Jan. 16, 1934. E. S. PEAKE 1,943,988

LOCK

Filed March 22, 1932

FIG. 1.

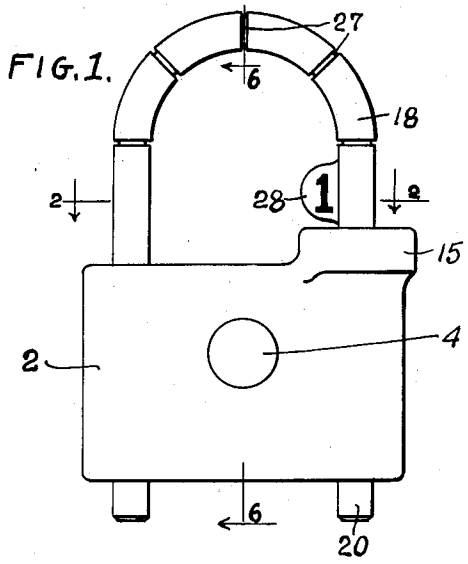


FIG. 4.

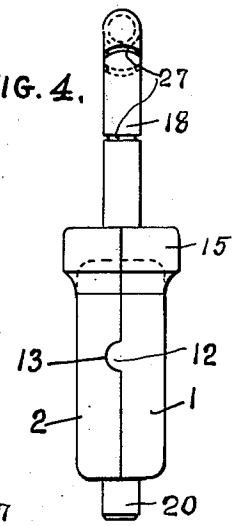


FIG. 6.

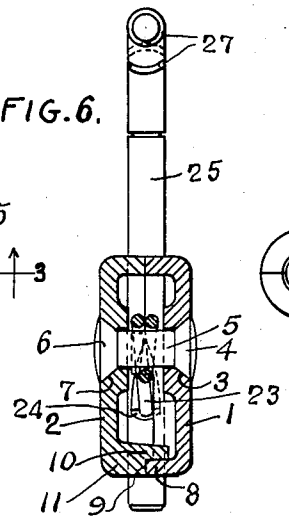


FIG. 2.

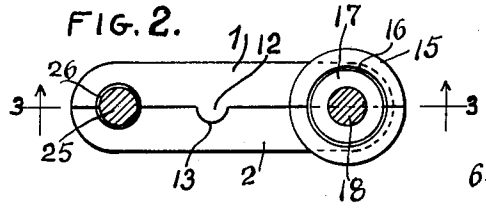


FIG. 7.

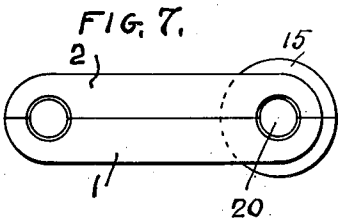


FIG. 3.

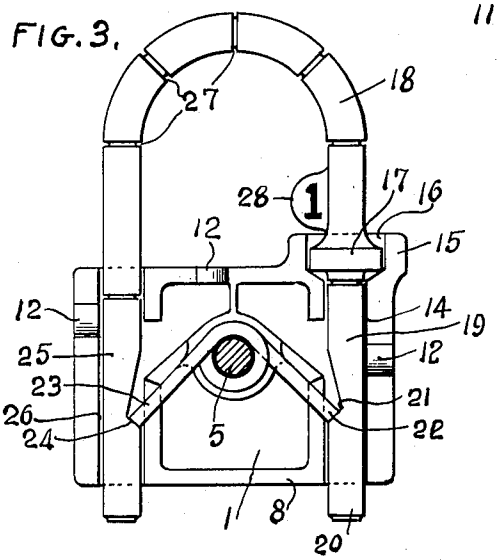
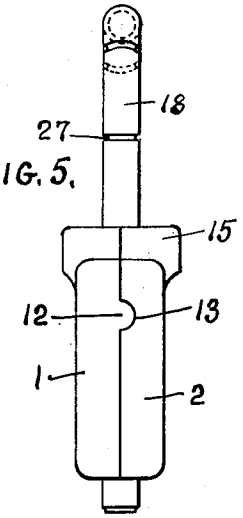


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,943,988

LOCK

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Application March 22, 1932. Serial No. 600,467

10 Claims. (Cl. 292—330)

My invention relates to locks.

