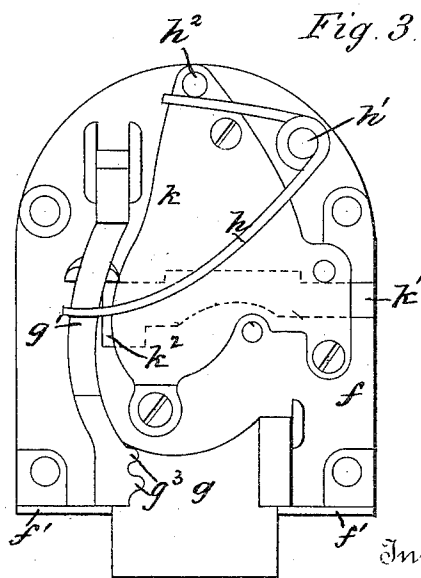
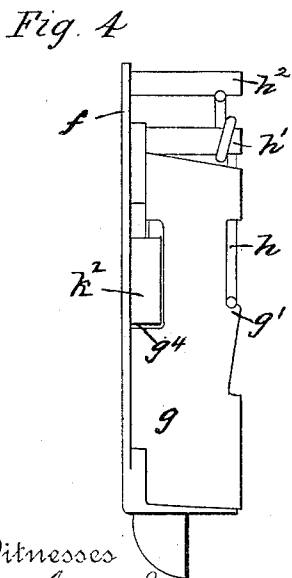
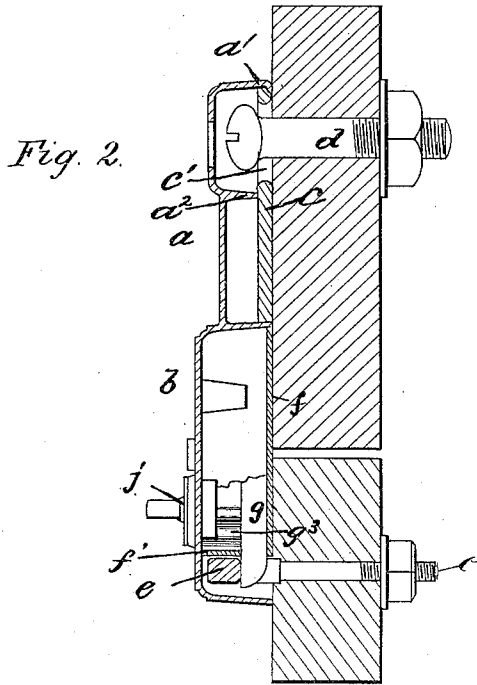
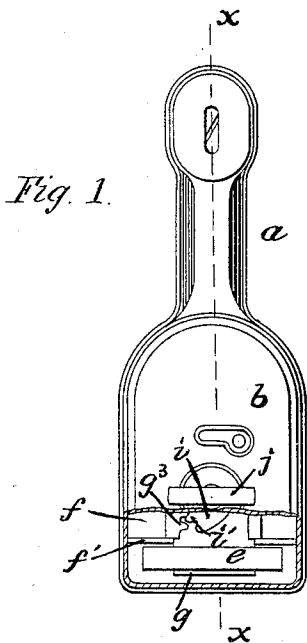


(No Model.)

E. KNIGHT.
HASP LOCK.

No. 411,383.

Patented Sept. 17, 1889.



Witnesses
S. E. Smith
A. B. Jenkins

Inventor
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 By his Attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR KNIGHT, OF SAYBROOK, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE STODDARD LOCK AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,383, dated September 17, 1889.

Application filed September 4, 1886. Serial No. 212,684. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR KNIGHT, of Saybrook, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

The object of my improvement is to provide a lock of this general class that shall possess advantages in use over prior locks of this class, and shall be free from objections present in such old devices.

