

No. 824,260.

PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

S. J. McCLUNG.
HASP FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 14, 1905.

FIG. 1.

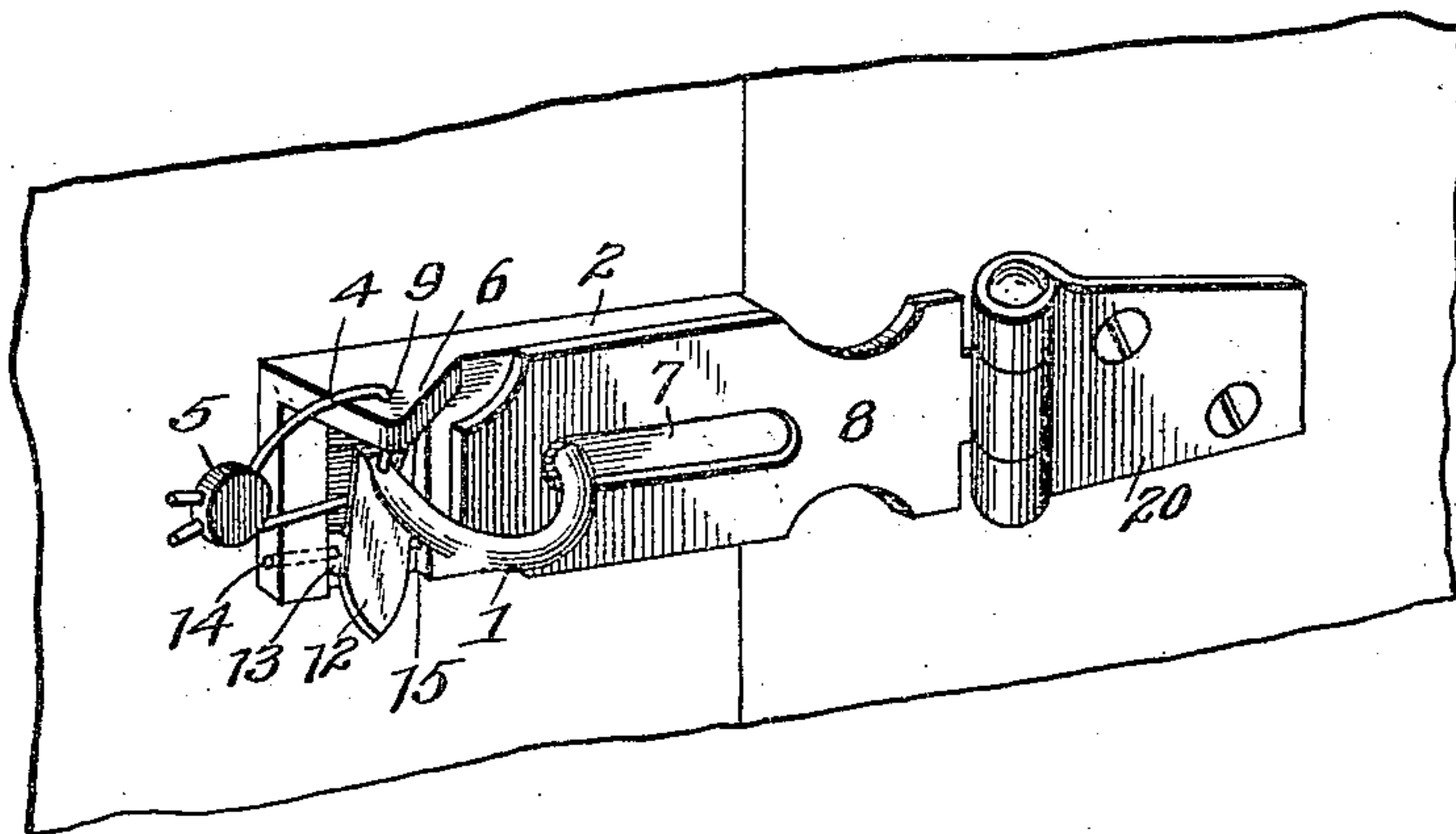


FIG. 2.

