Oct. 9, 1934. E. S. PEAKE 1,976,089

LOCK

Filed Aug. 22, 1932

FIG. 1.

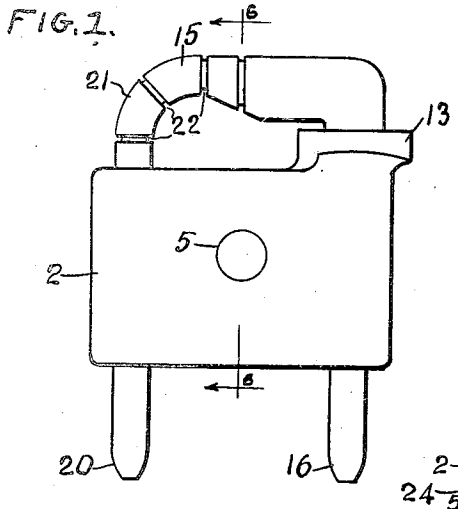


FIG. 4.

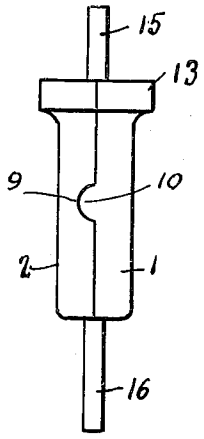


FIG. 6.

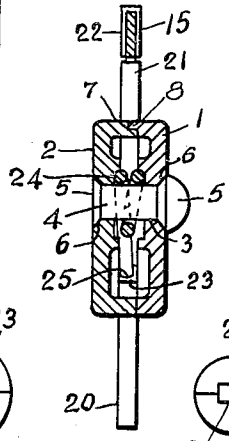


FIG. 2.

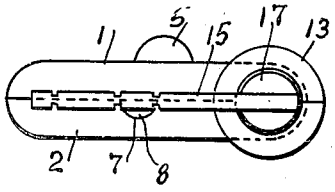


FIG. 7.

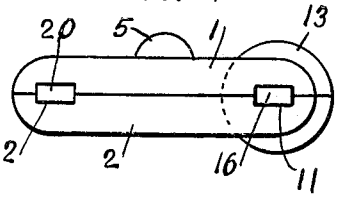


FIG. 8.

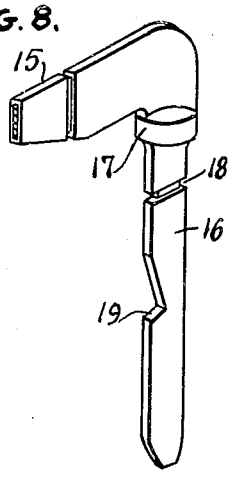


FIG. 3.

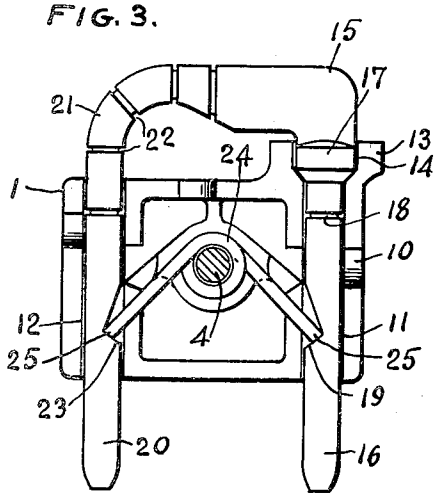
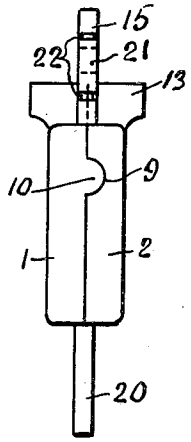


FIG. 5.



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LOCK

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Application August 22, 1932, Serial No. 629,849

2 Claims. (Cl. 292—328)

This invention relates to improvements in locks adapted to be used in connection with electric meters, and so constructed that when once applied in order to remove the lock the hasp thereof must be broken.

It is the object of this invention to provide a hasp which when broken cannot be repaired or replaced except by a similar hasp, composed of similar material and similarly constructed.

It is particularly the object of this invention to provide, in connection with a lock case, a hasp composed of a pair of flat legs which cannot be rotated in the passageway provided therefor in the case, and therefore cannot be removed from the case when once broken.

