T. CEBULLA.

HASP LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1909.

967,326.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

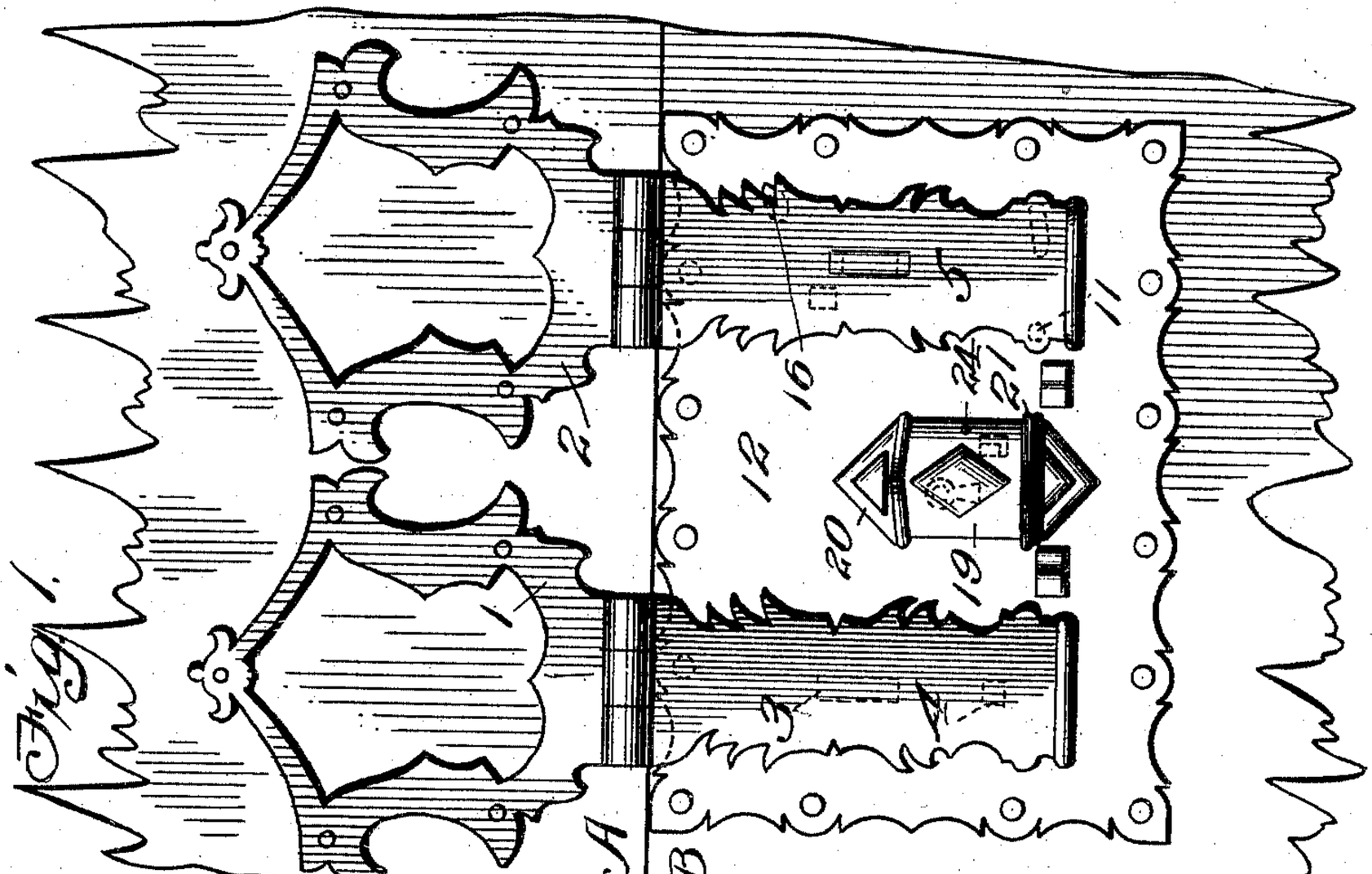
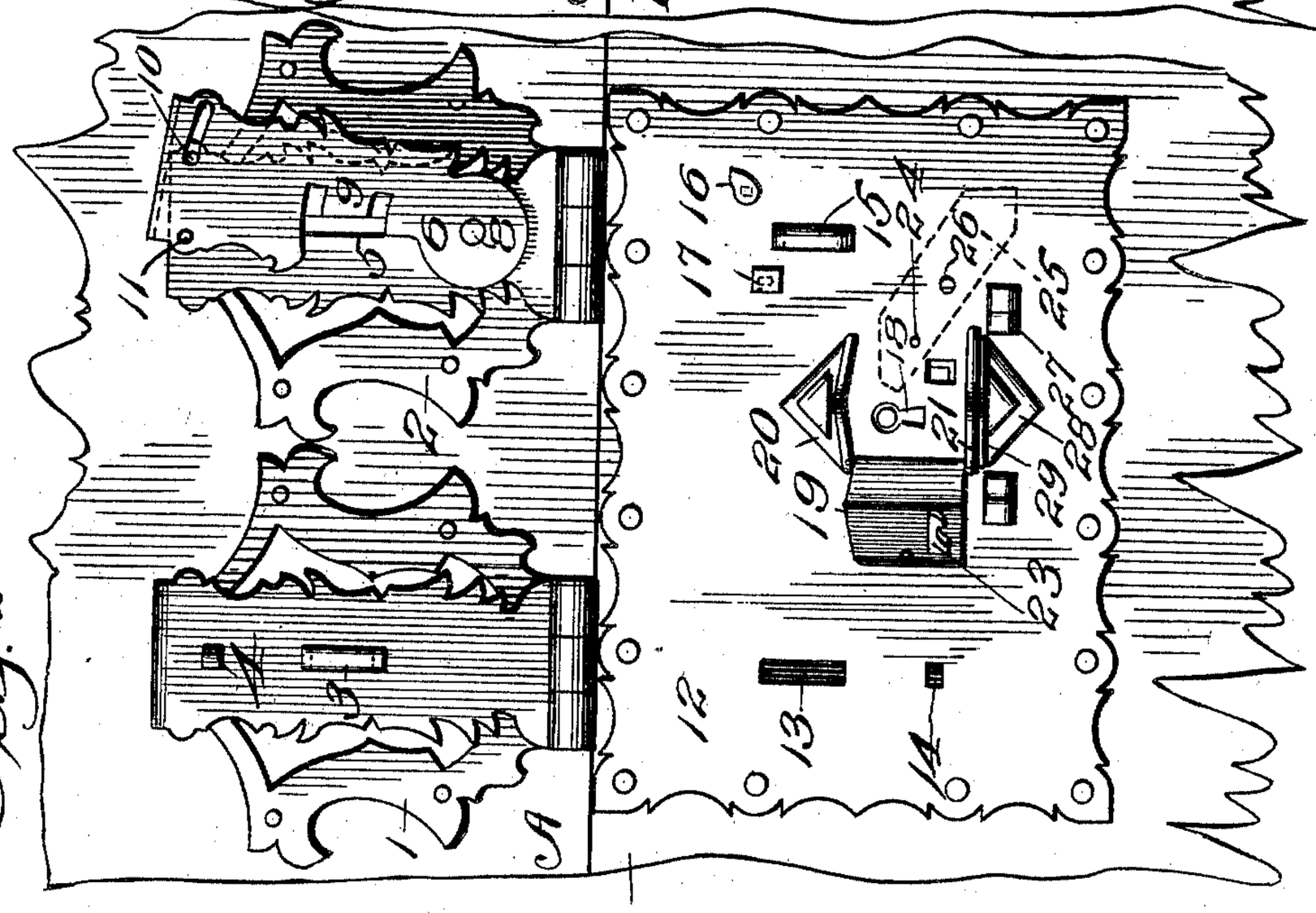