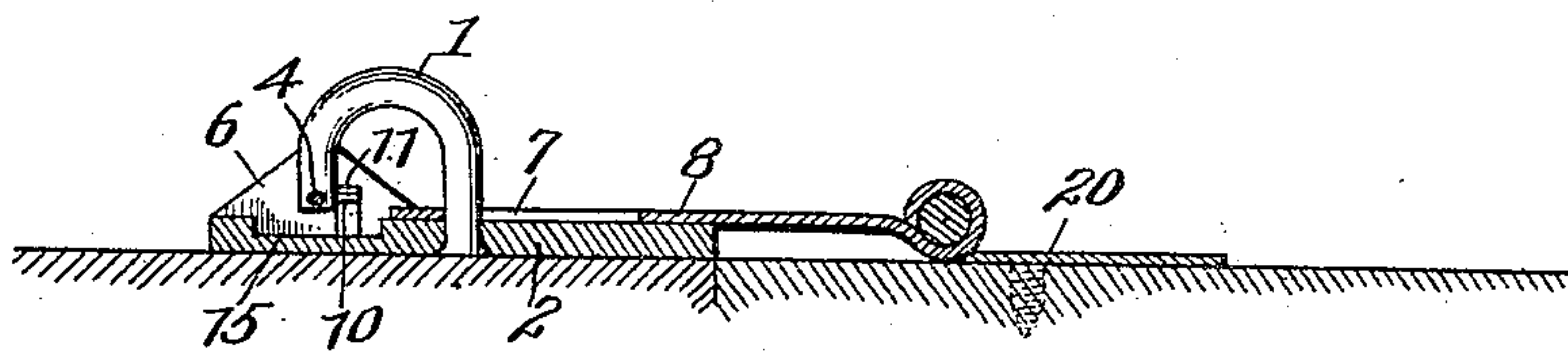


FIG. 3.

