

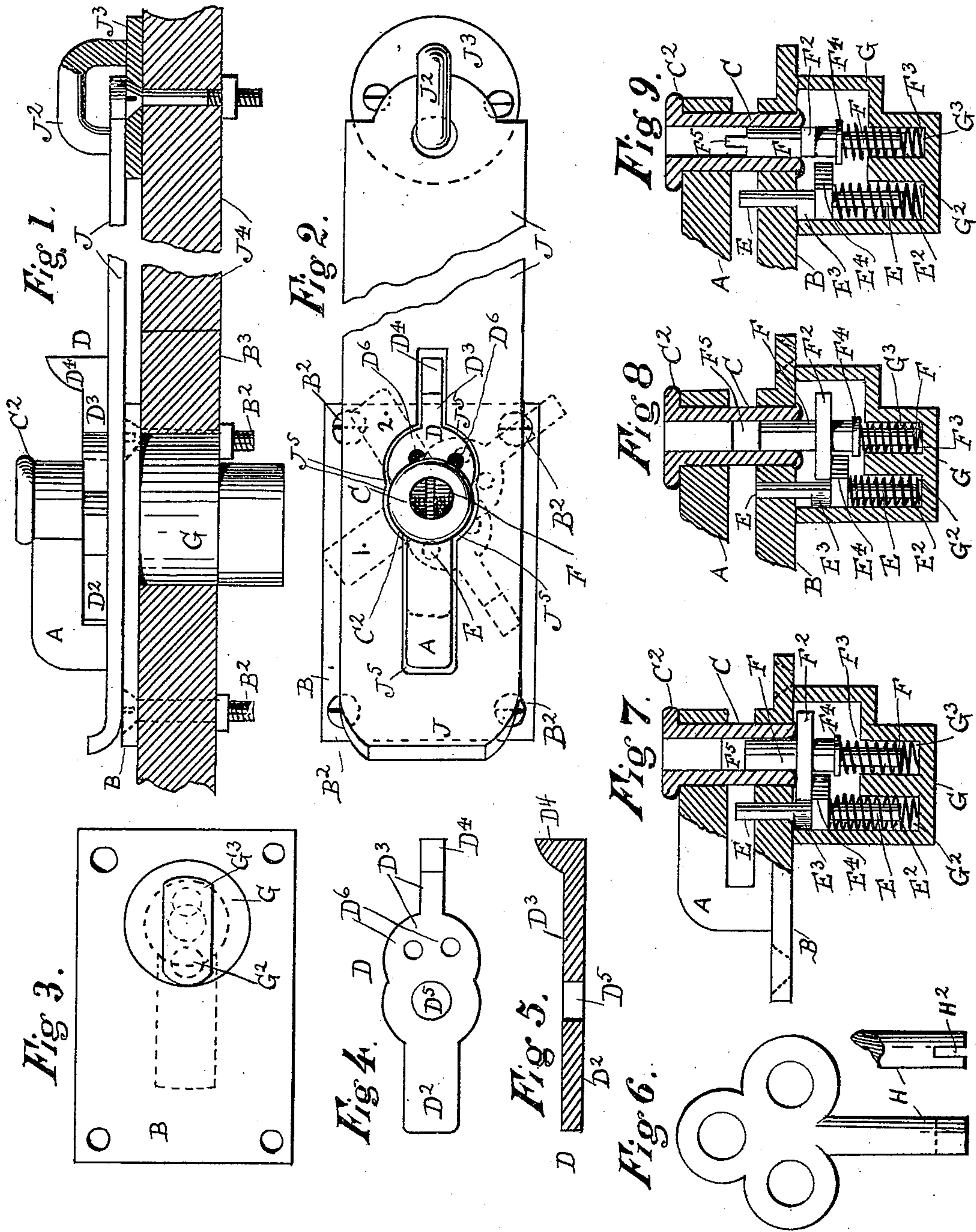
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Patented Jan. 2, 1900.