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

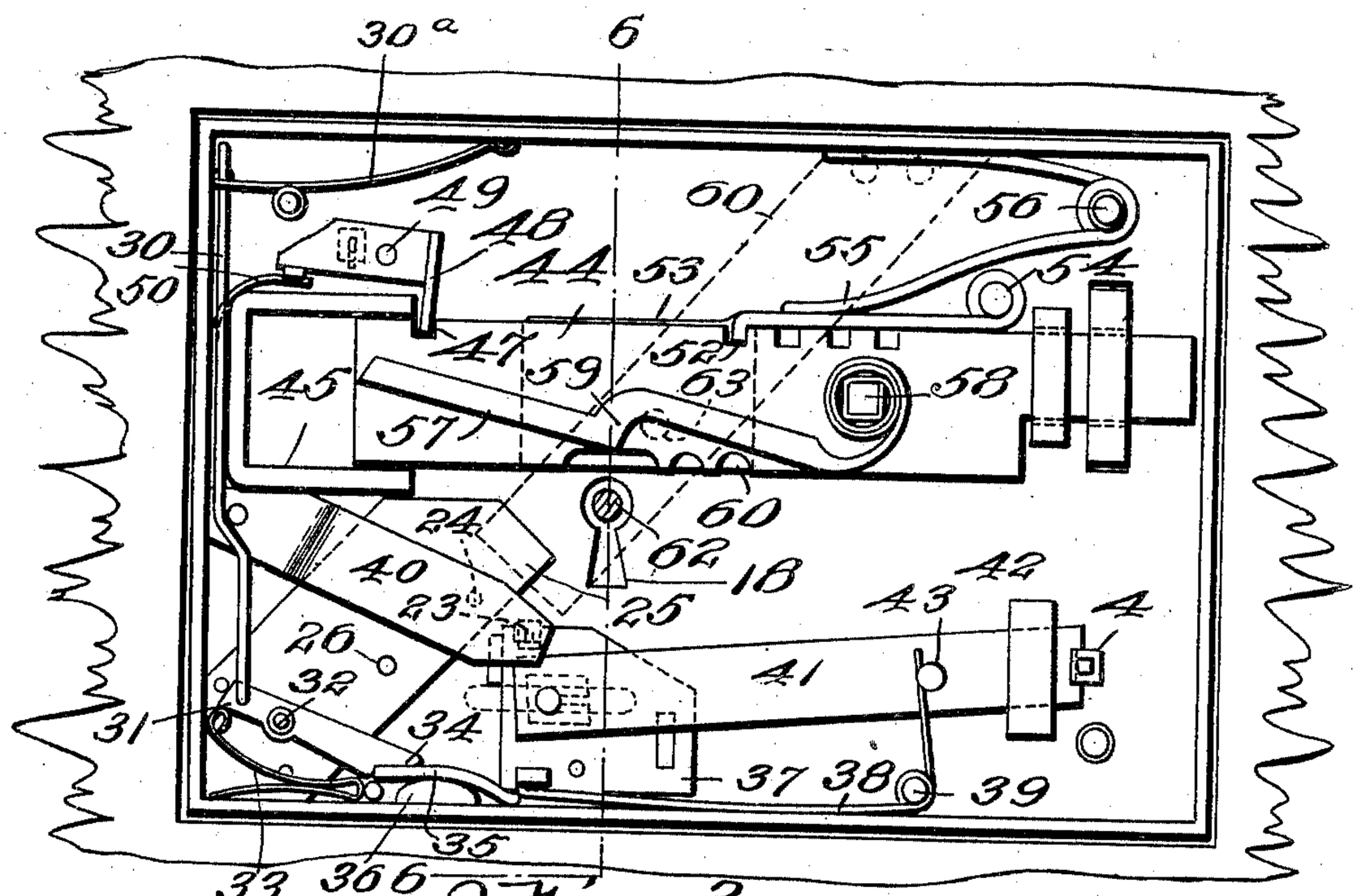


Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.

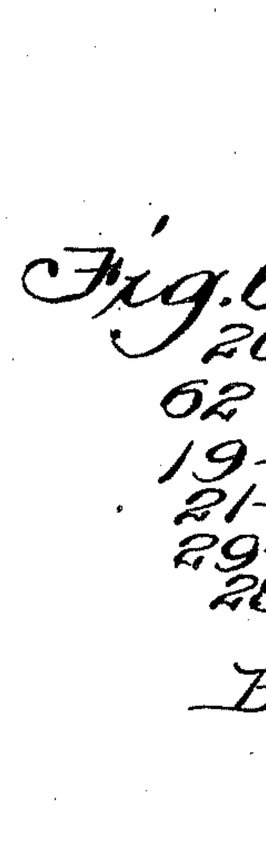


Fig. 7.