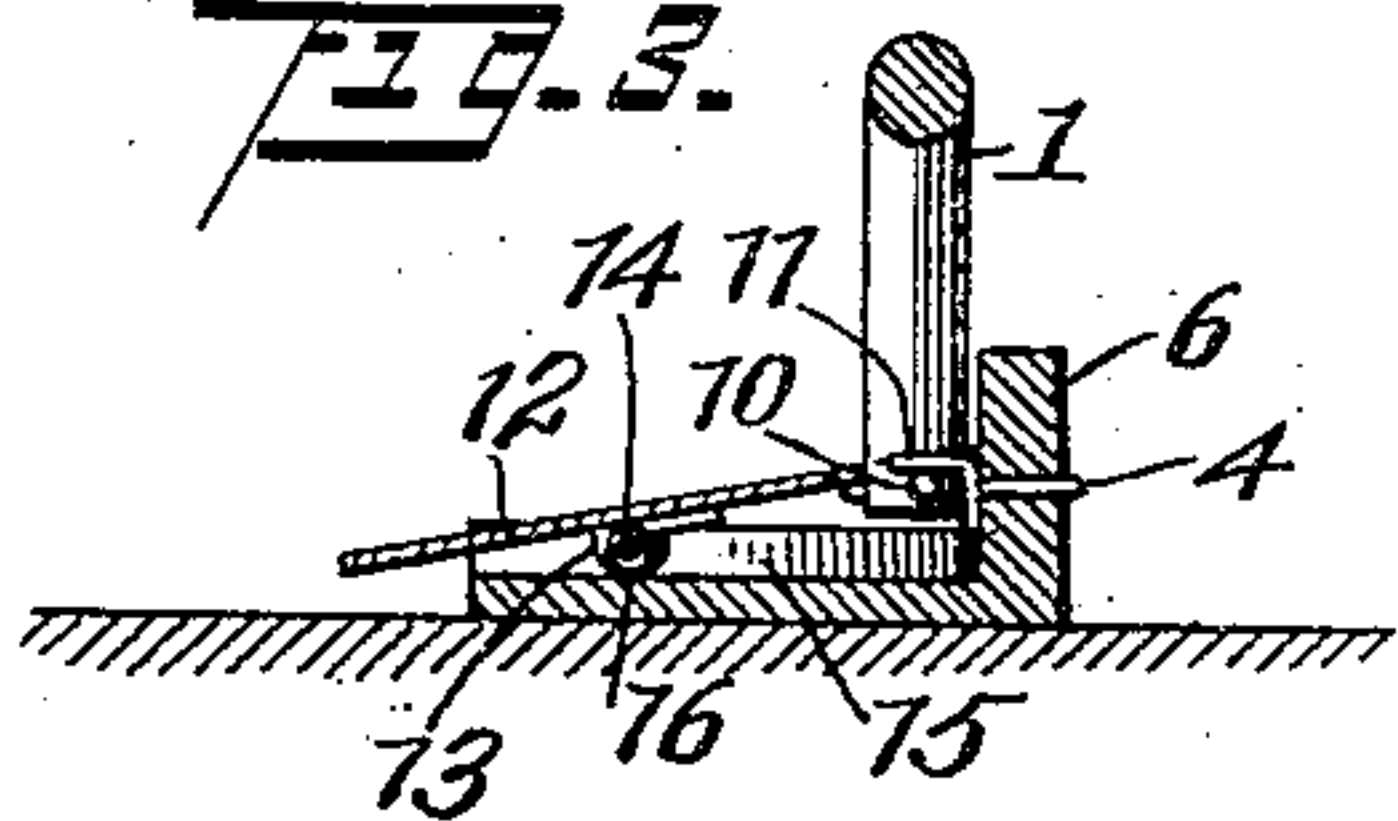


FIG. 4.

