No. 751,658. PATENTED FEB. 9, 1904.

I. L. LANDIS.

HASP LATCH.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1903.

NO MODEL.

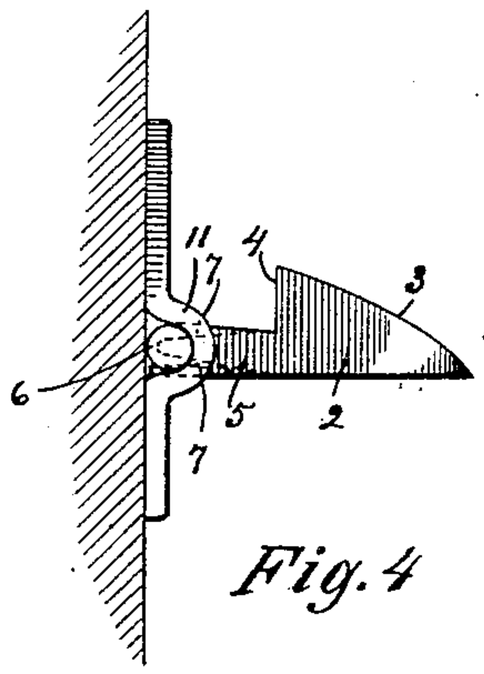

Fig. 4

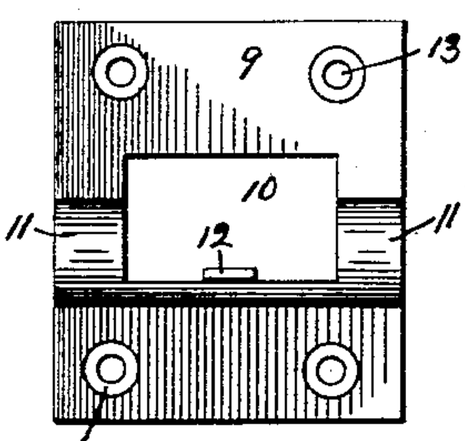

Fig. 6.