J. DAVY.  
HASP FASTENER.

(Application filed Jan. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH DAVY, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

## HASP-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,637, dated January 2, 1900.

Application filed January 18, 1899. Serial No. 702,572. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH DAVY, of Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to improve the hasp-fastener for which I was granted Letters Patent of the United States No. 514,416 on February 6, 1894. The fastener for which I was formerly granted Letters Patent required a separate padlock or seal before the door or lid to which it was attached was completely locked. My present improvement consists in adding a locking device to my fastener, still retaining simplicity, cheapness, and convenience. My aim has been to provide a lock that is cheap and easily operated and one that will hold the door or lid to which it is attached firmly shut. It is particularly adapted to freight-car doors, chests, and strong boxes and the like.

In the drawings, which are hereby referred to and made a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my fastener attached to a door, showing a section of the door cut on a line that passes lengthwise through the center of said fastener. Fig. 2 is a top view of the fastener in the same position as shown in Fig. 1. The hasp is down, but the bolt is not swung sidewise, so as to fasten it. The dotted lines show some of the positions the bolt may take when it does lock the hasp down. Fig. 3 is a view of the under side of my fastener, the hasp not being shown. Fig. 4 is a detail of the bolt that holds the hasp. Fig. 5 is a sectional side view of said bolt. Fig. 6 is a view of a key to open the fastener after it has been locked. Fig. 7 is a sectional side view of the locking part of my fastener with its bolt-pin up, as when the fastener is locked and its slider turned so as to engage said bolt-pin. Fig. 8 is a side elevation similar to Fig. 7, except that the bolt-pin and slider are down—unlocked. Fig. 9 is also a similar side elevation; but here the bolt-pin is up, the fastener locked, and the slider is turned so that it will not engage said bolt-pin.

Throughout the accompanying drawings similar letters of reference refer to similar parts.

In the lock portion of my invention, as distinguished from the hasp and its connected parts, a U-shaped piece of metal or staple A is cast with and made a part of a plate B in such a way that the closed end of the U extends at right angles to and its sides are parallel with plate B. The arm of staple A that is next to the plate B is the same thickness as the hasp to be used. The outer arm is a little thicker and stronger. The plate B is fastened by screws or bolts B<sup>2</sup> to the side of the box or door-jamb B<sup>3</sup>. Holes are provided in the ends of the U-shaped piece A and in the plate B beneath said ends to receive a tube C. This tube has a flange C<sup>2</sup> on its outer end that fits down upon the outer arm of A. Said tube then passes through the holes in the inner arm of A and in plate B, and its inner end is riveted or battered to the under side of said plate. The inner surface of said tube is left clear and not obstructed by said battering. A swinging bolt D of the design shown in Fig. 4 is pivoted around said tube C and so constructed that one of its ends D<sup>2</sup> will move in the space within the U-shaped piece A. The other end D<sup>3</sup> of said swinging bolt is longer than the space between the bottom of the U-shaped piece and the tube C and is turned up so as to form a finger-piece D<sup>4</sup>. The tube C passes through the hole D<sup>5</sup> in said swinging bolt. The bolt-pin E and the slider F, which is acted upon by the key in unlocking my fastener, are located in a little case G, that is sunk in the side of the box or door-jamb B<sup>3</sup> under the plate B, to which plate it is attached. The bolt-pin E is so situated that it works in a hole through the plate B and the inner arm of A, between the tube C and the bottom of said U-shaped piece A, and projects upward into the space between the arms of A. Said bolt-pin is held up by a spiral spring E<sup>2</sup>, and it has a shoulder E<sup>3</sup>, that fits against the under side of the plate B and prevents it from projecting up too far. The spring E<sup>2</sup> is seated in a recess G<sup>2</sup> in the case G and bears against a projection E<sup>4</sup>, which is formed on said bolt-pin E under the shoulder E<sup>3</sup>. This projection E<sup>4</sup> extends toward the slider F, so as to be engaged by a cross-piece F<sup>2</sup>, formed on said slider.

The slider F is supported by the spiral



spring  $F^3$  and works in the tube C. The cross-piece  $F^2$  (when the slider is up) fits against the lower end of said tube and prevents said slider from going up beyond the desired height. Said cross-piece is a little thinner than the shoulder  $E^3$  on the bolt-pin, so that when the slider is turned as shown in Figs. 7 and 8 it will pass above the projection  $E^4$ , and when said slider is pressed down by the key H (shown in Fig. 6) it will also press the bolt-pin E down. The lower end of the slider is diminished. A washer  $F^4$  fits on this diminished portion and forms an upper seat for the spiral spring  $F^3$ , which supports said slider. The spiral spring  $F^3$  is supported in another recess  $G^3$  in the case G. The purpose of the washer  $F^4$  is to permit said slider F to be easily turned to the position shown in Figs. 7 and 8 or to that shown in Fig. 9 and to prevent resistance from the spring  $F^3$ .

