

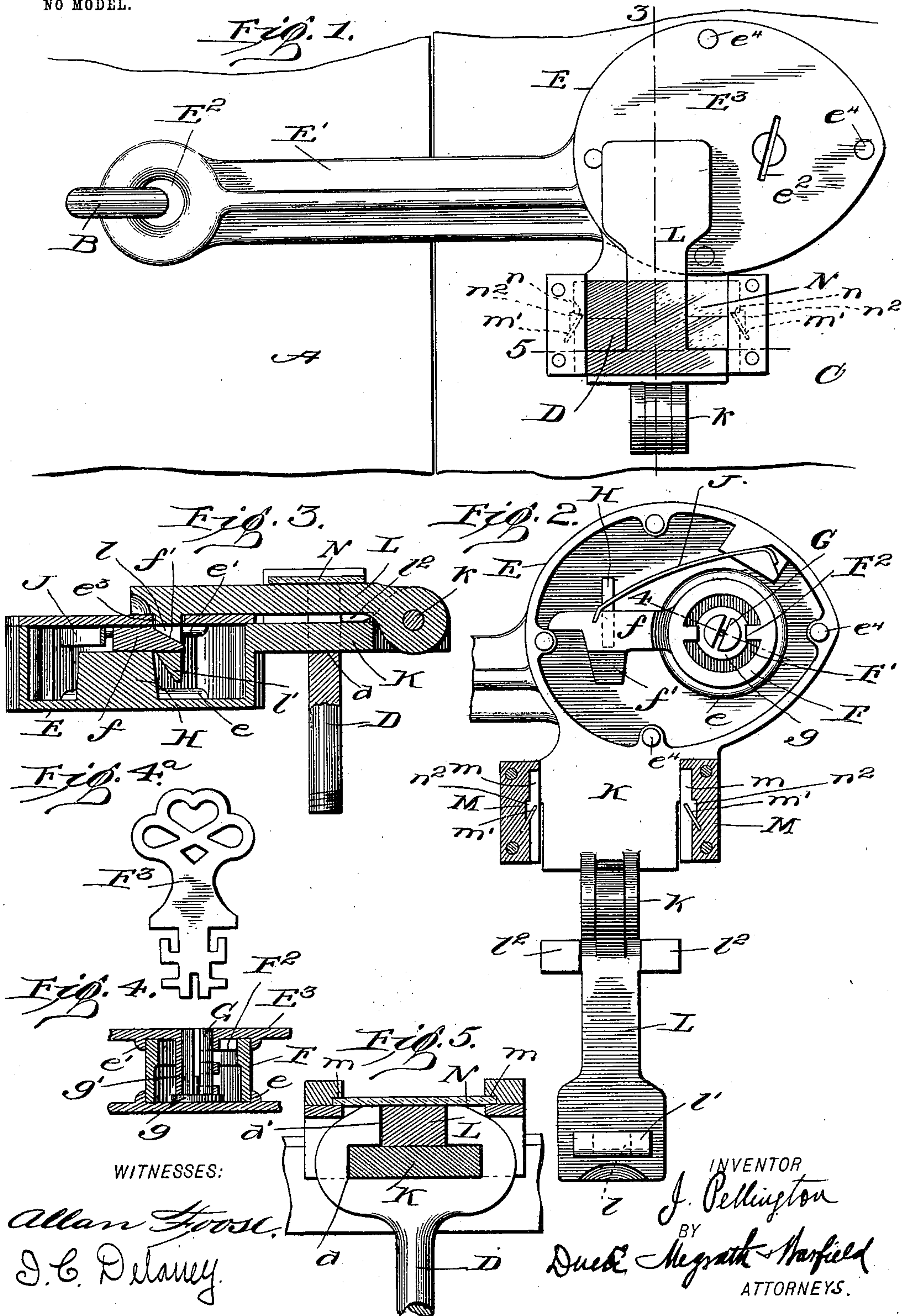
No. 731,217.

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1903.

J. PELLINGTON.
LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 22, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

Allan Foote,
J. C. Delaney.

INVENTOR

J. Pellington

BY

Dwight McGrath Harfield
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JAMES PELLINGTON, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,217, dated June 16, 1903.

Application filed December 22, 1902. Serial No. 136,113. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES PELLINGTON, residing at Paterson, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in hasp-locks especially adapted for use on sliding doors—such as barns, box-cars, &c.—and also to improvements in seals for such locks.

The object of my invention is to produce a lock that will be simple and durable and will operate easily and when locked cannot be opened without breaking the seal which is used when the lock is closed.

Other objects will appear from what is set forth in the following description.

My invention consists in certain constructions, combination of elements, and arrangements of parts, which are illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawings and set forth in the following description.