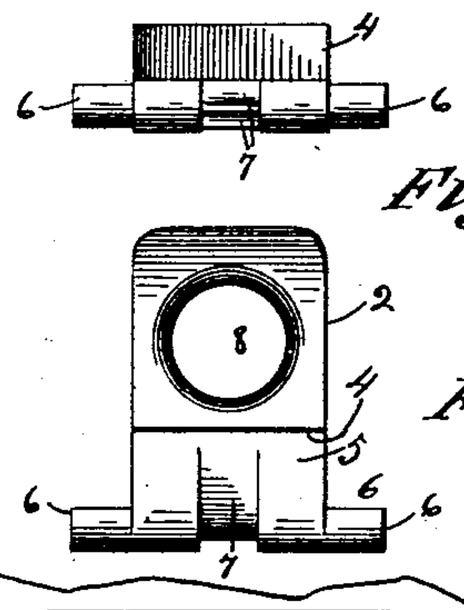

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

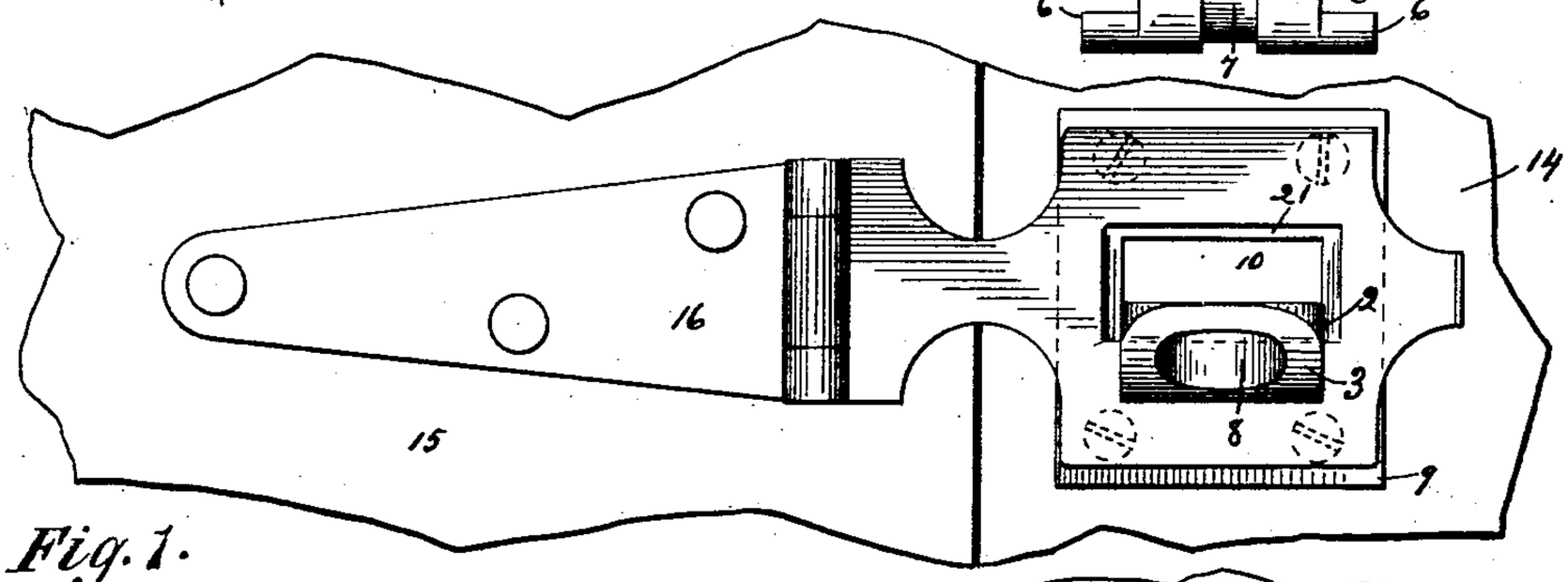

Fig. 1.

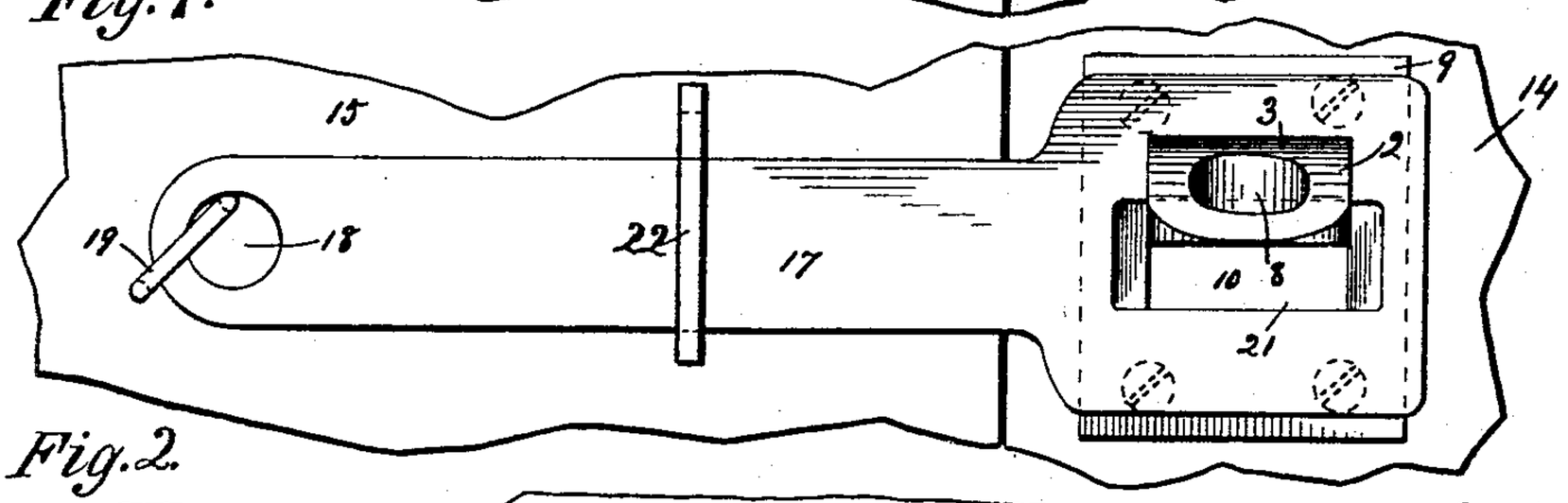

Fig. 2.

