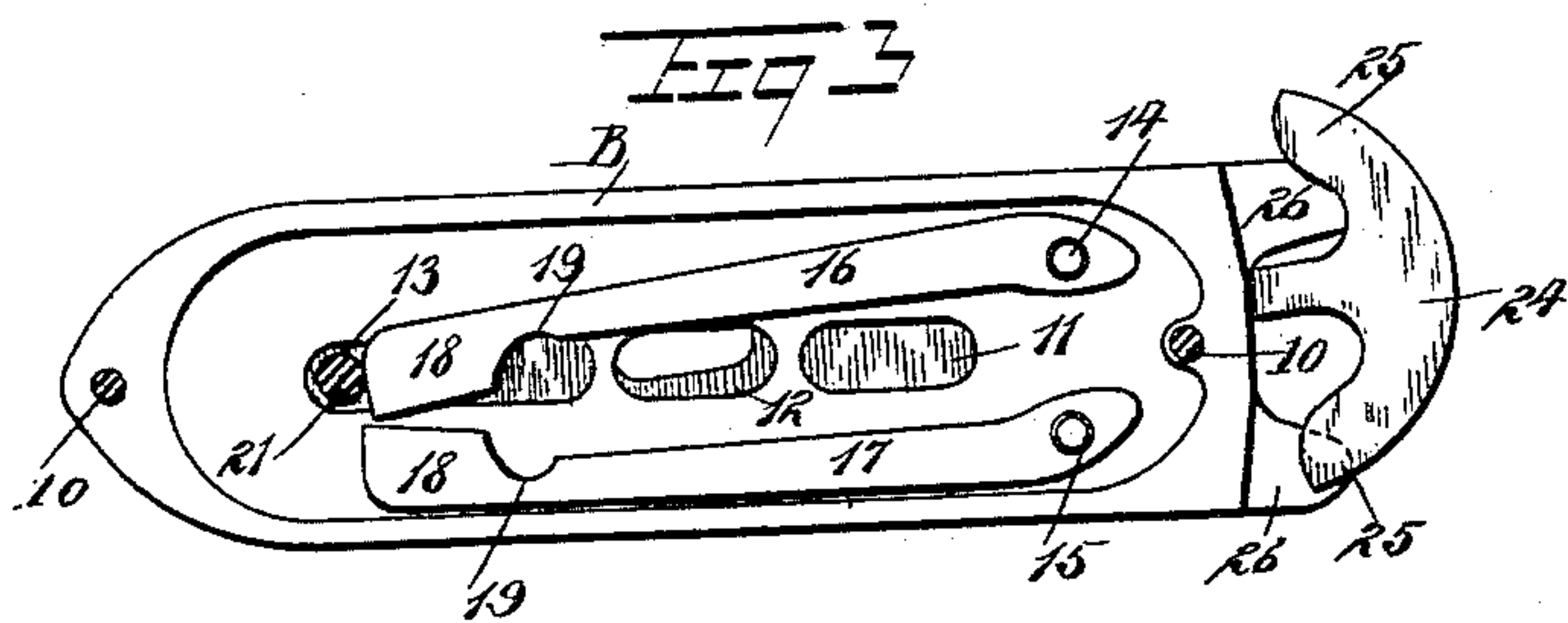
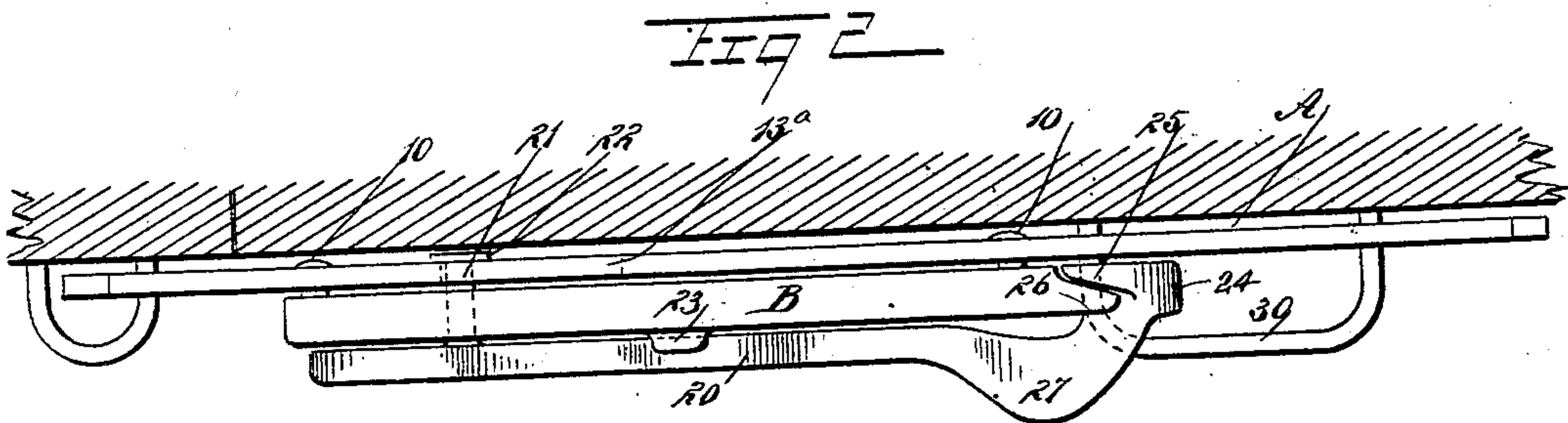
