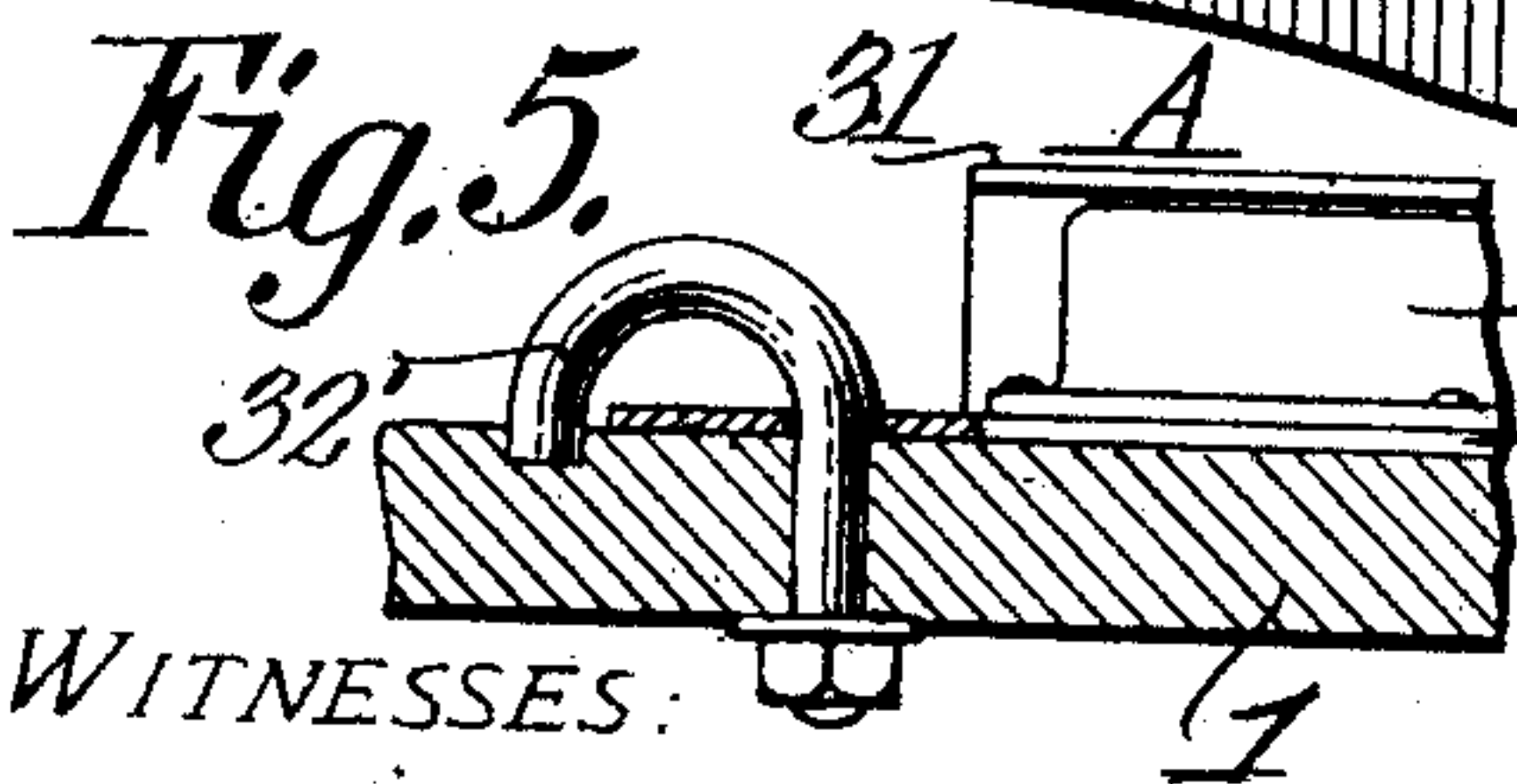
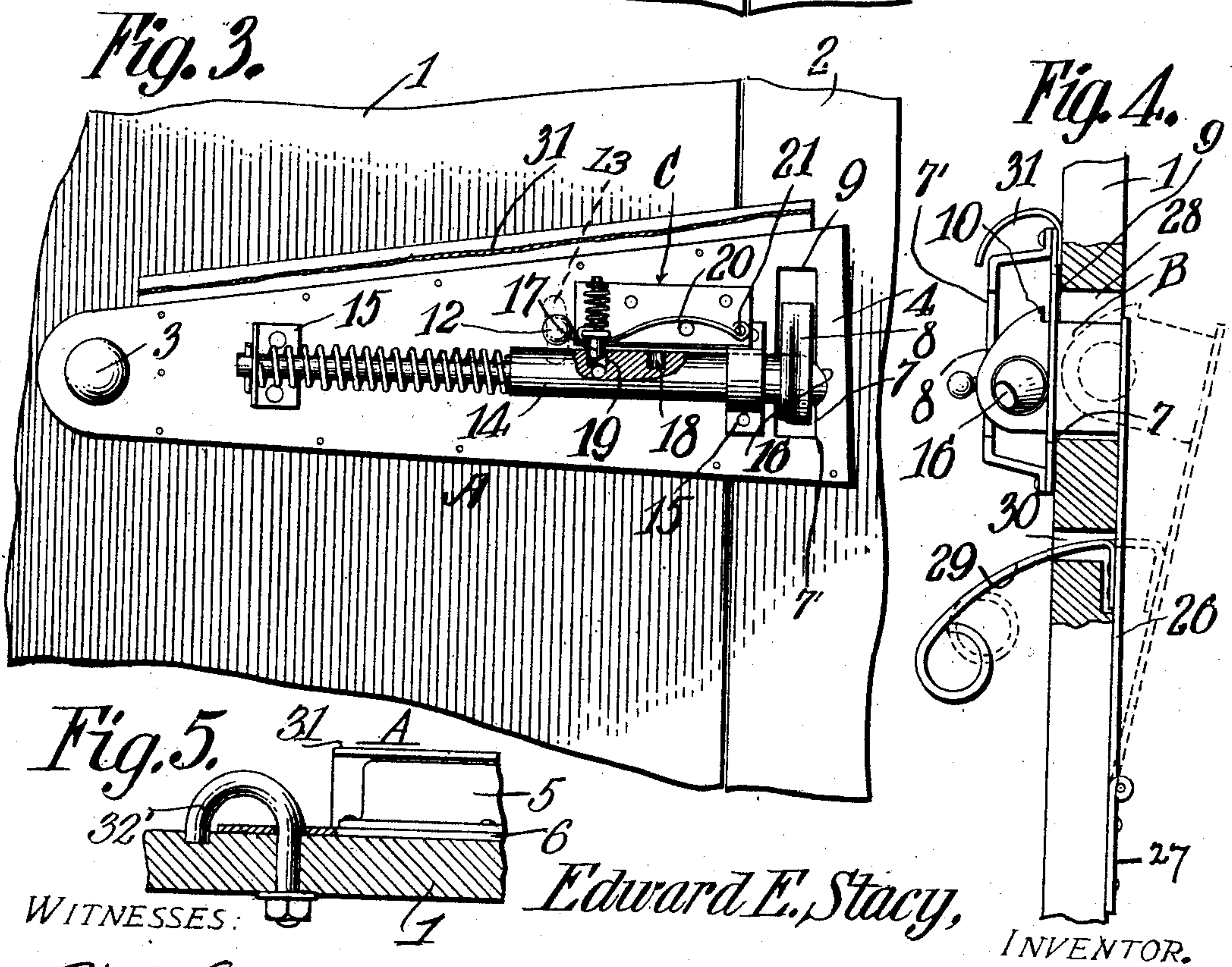