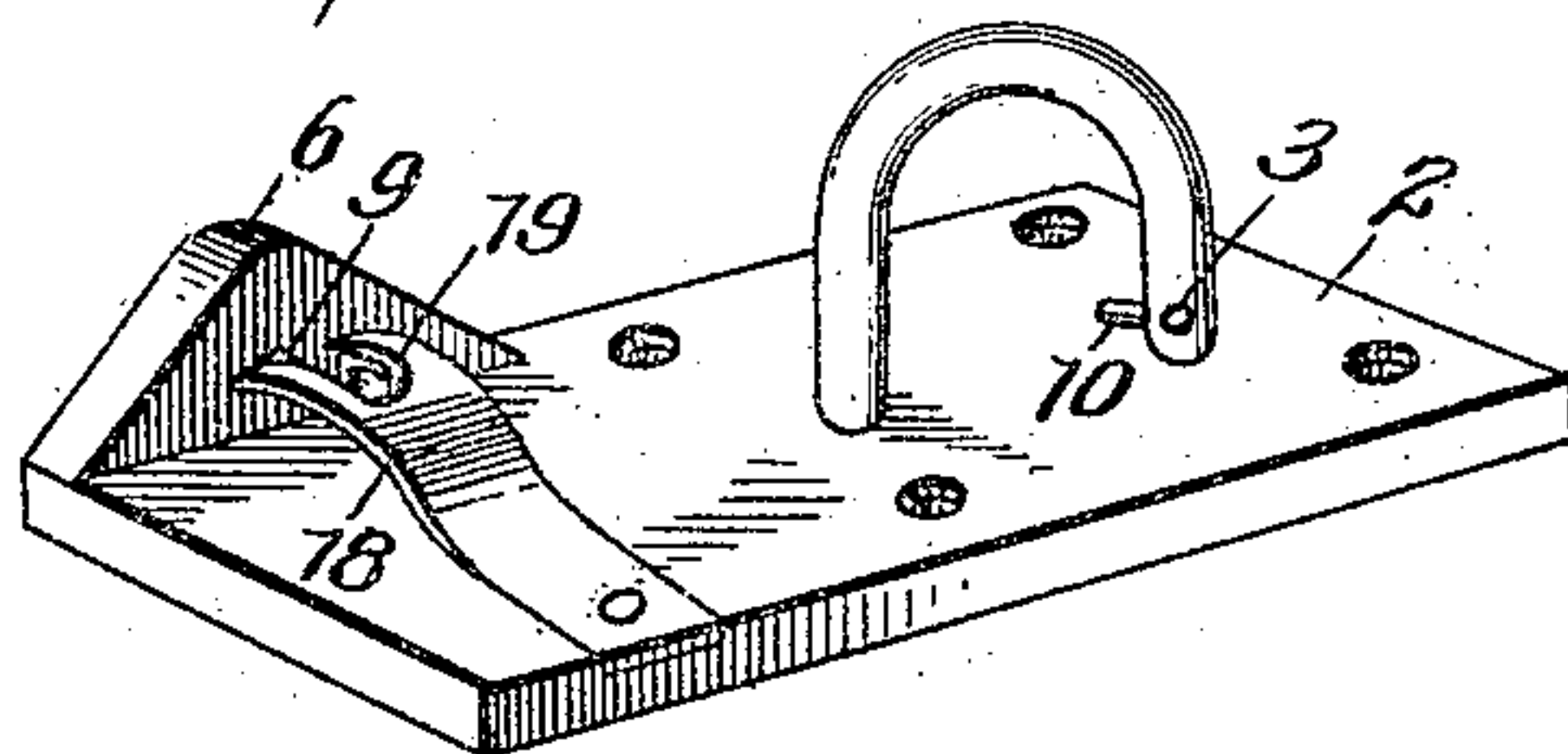


FIG. 5.

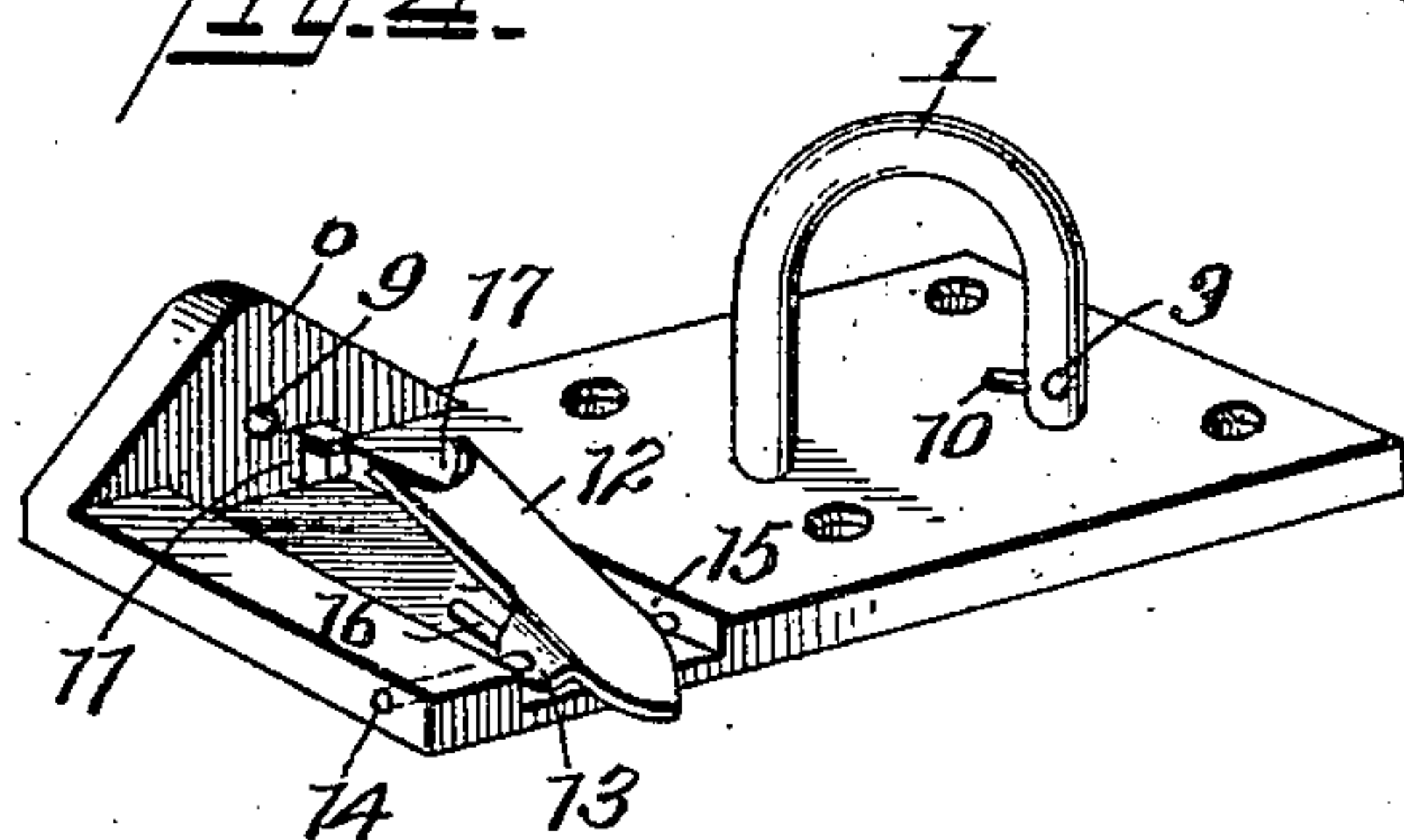
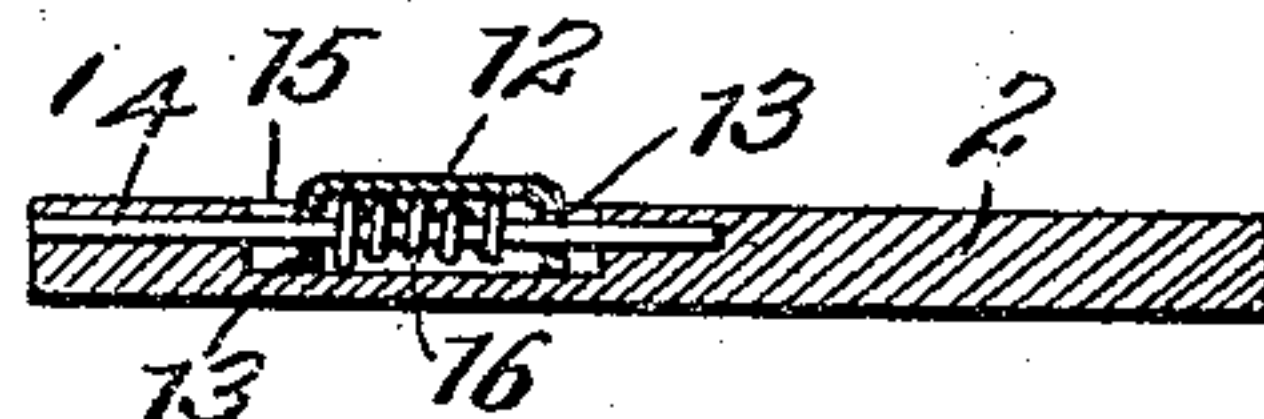