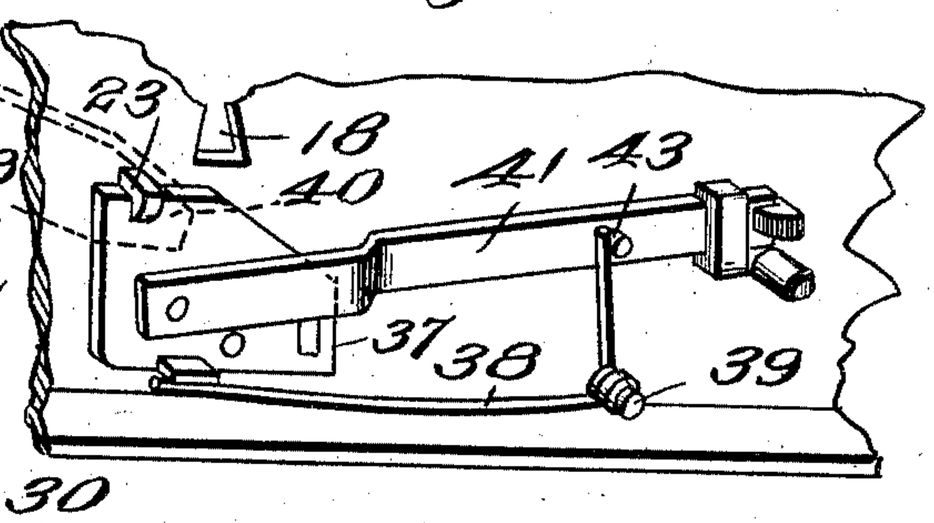
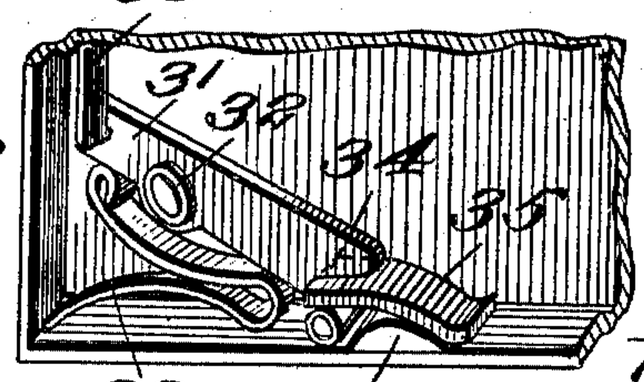


Fig. 8.



Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

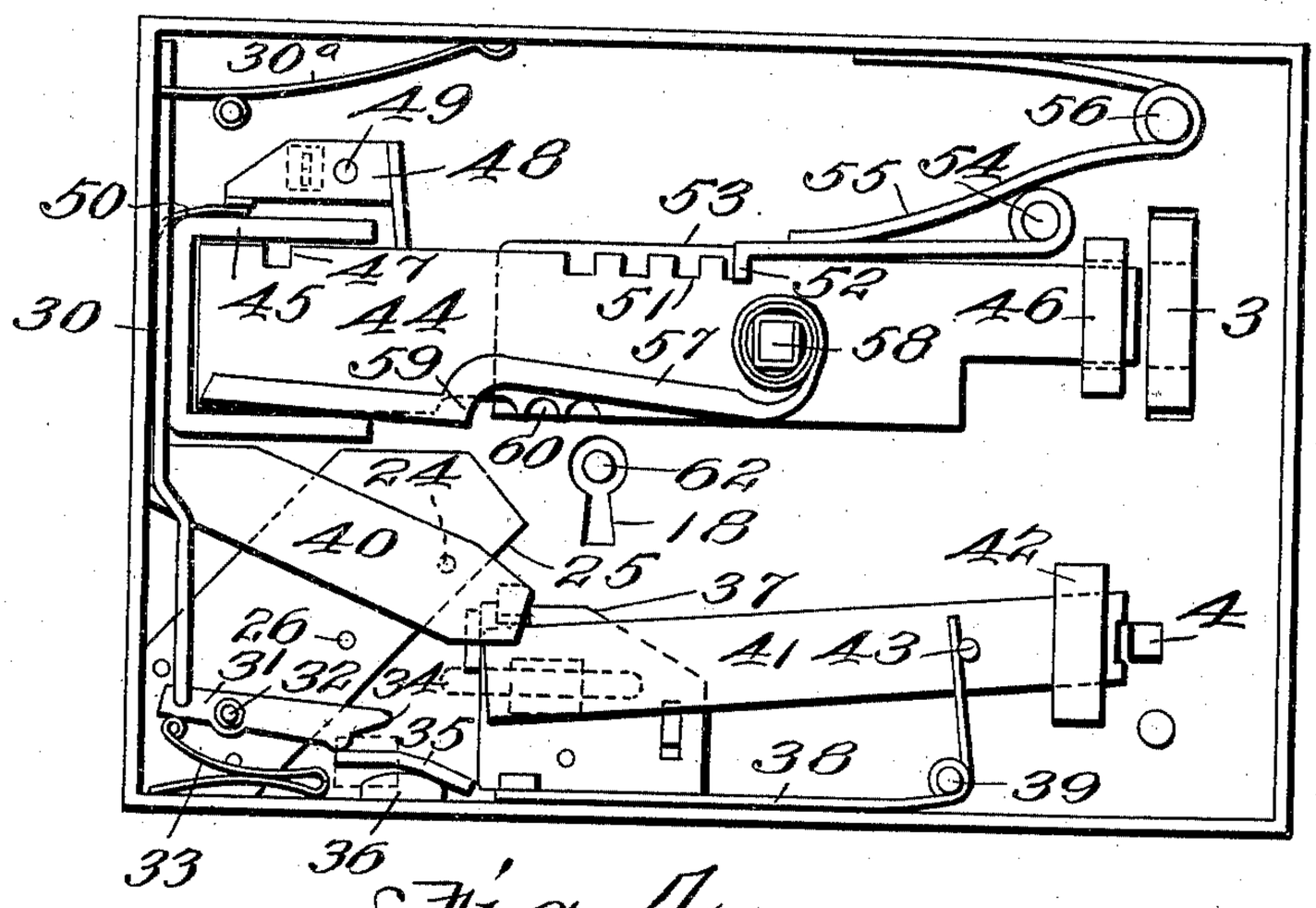

Fig. 4

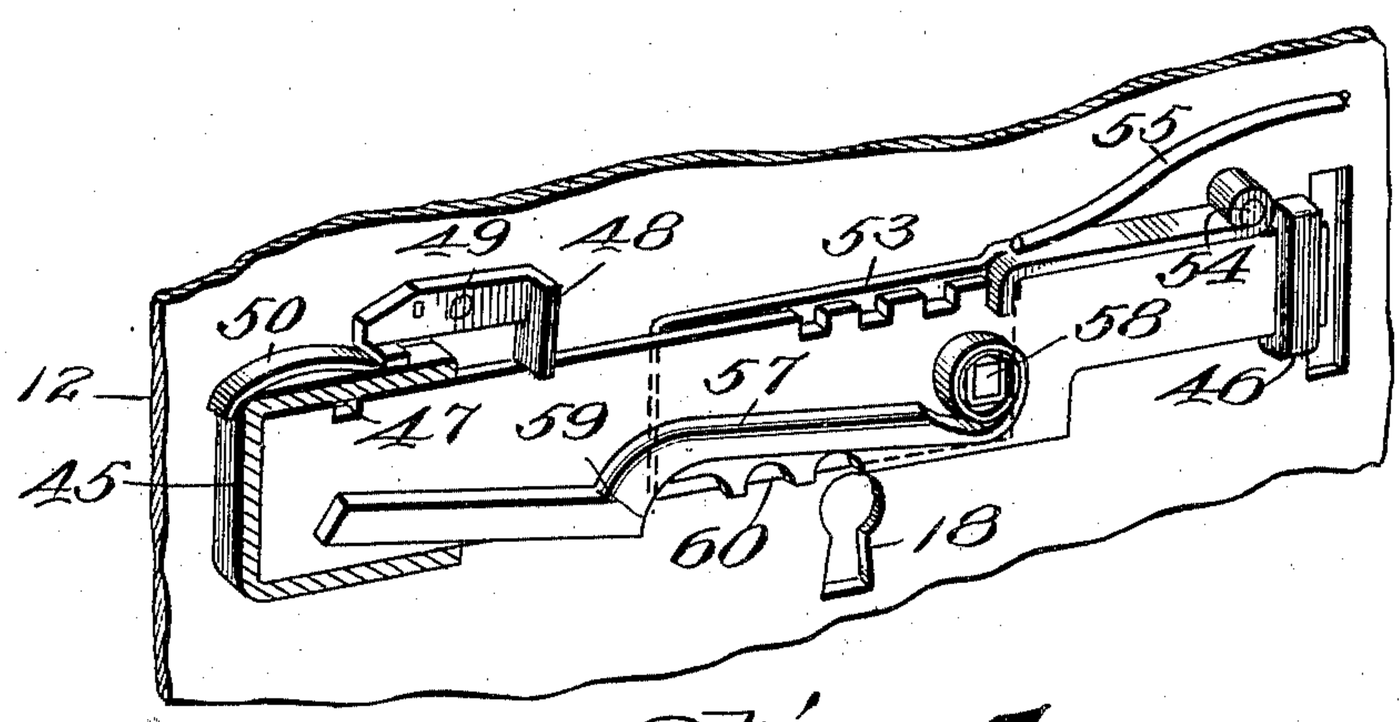

Fig. 5.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CEBULLA, OF LATROBE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO WLAD KAZULEWSKI AND ONE-FOURTH TO JOHN B. LENCOSKI, BOTH OF LATROBE, PENNSYLVANIA.

HASP-LOCK.

967,326. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 16, 1910.**

Application filed November 10, 1909. Serial No. 527,258.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CEBULLA, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at Latrobe, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to locks and to that class wherein a certain knowledge of the lock is necessary, before the same can be operated.

The object of this invention is to provide a lock, opened by a key as in the ordinary type but having a number of necessary movements leading up to the use of said key, and a number of revolutions of said key to operate the lock.

Further objects will be apparent from the following specification and drawings thereof in which:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the lock and hasps, as applied to a chest. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the hasps folded from over the face of the lock. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the lock with the back of the casing thereof removed. Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the bolt in a different position. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of the sliding bolt and adjoining parts of the lock. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view through the lock as on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a detail of the secondary sliding bolt. Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view of the latch or means to hold the parts normally inoperative.

Referring specifically to the drawings there is shown two parts A and B, indicating respectively the top and bottom members of a chest or the like.

