A. L. JERVEY.

HASP LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1910.

**955,881.** **Patented Apr. 26, 1910.**

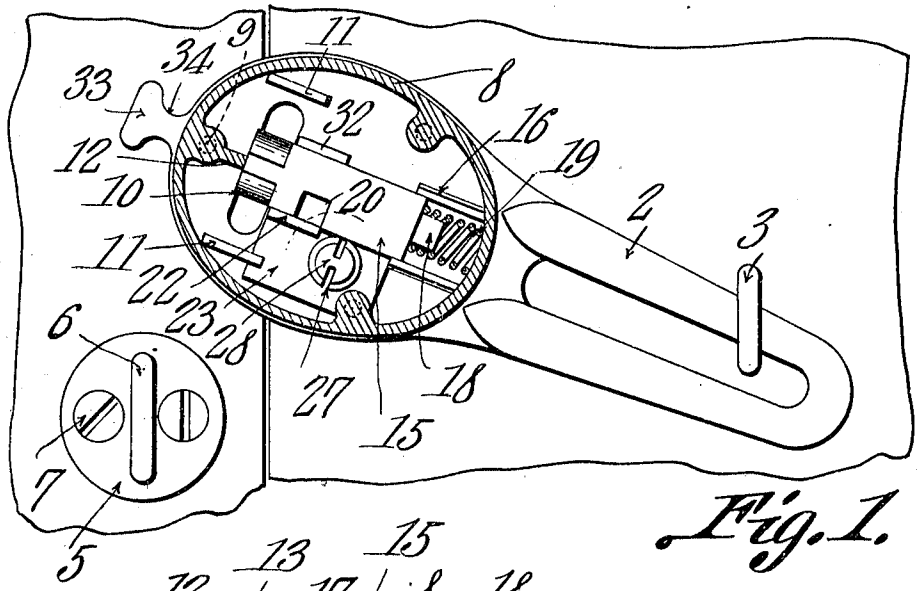


Fig. 1.

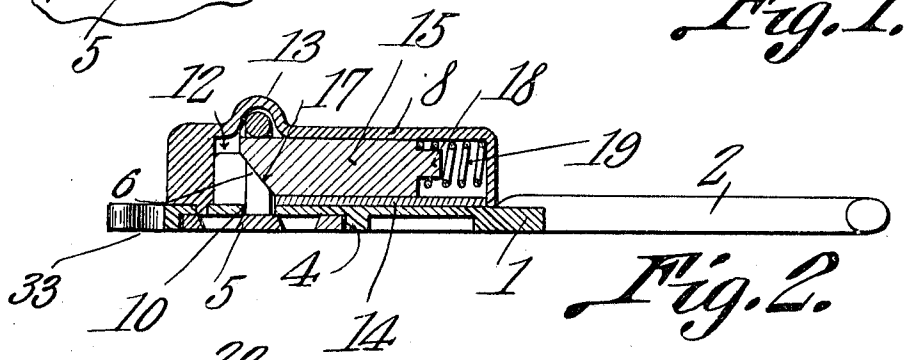


Fig. 2.

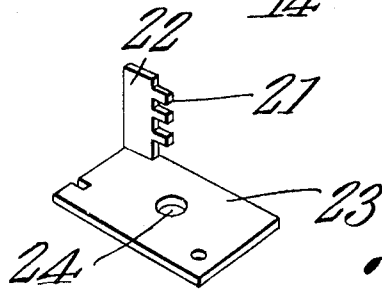


Fig. 3.

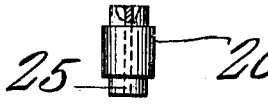


Fig. 4.

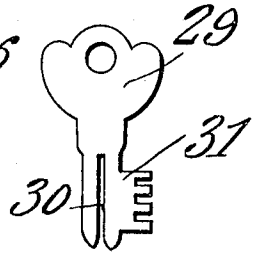


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

E. F. Hamel

Herbert D. Lawson.

Inventor

Alan L. Jervey.

By Cachow & Co.

Attorneys

ANDREW B. GRAHAM CO., PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALAN L. JERVEY, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

## HASP-LOCK.

955,881. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Apr. 26, 1910.**

Application filed January 20, 1910. Serial No. 539,098.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALAN L. JERVEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Hasp-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hasp locks and is more particularly designed as an improvement upon the structure disclosed in Patent No. 906,803, issued to me December 15, 1908.

One of the objects of the invention is to simplify and otherwise improve upon the patented structure and to provide means whereby the hasp can be employed for holding a door or gate in closed position without the necessity of shooting the bolt into engagement with the keeper.

A still further object is to provide means whereby the base of the keeper becomes seated within the hasp base so as to permit the hasp to lie close to the supporting structures while it is in engagement with the keeper.

Another object is to provide an improved guard constituting means for preventing the rotation of any key other than the proper one, within the lock.

A still further object is to provide a key receiving plug or barrel requiring the use of a special form of key.

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 view partly in elevation and partly in section of a hasp lock embodying the present improvements, the hasp being shown raised above the keeper. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section through the hasp lock and showing the same in engagement with the keeper. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the guard plate. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the key receiving plug. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a key designed to be used in connection with the lock.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates the base of the hasp lock, the same having an elongated loop 2 formed integral therewith and which is movably mounted within a staple 3 secured to a door, gate, or other supporting structure. The base 1 has a circular recess 4 designed, when the lock is in use, to receive the circular base plate 5 of the keeper 6, said keeper being in the form of an arched or staple like member secured in any preferred manner to the base plate 5 and having apertures for the reception of suitable securing means such as shown at 7.