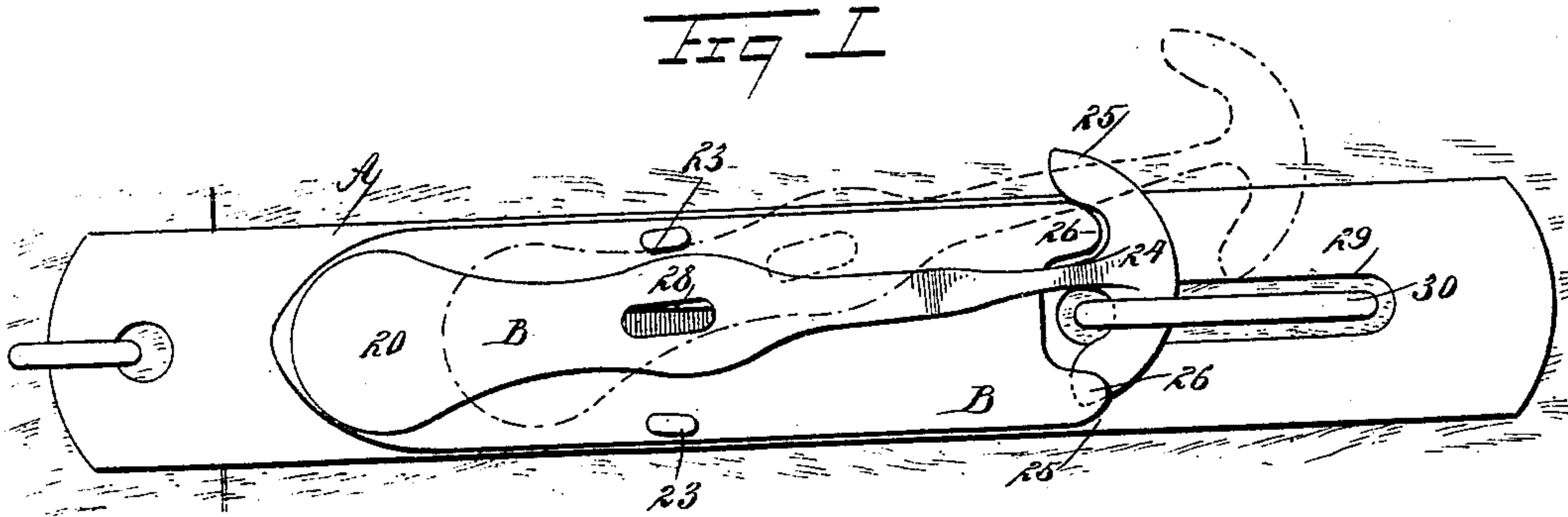
Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