Secured to the member A, are two hasps 1 and 2 of the common two piece hinge type. The leaf of hasp 1 which engages with the lock carries a loop 3 and a notched stud 4, which receives the ends of sliding bolts, hereafter described. The leaf of hasp 2 which engages with the lock consists of two parts 5 and 6 as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing. The part 5 being somewhat shorter, but of the general configuration as hasp 1 and instead of the loop as in hasp 1 has an elongated slot which receives a loop carried by the lock. The part 6 is pivoted to part 5 and 8, and is so stamped or cut as to form a tongue 9, which is positioned to engage the loop carried by the lock when the part is swung to closed position. The part 6 has a curved slot near its outer end which receives a pin 10 carried by the part 5, which pin and slot limits the swing of the part 6 near the outer end to receive a latch as will be hereafter described. To make the parts 5 and 6 additionally secure the end of part 6 is bent around and over the end of part 5, leaving enough space to permit the swing necessary to open the hasp.

Secured to the part by screws or otherwise is the face plate 12 of the lock. This face plate forms the front wall of a casing for the lock. The face plate is slotted as at 13 and 14 to receive respectively the loop and notched stud carried by hasp 1 and has secured thereto the loop 15 which is engaged by the tongue 9 of the hasp 2. The plate is also slotted to receive shanks carrying the heads 16 and 17, which shanks communicate with operating parts, within the casing. Covering the key hole 18 in the face plate is a door 19 hinged to the brackets or fixtures 20 and 21 respectively. This door carries a notched stud 23 which engages a sliding catch within the casing as will hereinafter be described, to hold said door closed. The door and face plate are apertured to receive a pin 24 carried by a spring 25, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, which is riveted to the back side of the face plate. This spring carries a head 26 which extends through an aperture in the face plate and engages with the depression 11 in hasp 2 when the hasp is closed. There is also movable operating members 27, 28, and 29 which are mounted on stems extending through slots in the face plate and communicating with operating devices within the casing.