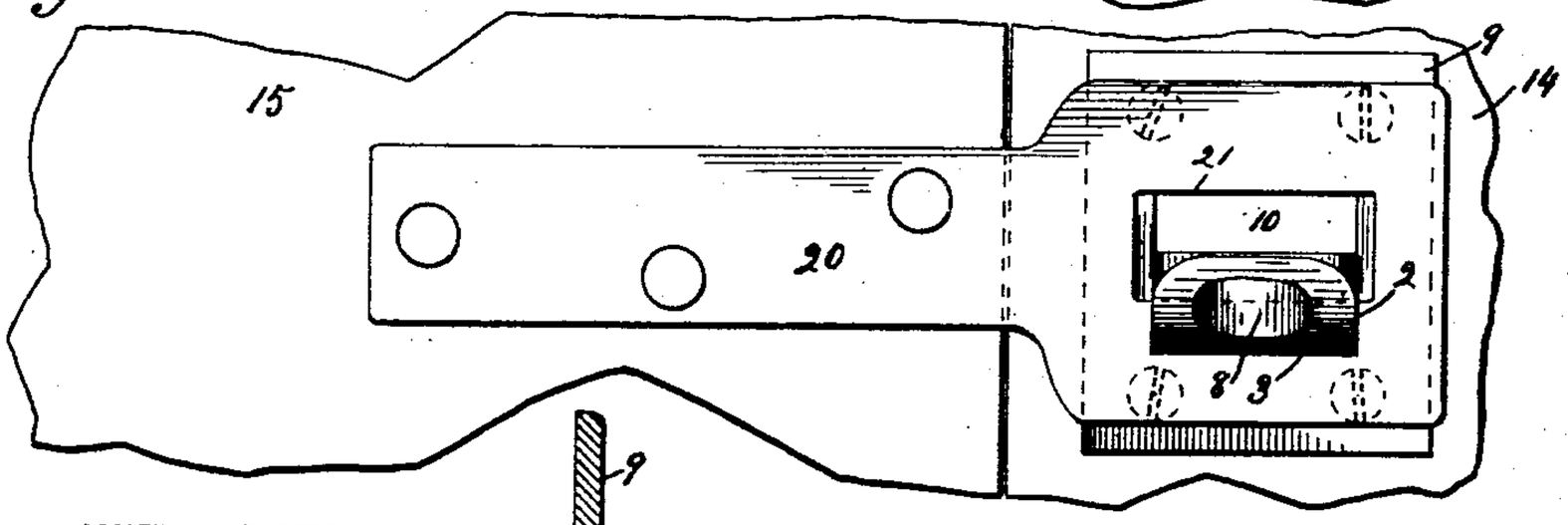

Fig. 3.

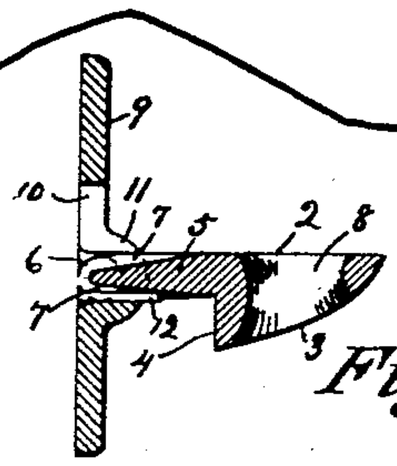

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

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No. 751,658. Patented February 9, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL L. LANDIS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HASP-LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,658, dated February 9, 1904.

Application filed January 5, 1903. Serial No. 137,932. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISRAEL L. LANDIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Latches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gravity locks or door-fastenings, and particularly to that kind of temporary door-latching devices wherein some form of pivoted bolt is adapted to fall into or a hinged or rigid hasp is adapted to be forced into engagement with a catch or stop.

My invention contemplates the simplest form of door-latching means adapted, primarily, to serve as an easily-disengaged temporary fastening to insure against accidental opening of the door, at the same time provided with means whereby additional safeguarding and more secure locking devices of various common forms may be employed when desired.

The object of the invention in addition to providing an exceedingly simple and inexpensive door-latch is to construct a catch or stop member thereof the parts of which may be varied in relative positions to permit of its being employed either as a movable gravity-controlled latch automatically engaging a fixed hasp or as a relatively fixed catch engaging automatically or otherwise a pivoted or movable hasp.

My invention consists generally in a latch-hook pivotally mounted upon a suitable plate and normally held perpendicular thereto, said hook being removable with reference to said plate, whereby the former may serve either as a fixed stop adapted to engage a pivoted gravity-hasp or as a pivoted gravity-stop adapted to engage a substantially fixed hasp.

My invention further consists in the various details of construction and in combinations of parts, all as hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a latching device embodying my invention, the hook portion being adjusted in the plate to serve as a vertically-movable catch, the hasp being hinged and moved horizontally. Fig. 2 is a view showing the hook portion reversed and in an opposite position and employed in connection with a vertically-movable hasp. Fig. 3 differs from Fig. 1 only in showing a rigid instead of a hinged hasp. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the plate and hook, the latter being adjusted in the plate to serve as a stationary catch. Fig. 5 is a vertical section through the plate and hook, the latter being shown in a reversed or opposite position to that shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a face view of the plate portion of the device. Fig. 7 is a view of the pivot end of the hook shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 8 is a top plan view of the hook illustrated in Fig. 4.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, numeral 2 represents the hook portion of the device, the extremity 3 thereof being beveled to provide an inclined plane adapted either to raise a hasp, an edge of which is horizontally forced against it, or to be raised by said hasp when its position is reversed. The shank portion 5 of the hook member is reduced to provide the stop or shoulder 4 and terminates in the laterally-projecting pivots 6 6. Lug or stop recesses 7 may be provided, and I have also shown an aperture 8 in the beveled hook portion to permit of the employment of a padlock or other more permanent locking means in the usual manner. The hook member 2 is pivoted in a supporting-plate 9, having a suitable aperture 10, through which the hook member extends to permit of ready removal and reversal, the half-bearings 11 11 permitting of this removal when the plate is detached, yet retaining the pivots securely when the device is mounted upon the door jamb or frame. This plate is further provided with a stop-lug 12, limiting the downward movement of the hook member and holding the same in a substantially perpendicular position with reference to said plate. Screw-apertures 13 13 permit of the firm securing of the plate to the jamb or frame.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, wherein I have illustrated the operation of the device, 14 refers to the door-jamb or door-frame, 15 to the door,