W. M. VALENTINE.

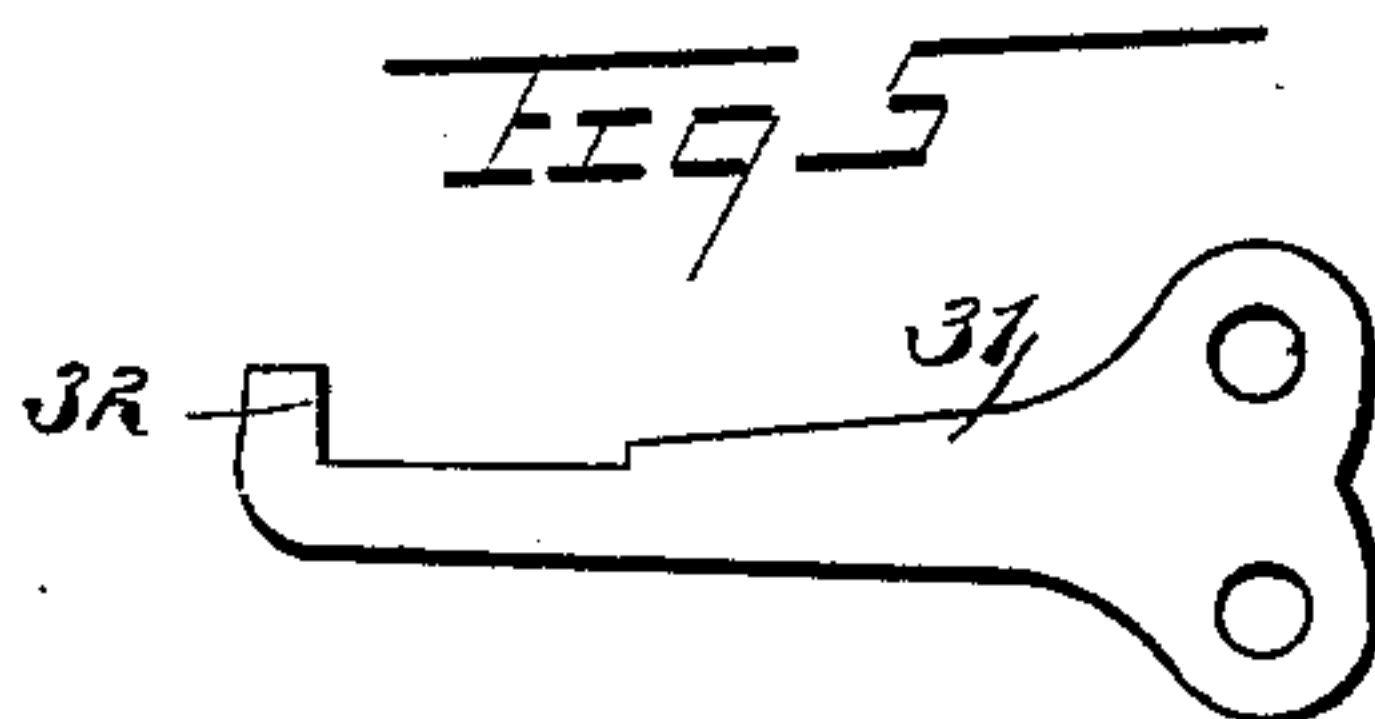
HASP LOCK.

(Application filed Mar. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MUDGE VALENTINE, OF GLEN COVE, NEW YORK.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,303, dated January 24, 1899.

Application filed March 17, 1898. Serial No. 674,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MUDGE VALENTINE, of Glen Cove, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Hasp-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a hasp with a lock so constructed that the lock may be made to serve simply as a latch when desired and whereby also the hasp can be passed over a staple without the latch or lock being brought in locking or latching engagement with the staple.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of the character above set forth which will be exceedingly simple, durable, and economic.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved device. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is an inner face view of the lock attachment for the hasp, showing the latch device in locking position. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the latch device in position when in use simply as a latch; and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the key which may be used in connection with the latch.

A represents a hasp, which may be of the ordinary character, and B is the casing, which is formed upon or attached to the front face of the hasp in any suitable or approved manner. Ordinarily the casing B is attached to the hasp by means of rivets 10. In the outer face of the casing B preferably three longitudinal openings 11, 12, and 13 are produced, the opening 13, which is nearest the rear end of the casing, being ordinarily longer than the openings 11 and 12, the openings 11 and 12 being adapted for the reception of a key. At what may be termed the "forward end" of the casing B, within the chamber thereof, two posts or pivot-pins 14 and 15 are located. A lock-lever 16 is pivoted at one of its ends on the pin 14, and a corresponding lever 17 is pivoted at one of its ends on the pin 15. Each

lever at its free end, which is near the rear of the chamber, is provided with a head 18, and adjacent to the heads 18 of the levers 16 and 17 recesses 19 are made in the inner or opposing edges of the said levers, the recesses 19 in the two levers being in transverse alignment and adjacent to the forward end of the longer slot or opening 13 in the lock-casing.

A lock-bar 20, which is virtually a latch, is located upon the outer face of the casing B. This lock-bar at its rear end is provided with a pin or a post 21, which extends through the rear and longer slot 13 in the lock-casing and through a corresponding slot 13^a made in the hasp, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, the inner end of the post 21 being provided with a head 22, so that it cannot leave the casing or the hasp. The upward and downward movements of the lock-bar 20 are limited by studs 23 formed upon the outer face of the casing, as shown particularly in Fig. 1, and the lock-bar is provided at its free end with an anchor-like head 24, the fluke or tip portions 25 of which are inclined upon their upper faces, as shown in Fig. 2, being adapted to enter beneath lugs 26, correspondingly inclined upon their inner faces and projected from the top and bottom portions of the forward end of the casing B, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Furthermore, in the construction of the lock-bar that portion 27 of the bar which is adjacent to the head 24 is preferably flattened and arched, so that it may be readily grasped by the fingers of the hand, facilitating the manipulation of the lock-bar. The lock-bar is provided with a keyhole-slot 28, usually placed at its center and adapted in one position of the lock-bar to register with the keyhole-opening 11 in the casing and in another position to register with the keyhole-opening 12, likewise in the casing. The hasp is provided with the usual slot 29, adapted to receive a staple 30.