It is the object of my invention to provide a lock that is so designed that when once applied to a structure to be locked, such as an electric meter, the only way to remove the lock is to break the hasp.

It is my object to provide a hasp, which, when broken, cannot be repaired and cannot be replaced except by a hasp of similar material and construction.

In connection with the particular object of providing the meter lock to prevent tampering with the meter, it is my object to provide a hasp, which, if the lock is tampered with by the user of the meter, the hasp will break, thus revealing to the inspector that the meter has been tampered with.

It is a further object to provide a lock which will only receive a hasp of the form desired and to provide a lock which will not permit of the introduction of a new hasp by one who has broken the old hasp. It is necessary in my invention to substitute an entirely new, complete lock. Any attempt to substitute a different type of material in the hasp, even if it could be restored to the lock, will reveal to the inspector that the lock has been tampered with.

It will be understood that usually the fraudulent user of such a lock will attempt to either break the hasp or tamper with it, or attempt to remove the hasp from the lock without knowing that in doing so, he will permanently destroy the lock and thereby reveal to the inspector that the hasp been tampered with.

The hasp with such a design will be brittle and will easily break into a number of fragments which cannot again be put together to restore the lock to its original condition.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the lock with its hasp.

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of the lock from the right hand side of the lock.

Figure 5 is a side elevation of the lock from the left hand side of the lock.

Figure 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a bottom plan view thereof.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the lock comprises a casing having interlocking halves 1 and 2. The half 1 is provided with a side aperture 3 for receiving the countersunk rivet head 4 on the rivet 5, and the countersunk rivet head 6 within the countersunk opening 7 of the other half of the lock 2. The lower portion of the lock half 1 projects laterally as at 8, abutting against the shoulder 9 beneath the flange 10 of the inwardly projecting portion 11, forming the bottom of the half 2 of the lock. The half 1 of the lock on the right hand side of the lock has a projection 12 interlocking with the receiving socket 13 to prevent relative vertical movement of the halves 1 and 2. A similar interlocking construction is found on the other side of the lock, that is, the left hand side. The top of the half 1 has a projection 12 interlocking with a socket 13 in the top of the half 2 to prevent relative lateral movement of the halves of the lock.

The respective halves of the lock are provided with receiving semi-circular passageways for the legs of the lock hasp. For instance, on the right hand side of these halves will be found the semi-circular passageways or grooves 14 having an outwardly projecting sleeve 15 forming a socket or seat 16 for receiving the shoulder 17 on the arcuate portion 18 of the hasp. The socket 16 has a cone-shaped bottom 16a to guide the leg 19 into the passageway 14. The leg 19 of the hasp extends through the groove 14 and projects out of the bottom of the lock as at 20. This leg 19 is provided with a notch 21 engaged by the end of the spring lock member 22 which is wound upon the rivet 5 and has its other end as at 23 extending into the notch 24 of the leg 25 which is the other leg of the hasp. The leg 25 rests in the semi-circular groove 26.

It will be noted that the hasp is grooved as at 27 which provides weakened areas so that when the lock is tampered with, the hasp will break. The hasp is made of high silicon iron and is therefore easily broken into a plurality of pieces along the weakened lines 27 so that it is impossible to repair the hasp. This reveals to the inspector that the lock has been tampered with. By the use of the shoulder 17 and the locking notch 21 and the end of the locking spring 22, it will be impossible to get the leg 19 out of the lock even though the hasp portion is broken.

A shoulder 28 is formed on the hasp of the lock just above the shoulder 17. These shoulders are numbered according to the number of the inspector working in a particular district so as to identify the inspector who placed the hasp in the lock. This presents a further difficulty to anyone attempting to duplicate the hasp and gives a check on the inspector.

By using the spring as the locking means, there is not enough surface on the spring to permit it being actuated by a person tampering with the lock, who uses a small wire inserted along side

the leg of the hasp. It also permits the use of two locking pawls by using the free ends of the springs. With the spring I have there is a double action because when you pull down or push down on the spring on one side, it naturally tightens the tension on the other side. The seat which is on one side of the lock prevents anyone tampering with that side from that particular point as the obstruction on the loop fits into the seat in such a manner that the person tampering would have to go around two different corners to get into the lock, which is impossible. This is the reason for the seat or socket 15 in the casing and the obstruction or shoulders 17 on the hasp 18.