Referring to said drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which similar symbols of reference indicate the same parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a front view of the lock shown attached to a sliding door. Fig. 2 is a front view of the casing of the lock with the hinged latch open, the covering of the casing removed to show the locking mechanism contained in the casing, the cap-plates of the seal-holding part of the lock being removed to more clearly show the springs which hold the seal in place when the hasp is closed. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 of Fig. 2, showing the manner of holding or mounting the rotating lock-bolt in the casing. Fig. 4^a is a view of the key used to operate said bolt; and Fig. 5 is a section on line 5 of Fig. 1, showing in full lines the peculiar form of staple used in connection with my lock.

The part lettered A on the drawings represents a part of a door to which the lock is fastened by the staple B, C being the side of the car or building to which is fastened the staple D, into which the lock is inserted to hold the door closed.

The part lettered E on the drawings rep-

resents the casing of the lock, which has connected thereto a hasp E', having an opening E² at the outer end thereof through which the staple B passes to secure the lock to the door A. The inner face of the case is provided with a circular flange e, and the covering of the casing, which is lettered E³ on the drawings, is provided with a similar flange e'. F is the rotatable bolt, supported by the flanges e and e' and rocks in the casing between these flanges.

G is the key-post, the inner end of which is flanged, as shown at g, and rests on the inner face of the casing. The cover of the casing has integrally attached thereto an inwardly-projecting sleeve g', in which the key-post rotates when the key is inserted in the opening e² of the cover of the casing. The flange g prevents the post from falling out of the casing, as will clearly appear from what is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The lock-bolt F is provided with an opening F', into which the key-post and the sleeve above referred to project. The lock-bolt is also provided with inwardly-projecting lugs F², against which the key F³ coacts to operate the lock-bolt. This bolt also has projecting therefrom an arm f, having a beveled finger or lug f', which holds the hasp closed in a manner hereinafter to be described.

H is a supporting-lug integral with the inner face of the casing and on which the arm F of the lock-bolt rests and is guided.

J is a spring, one end of which is secured to a lug on the inner rim of the casing and the other end rests on or in contact with the arm f and tends to throw the lug f' in the position to engage the hasp, as will be described.

K is an arm projecting from the outer periphery or rim of the casing, to the outer end of which is pivoted at k the latch L. This latch has on its inner face a downwardly-projecting beveled lug l', having a slot l therein, into which the lug f' is forced by the spring J when the latch is closed, the cover of the casing being provided with an opening or slot e³, into which the lug l' enters. Secured to the arm K are upwardly-projecting lugs M, having grooves m in the inner face thereof, into which the seal is guided. Secured in each groove is a spring m' to hold the seal in

place. As shown in the drawings, the lugs M are built up or made in two parts; but it is evident that they may be made in one part and the groove *m* cut therein, as before stated.

5 N is the seal, which may be made of glass or any other suitable material. Each end of the seal is provided with a notch or recess *n*, into which the springs *m'* snap and hold the seal in place when the lock is closed. The
10 staple D, which is especially adapted to be used with this lock, is made with an opening *d* therein of such shape and size as to neatly fit the arm K when the lock is in position to secure the door. It is also provided with an
15 opening *d'*, into which the latch L fits when closed, as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings. The latch L is provided with lugs *l*², which take against the outer face of the staple D and prevent the lock from being removed
20 from the staple.

The parts are assembled and operated as follows: The key-post G is placed in the casing with its flange *g* resting down and inside of the circular flange *e*. The lock-bolt F is
25 then seated inside of the flange *e'* with the arm *f* resting on the supporting-lug H. The spring J is then put in place and the cover E³ placed on the casing with the sleeve fitting over the key-post G and projecting into the
30 recess F' of the lock-bolt F. The cover may be held in place by screws or rivets, as shown at *e*⁴. The latch is now secured to the arm K by the pivot-pin *k*. In using this lock as thus assembled it is secured to a door by the
35 staple B, which passes through the opening E² of the hasp E'. The staple D is then inserted in the door-frame. To secure the lock in place so as to fasten the door, the latch L is thrown open, as shown in Fig. 2, and the
40 arm K is dropped down in the opening of the staple, as shown in Fig. 5. The latch L is then closed, so that it will fit in the opening *d'* of the staple, as also shown in Fig. 5, and the lug *l'* thereof will be inserted in the open-
45 ing *e*³ of the cover and forced in place, so that the lug *f'* of the lock-bolt will snap into the opening *l* of the hasp-lock by the tension of the spring J. To secure the lock closed, so that it cannot be opened without it being
50 known by the proper person, the seal N is used in the following manner: It is inserted in the groove *m* over the latch L far enough for the grooves *n* to pass beyond the springs *m'*, when the said springs will snap in the
55 grooves *n* and hold the seal locked, the grooves being provided with enlarged parts or recesses *n*², into which the springs are forced when the seal is inserted. The seal may have printed or indicated on its under
60 side a proper number or other designating mark. To unfasten the lock, the key F³ is inserted in the key-opening *e*² and turned. When the flange of the key comes in contact with the inwardly-projecting lugs F² of the
65 lock-bolt, the lock-bolt is moved against the tension of the spring J far enough to withdraw the lug *f'* from the opening *l* in the lug

