L. H. SHOLDER.

HASP-LOCK.

No. 192,661. Patented July 3, 1877.

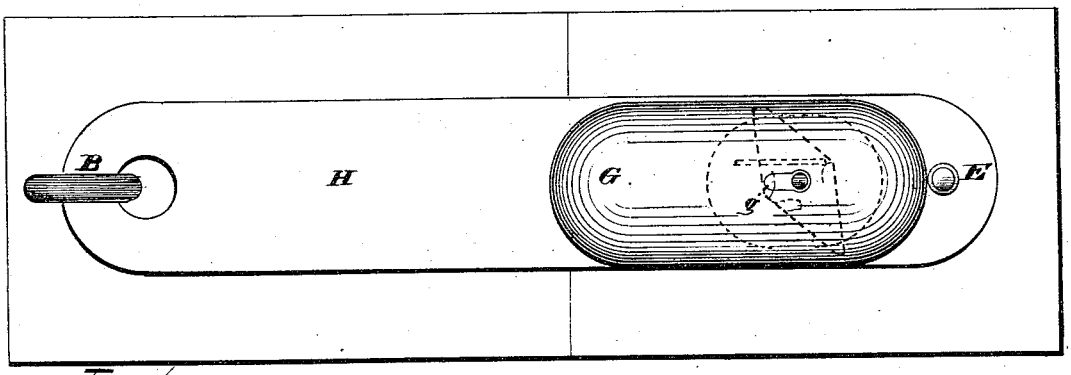


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

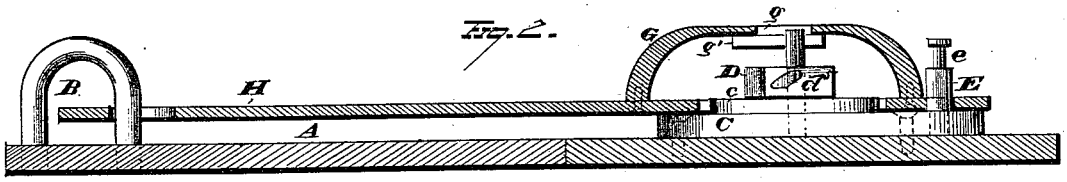


Fig. 3.

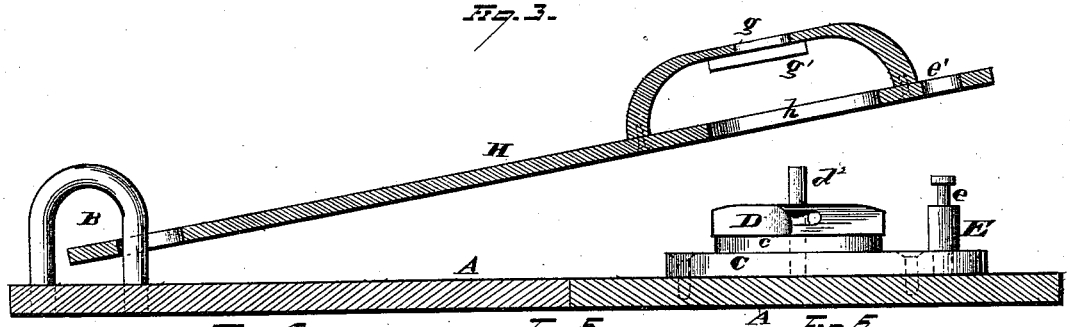


Fig. 4.

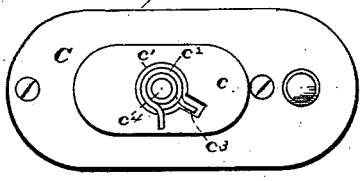


Fig. 5.

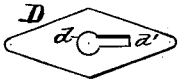
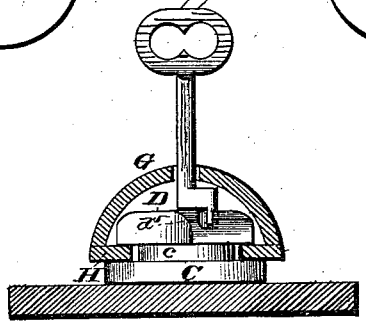
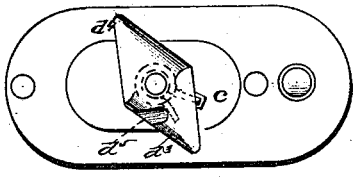


Fig. 7.



A

Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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IMPROVEMENT IN HASP-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **192,661**, dated July 3, 1877; application filed May 26, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS H. SHOLDER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to hasp-locks; and consists in the parts and combinations as hereinafter specified and claimed.

The object of this invention is the construction of a cheap and simple lock that shall be perfectly secure and effective for the required purpose, and be applicable to store, car, barn, and other doors, and to switches, boxes, &c.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a device embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a side view, showing the bolt in the locked position. Fig. 3 is a similar view, representing the bolt in the unlocked position and the hasp lifted. Fig. 4 is a top view of the bed-plate, provided with a projection having a suitable cavity for the insertion of a spring. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the bolt, showing slot for insertion of end of spring. Fig. 6 is a top view of bed-plate and bolt, the latter occupying the locked position. Fig. 7 represents the key in the proper position to unlock the device.

