

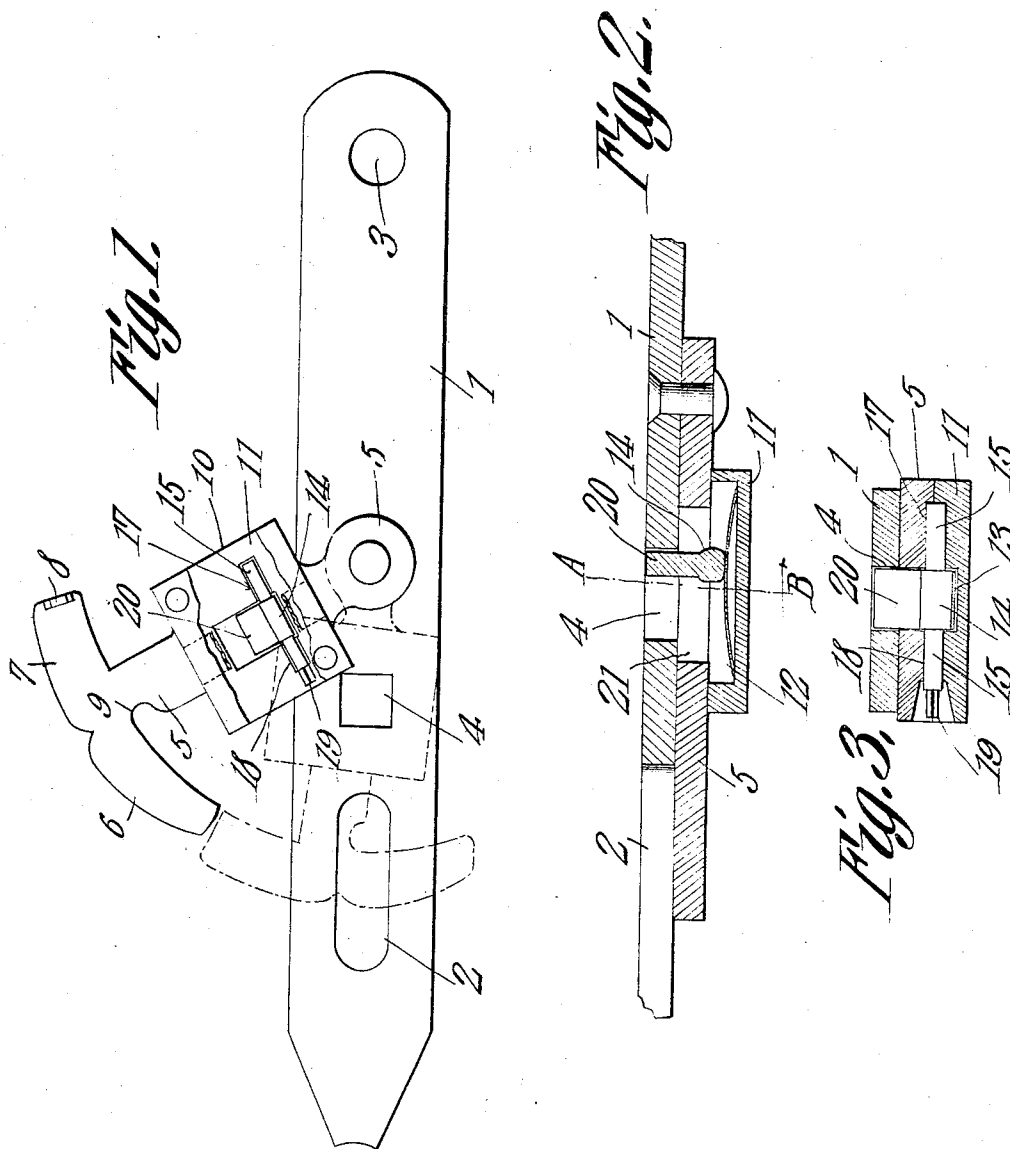
A. L. BUCKLAND.

HASP LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1909.

917,843.

Patented Apr. 13, 1909.



Witnesses

E. J. Stewart
Herbert D. Lawson

Inventor
Alfred L. Buckland.

By *C. A. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED L. BUCKLAND, OF MARIETTA, MINNESOTA.

HASP-LOCK.

No. 917,843.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 13, 1909.

Application filed January 15, 1909. Serial No. 472,520.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED L. BUCKLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marietta, in the county of Lac qui Parle and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Hasp-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hasps of that type utilizing movable latches having means whereby the same can be locked in predetermined relations to the hasps, it being necessary to unlock the same by means of a key or the like before detaching the hasps from the staples or keepers used in connection therewith.

The object of the invention is to provide a latch on which the lock is carried, said lock including a tumbler designed to engage the hasp for the purpose of holding the latch against movement with relation to the hasp.

