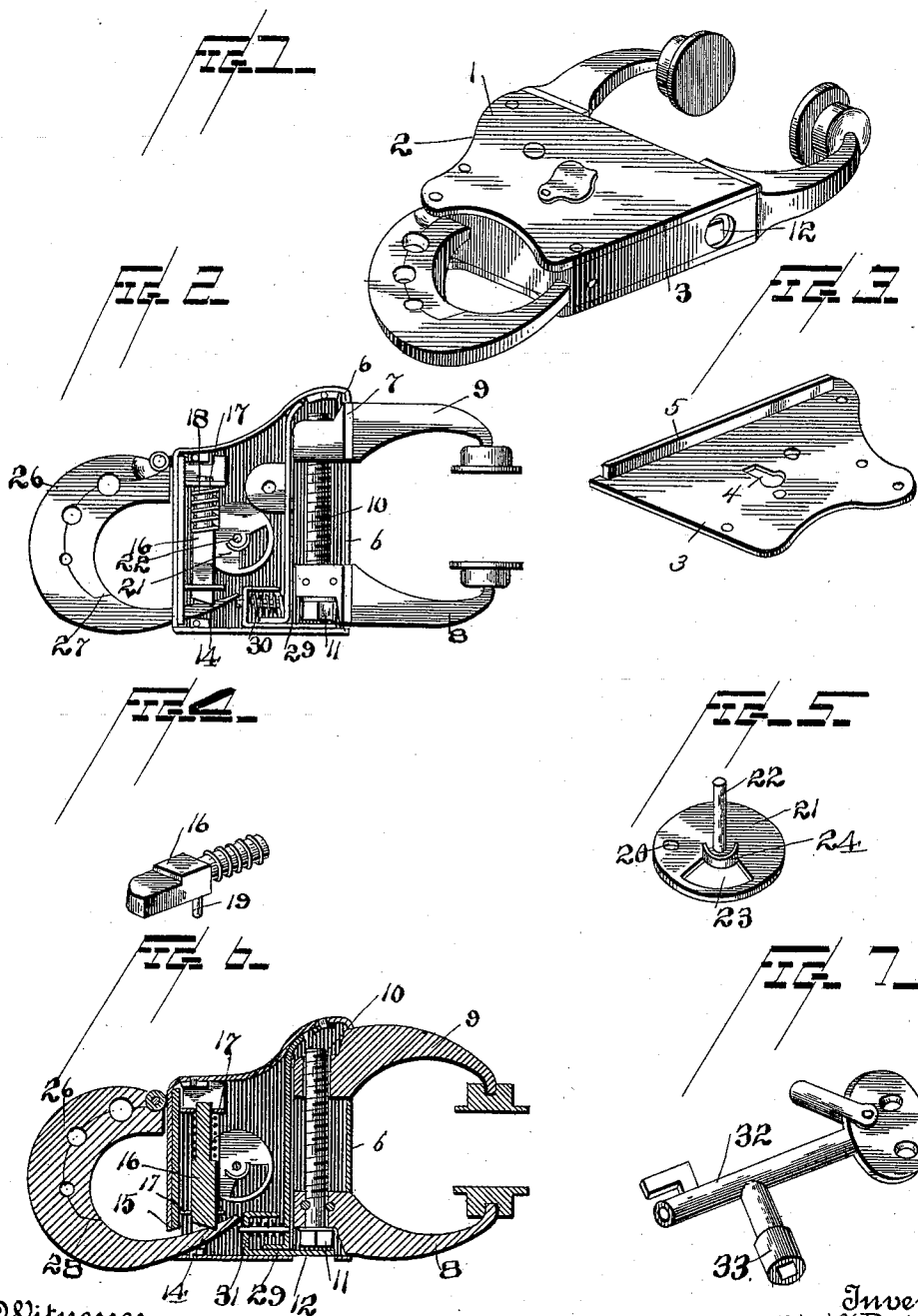


(No Model.)

J. W. DICKSON.
LOCK.

No. 601,316.

Patented Mar. 29, 1898.



Witnesses
W. J. Evans
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. DICKSON, OF CASTLE ROCK, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO STEPHEN J. ELY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,316, dated March 23, 1898.

Application filed October 28, 1897. Serial No. 656,618. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. DICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Castle Rock, in the county of Cowlitz and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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.

This invention relates to locks and is especially designed for use upon clothing, such as coats, wraps, hats, umbrellas, canes, &c.

The object of the invention is to provide a convenient pocket-lock which may be readily carried upon a person without inconvenience and by means of which articles of wearing-apparel may be securely fastened to convenient objects in railway-stations, boat-landings, hotels, &c., for the purpose of preventing the surreptitious removal of the same during the absence of the owner.

The detailed objects and advantages of the invention will be pointed out in the course of the ensuing description.

The invention consists in an improved lock embodying certain novel features, details of construction, and arrangement of parts; as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and incorporated in the claims here-to appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lock constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lock with the adjacent plate removed to show the interior mechanism. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the removable plate, looking toward its inner side. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the lock-bolt. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the actuating-disk. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the lock, taken in the plane of the lock-bolt and adjusting-screw for the holding-jaws. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the key.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a lock-case which is preferably of trapezoidal shape, two of the sides being parallel, one of the sides at right angles to the two sides above mentioned and the remaining side being of

ogee form, as indicated at 2. Secured to the case 1 is a removable plate 3, provided with a keyhole-slot 4, and also having at one edge a longitudinal flange 5, arranged opposite a corresponding flange 6 on the main body of the case for the purpose of engaging the grooves 7 in a pair of jaws 8 and 9 for grasping the articles of wearing-apparel to be held by the lock. The jaw 8 is stationary, being rigidly secured within the case, while the jaw 9 is arranged to slide toward and away from the jaw 8, being guided by means of the flanges on the lock-case, as hereinabove noted. Extending through both jaws is a threaded bolt or screw 10, provided at one end with a squared head 11 to be engaged by a suitable key or wrench, the said head lying opposite a circular opening 12 in one edge of the lock-case. The bolt or screw referred to passes through a smooth opening in the fixed jaw and enters a threaded opening in the sliding jaw 9, so that upon turning the said bolt or screw the sliding jaw is adjusted for clamping the wearing-apparel.