A represents the door or other object to which the staple or the bed-plate is secured. B may be any suitable staple. C is the bed-plate, of any suitable and desired form, but preferably constructed wider than the width of the hasp, which feature adds to the security of the lock, as it prevents the insertion of any tool or instrument into the opening of the hasp. Said plate is provided with a projection, c, having a depression or cavity, c^1, in which is placed a spring, c^2, one end of which is secured in the slot c^3. The other end of said spring c^2 is fastened in the slot d^1 of the bolt D. Said bolt rests with its flat bottom on the projection c. It is secured or pivoted to said projection by the pin d^2, which passes through the aperture d of the bolt and opening c^4 of the plate C, to which latter it is firmly secured. The pin d^2 extends a greater or less distance above the upper surface of the bolt, and serves as a post for the key, as it fits the hollow stem of the latter. The spring c^2, the opposite ends of which are secured to the plate and to the bolt, is so arranged as to force the said bolt into the position relatively to the plate and the opening in the hasp, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 6. Said bolt D is further provided with a cavity or socket, d^5, in which fits the bit or web of the key, as indicated in Fig. 7. Two opposite sides, d^3 and d^4 of the bolt are beveled, for the purpose of allowing the lock to be closed without the use of the key, the sides of the opening in the hasp, as the latter is pressed down, serving to force the bolt into the unlocked position, so that the hasp can pass below it, after which the bolt springs back to its locked position. E is a pin, secured to the bed-plate, and provided with a groove, e. It is intended to be used as a rest for the hasp when it is desired to keep the door or lid closed, but not locked. An opening or hole, e', is made in the hasp, through which said pin passes. H is the hasp, provided with openings h and e'. The opening h is of a size to allow the hasp to pass over the projection c, and its length is parallel with that of the hasp. To the upper or outer side of said hasp is firmly riveted, or otherwise secured, a casing, G, sufficiently large to receive the bolt D, and to allow it to turn on its pivot to the extent required. It is also constructed sufficiently high to protect the pin d^2, and to allow for the insertion and operation of the bit or web of the key. It is further provided with the key-hole g, and with a stop, g', which latter prevents the key from being turned in the wrong direction, and also prevents the key from turning farther than required.

This casing G may have any suitable form, and may, if desired, be cast with the hasp.

The operation of the device is as follows: When it is desired to lock the door or box or other object to which it is attached, the hasp is brought down over the bolt, which operation turns it, as before explained, so that it can pass through the opening in the hasp, and when the latter has passed below the bolt said bolt returns to its original position by the force of the spring, and thus occupies a posi-

tion at an angle to the length of the opening in the hasp, and therefore prevents the withdrawal or lifting of the hasp.

When it is desired to unlock the device, the key is inserted through the opening in the casing, and turned so that its bit enters and strikes against the side of the cavity or socket d^5. When, now, the key is still farther turned in the same direction it rotates the bolt on its pivot, and when the key has reached the limit of its movement, because of the stop g', the bolt has then assumed the position shown in Fig. 3—that is, its length is parallel with that of the slot or opening in the hasp, and the hasp can therefore be lifted to unlock the door.

When it is desired to merely latch the door without locking it, the hasp is passed over the pin or stud E by inserting the latter in the hole e^1 of the hasp, and the latter is placed to rest in the groove of the pin, which prevents any accidental displacement of the hasp.

The device herein described is very simple, as it consists of few parts. It can also be cheaply constructed, and is not liable to get out of order.

If the sides of the bolt are not beveled, or if the bit of the key is made longer, the cavity d^5 may be dispensed with, for in such cases the bit of the key would operate to turn the bolt. The construction shown in the drawing is, however, preferred.

What I claim is—

1. A hasp-lock consisting of the combination, with a plate adapted to be secured to a suitable object, a bolt pivoted thereto, and a spring connected to plate and bolt, of a hasp, having a locking-opening, and a casing for the reception of the bolt when locked, the said casing provided with a key-hole, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a hasp provided with a casing for protecting the locking parts, of a bed-plate, adapted to be secured to the object to be locked, and a bolt pivoted thereto, the said bed-plate formed with a projection having an opening, within which a spring connecting the plate and bolt is secured, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the plate C, provided with the projection e having a cavity for the insertion of a spring, of the bolt D, spring c^2, and the pin d^2, connecting bolt and plate, and extending above the former to guide the key, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In a spring-hasp lock, the combination, with a hasp having a suitable opening or slot in its free extremity, of the pin or stud, provided with a groove, and adapted to engage the hasp before it reaches the bolt, thus preventing the locking of the parts when desired, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS H. SHOLDER.

Witnesses:
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W. E. DONNELLY.