(No Model.)

J. A. GLOVER.

HASP LOCK.

No. 564,515. Patented July 21, 1896.

Fig. I.

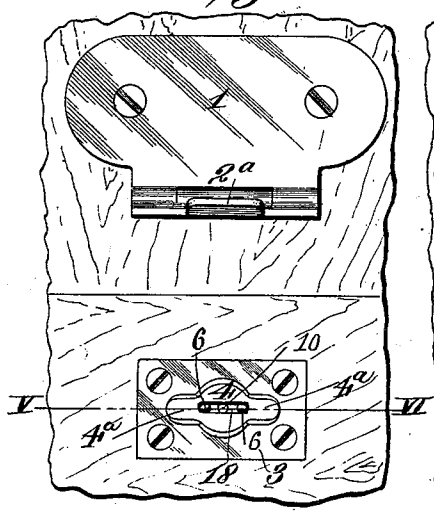


Fig. II.

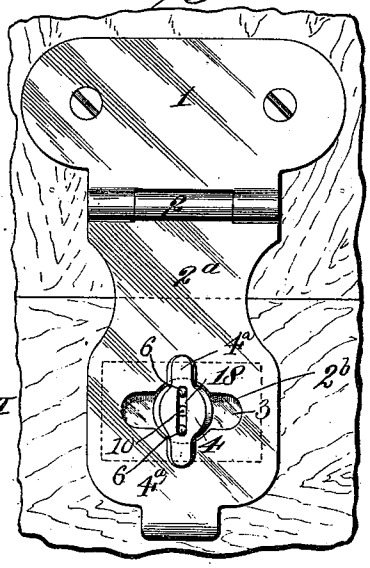


Fig. IX.

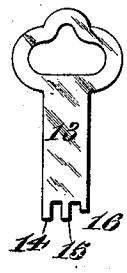


Fig. III.

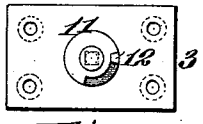


Fig. IV.

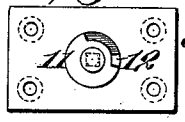


Fig. V.

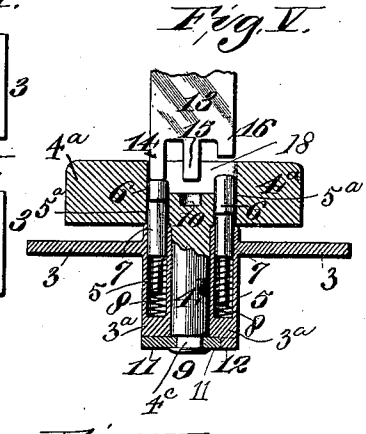


Fig. VI.

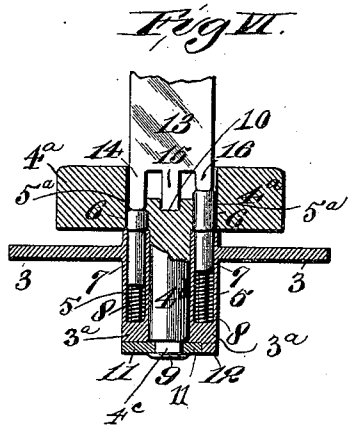


Fig. VII.

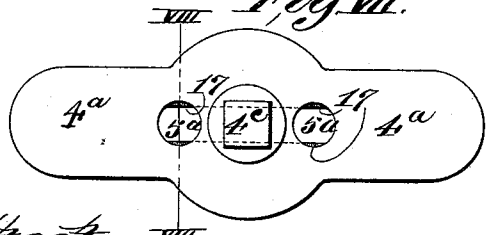
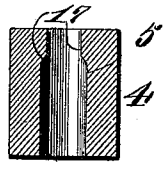


Fig. VIII.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. GLOVER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,515, dated July 21, 1896.

