

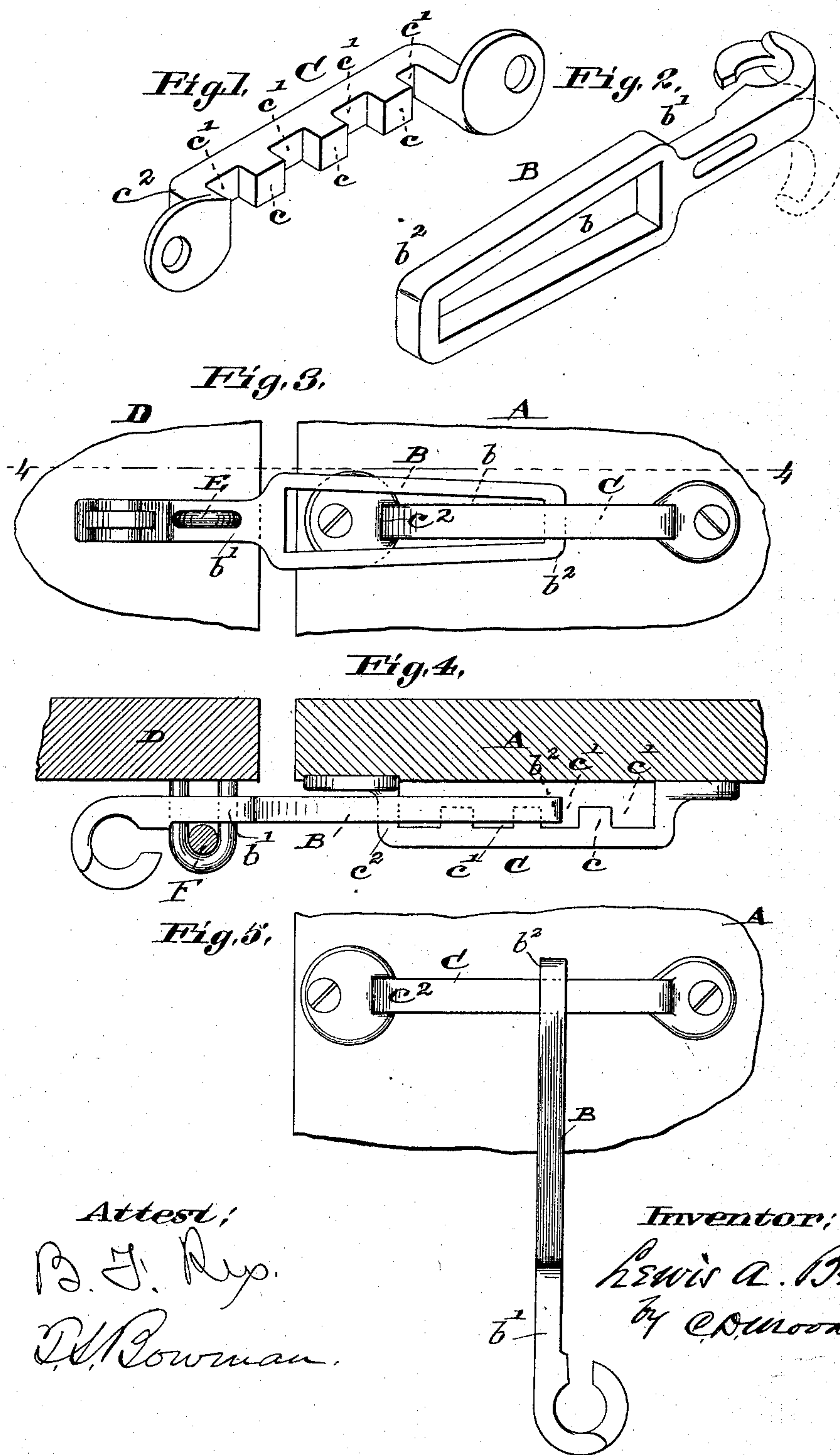
(No Model.)

L. A. BROWN.

HASP LOCK.

No. 388,394.

Patented Aug. 28, 1888.



Attest;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS A. BROWN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HASP-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,394, dated August 28, 1838.

Application filed March 29, 1888. Serial No. 268,833. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS A. BROWN, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Hasp-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The improvement relates to the provision by which the fastening is lengthened or shortened, substantially as hereinafter set forth and claimed, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the staple; Fig. 2, a view in perspective of the hasp; Fig. 3, a front elevation of the improved fastener in position. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 a front elevation showing the hasp hanging from the staple.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

A represents the door or other part to which the hasp B, by means of the staple C, is permanently attached.

D represents the door-jamb or other part to which the door is to be fastened. It is provided with the staple E, with which the hasp engages, as shown in Figs. 3, 4.

The present improvement is especially applicable, say, to car-doors which it is desirable at times to leave slightly open and yet fastened so that the door is held from moving, or again to car doors which cannot be tightly closed. To this end the hasp is slotted at *b*, and the staple C is elongated in the direction of the hasp when in position for fastening, and provided with the projection *c*, forming the notches *c'*. The projections *c* do not extend so as to prevent the hasp when its free end *b'* is drawn outward sufficiently for the hasp to clear the part *c'* of the staple C from being adjusted upon the staple C, so that the end *b'* of the hasp can be connected with said staple nearer to or farther from the end *c'* of the staple.

The operation of the fastener is as follows: When it is desired to fasten the door in a more closed position, the hasp at its end *b'* is connected with the notch *c'*, which is farther from the end *c'* of the staple, and the slotted end *b'* of the staple is passed over the staple E

and thereon secured by means of a pin, F, or other part in the customary manner. In this position of the hasp its end *b'* cannot be disengaged from the notch *c'*, and the door is consequently locked in its position. When it is desired to fasten the door in a more opened position, the hasp at its end *b'* is connected with a notch, *c'*, which is nearer to the end *c'* of the staple, and its end *b'* fastened as before.

It will be noticed that the slot *b* is wider toward the end *b'* of the hasp. Another feature of the hasp is this, when in the position of Fig. 4 the slotted end *b'* is too thick to permit of the hasp being drawn between the projections *c* and the door A, and when the hasp is turned around and down into the position of Fig. 5 the narrow end of the slot *b* is not wide enough to enable the hasp to be moved edgewise toward the door A to enable the inner part of the hasp to clear the projections *c*; but the wider end of the slot *b* is wide enough to enable the inner part opposite such wider end of the slot to clear the projections *c*; hence to adjust the hasp upon the staple C the hasp is turned into the position of Fig. 5, and then raised to bring the wider end of the slot *b* opposite the staple C, whereupon the hasp can be slipped upon the staple, as desired, and when adjusted the hasp is dropped into the position of Fig. 5, and then up into a horizontal position, and then into the position of Figs. 3, 4. Another advantage accruing from the slot *b* being wider at one end, as described, is that thereby provision is made for fastening a door which has become sagged.

I claim—

1. The combination of the slotted hasp and the notched elongated staple C, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the door, the slotted hasp, the elongated notched staple C, the jamb D, the staple E, and fastening F, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the part A, the hasp B, having the slot *b* wider at one end than at the other, as described, and the notched elongated staple C, as described.

LEWIS A. BROWN.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
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