The casing 8 of the lock has a desired number of studs 9 extending from the open face thereof and which are designed to be seated in openings in the base 1 and to be upset or riveted therein so as to hold the casing fixedly upon the base 1. A slot 10 is formed within the base adjacent that end thereof farthest removed from loop 2, this slot being so proportioned as to readily receive the keeper 6. Reinforcing ribs 11 are formed on the base adjacent the ends of the slot and a stop lug 12 is preferably formed within the casing 8 adjacent the slot and for the purpose hereinafter set forth. A recess 13 is formed in the inner face of the top of the casing 8 and directly opposite the slot, this recess being designed to receive the crown portion of the keeper when it is inserted into the casing.

Base 1 is provided between the slot 10 and one end portion of the casing 8 with a raised portion 14 constituting a wear device on which is mounted a sliding bolt 15. This bolt travels between guide ribs 16 upstanding from the base and one end thereof is beveled as shown at 17, the advance portion of said end being movable into an inserted keeper and against the stop 12. A stud 18 is formed at the other end of the bolt and is surrounded by a coil spring 19 which bears against the adjoining wall of the casing and thus serves to hold the bolt normally pressed against the stop 12 and with its beveled portion extending across the slot 10.

A recess 20 is formed in one side of the bolt 15 and the side of this recess is normally closed by fingers 21 extending from one end of a guard plate 22. This plate is formed integral with and extends upwardly from a base 23 which is riveted or otherwise fastened to the base 1 and has a circular opening 24 within which is journaled one of the reduced ends 25 of a revoluble plug or barrel 26. The other end of this plug is journaled within the top of the casing 8. Diametrically opposed longitudinally extending slots 27 are formed within the plug 26, they being spaced apart by a bridge or partition 28.

The key 29 to be used in connection with the lock has a longitudinal slot 30 in its shank and is so proportioned as to receive this bridge, the ward 31 of the key being slotted so as to pass between the fingers 21 when the key is rotated. As shown in Fig. 1 the guard plate 22 constitutes an additional guide for the bolt, there being an upstanding guide rib 32 upon the base and directly opposite this plate, said rib also forming a guide for the bolt.

The free end of the base 1 has a stud 33 extending therefrom and provided with recesses 34 in its side edges. This stud is designed to be inserted into the keeper 6 when the hasp is merely utilized for the purpose of holding a gate or door in closed position without locking it. When it is desired to lock the gate or door, however, the hasp is placed over the keeper and forced thereonto so as to cause the said keeper to press against the beveled face of the bolt and shift said bolt out of the path of the keeper. As soon as the crown portion of the keeper becomes seated within the depression 13, the tensioned spring 19 shifts the bolt into the keeper and thus locks the hasp thereto. When it is desired to unlock the hasp the proper key is inserted into the plug 26 and rotated. The ward will pass the guard plate 22 and move into the recess 20, the edge of the ward following the path indicated by the dotted line in Fig. 1. The bolt will therefore be retracted and the hasp can then be withdrawn from the keeper.

It will be noted that when the keeper is seated within the lock, the intermediate portion thereof rests within the depression 13 while the base portion of the keeper is engaged by the base 1. It will be apparent, therefore, that, inasmuch as the keeper is firmly held at its outer and inner portions, it will be prevented from bending out of proper position should it be subjected to lateral strain and it is always held in position to properly receive the bolt 15.

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 any of the advantages of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described including a keeper, a loosely supported hasp mounted for sliding and swinging movement, a keeper receiving casing upon the hasp, and means outside of the casing and fixed relative thereto for engaging the keeper.

2. A device of the class described including a keeper having a base, a hasp mounted for sliding and swinging movement and having a recess for the reception of said base and a slot for the reception of the keeper, and means within the casing for engaging the keeper, said base coöperating with the walls of the recess to hold the hasp and keeper against relative movement.

3. A device of the class described including a keeper, a hasp mounted for sliding and swinging movement, there being a slot within the base of the hasp for the reception of the keeper and a depression within the casing structure constituting a seat for the intermediate portion of the keeper, and a spring controlled locking bolt movably mounted in the keeper.

4. A device of the class described including a keeper, a hasp mounted for sliding and swinging movement and including a casing, there being a slot in the bottom of the casing for the reception of the keeper, a spring controlled bolt slidably mounted within the casing and movable into the inserted keeper, a guard plate within the casing and constituting a guide for the bolt, said bolt having a key ward receiving recess normally closed by the plate.

5. A keeper, a hasp, means fixed relative to the hasp for insertion into the keeper, and separate means carried by the hasp for receiving and engaging the keeper.

6. A device of the class described including a casing having a key receiving opening, a recessed bolt slidably mounted within the casing a plate secured to the casing and having an upstanding fingered guard, said guard constituting a guide for the bolt and normally closing the recess, the fingers on the said guard being so disposed as to prevent the movement of any but a predetermined key into the recess to shift the bolt.

7. The combination with a casing and a bolt slidably mounted therein and having a recess for the reception of the ward of a key, of a bolt guide normally extending across the recess in the bolt and constituting a guard to prevent the movement of any but a predetermined key into the recess to shift the bolt.

8. The combination with a keeper, of a hasp including a casing for the reception of the keeper, there being coöperating means upon the hasp for holding the keeper against tilting within the casing, said means being arranged to engage opposed portions of the keeper, and means within the casing for engaging and locking the keeper within the casing.

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

ALAN L. JERVEY.

Witnesses:
SAML. HUGHES,
L. W. DUNN.