A further object is to provide a lock which is of simple, durable and efficient construction, which cannot be easily tampered with, and which does not detract from the appearance of the hasp or add materially to its cost.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a hasp embodying the present improvements, the latch being shown out of locking position and the casing of the lock being broken away. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through a portion of the hasp and through the latch and lock thereon, said latch being shown locked against movement with relation to the hasp. Fig. 3 is a section on line A—B Fig. 2.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates the body of the hasp, the same being of the ordinary form and having a slot 2 therein adjacent one end for the reception of a keeper or staple, while an opening 3 may be formed therein adjacent its other end to receive holding means. An aperture 4 is formed within the hasp adjacent the slot 2 and pivotally mounted upon the hasp, at a point near this opening, is a latch 5 having a hook 6 at its free end designed to swing into position across the slot 2, so as to enter the staple or keeper after it has been inserted through the slot. An arm 7 ex-

tends from the hooked end of the latch and in a direction opposite to the hook 6, said arm constituting a handle to facilitate the raising of the latch. A stud 8 extends laterally from the arm, and is designed to come into contact with the hasp 1 and thus limit the movement of the latch in one direction. If preferred a notch 9 may be formed in the latch 5 close to hook 6 so as to receive the staple or keeper, as will be obvious.

The latch 5 is enlarged at a point between the ends, as indicated at 10, and riveted or otherwise secured to this enlarged portion is a lock housing 11 having an elongated compartment 12 therein in which is mounted a bow spring 13. This spring bears at an intermediate point upon the enlarged middle portion 14 of a spindle 15. The ends of this spindle bear within sockets 17 and 18 formed in opposite walls of the compartment 12, the socket 18 being open at its outer end and enlarged to receive a key (not shown). That portion of the spindle projecting into the enlarged end of the socket 18 is preferably angular in cross section as indicated at 19, so as to be engaged and rotated by a suitable key. A tumbler 20 extends from the enlarged portion of the spindle and is preferably in the form of a rectangular plate designed to assume a position either within a slot 21 formed in the latch 5 and opening into compartment 12, or in the opening 4 heretofore referred to. The enlarged portion 14 of the spindle has two flat faces arranged at right angles to each other, and either of these faces is designed to be contacted by the spring 13, it being seen therefore that said spring will coöperate with these faces to hold the tumbler 20 in either of the two positions referred to.

It is to be understood that the tumbler 20 is normally disposed within the slot 21 and compartment 12, the spring 13 serving to yieldingly hold it in such position. There is nothing to prevent latch 5 from being swung into or out of locking position as long as the tumbler is thus located, and when the hook 6 is in its normal position across slot 2 the stud 8 rests on the upper edge of the hasp and the opening 4 registers with the slot 21. While the parts are thus located the latch may be secured against movement with relation to the hasp by placing a proper key in engagement with the exposed end of spindle 15 and turning said spindle so as to swing the tumbler 20 into the opening 4. Said

tumbler will be held in this position by the spring 13 contacting with the other flat face on the enlarged portion 14 of the spindle. As long as the tumbler is located within the opening 4 it obviously becomes impossible to swing the latch with relation to the hasp. In order to unlock the hasp it first becomes necessary to swing the tumbler 20 out of the opening 4, and this cannot be done of course unless the proper key is used.

It will be seen that a hasp such as embodied in the present invention is very simple and efficient, and does not detract from the appearance of the hasp. Such a device dispenses with the use of a padlock, and is advantageous, because there is no danger of the lock becoming misplaced when the hasp is unlocked.

It is of course to be understood that various changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described a hasp having a tumbler-receiving opening in one face, a keeper-engaging latch pivotally mounted upon the hasp and movable in a plane parallel with the apertured face of the hasp, and a lock carried by the latch, said lock including a tumbler shiftable into the opening within the hasp.

2. A device of the class described comprising a hasp having a tumbler-receiving opening, a keeper-engaging latch pivotally mounted on the hasp, a lock casing fixedly mounted on the latch, and a tumbler movably mounted within the casing and shiftable into the aperture within the hasp.

3. A device of the class described compris-

ing a hasp having a tumbler-receiving opening, a keeper-engaging latch pivotally mounted upon the hasp, a lock casing carried by and fixed with relation to the latch, said casing having an opening therein, means upon the latch and coöperating with the hasp for supporting the latch with its opening in register with the opening in the hasp, and a locking member movably mounted within the casing and shiftable into the registering openings.

4. In a device of the class described a hasp having an opening therein, a keeper-engaging latch pivotally mounted on the hasp, a lock casing fixedly mounted on the latch, there being an opening in the latch, means upon the latch for supporting the same with the two openings in register, a spindle mounted for rotation within the casing, and a tumbler movable with the spindle and into the registering openings.

5. In a device of the class described a hasp having an opening therein, a keeper-engaging latch pivotally mounted on the hasp, a lock casing fixedly mounted on the latch, there being an opening within the latch and opening into the casing, a key-actuated spindle within the casing, and a locking member movable with the spindle and shiftable into the opening in the hasp to hold the latch against movement with relation to the hasp.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED L. BUCKLAND.

Witnesses:

JOHN SHERMAN,
A. R. SILVERMALE.