No. 751,148. PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

W. U. COLTHAR.

HASP LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.

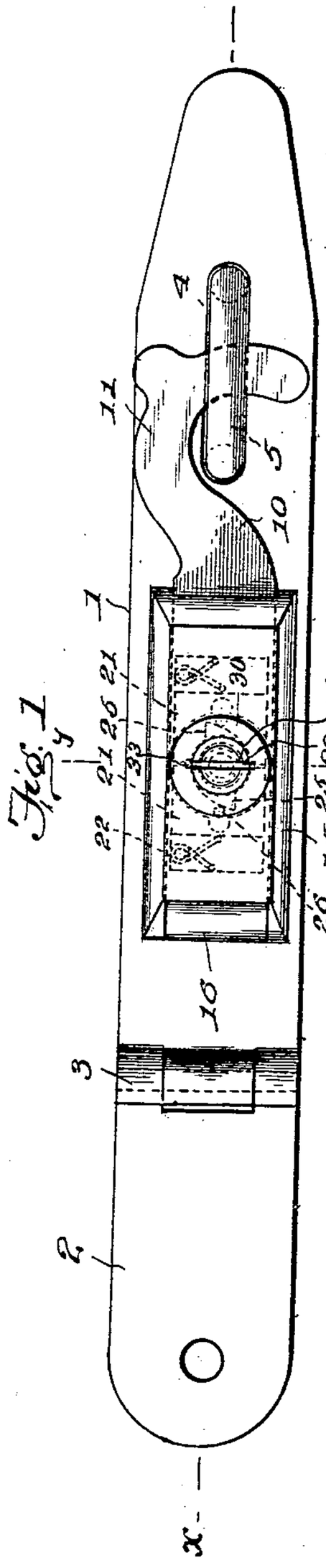

Fig. 1.