Secured pivotally to the lock-case, upon its outside, is a curved hasp the extremity of which is provided with a notch and shoulder 14 and is adapted to enter an opening 15 in the lock-case, where it is engaged by a sliding bolt 16, working through guides 17, and normally pressed into engagement with the hasp by means of a coiled spring 18, surrounding the bolt, as shown. The bolt is provided on one side with a stud 19, which enters a slot 20 in a rotatable disk 21, journaled upon a pin 22 and provided with a segmental slot 23, to be engaged by the bit of the key, and also carrying a suitable ward 24. The pin on which said disk is journaled is concentric to the axis of rotation of the key and enters the hollow end of the key when the latter is inserted through the keyhole in the plate 2. By turning the key the disk is rotated sufficiently to cause the stud on the disk to move the lock-bolt out of engagement with the shoulder at the end of the hasp, thus allowing the hasp to be rocked outward on its pivot.

The hasp comprises two sections, an auxiliary section 26 being arranged within the main body of the hasp and lying parallel thereto. The main hasp and the auxiliary

section thereof are provided in their meeting faces with semicircular notches, so that when the two parts of the hasp are closed openings of different sizes are provided, the same being adapted to be received over nails of different sizes, whereby the lock may be secured to a support of this nature. The end of the auxiliary portion of the hasp is provided with a nib or projection 27, which enters a corresponding recess 28 in the hasp for preventing lateral movement of the two parts of the hasp. The auxiliary portion is mounted pivotally upon the same pin as the main body of the hasp, and when the latter is rocked outward the auxiliary portion of the hasp may be moved away from the main body, so as to admit of the introduction of a nail between the two portions of the hasp. The heel or pivoted end of the auxiliary portion abuts against the outer surface of the lock-case when the hasp is locked and thus prevents relative movement of the two parts of the hasp for disengaging the lock as a whole from the nail. It will of course be understood that the hasp may be engaged with a staple, ring, chain, or other device for preventing the lock and the apparel carried thereby from being surreptitiously removed.

The opening in the edge of the lock-case for giving access to the threaded rod or screw is closed by means of a guard-plate 29, which lies within the lock-case and is normally moved out of the way of said opening by means of a spring 30. One end of the guard-plate 29 is bent in U shape, as indicated at 31, forming a rest for the end of the hasp, and when the latter is thrust inward it forces the guard-plate across said opening, thus preventing access to the screw for the purpose of adjusting the movable jaw.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that it is necessary to insert the key and manipulate the lock mechanism and release the hasp before access can be had to the screw for the purpose of manipulating the sliding jaw and engaging or releasing the apparel held thereby. The key, (indicated at 32,) in addition to the usual bit, is provided with a laterally-extending wrench 33 of a size to fit the squared end of the adjusting-screw for operating the sliding jaw, and the head of the key is also provided with a laterally-projecting finger-piece adapted to be grasped between the fingers for rotating the wrench when used for turning the said adjusting-screw.

In operation the key is first inserted in the lock and the hasp released thereby. This moves the guard-plate away from the opening in the edge of the lock and gives access to the adjusting-screw. The wrench portion of the key is now brought into use and said adjusting-screw turned until the jaws are adjusted into the proper position for positively and firmly engaging the clothing placed between them. After the clothing is so engaged the hasp is either engaged with a staple or

nail or other convenient article, after which neither the lock nor the clothing contained thereby can be removed except with the aid of a suitable key.

It will of course be understood that the lock hereinabove described is susceptible of various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction, which may accordingly be resorted to without departing from the principles or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a lock, in combination, a pair of jaws, means for adjusting one of said jaws toward and away from the other, a hasp, locking means therefor, and means controlled by the hasp for covering and preventing access to the adjusting means of the jaw, substantially as described.

2. In a lock, in combination, a casing, a pair of jaws one of which is movable, an adjusting device for the movable jaw, a hasp, a locking-bolt therefor, means for moving said bolt, and a guard for covering the adjusting device of the movable jaw, said guard being arranged in the path of the hasp, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a lock, in combination, a lock-case provided in one edge with an opening, a pair of jaws connected to said lock-case, one of which is movable and both of which are provided in opposite sides with grooves, flanges on the lock-case engaging said grooves, an adjusting-screw for moving one of said jaws, a guard within the lock-case for covering the opening giving access to said adjusting-screw, a hasp arranged to actuate said guard, and suitable locking mechanism for the hasp, substantially as described.

4. In a lock, in combination, a lock-case having an opening in one edge, a fixed jaw, a sliding jaw, an adjusting-screw having a squared end arranged inside of said opening, a guard sliding within the case and adapted to be moved across said opening, a spring for moving said guard away from the opening, a hasp arranged to close said guard, and locking mechanism for the hasp, substantially as described.

5. In a lock, in combination, a lock-case, a hasp pivotally connected thereto, locking mechanism for the hasp, and an auxiliary hasp conforming substantially to the curvature of the main hasp and independently pivoted, the two portions of the hasp being provided with notches arranged in coincident relation, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

JOHN W. DICKSON.

Witnesses:

R. F. JOHNSON,
IRVING L. WARD.