C. COLLINS, Jr., & G. THOMAS.

Hasp-Lock.

No. 205,947. Patented July 16, 1878.

Fig. 1.

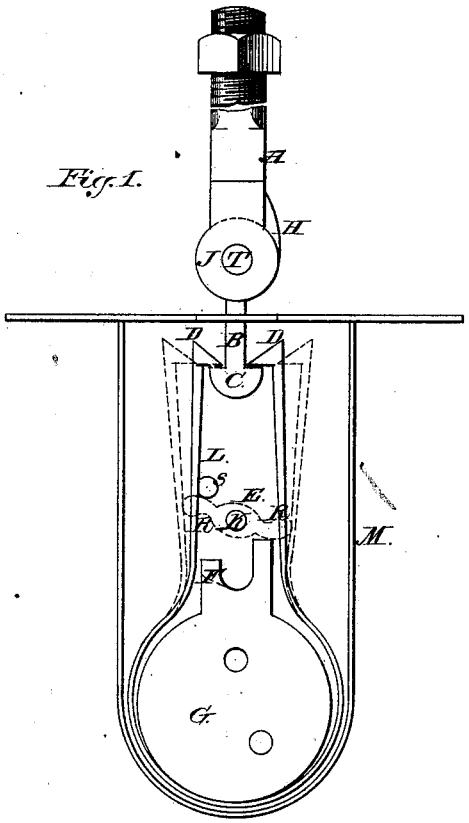

Fig. 2.

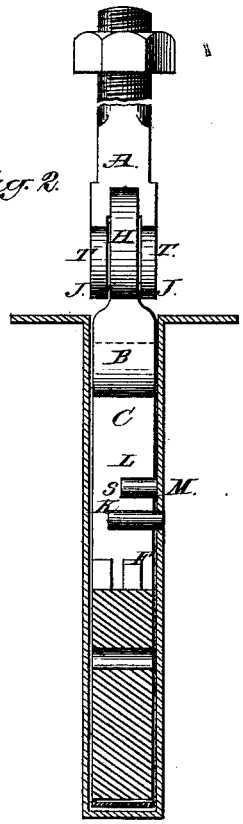

Fig. 4.

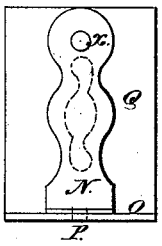

Fig. 3.

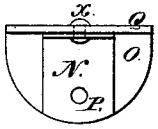

Fig. 5.

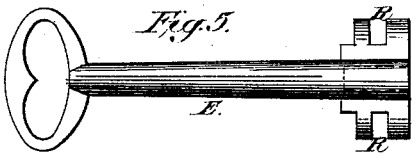

Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

Madison Cleveland

Geo. Watts.

Inventors:

Cornelius Collins Jr.

George Thomas.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS COLLINS, JR., OF KINGSLAND, AND GEORGE THOMAS, OF JERSEY CITY, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD THEIR RIGHT TO CLAUDE M. GIGNOUX, OF MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN HASP-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,947**, dated July 16, 1878; application filed February 23, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CORNELIUS COLLINS, Jr., of Kingsland, Passaic county, in the State of New Jersey, and GEORGE THOMAS, of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks and Fastenings, which improvement is set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

The object of our invention is to furnish a secure and substantial lock or fastening for doors, and is especially adapted to the doors of freight or express cars.

Our invention consists in the use of a double spring-catch, held in the frame of the lock, and provided at its ends with projecting jaws, which, when the lock is fastened, fit into corresponding depressions or slots in the bolt, and in so constructing the double spring-catch and the bolt that the lock is self-fastening, and can only be opened and the bolt released by the use of a double key, or a key provided with suitable webs on opposite sides, acting simultaneously on both ends of the double spring, and fitting into wards arranged in the frame of the lock. Another feature of our invention is constructing the said bolt in two pieces, pivoted together near the end, so that the end of the bolt, when it is desired to close the door, but not to lock it, can be turned up at an angle to the rest of the bolt, and the bolt thus prevented from entering the lock.