I desire to comprehend within my invention such modifications as may be clearly embraced within the claim and scope of my invention.

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

1. In combination, a permanently assembled lock casing, locking means thereon adapted to receive and retain a hasp in said casing, a sleeve on the casing forming a socket, and a lock hasp adapted to be inserted in said casing to be locked therein, and shoulder means on said hasp to fit in the socket to prevent the removal of the hasp completely from the lock and its locking means even though the lock hasp is broken, said socket having a cone-shaped bottom to aid in positioning the hasp.

2. In combination, a permanently assembled lock casing, a sleeve on the casing forming a socket, locking means thereon adapted to receive and retain a hasp in said casing, a lock hasp adapted to be inserted in said casing to be locked therein, means to lock the hasp in the casing, and shoulder means on said hasp to fit in the socket to prevent the removal of the hasp completely from the lock and its locking means even though the lock hasp is broken, said means being located on one leg of the hasp only.

3. In combination in a lock, of interlocking lock casing halves, means to retain said halves in interlocking engagement, a locking means mounted on said half retaining means and an insertable lock hasp adapted to be inserted in said locking means, and retained in position by said locking means, said hasp comprising a U-shaped body having locking faces on its legs, and a shoulder on one of said legs, and means on said lock casing for receiving and engaging said shoulder.

4. In combination in a lock, of interlocking lock casing halves, means to retain said halves in interlocking engagement, a locking means mounted on said half retaining means and an insertable lock hasp adapted to be inserted in said locking means, and retaining in position by said locking means, said hasp comprising a U-shaped body having locking faces on its legs, and a shoulder on one of said legs, and an outwardly projecting sleeve forming a socket on said lock casing for receiving and engaging said shoulder, said socket having a cone-shaped bottom to guide the leg.

5. In combination in a lock, a pair of interlocking lock halves, means to retain said halves together to form a chamber, a lock means comprising a spring member wound on said retaining means having depending oppositely disposed ends adjacent annular passageways through said lock halves, a U-shaped hasp having its legs projecting into said passageways and having notches on said legs for engaging said locking means, and a shoulder on one of said legs engaging a receptacle in said lock casing halves whereby that leg of the hasp cannot be withdrawn.

6. In combination in a lock, a casing having spaced annular passageways therethrough, one of said passageways having an outwardly projecting sleeve forming a large socket having a cone-shaped bottom around the passageway, lock means in said casing extending into said annular passageways and a U-shaped hasp having a shoulder thereon, the legs of which extend into said annular passageways and notches which engage with said locking means while the legs are in such passageways.

7. In combination in a lock, a casing having spaced annular passageways therethrough, one of said passageways having an outwardly projecting sleeve forming a large socket having a cone-shaped bottom around the passageway, lock means in said casing extending into said annular passageways and a U-shaped hasp having a shoulder thereon, the legs of which extend into said annular passageways and notches which engage with said locking means while the legs are in such passageways, said hasp being of frangible material.

8. In a lock, a two-part interlocking casing having hasp-receiving passageways formed therein, one of which is enlarged by extending the casing outwardly to form a socket, a hasp insertible in said passageways having a shoulder projecting into said socket and fitting therein, and a common yielding locking means mounted between said halves of the casing within the casing engaging notches in said hasp where the arms thereof project into said passageways.

9. In a lock, a two-part interlocking casing having hasp-receiving passageways formed therein, one of which is enlarged to form a socket, a hasp insertible in said passageways having a shoulder projecting into said socket and fitting therein, and a common yielding locking means mounted between said halves of the casing within the casing engaging notches in said hasp where the arms thereof project into said passageways, said hasp being made of frangible material and having at spaced points portions thereof cutaway to facilitate the breaking of the hasp when subjected to undue strain.

10. In a lock, a two-part interlocked casing riveted together, a rivet therefor, means freely mounted thereon comprising a coil spring having laterally extending depending ends extending into hasp-receiving passageways in said casing, a hasp having legs with notches extending into said passageways, the notches having downwardly inclined shoulders engaged by the ends of said spring.

EDWARD S. PEAKE.