A tongue  $F^5$  is provided on the upper end of slider F to fit in a corresponding notch  $H^2$  in the barrel of the key H. This notch will vary in the different fasteners, so as to prevent all of my fasteners from being operated by the same key. It may be of any desired shape. A simple form of the tongue  $F^5$  is shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9.

Normally the bolt-pin E and slider F are up, and consequently the fastener is locked. The slider is then turned to the position shown in Fig. 9, so that the cross-piece  $F^2$  is no longer above the projection  $E^4$ , and said slider can then be pushed down as often as desired without affecting the bolt-pin E. The key H being inserted in the tube C, the slider can be turned to the position shown in Figs. 7 and 8, and then by pressing upon the key the fastener is unlocked.

The hasp J is fastened to the door or box-lid by a staple  $J^2$ . This staple is riveted to a plate  $J^3$ , which is secured or bolted to the door or lid  $J^4$ . A slot  $J^5$  is formed in the other end of said hasp J of suitable shape to pass over the U-shaped piece A, the outer end of the tube C, and the swinging bolt D when said swinging bolt is parallel with A. As long as the swinging bolt D is thus parallel with A it holds the bolt-pin E down; but as soon as said swinging bolt is swung either to the right or left into a position similar to that shown in position 1 by the dotted lines in Fig. 2 the pin-bolt is allowed to spring up and prevents said swinging bolt from again going into the space between the arms of A. The fastener is now locked. The swinging bolt D can be swung a little from side to side, but cannot be brought parallel with A without the aid of the key H. To add further rigidity to the fastener, two holes  $D^6$  are provided in said swinging bolt D, so that when it is swung, as shown by the dotted lines in position 2 in Fig. 2, the pin E passes through one of these

holes, and now the swinging bolt is held immovable. It will also be held immovable if the swinging bolt is swung into a corresponding position on the other side of A. The pin E then passes through the other hole  $D^6$ .

The advantage of my improvement is that it does away with the use of a padlock or seal. A seal, however, can also be used with this construction, if desired.

What I claim is—

1. A hasp-fastener comprising a hasp, a staple adapted to project through said hasp, a bolt adapted to be placed across the hasp under said staple, and a locking mechanism carried by the staple and forming part of the fastener, substantially as set forth.

2. In a hasp-fastener, the combination of a hasp, a staple adapted to project through the same, a bolt adapted to be turned across the hasp about said staple, and a locking-pin for said bolt carried by the staple, substantially as described.

3. A hasp and staple adapted to project through it, combined with a bolt adapted to be swung about said staple across said hasp, a spring-pressed pin carried by the staple and arranged to cross said bolt and a slider to withdraw said pin, substantially as described.

4. The combination, in a hasp-fastener, of a hasp, a substantially U-shaped staple adapted to project through said hasp, a tube joining the ends of said staple, a bolt pivoted to said tube and arranged to swing across the hasp in the staple, a spring-pressed pin crossing the path of said bolt, and a key-operated slider projecting through the tube and adapted to retract said pin, so as to leave the bolt free to turn, substantially as described.

5. A hasp-fastener consisting of a hasp, a substantially U-shaped staple adapted to project through the same, a hollow pivot joining the ends of said staple, a bolt adapted to be turned under the staple on said pivot, a case, a spring-pressed pin placed in said case and arranged so as to engage said bolt, and a rotatable spring-pressed slider also located in the case and having a cross-piece adapted for engagement with a projection on said pin, said slider being constructed so as to be worked by a key within the hollow pivot, substantially as described.

6. The combination of a hasp, a staple adapted to project through the hasp, a bolt pivoted on said staple and adapted to swing over said hasp, a locking-pin for said bolt carried by said staple, and releasing means for said pin also carried by said staple, substantially as described.

Signed by me at San Francisco, California, this 9th day of January, 1899.

JOSEPH DAVY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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