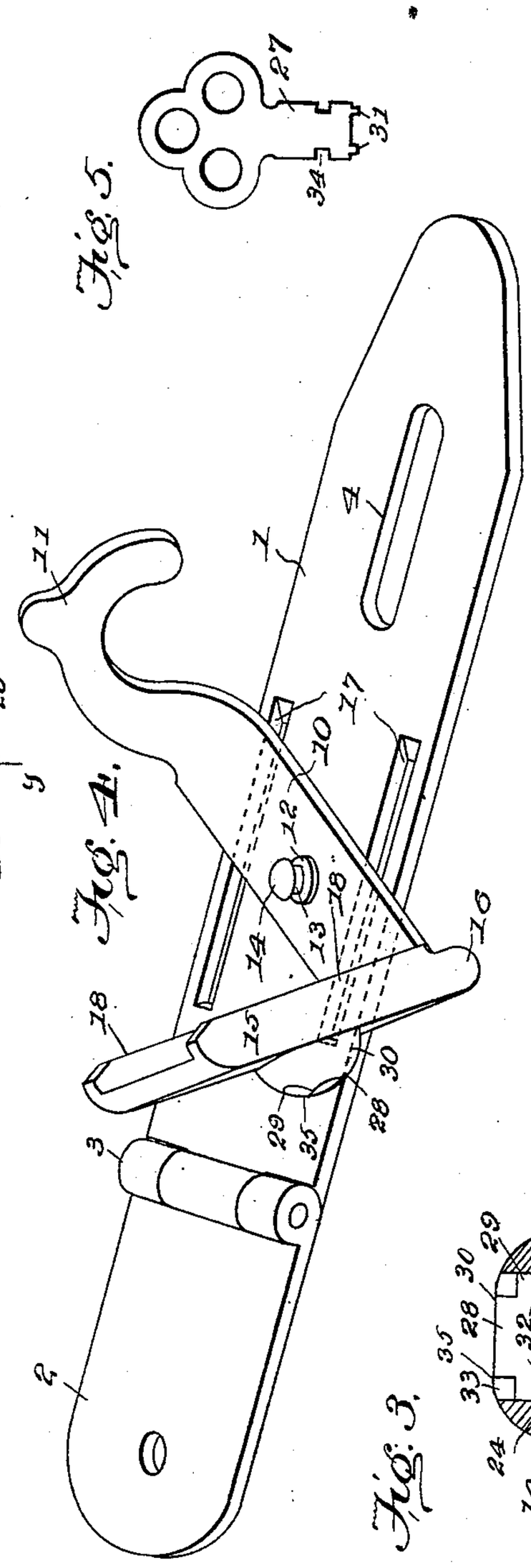

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

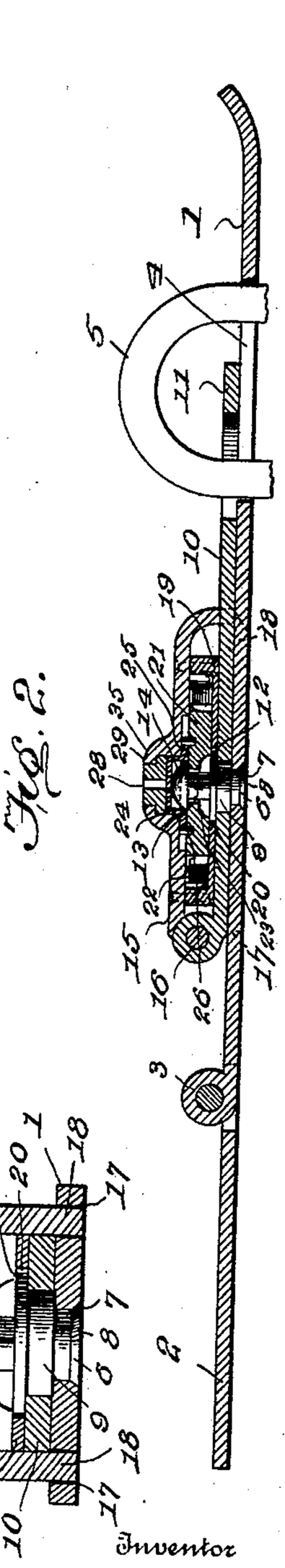

Fig. 2.

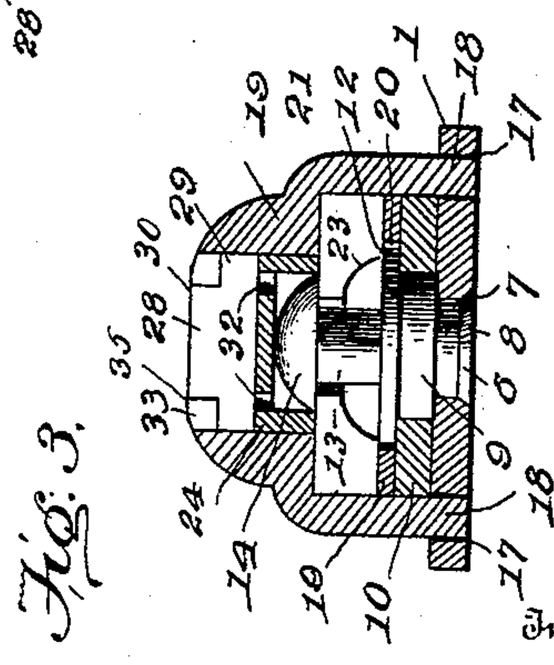

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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No. 751,148. Patented February 2, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,148, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed May 25, 1903. Serial No. 158,559. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM U. COLTHAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to hasp-locks, and has for its object to provide a simple and efficient lock of this character which shall be adapted to resist unauthorized opening or breakage.

To these ends my invention consists in certain novel features, which I will now proceed to describe and will then particularly point out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a structure embodying my invention in one form. Fig. 2 is a center longitudinal sectional view of the same, taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view, and Fig. 5 is a detail view of the key.

In said drawings, 1 indicates the hasp, which is of the usual bar or strap form and which is pivoted at one end to the door or door-post. This connection may be effected in the usual manner by a staple or eye, on which the hasp is hung; but I prefer to provide an extension-piece 2, apertured to receive fastening-screws or other similar means for connecting it to its supporting part, the body of the hasp being connected with the extension 2 by a hinge-joint 3. Near its other end the hasp is provided with a slot or opening 4, through which the staple 5 is adapted to pass, which staple is carried by the other member or part such as the door or door-post. The hasp is also provided with a combined pivot and locking-stud 6, which is riveted or otherwise secured to the hasp and projects from the outer face thereof. Preferably this stud is constructed as shown in detail in Figs. 2 and 3, where it is shown as having a portion 7, fitting an aperture in the hasp 1 and having its end formed into a head 8, which fits the countersunk end of said aperture. Beyond the portion 7 is an enlarged portion 9, between which and the head 8 the body of the hasp is gripped when the head 8 is riveted down. This portion 9 forms a pivot for the latch 10, which lies against the outer face of the hasp and moves in a plane parallel therewith, it being provided with a hook end 11, which is adapted to engage the staple 5. Outward beyond the part 9 the stud 6 is provided with an enlargement or collar 12, which rests upon the outer face of the latch 10 and holds the same in position against the face of the hasp. Beyond the part 12 the stud 6 is provided with a reduced portion or shank 13, terminating in an enlarged head 14.