Connected to the thumb piece or head 16 is a link or bar 30 which extends downwardly and is pivotally connected to a swinging latch 31 pivoted on a stud 32 carried by the spring 25. A small spring 30^a bearing against the casing and a connecting post and in a notch in bar tends to raise said bar

when free. Between the upper end of the latch 31 and the casing is a leaf spring 33 which keeps the notched end 34 of said latch pressed against or in the path of a sliding member 35 which is connected to the thumb piece 27. This sliding member slides over a guide 36 secured to the casing and has one end thereof in close relation to the casing. This sliding member is intended to be slid laterally in and out of the path of a vertically slidable member 37, which is connected to the piece 28 on the face plate. A spring 38 is coiled about a post 39, one end thereof bearing downwardly on the casing and upwardly on the vertically sliding member 37, holding the same normally in its raised position.

There is a spring 40 secured to the face plate, which bears against the inner end of the stud 23 carried by the door and springs the door to open position, when released by the member 37 which engages the notch in the stud 23.

The horizontally sliding piece 29 is secured to the secondary sliding bolt 41 by means of a rivet extending through a slot in the face plate and an enlarged recess or opening in the member 37. This secondary bolt passes through a guide 42 and engages the notch in the stud 4 carried by hasp 1. The other end of spring 38 extends upwardly and bears against a stud 43 carried by the bolt 41 and tends to keep the end of said bolt within the path of stud 4.

The main sliding bolt 44 is supported by the U shaped guide 45 and strap 46 and is arranged to slide horizontally therethrough. The upper edge is rabbeted as at 47 to receive the depending finger of a latch 48, when the bolt is slid in the direction to engage the loop 3 carried by hasp 1.

The latch 48 is pivoted to the casing as at 49 and is connected to the vertically sliding piece 17 through the face of the lock. There is a small spring 50 bearing on an offset portion of the latch 48 at the end opposite to the depending finger said spring being bent over the clip 45 and its end bearing against the casing. There is also a plurality of recesses 51 along the upper edge of the bolt but distant from the recess 47, said rabbets being to receive the depending finger 52 of the swinging latch 53 which is pivoted to the post 54 and normally pressed downwardly by the spring 55 bearing on the upper edge of the latch 53, and against the casing after being coiled about the pin 56.

The lower edge of the bolt 44 has a series of notches 60, so positioned as to form shoulders against which the wing of a key bears to slide the bolt in either direction. The bolt 44 also carries a tumbler 57, which terminates at one end, into a flat spring which is coiled about a square stud 58 on said bolt. This tumbler has a shoulder 59 about midway thereof to arrest the wing of a key, in its rotation and assist in sliding the bolt.

The back of the lock carries a spring 61 to which the key post 62 is fixed and about which the key revolves and also upon which post the pin 63, which catches and holds the tumbler 57 is mounted.

In operation, the first step to unlock the device, when all of the parts are locked, is to swing the pivotal part 6 upon its pivot to cause the tongue 9 to disengage the loop 15, thereby allowing the hasp or leaf 5 to swing away from the lock casing, thus giving access to the movement of the lugs 16 and 17, the former of which is next moved downward and thereby causing the lever 31 to tilt upon its pivot and throw the notched end of said lever out of the path of the sliding member 35 which serves to hold the plate 37 in a locked position. The lever 31 having been tilted by the downward movement of the lug 16 and its connections with said lever, the member 35 may be thrown from under the plate 37 by a lateral movement imparted to the lug 27 which projects through an aperture in the casing of the lock. Said member 35 having been moved from under the plate 37, a downward movement imparted to the member 28, which has a pin projecting through an aperture in the lock casing and connected to the plate 37, may cause the latter to be moved downward against the tension of the spring 38, thus releasing the catch 23 upon the door 19 from said plate 37. As soon as the catch 23 is released, the spring 40 which bears against the inner end of the catch 23 will cause the door to spring open, thus giving access for the insertion of the key to throw the bolt of the lock. A lateral movement imparted to the member 21, which has connection through an aperture in the casing with the releasing bar 41, will cause the same to move longitudinally so that its end will be released from the catch 4 upon the hasp 1. As the key is inserted in the keyhole, a depression of the key against the post 62 carried by the spring 60 will cause the lug 63 carried by said spring, which supports the tumbler 57, to be withdrawn therefrom and allow the same to assume the position shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings in which the bit of the key may engage the shoulder 59 and cause the bolt 44 to be thrown from engagement with the loop 46, after the catch 48 has been raised from the notch 47 in said bolt by the depression of the lug 17, shown clearly in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and which has connection through an aperture in the casing with said catch 48.