These and other advantages will appear from the following description taken in connection with the drawing.

It will be understood that the hasp may be of any thickness so long as at least one wall is flat. For instance, the hasp may be square in section when it is desired to strengthen the metal of the hasp. In using the word "rectangular" I am referring generically to any flat-faced structure, whether square or oblong.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the lock with the hasp associated therewith in locking position.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the lock.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the lock, showing one of the sides removed.

Figure 4 is a righthand view of the lock shown in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a lefthand view of the lock shown in Figure 1.

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

Figure 7 is a bottom plan view of the lock.

Figure 8 is a view of the hasp with one part broken off.

The case constituting the body of the lock is composed of a side 1 and a side 2, each of which has a hole 3 therein through which a rivet 4 is passed for uniting the two sides into a single unitary case. This rivet has on each end a head 5, which fits in a countersink 6 in the outer surface of each side. As shown in Figures 6 and 7, one head is enlarged.

The side 2 on its upper edge has therein a notch 7 adapted to receive a flange 8 on the upper edge of the side 1. These flanges and notches prevent displacement of one side with relation to the other. The side 2 also has on one lateral edge a notch 9, into which fits a projection 10 on the other side 1, as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Adjacent one edge of the case and extending therethrough is a passageway 11, while adjacent the other edge of the case is a similar passageway 12. At the upper end of the passageway 11 there is formed in the case an enlargement 13, which forms a pocket 14. These passageways are adapted to receive legs 16 and 20 of a hasp 15.

On the upper end of the leg 16 is a shoulder 17 adapted to rest in the pocket 14 when the legs are positioned within the passageways. There is also provided in the leg 16 a groove 18 extending entirely around the leg, which weakens the leg and makes it more easily broken. There is also provided in this leg, below the groove 18 on one edge thereof, a notch 19, the purpose of which will be later explained. The other leg 20 is connected to the upper part of the hasp by means of an arcuate member 21, which has therein a plurality of grooves 22, similar to the groove 18. There is also a groove in the leg 20.

In the leg 20, opposite the notch 19, is a notch 23. These notches form shoulders adapted to be engaged by the ends 25 of a spring 24, coiled around the rivet 4. As shown in Figure 3, the ends of this spring 24 are engaging the lower shoulders formed by the notches 19 and 23 and tend to hold the hasp in a position such as that shown in Figure 3.

In order to remove the lock from any article to which it is attached the hasp must be broken at some of the weak points produced by the grooves. When the hasp is thus broken the leg 16 cannot be removed from the case. The spring and the shoulder 17 prevent longitudinal movement of the leg, and the rectangular shape of the leg prevents its rotation. The leg 20 cannot be rotated so as to displace the end of the spring from the notch 23. This leg can only be removed against the tension of the spring 24, which is sufficiently strong to require a good deal of force applied to the leg to move it longitudinally in a downward direction for removing it from the case. Each of the passageways 11 and 12 is rectangular in shape, having parallel opposite walls to receive the similarly shaped legs of the hasp so that the legs cannot rotate in the passageways.

In Figure 8 one-half of the hasp is shown, the other half having been broken away.

It will be understood that it is desired to comprehend within this invention such modifications as come within the scope of the claims and the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what

is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a lock, an apertured case having square openings therein, a hasp having flat legs mountable therein, said legs being connected by a part of the hasp perpendicular to one leg and arcuate at the other leg, a common spring member having downwardly and laterally extending legs pivotally supported in said case with its ends projecting into the passageways for the legs of the hasp, said hasp legs having notches therein for receiving said spring ends to prevent the withdrawal of the hasp, a socket on said case around one end of one of said apertures, and a shoulder on said hasp adjacent the perpendicular part thereof adapted to seat within said socket.

2. In a lock, a case having rectangular apertures therethrough, locking means extending from said case into said apertures, a hasp having rectangular legs with notches therein engageable by said locking means, said legs projecting through said rectangular apertures, a socket in said case around one end of one of said apertures, and a shoulder on one of the legs of said hasp insertable in said socket and received thereby, said legs being connected by a part of the hasp perpendicular to one leg adjacent the shoulder and arcuate adjacent the other leg.

EDWARD S. PEAKE.