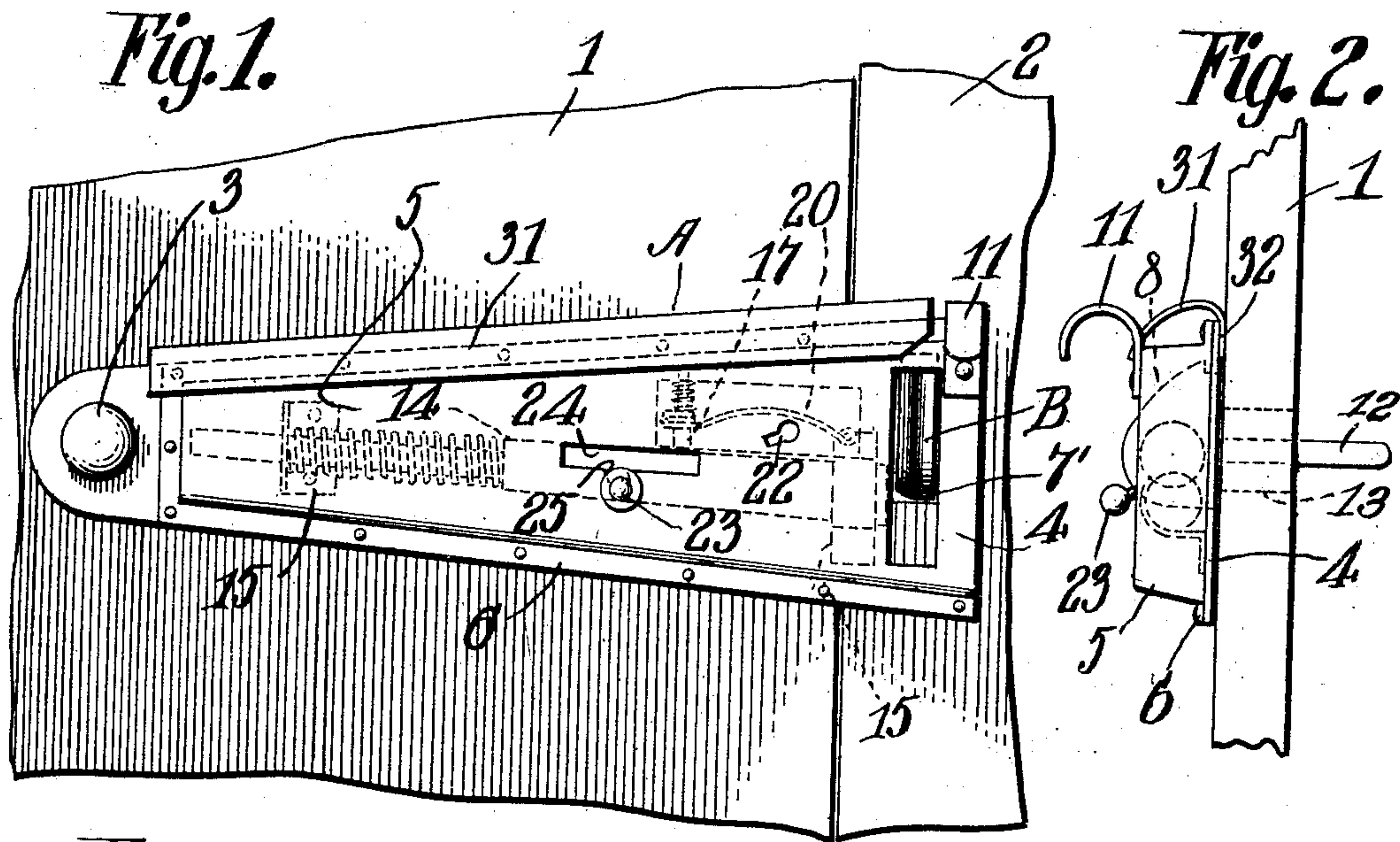