FIG. 6.



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HASP-FASTENER.

No. 824,260.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed November 14, 1905. Serial No. 287,264.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL JOSEPH McCLUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fayette, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Hasp-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in hasp-fasteners.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of hasp-fasteners and to provide a simple and comparatively inexpensive device designed for use on cases containing beer and other beverages and various other packages and receptacles and adapted to enable a hasp to be securely locked and sealed so that the contents of a package or case cannot be tampered with surreptitiously.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hasp-fastener constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the staple-plate, illustrating the construction of the swiveled or pivoted staple and the means for locking the same. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view of the staple-plate, illustrating the manner of mounting the spring-actuated catch. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of a staple-plate, showing another form of catch.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a pivoted or swiveled staple mounted on a staple-plate 2 and provided in its free end with an eye 3, which is adapted to receive a wire 4 of a seal 5. One leg or side of the staple pierces the staple-plate and is suitably mounted to turn on the same to swing the free end of the staple to and from a keeper-lug 6, which is formed integral with the staple-plate and which projects from the

same at one side thereof, as clearly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4 of the drawings. The staple is adapted to extend through a slot 7 of a hasp 8, and after the hasp has been placed over the staple the latter is swung around to carry its free end contiguous to the keeper-lug 6, which is shown tapering or triangular, but which may be of any desired configuration. The keeper-lug is provided with a perforation 9, which registers with the eye of the free end of the staple when the parts are arranged as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings.

