R. B. REEVES.

PADLOCK AND STAPLE OR HASP THEREFOR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 17, 1909.

972,643. Patented Oct. 11, 1910.

Fig. 1.

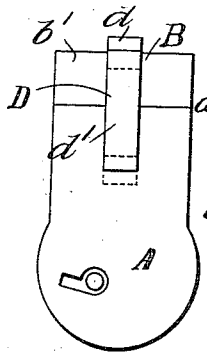


Fig. 2.

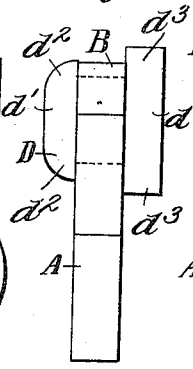


Fig. 3.

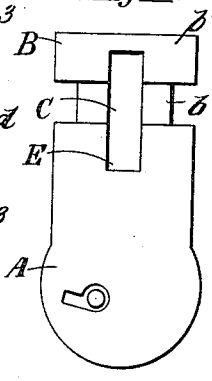


Fig. 4.

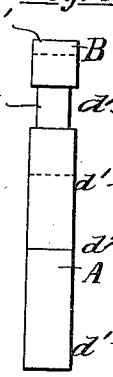


Fig. 5.

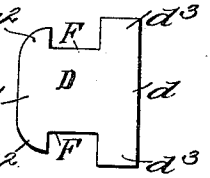


Fig. 6.

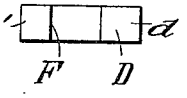


Fig. 7.

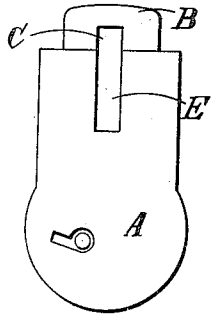


Fig. 8.

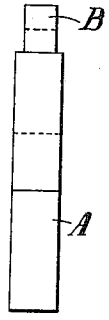
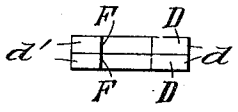


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT BEAL REEVES, OF WHITSTABLE, ENGLAND.

PADLOCK AND STAPLE OR HASP THEREFOR.

972,643. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Oct. 11, 1910.**

Application filed September 17, 1909. Serial No. 518,216.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT BEAL REEVES, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Whitstable, Kent, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Padlocks, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in padlocks and hasps therefor, and more particularly in that type of padlock which includes a rectilinearly movable shackle.

It comprehends generally a padlock construction wherein the formation of the main component parts is such as to insure their positive mutual coaction with each other and with the hasp, to the end that when the padlock is closed no opening will be left for the insertion of a tool between the shackle and hasp. This is attained by forming alining slots in the shackle and case through which the hasp may be passed, and by notching the latter in such a manner as to produce a pair or pairs of wings, adapted to exactly overlie the adjacent faces of said shackle and case, and to fit flush against said faces.

A structural embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figures 1 and 2 are, respectively, front and side elevations of the improved padlock, showing the shackle closed upon the hasp. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views showing the padlock removed from the hasp, and the shackle in open or projected position. Figs. 5 and 6 are, respectively, plan and side views of the hasp. Figs. 7 and 8 are, respectively, front and side elevations of a modified form of padlock, showing the shackle in projected position. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of a duplex hasp which may be employed.

Reference being had to said drawings, and to the letters marked thereon, A designates the case of the padlock and B the shackle. Said case is formed at its top with a rectangular slot E which opens through the front and back thereof and alines with an elongated rectangular slot C formed in the body portion b of the sliding shackle B. The element B, in its preferred form shown in Figs. 1 to 4, has an enlarged rectangular head portion b', the external dimensions of which are exactly the same as those of the top portion of case A, whereby each side face of said head will lie flush with the adjacent face of said case, when the shackle is closed, and the top face of the case will fit flush against the under face of said head b', thus precluding the insertion of a tool between the latter and the case at such time. The slot C above referred to extends into the shackle head b', and when the shackle is open or projected, the length of the combined slot C, E, is but little greater than that of the head d' of the hasp D, so as to permit the passage of the hasp head therethrough.

The shackle and hasp are each constructed of a single piece of metal, although the latter element may have a duplex formation, as shown in Fig. 9, being composed in such instance of two identical parts or members, each of which is of integral construction, said parts being arranged side by side. In either instance, the hasp has its opposite sides formed with alining rectangular notches F, the distance between the inner walls of which is exactly equal to the distance between the end walls of the combined slot C, E, when the shackle is closed. The effect of this notching is to produce wings d^2 at the ends of the hasp head d', and wings d^3 at the ends of the base d of the hasp, said base having a length somewhat greater than that of said head, as shown. When the hasp is passed through the slot C, E, and the shackle closed, the front or head wings d^2 will lie flush against and extend across the front faces of the shackle and case, and the rear or base wings d^3 will, in like manner, lie flush against and extend across the rear faces of said shackle and base, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby completely closing the above mentioned slot and preventing the insertion of a tool thereinto, as will be apparent.

The shackle may be modified to the extent of omitting the enlarged head, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, in which instance it will have a uniform width and thickness throughout. While the double notch construction is deemed preferable, it may be stated that a single notch will insure, for some purposes, a sufficiently secure fastening of the shackle and case, and one of the notches may be accordingly omitted. Since the construction,

in this instance, is otherwise identical with that already described, separate illustration thereof is considered unnecessary.

The shackle is key operated in the usual manner.

I claim as my invention:

In a padlock construction, the combination of a case having its top formed with a longitudinal slot opening through the front and back thereof; a sliding shackle formed with a longitudinal slot alining with the first-named slot, the corresponding side walls of said slots lying flush with each other; and a hasp arranged for insertion through said slots when the shackle is projected, said hasp having head and base portions provided at their ends with wings adapted to extend across and fit flush against the front and rear faces of said case and shackle when the latter is closed.

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