16 to a hinged strap or hasp, one wing of which is rigidly secured to the door, 17 to a plain bar-strap, having a pivot-aperture 18 movably secured to the door by means of a staple 19, and 20 to an integral rigid hasp, firmly attached to the door. All of these hasps are provided with substantially similar apertures 21 21, through which the hook member 2 is adapted to extend as engagement is effected when the door is closed. In all of these views the catch 2 and the plate 9 are represented as identically the structure shown in side elevation in Fig. 4, the modification in arrangement consisting merely in a reversal of the hook member 2 in the plate 9 for the different purposes shown.

In Figs. 1 and 4 my invention is illustrated as embodying the features of a hasp-and-staple arrangement, with the hasp omitted in Fig. 4. Without the reduced portion 5, providing the stop 4, the device would operate as an ordinary lock-staple, requiring a pin through the aperture 8 to hold the hasp in place when temporarily fastening the latch; but, as shown, my device obviates the necessity of providing and using a pin, a portion of the hasp passing over the enlarged portion of the member 2 in the usual manner and then dropping behind the stop 4, by means of which it is held. A padlock or other form of additional safeguard may then be inserted through the aperture 8. In case of, say, a barn-door, which is fastened during the day-time, so as to be easily opened intentionally by any one and then locked against unauthorized opening during the night, my invention is a great convenience in that it dispenses with the usual hasp or staple-pin, which is frequently lost and entails the loss of more or less time in its adjustment. With the combination hook-and-lock staple shown it is only necessary to hang the hasp upon the hook. Even this operation may be dispensed with by providing an additional staple 22, of a configuration to limit the downward movement of the hasp as well as its movement away from the door, permitting of sufficient vertical movement of the free end to mount the incline 3 and drop behind the stop 4. With this arrangement the latch will operate automatically when the door is closed.

Referring to the reversed arrangement of the hook member 2, as illustrated in Figs. 1, 3, and 5, which arrangement is effected by merely withdrawing the hook member 2 through the aperture 10 and returning the same to position after reversal, in this position the hook member 2 must move upward on its pivots to enter the eye of the hinged hasp 16 or the plain fixed hasp 20. With the hinged hasp 16 the fastening operation is partially automatic—that is, the movable wing of the hasp must be pressed against the latch, the hook dropping automatically into engagement with the hasp. The arrangement shown in Fig. 3 is entirely automatic by reason of the fact that the hasp 20 is fixed upon the door instead of hinged or pivoted.

In all of the arrangements shown the plate 9 occupies the same relative position and the lug 12 supports the pivoted hook member against downward movement and in a horizontal position or normally perpendicular to the plane of the plate 9. I prefer to provide the depressions or recesses 7 for the lug 12, although it is obvious that the top of said lug may be level with the lower edge of the aperture 10 and said recesses dispensed with. The lug or rest 12 may also be extended to the full width of the aperture 10, the lower edge itself being bent forward to provide the stop or rest for the member 2.

Many modifications of the minor details of my improved hasp-latch will doubtless readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art to which it appertains, and I therefore do not desire to limit my invention to the specific details of construction herein shown and described.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a hasp-latch, the combination with a suitable plate of a latch-hook pivotally mounted thereon and normally held substantially perpendicular to the face of said plate, said hook being removable and reversible in the same pivot-support with reference to said plate.

2. In a hasp-latch, the combination with an apertured plate of a gravity latch-hook extending through said aperture and pivotally carried by said plate for partial rotation in a vertical plane, and means upon the pivoted portion of the hook and the plate-bearing limiting the downward movement of said latch-hook.

3. In a hasp-latch, the combination with an apertured plate of a pivoted, gravity latch-hook extending through said aperture, having partial bearings in a single plane in said plate and removable and reversible with reference thereto, said hook being beveled at its free end to automatically raise a hasp or be raised thereby, according to the relative adjustment of said hook, to effect engagement with said hasp, and supporting means for said latch-hook limiting the downward movement thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

ISRAEL L. LANDIS.

Witnesses:
L. F. Cook,
F. E. Stewart.