In order to hold the free end of the staple against outward movement resulting from any strain exerted on it by the hasp, the free end of the staple is provided with a projection 10, which is adapted to engage under a projecting flange 11 of the keeper-lug. The flange is formed integral with the lug and the projection engages under the same, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

The staple is held against pivotal movement by means of a catch 12, consisting of a plate provided between its ends with projecting ears 13 and mounted on a pintle 14, which spans the recess 15. The pintle also receives a coiled spring 16, which has its terminals engaging the inner arm or portion of the catch and the staple-plate, whereby the catch is normally maintained in an inclined position, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings. The catch is provided at its inner engaging end with a recess 17, conforming to the configuration of and adapted to receive the free end or portion of the staple when the latter is arranged contiguous to the keeper-lug 6. When it is desired to release the pivoted staple, the inner portion of the catch is depressed, and the free end of the staple may then be swung around from the keeper-lug to a position opposite or above the slot 7 for releasing the hasp. The seal 5, which may be of any desired construction, is applied similar to an ordinary car-seal, and after the wire 4 has been passed through the perforation 9 and the eye 3 the seal is applied to the free ends of the wire, so that access cannot be had to the contents of the case or receptacle without breaking the seal.

Instead of employing a pivoted spring-actuated catch the staple may be engaged by a resilient catch 18, consisting of a piece of resilient material secured at its outer end to the staple-plate in a recess thereof and having its inner portion curved upward, as shown, and

provided with a recess 19 to engage the free arm of the staple.

The hasp 8, which is of the ordinary construction, is hinged to a plate or member which is secured by screws or other suitable fastening devices to the box or case. The fixed member 20 of the hasp may be arranged as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or it may be arranged to be covered by the hasp when the parts are locked, so that access cannot be had to the screws.

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

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a hasp, of a staple-plate provided with a projecting keeper, a pivoted staple mounted on the staple-plate for engaging the hasp and adapted to have its free end arranged contiguous to the keeper, and a catch arranged at one side of the keeper in the path of the movement of the staple and adapted to engage the free end of the staple to hold the same against the keeper.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a hasp, of a staple-plate provided with a projecting keeper, a pivoted staple mounted on the staple-plate for engaging the hasp and adapted to have its free end arranged contiguous to the keeper, and a catch spaced from the keeper and provided at its engaging end with a recess arranged to receive the free end of the staple, whereby the same is held contiguous to the keeper.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a staple-plate provided at one side with a projecting keeper, a staple pivotally mounted at one end on the said plate, the free end of the staple being arranged to swing against the keeper, and a transversely-disposed catch having a depressible end engaging the free end of the staple for holding the same against the keeper.

4. The combination with a staple-plate, a staple pivotally mounted at one end on the staple-plate, a fixed keeper arranged in the path of movement of the free end of the staple, and a catch movable into and out of the

path of movement of the free end of the staple and arranged in spaced relation with the keeper for maintaining the free end of the staple against the said keeper.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination of a staple-plate, a staple pivotally mounted at one end on the said plate and provided at its free end with a projection, a fixed keeper arranged in the path of movement of the free end of the staple and provided with a projecting flange arranged to interlock with the projection of the staple, and means for holding the projection of the staple in engagement with the flange of the keeper.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination of a staple-plate, a staple pivoted at one end to the plate, a fixed keeper arranged in the path of movement of the staple, said staple and keeper being provided with means for receiving a seal, and a catch also located in the path of movement of the free end of the staple and arranged in spaced relation with the keeper for holding the staple in engagement with the keeper.

7. In a device of the class described, the combination of a staple pivoted at one end, a fixed keeper arranged in the path of movement of the free end of the staple, means for interlocking the free end of the staple with the keeper, and separate means for maintaining the staple in such interlocked relation.

8. In a device of the class described, the combination of a keeper, a staple pivoted at one end, the free end of the staple being arranged to swing contiguous to the keeper, and a catch movable into and out of the path of movement of the free end of the staple and arranged in spaced relation with the keeper for holding the free end of the staple against the keeper.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL JOSEPH McCLUNG.

Witnesses:

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C. M. NICKELL.