of the latch, and the latch can be drawn open. In throwing this latch open the seal N is broken. When the latch is thrown entirely
70 open, the lock may be swung so that the arm K can be withdrawn from the staple D, and the door can then be opened.

It will be apparent to any one skilled in the that various changes and modifications may
75 be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

1. In a lock, a casing having a hasp there-
on adapted to fasten the lock to a door or
building, a lug projecting from the inner face
of the casing forming a circular seat or recess
85 for a rotatable bolt, a rotatable bolt fitting
inside of said lug, a covering for said casing
also having a circular lug forming a circular
seat in which the rotatable bolt is seated, the
rotatable bolt having an arm projecting there-
90 from and a recess in the center thereof, a key-
post loosely seated in the recess in the rota-
table bolt, a sleeve projecting from the inner
face of the casing and surrounding said key-
post to hold it in proper position, a spring co-
95 acting with the arm of the rotatable bolt to
hold it in its normal position, and a latch
hinged to said casing adapted to be held by
the arm of the rotatable bolt when the hasp
is closed as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a lock, a casing having a hasp there-
100 on adapted to fasten the lock to a door or
building, a rotatable bolt mounted in said
casing, a spring coacting with said bolt, an
arm connected to said casing, a latch hinged
to said arm, said latch coacting with said ro-
105 tatable bolt by which it is held in its closed
position, a staple having a slot therein into
which the said arm fits, and another opening
into which the latch fits when the lock is
closed.

3. In a lock, a casing, a rotatable bolt mount-
ed in said casing having an arm, and a lug
projecting from said arm, a spring adapted
to throw the rotatable bolt to its normal po-
sition, an arm connected with said casing, a
115 latch pivoted to said arm, said latch having
lugs connected thereto, the inner face of
which fits against the face of the arm when
the latch is closed, a staple having a slot
therein into which the arm fits, and another
120 slot into which the latch is seated when the
latch is closed, the lug on the latch prevent-
ing the arm from being removed from the
staple as and for the purposes set forth.

4. In a lock, a casing, having a locking
125 mechanism therein, an arm connected to the
said casing, a latch pivoted to said arm and
adapted to coact with the locking mechanism
of the casing, a seal adapted to be connected
to said arm and fitting over the latch when
130 the latch is closed to prevent it from being
opened without breaking the seal.

5. In a lock, a casing, a locking mechanism
in said casing, an arm on said casing, a latch

pivoted to said casing, and adapted to cooperate with the locking mechanism, a groove in said arm having means therein adapted to hold a seal in position in the groove and a seal adapted to enter said groove and to be held by said means over the latch when the latch is closed as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a lock, a casing having a locking mechanism therein, an arm connected to said casing, a latch pivoted to said arm, and adapted to be held by said locking mechanism when the said latch is closed, lugs projecting from said arm having grooves therein, adapted to receive a seal, a spring in each groove, a seal having notches in the ends thereof into which the springs enter when the seal is inserted so as to prevent the seal from being removed from the grooves, as and for the purpose set forth.

7. In a lock, a casing having a locking mechanism therein, an arm connected to said casing, a latch connected to said arm adapted to coact with said locking mechanism, a lug on the inner face of said latch, extending to the arm when the latch is closed, a staple adapted to be attached to a door or building, said staple having an opening therein into

which the arm is inserted, and also another opening into which the latch fits when the latch is coacting with the locking mechanism, the lug on the latch preventing the arm from being removed from the staple when the latch is closed, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

8. In a lock, a casing, a locking mechanism in said casing, a latch pivoted to said casing and adapted to cooperate with the locking mechanism, said casing having grooves therein, flat springs in the grooves adapted to hold a seal in place in the grooves, and a seal adapted to fit in said grooves, said seal having notches in the edges thereof into which project the springs when the seal is inserted in place in the grooves whereby the seal is prevented from being removed, the said seal being adapted to cover the latch when the latch is closed, so that the latch may not be opened without breaking the seal.

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

JAMES PELLINGTON.

Witnesses:

RICHARD W. SCOTT,
WILLIAM J. JENKINS.