My improvement consists in a hasp-lock having the peculiar narrow shank and broadened lock-supporting shell free from recessed projections in combination with the peculiar filling-piece, as more particularly hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a face or top view of a hasp-lock embodying my improvement with parts broken away to show construction. Fig. 2 is a view in central longitudinal section of the same on plane denoted by line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the lock-plate removed from the hasp and with parts broken away to show construction. Fig. 4 is a detail edge view of the latter part, looking from the left.

The hasp-lock shown in the accompanying drawings is an elongated bar or shell of metal cast or otherwise suitably formed to shape with a shank portion *a* and a lock-receiving portion *b*, the latter being usually wider than the former for the purpose of providing space for the lock mechanism. It resembles in some points a hasp-lock forming the subject-matter of United States Letters Patent granted to me January 22, 1884, the within-described device being an improvement upon my said hasp-lock.

The shank portion as well as the lock-receiving portion of the hasp is preferably cast with comparatively thin walls, and the shank end of the wall *a'* is closed upon and turns inward at the rear over the edge of the filling-piece *c*. This piece has a slot *c'*, through which the shank of a bolt *d* will pass, while the sloping head of the bolt lies between the inner surface of the filling-piece and the un-

der side of the shell. This filling-piece extends the whole length of the shank portion from side to side and rests upon a central rib *a²*, that is cast upon the inner wall of the shank portion. It may be further secured to the shank portion by rivets, that pass through and through the substance of the filling-piece and shell; but the inward turning of the edge of the wall is usually sufficient to secure the parts together. The slot *c'* is narrower than the head of the bolt in width and is of sufficient length to allow of a lengthwise play of the hasp upon the bolt *d* to compensate for any change in the distance between the bolt *d* and a staple *e* that may arise, owing to shrinking or swelling of the opposite parts of the door, box, trunk, or other part on which the hasp is adapted for use.

Within the broader and lock-receiving portion *b* the lock-plate *f* is fitted. The main part of this lock-plate fits within the socket in the under side of the lock-receiving portion of the hasp, and is secured therein as by means of screws, while the end wall *f'* on this plate serves to inclose the lock mechanism on the end, and also as a guide for the latch-bolt *g*, that projects through it in position to engage the staple *e*. The latch-bolt *g* normally projects beyond the wall *f'*, and is held in this outward position by means of a spring *h*, that is coiled about a stump or post *h¹*, and takes against a pin *h²* with one end and with the other against a shoulder *g'* on the latch-bolt. On the side of this latch-bolt are projecting lugs *g³*, that are engaged by a pin or the teeth *i'* of a segmental gear that is formed on a block *i*, that is secured, as by riveting, to the shank of a thumb-piece *j*, the handle of this thumb-piece being on the outside of the case, while the block *i* is borne on its stem within the case in proper position to engage the teeth or lugs *g³* on the latch-bolt when the thumb-piece is turned. By turning this thumb-piece when the parts are properly assembled the latch-bolt is withdrawn within the case and the hasp may be lifted out of contact with the staple. In order to dog this latch-bolt, the lock mechanism *k* is secured to the lock-plate, having a lock-bolt *k'* so arranged as to be moved across the path of the

latch-bolt in such manner that the end of the bolt may be thrown across the path of the latch-bolt where the latter is cut away, as shown in Fig. 4, the contact of the shoulder 5 g^4 with the end k^2 of the lock-bolt preventing the backward movement of the latch-bolt while the lock-bolt is thrown.

The movement of the lock-bolt is effected by means of a key of such construction as to 10 enable it to operate the tumblers of the lock, which may be of any convenient make.

I claim as my improvement—

In a hasp-lock, in combination, the metallic

shell with narrow shank and broader lock-receiving portion that is free from recessed pro- 15 jections, the slotted filling-piece secured to the under side of the shank and extending from wall to wall, the pivot-bolt, the staple, and the spring-projecting latch-bolt borne in the shell, all substantially as described.

EDGAR KNIGHT.

Witnesses:

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