Application filed January 9, 1895. Serial No. 534,328. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. GLOVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Lock and Hasp, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a form of lock operated by a key adapted to engage the free end of a hasp, suitable for purposes where a padlock is ordinarily used, and possesses features of novelty hereinafter specifically pointed out and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, Figure I illustrates an elevation of the lock with the hasp disengaged. Fig. II illustrates the same view as Fig. I, excepting that the hasp is engaged in position by the lock. Fig. III illustrates a rear view of the lock, showing position illustrated in Fig. I. Fig. IV illustrates the same view as Fig. III, excepting that the locking-button is turned in position shown in Fig. II. Fig. V illustrates a longitudinal section of the device, showing the lock fastened. Fig. VI illustrates the same view as Fig. V, except that the lock is in position, by the introduction of the key, for turning. Fig. VII illustrates an enlarged rear view of the locking-button. Fig. VIII illustrates a cross-section of one of the tumbler-chambers of the lock through the line VIII VIII of Fig. VII. Fig. IX illustrates a view of the key.

The same reference-numbers refer to similar parts throughout the several figures.

1 represents the portion of the hasp fastened to the door or similar part.

2 represents a hinge, and 2^a represents the free end of said hasp, provided with an elongated aperture 2^b to engage the lock-bar.

3 represents the plate, and 3^a the housing carrying the lock device, which plate and housing are secured to the door-jamb.

4 represents the locking-button, having wings 4^a and barrel portion 4^b of the lock, the button adapted to fit into the aperture of the hasp and by turning engage over the hasp.

5 5 represent two cylindrical chambers in the housing of the plate 3.

5^a 5^a represent chambers in the locking-button 4 of the lock, of equal diameter and coincident with the chambers 5 5.

6 6 represent tumblers placed within chambers 5^a 5^a.

7 7 represent sliders placed within the chambers 5 5, and 8 8 represent spiral springs likewise placed in chambers 5 5 to control the sliders.

9 represents the riveting or fastening secured to the angular neck 4^c of the barrel portion 4^b.

10 represents a depression in the button adapted to receive the centering-prong 15 of the key.

Disk 11, which is firmly fastened to the angular neck 4^c of the barrel portion 4^b at 9, is provided with a quarter-circular cut on its edge, into which projects a pin 12, fastened to or formed integral with the housing 3. This pin limits the revolution of the bar to ninety degrees, so that the piece 4 is always stopped in exact relation to the slot in the hasp.

13 represents the key; 14, 15, and 16, the three unequal projections thereon.

17 17 represent shoulders near the top of the cylindrical chambers 5^a.

18 represents an opening in the lock for the insertion of the key.

The portion of the lock containing the housing and plate 3 is secured to the door or other jamb, with the bar in the position as shown in Fig. I. The hasp is secured to the door as required to enable its slot to fit over the locking-button. This button is raised from the plate 3 a distance equal to the thickness of the hasp. When the hasp is in position, the button 4 is turned ninety degrees, as allowed by the stop-pin 12. The locking-button on being thus turned to engage the hasp, as shown in Fig. II, is locked into said position by the sliders 7 7, which, by means of the spiral springs 8 8, are forced into chambers 5^a 5^a in the button when said chambers 5^a 5^a are coincident with the chambers 5 5, as is the case when the button is turned to position shown in Figs. II and V.

To unlock the device, the key 13 is introduced into its slot or keyhole 18. It has prongs 14 and 16 of unequal length, adapted to press simultaneously the tumblers 6 6 even with the bottom of the button 4. These in turn press the sliding pins out of the chambers 5^a 5^a, and allow the lock to be turned

back to its original position and the hasp to be taken off.

My invention is designed for use where formerly a hasp, staple, and padlock were used, and may be used on boxes, doors, trunks, or the like.

The object of the invention is to eliminate the use of a padlock.

I claim as my invention—

A hasp-lock comprising a plate formed with a housing, with slider-chambers and with a projection, the springs and sliders located in the chambers, the locking-button formed with wings, with a barrel portion having an angular neck, with a key-opening, with a prong depression, and with tumbler-chambers having shoulders, the tumblers located in the tumbler-chambers, the disk fitting around the neck, having a segmental cut for the housing projection, and a fastening for securing the barrel portion and the disk to the housing; substantially as described.

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In presence of—
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