The lock may be adapted to any form of key, but usually the form of key shown in Fig. 5 is employed, which consists in a body 31, provided with a foot-piece or ward 32 at an angle to the body.

In the operation of the device when the stud 21 of the lock-bar is carried to the forward end of the slot 13, as shown in Fig. 4, the uppermost lock-lever 16 will have dropped

downward and will have received the post 21 within its recess 19, thus preventing the lock-bar from being carried rearward and carrying the head of the lock-bar some distance beyond the front end of the lock-casing; but the lock-bar will still have pivotal connection with the casing. Consequently when the hasp is carried over the staple 30 the head of the lock-bar may be freely carried to or from connection with the staple, or the lock-bar may be carried below the staple-receiving opening 29 in the hasp, so that the hasp need only be carried over the staple and the lock-bar not engaged therewith. When it is desired to lock the door, for example, with which the hasp is used, the key is introduced into the keyhole-opening 28 of the lock-bar and into the forward opening 11 of the lock-casing and turned so as to raise the upper lock-lever 16, whereupon the locking-bar may be moved rearward until its post 21 has passed the recess 19 in the upper lock-lever, at which time the key is removed and the lock-bar is carried farther rearward until its post 21 occupies a position at the rear end of the slot 13 and back of the head of the upper lock-lever, as shown in Fig. 3. The upper lock-lever will then drop downward, preventing the forward movement of the lock-bar, and the flukes or tip-sections of the lock-bar will be beneath the projections 26 on the lock-casing, as is also shown in Fig. 3. When it is desired to use the lock-bar simply as a latch, the key is again introduced into the key-opening 28 of the lock-bar and also into the rear opening 12 in the lock-casing. The upper lock-lever is then again raised and the lock-bar may be carried forward until its post 21 is again received within the recess 19 of the said upper lock-lever. By employing two lock-levers 16 and 17 the device may be used either right-handed or left-handed, as required.

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

1. The combination of a hasp, a locking-bar provided with a latch-head, the said bar having sliding and pivotal movement upon the hasp, a keeper adapted to receive the latch-head, gravity lock-levers for the lock-bar, located between said bar and the hasp, a projection from the lock-bar, arranged for engagement with the lock-levers, and means for operating the lock-levers by a key, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a hasp and a casing therefor, a keeper, a lock-bar having a latch-head, the body of the lock-bar being mounted

to slide on said casing and the head within the keeper, said lock-bar being provided with a keyhole-opening and the casing with keyhole-openings, with either of which the opening in the lock-bar may be brought into registry, and a key-operated lock-lever within the casing and arranged for engagement with a guide-stud on the lock-bar, for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, with a hasp and a casing mounted on the hasp, the casing being provided with two keyhole-openings and a guide-opening, of a lock-bar provided with a stud adapted to enter the guide-opening of the casing and a similar opening in the hasp, the lock-bar being provided with a keyhole-slot capable of registry with either of the keyhole-openings in the casing, the lock-bar being further provided with a latch-head, and locking-levers pivoted within the casing, the free ends of the lock-levers being adapted to cross the guide-opening in the lock-casing at a point near the rear end of said opening, the lock-lever being also provided near its free end with a recess capable of receiving the stud of the lock-bar, for the purpose specified.

4. The combination, with a hasp provided with a casing, the casing having a longitudinal guide-slot therein and keyhole-slots in alinement with the guide-slot, the hasp being provided with a slot corresponding to the guide-slot in the casing, the casing being further provided at its free end with longitudinally-extending lugs, of a lock-bar provided with a guide-stud which is passed through the guide-slots in the casing and the guide-slot in the hasp, the lock-bar being further provided with a keyhole-slot capable of registry with either of the keyhole-openings in the casing, an anchor-like head formed at the free end of the lock-bar, the flukes or tip portions of said head being adapted to enter beneath the lugs of said casing when the lock-bar is in locked position, and a lock-lever pivoted within the casing, located over the keyhole-openings therein, the free end of the lock-lever being adapted to extend across the guide-opening in the casing at a point slightly removed from the rear end of the said guide-slot, the lock-lever being provided with a recess in its under edge capable of receiving the guide-stud of the lock-bar, for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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