Still another feature of our invention is providing the guard and shield plate with holes, through which a wire or other sealing apparatus can be readily adjusted, thus effectually keeping the shield-plate in place over the key-hole.

Figure 1 represents a face view of the lock, fastened with most of the face removed, and showing one-half of the shape of the key-hole. B is the shank of the bolt; C, its head; D, the springs or catches. E is the key on key-post K. S is a stop to prevent the further turning of the key. F is the ward in the projecting part of the holder G. R is the web or tongue of the key E. T is the pivot on which the end of the bolt B can turn. H is the stop that limits its motion.

Fig. 2 represents a sectional view of Fig. 1, on the center line thereof. J J represent the sides or jaws of the joint.

Fig. 3 represents a top view of the guard, showing the projecting lip O with the hole P.

Fig. 4 is a face view of the shield-plate in a position to be fastened over the key-hole in the guard, and showing the concentric holes P.

Fig. 5 represents a side view of the key E, and the webs or tongues R.

Fig. 6 represents an end view of the key from the bottom.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The lock-case shown in Fig. 1 can be embedded in the frame of the car at the side of the door-aperture, and the bolt led into the the stud or stanchion opposite, which is to be suitably mortised or recessed to receive it.

In Fig. 1 the dotted lines indicate the position of the springs or catches D, when open, and show the position of the key E when the springs D are held open, so as to admit of the withdrawal of the bolt B. In this Fig. 1, G represents the balance-block, containing wards F, in which the webs of the key E fit, and serving to hold the double springs in position. In this figure the double spring is represented as made of one piece, and curved around the balance-block; but we do not propose to limit ourselves to this exact form of construction. The springs or catches D on each side can be made in separate pieces, and secured in any suitable manner in the lock-case, and the balance-block can, if preferred, be dispensed with, and other suitable wards arranged. The distinctive feature of this portion of our invention is having two spring-catches, one on each side of the bolt, constructed with jaws, substantially as above set forth.

In Fig. 1 there is shown but one set of wards. Two can, however, be readily arranged in any convenient manner, and the lock can thus be rendered still more difficult to pick or force.

In Fig. 1, T represents the pivot or pin on which the end of the bolt can be turned up at an angle to the rest of the bolt. This pivoted

end or tongue is provided with the stop H, which prevents the tongue, should it become loose on the pivot, from falling down. It serves to secure a horizontal direction to the tongue or end of the bolt, so that it will always, when it is desired to close the lock, readily enter therein.

In Figs. 3 and 4, X represents the rivet on which the shield N swings, and shows the guard-plate O, with its projecting lip or flange, through which and through N are arranged concentric holes P. Through these holes a wire or other fastening can be slipped and sealed, thus preventing access to the key-hole extended through the frame of the door.

The operation of the lock is extremely simple. It is self-fastening, requiring no key to lock it. The bolt, held in a horizontal position by the lug or stop H, readily enters the lock, pushing open the two springs until it passes by the jaws on their ends, when immediately the springs close and hold the bolt firmly in its place.

The lock can only be opened by the use of a double key, which will act simultaneously on both springs, and the wards can be so arranged as to require a key having webs or tongues of different construction on each side.

What is here claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a lock-frame, of double-spring jaws, a pivoted block, provided with wards, or projections and depressions, a key-post, and a stop situated between said spring-jaws, and a jointed bolt, provided with a web or stop to limit the motion in one direction only, and formed at one end to spread and engage with said double spring-jaws, so that said bolt cannot be withdrawn without the use of a double key with wards to correspond to the wards of the tumbler-block, all arranged substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a lock-frame, provided with double spring-jaws, and a tumbler-block containing wards, of a jointed bolt, provided with a stop on the bolt near the joint to limit its motion in one direction, arranged to operate substantially in the manner and for the purposes specified.

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Witnesses:
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