When it is desired to throw the parts into locked relations, the bolt may be thrown into a locked position through the loop 46 by the bit of a key inserted in the keyhole, the

turning of the key raising the tumbler 57 and which is held in a raised position when pressure is relieved from the post 62, thus making it necessary, in order to throw the tumbler to allow the bolt to be withdrawn, to again press the post to retract the support for the tumbler. Reverse movements to the various parts described will serve to return the same to their normal positions and, when the door 19 is closed, it is automatically locked and, when the hasp 5 is thrown down over the lugs 16 and 17 and the pivotal member 6 moved back to the normal position shown in Fig. 1, the tongue upon said member will engage the loop upon the casing, thus securely locking all of the parts.

What I claim to be new is:—

1. A lock comprising a slotted casing having a keyhole therein, a loop projecting from said casing, hasps, one of which is provided with a slot for the reception of said loop and a pivotal member having a tongue for engaging with said loop, the other of said hasps having a catch and a loop adapted to engage slots in the casing, a sliding bolt mounted within the casing and adapted to engage the loop upon said hasp, a sliding bar mounted within the casing and adapted to engage and hold the catch upon said hasp in a locked relation, means outside the casing adapted to actuate said sliding bolt, a tumbler carried by said bolt, a spring fastened to the casing, a post fixed to said spring and in alinement with said keyhole, a pin upon said spring and adapted to hold said tumbler normally out of operative position, a door pivoted adjacent to and adapted to close said keyhole, a catch carried by said door and extending within the casing, a spring-pressed plate mounted within the casing and adapted to engage the catch upon the door, means outside the casing and connected to said plate for moving the latch out of engagement with said catch upon the door, means for holding said plate in a locked position, and mechanism outside the casing and adapted to release said plate.

2. A lock comprising a slotted casing having a keyhole therein, a loop projecting from said casing, hasps, one end of which is provided with a slot for the reception of said loop and a pivotal member having a tongue for engagement with said loop, the other of said hasps having a catch and a loop adapted to engage slots in the casing, a sliding bolt mounted within the casing and adapted to engage the loop upon said hasp, a sliding bar mounted within the casing and adapted to engage and hold the catch upon said hasp in a locked relation, means outside the casing adapted to actuate said sliding bolt, a tumbler carried by said bolt, a spring fastened to the casing, a post fixed to said spring and in alinement with said keyhole, a pin upon said spring and adapted to hold said tumbler normally out of operative position, a door pivoted adjacent to and adapted to close said keyhole, a catch carried by said door and extending within the casing, a spring-pressed plate mounted within the casing and adapted to engage the catch upon the door, means outside the casing and connected to said plate for moving the latch out of engagement with said catch upon the door, a sliding member adapted to hold said plate in a locked position, operating means outside the lock and connected to said sliding member, a pivotal lever adapted to engage and hold said sliding member in a locked position, and means for tilting said lever to allow the latch to be moved out of the path of said plate.

3. A lock comprising a slotted casing having a keyhole therein, a loop projecting from said casing, hasps, one of which is provided with a slot for the reception of said loop and a pivotal member having a tongue for engagement with said loop, the other of said hasps having a catch and a loop adapted to engage slots in the casing, a sliding bolt mounted within the casing and adapted to engage the loop upon said hasp, a sliding bar mounted within the casing and adapted to engage and hold the catch upon said hasp in a locked relation, means outside the casing adapted to actuate said sliding bolt, a tumbler carried by said bolt, a spring fastened to the casing, a post fixed to said spring and in alinement with said keyhole, a pin upon said spring and adapted to hold said tumbler normally out of operative position, a door pivoted adjacent to and adapted to close said keyhole, a catch carried by said door and extending within the casing, a spring-pressed plate mounted within the casing and adapted to engage the catch upon the door, means outside the casing and connected to said plate for moving the latch out of engagement with said catch upon the door, a sliding member adapted to hold said plate in a locked position, operating means outside the lock and connected to said sliding member, a pivotal lever adapted to engage and hold said sliding member in a locked position, a sliding member mounted within the casing and having a finger pivotally connected to said lever, a finger upon said sliding member extending through an aperture in the plate, a lug outside the casing and fastened to said finger which projects through the aperture, a bolt engaging catch, and means outside the casing for tilting said bolt engaging catch.

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

THOMAS CEBULLA.

Witnesses:
PAUL KIRCHNER,
P. C. TONER.