15 indicates a saddle or locking piece pivoted to the latch 10 on a pivotal axis at right angles to that of the latch. Preferably this is effected by connecting the locking-piece and latch by a hinge-joint 16 at the ends thereof farthest from the hook 11. The locking or saddle piece 15 is so constructed as to extend down past the latch and positively engage the hasp when in locking position. This is preferably effected by providing longitudinal slots 17 in the hasp, so located as to lie on each side of the latch when the latter is engaged with the staple. The locking-piece 15 straddles the latch and is provided with projections 18, which extend down into the slots 17, and thereby prevent any movement of the latch when the locking-piece is in this position. The locking-piece also carries the lock proper, which is mounted in a casing 19 on the under face of the locking-piece, said casing being provided with an opening 20 to accommodate the stud 6. Within the casing 19 are located two sliding dogs 21, pressed normally toward each other by springs 22 and having their under faces beveled, as shown at 23. When the locking-piece is swung downward toward the latch, the head 14 of the stud 6 will press the dogs 21 backward away from each other by contact with their beveled faces 23 until said head has passed beyond the dogs, whereupon the springs 22 will force the dogs toward each other, so that they will engage under the head 14 and lock the locking-piece in locking position. In order to unlock the locking-piece, there is mounted in said piece a cup-like plate

or disk 24, provided with cam projections 25, which when the part 24 is rotated engage pins 24 on the locking-dogs and force these latter backward out in engagement with the head 14. The cam-plate 24 may be operated in any suitable manner—as, for instance, by means of a key 27, (shown in Fig. 5,) said key having a flat body adapted to be inserted through the slot 28 in a rotary disk 29, mounted in a boss 30, formed on the locking-piece 15. This key 27 has projections 31 on its lower end, which engage corresponding holes or depressions 32 in the cam-plate 24, and thus serving to turn this latter. The key is of a width greater than the diameter of the outer face of the disk 29, and the boss 30 is provided with notches 33, which form extensions of the slot 28 when this latter is in line with them, the key being provided with notches 34 to receive the margin or retaining-flange 35 on the edge of the boss and permit the key to turn.

It will be seen that when the parts are locked the engagement of the locking-piece with the hasp removes the strain from the lock proper and makes a connection of such strength that it would be difficult to break off the latch or lock from the hasp, and thus free the hasp. The device is, however, readily unlocked by inserting the proper key and giving it a quarter-turn, whereupon the cam-plate will force back the locking-dogs from under the head of the stud 6 and permit the locking-piece to be swung out of engagement with the hasp. The latch may then be turned on its pivot so as to disengage it from the staple, whereupon the hasp may be swung free to permit the door to be opened. Similarly, the parts may be again locked by passing the hasp over the staple and bringing the latch down into engagement with the staple, whereupon the locking-piece may be pressed down into engagement with the hasp, the locking-dogs automatically engaging with the head of the stud 6 and securing the locking-piece in position.

I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the precise details of construction hereinbefore described and shown in the accompanying drawings, as it is obvious that these details may be modified without departing from the principle of my invention. For instance, the manner of engagement of the locking-piece with the hasp may be other than that shown, and instead of the key-control locking mechanism set forth other forms of locking mechanism may be employed to secure the locking-piece in position.

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

1. In a hasp-lock, the combination, with a hasp, of a latch pivoted thereon to move in a plane parallel with the face of the hasp, a locking-piece pivoted on the latch and movable toward and from the hasp, which it is adapted to engage, and means for locking said locking-piece in such engagement, substantially as described.

2. In a hasp-lock, the combination, with a hasp, of a latch pivoted thereon to move in a plane parallel with the face of the hasp, a locking-piece pivoted on the latch on an axis parallel with its plane of movement, said locking-piece being adapted to straddle the latch and engage the hasp on each side of the latch, and means for locking the locking-piece in such engagement, substantially as described.

3. In a hasp-lock, the combination, with a hasp provided with longitudinal slots, of a latch pivoted thereon to move in a plane parallel with the face of the hasp, a locking-piece pivoted on the latch on an axis parallel with its plane of movement and provided with projections to enter the slots of the hasp, and means for locking the locking-piece in such engagement, substantially as described.

4. In a hasp-lock, the combination, with a hasp provided with a combined pivot and locking-stud having a locking-head, of a latch pivoted on said stud to swing in a plane parallel with the face of the hasp, and a locking-piece pivoted on the latch on an axis parallel with its plane of movement, adapted to engage the hasp, and provided with locking mechanism comprising spring-actuated locking-dogs to engage the locking-head of the stud, substantially as described.

5. In a hasp-lock, the combination, with a hasp provided with a combined pivot and locking-stud having a locking-head, of a latch pivoted on said stud to swing in a plane parallel with the face of the hasp, and a locking-piece pivoted on the latch on an axis parallel with its plane of movement, adapted to engage the hasp, and provided with locking mechanism comprising spring-actuated locking-dogs to engage the locking-head of the stud, and a rotary cam-plate, adapted to be operated by a key to disengage the locking-dogs, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM U. COLTHAR.

Witnesses:
E. O. HAGAN,
IRVINE MILLER.