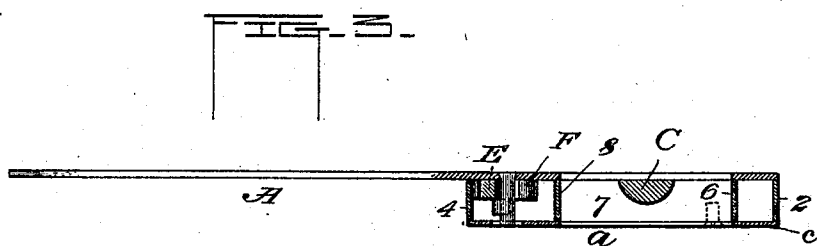
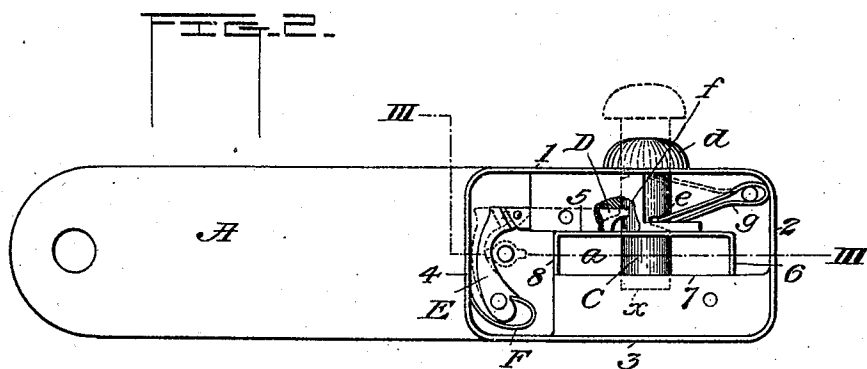
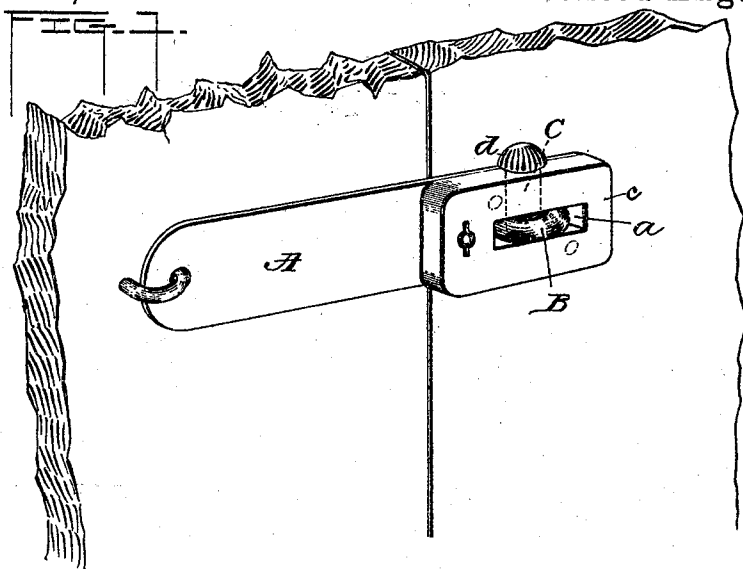


(No Model.)

C. S. VAN AUKER.
HASP LOCK.

No. 502,938.

Patented Aug. 8, 1893.



Witnesses

T. A. Comings
Gales & Moore

Inventor

Charles S. Van Auker
by *Chas. L. Sturtevant*
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. VAN AUKER, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,938, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed February 16, 1893. Serial No. 462,593. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. VAN AUKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, have invented and produced new and useful Improvements in Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to locks, and particularly to fastenings for hasps and the like. In fastening doors, mail pouches, &c., by providing a hasp with a slot adapted to receive a staple, and, after the hasp has been placed over the staple, passing the bolt of a padlock through that part of the staple which projects beyond the hasp. The hasp must be first placed over the staple, then the padlock applied, and, indeed, in many cases, the hasp and staple must be held together with one hand while the lock is placed in position with the other, and even after this locking has been effected, both the staple and the padlock bar are exposed so that it is not difficult to file either apart. To obviate these difficulties locks have been formed immediately upon the hasps and my invention consists in the arrangement of parts in such locks, though, of course, it will be readily understood that the same arrangement may be applied to other forms of locks.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing my lock in position for use with a staple. Fig. 2 is a view of the lock with the upper plate removed to expose the working parts; and Fig. 3 is a section on line III—III, Fig. 2.

In the drawings, A is a hasp and B a staple, both of any well known construction. The hasp is provided as usual with a slot *a* for the reception of the staple, and with relation to this slot a lock is so placed that its locking bolt C passes across it, thus engaging the staple when in position for fastening.

As shown in the drawings, the back of the lock casing is formed by the hasp. 1, 2, 3, 4, are its outer walls, 5, 6, 7, 8, walls about the slot *a*, and *c* is the front plate.

As before mentioned, one of the disadvantages of the method of locking by means of

the hasp, staple and padlock, is that the staple and padlock yoke are both so exposed that either may be readily filed apart. In my present invention, however, I make the slot *a* of such a width that when the staple is in place, little or none of the bolt C is exposed, while the lock casing is made of such a height that the farthest projecting part of the staple is beneath the surface of the plate *c*. Thus no filing or cutting of the bolt or staple is possible.

In the construction of the interior of the lock herein shown, the bolt C, provided upon its outer end with the thumb cap *d*, moves in the walls 1 and 5, passes across the slot *a*, and enters a recess *x*, formed for its reception in the wall 7. This bolt is provided at that portion which slides between the walls 1 and 5 with two grooves, *e*, *f*. A spring *g* acting to force the bolt C outward has one end bearing against the wall 5, while the other end engages in the groove *e*. The groove *f* is for the reception of a suitable counter-bolt D, in the present instance held normally in engagement with said groove by means of the tumbler E and spring F, this counter-bolt D being released by a suitable key. It will be readily understood that the lock casing may be formed, as here shown, directly upon the hasp, or the lock may be made separately and fastened to the hasp in any convenient manner.

The operation of my lock is as follows: The spring *g* tends to normally force the bolt C outward and thus release the lock, while the counter-bolt D is, because of the spring F, normally pressed upward to engage with the groove *f*. As soon as the counter-bolt D is disengaged from its groove, the bolt C will fly back. Suppose, then, it is desired to lock the door to which my device is applied; it is only necessary to swing the hasp over the staple, the bolt C being pressed outward by its spring, and, when in the proper position, press upon the thumb cap until the bolt is locked in position by the counter-bolt D entering the groove *f*. To release the members it is only necessary to force back the counter-bolt with a suitable key, when the bolt C will fly back and the door may be opened.

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

1. A lock comprising a bolt, shoulders

formed immediately upon said bolt, a spring bearing at one end against the lock casing and at the other against one of the shoulders of the bolt, and a counter-bolt adapted to engage with the other shoulder; substantially as described.

2. A lock comprising a bolt, shoulders upon said bolt, a spring bearing at one end against the lock casing and at the other against one of the shoulders of the bolt, a counter-bolt adapted to engage with the other shoulder, a tumbler at one end attached to the free end

of the counter-bolt and at the other end connected to the casing, and a spring bearing at one end against the casing and at the other end against the tumbler; substantially as described.

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

CHARLES S. VAN AUKER.

Witnesses:

ROBERT WENDT,
JULIA F. SAMSON.