No. 866,694.

PATENTED SEPT. 24, 1907.

E. E. STACY
HASP LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 11, 1906.



WITNESSES:

E. H. Stewart

W. H. Crichton-Clarke

Edward E. Stacy,

INVENTOR.

By

C. A. Snow & Co.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD E. STACY, OF CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.

HASP-LOCK.

No. 866,694.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 24, 1907.

Application filed October 11, 1906. Serial No. 338,473.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD E. STACY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Central City, in the county of Merrick and State of Nebraska, have invented
5 a new and useful Hasp-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hasp locks.

The objects of the invention are to improve and simplify the construction of such devices; furthermore, to
10 increase their efficiency in operation and to decrease the expense attending their manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts
15 and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of the following claims without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a hasp lock constructed in accordance with the invention; Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the hasp lock; Fig. 3 is a
25 view similar to Fig. 1, showing the weather guard in section and the casing removed; Fig. 4 is an end view, partly in section and partly in elevation, of the improved hasp lock in the form particularly adapted for use on sliding barn doors; and Fig. 5 is a detail view of a modified form of fastening for mounting the hasp on a sliding
30 door.

Like reference numerals indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

The reference numeral 1 indicates a portion of a
35 swinging door; and 2, a portion of a door frame. Mounted upon the door 1 is a hasp which is indicated generally by the reference letter A, said hasp being adapted to coöperate with a keeper B connected with the door frame 2.

40 The hasp A is pivotally connected with the door 1 by means of a bolt 3. This hasp preferably consists of a member or plate 4 which, as shown in Fig. 2, is fitted flat against the door 1 and projects beyond the edge thereof so as to lie against the door frame 2 when the
45 door is closed and secured to the inner member or plate 4 is a casing or housing 5 which is provided with a flange 6 suitably bolted to the inner member or plate 4, as shown. The inner member or plate 4 and the housing 5 of the hasp A are both formed at the free ends thereof
50 with registering catch openings or slots 7 and 7' respectively which, when the door is closed, are adapted to receive the beveled outer end 8 of the keeper B. It will be understood that as the door swings closed, the upper wall 9 of the opening 7 of the plate 4 engages the
55 beveled end 8 of the keeper B and causes the hasp A to ride upward on its pivot 3, after which the upper wall

9 of the opening in the inner member or plate 4 drops down behind the hook or projection 10 of the keeper B and holds the door in locked position in the same manner as an ordinary door latch.

60

For the purpose of raising the hasp A so as to disengage it from the keeper B and unlatch the door, the hasp A is provided on the outer portion thereof with a lifting handle 11. Furthermore, said hasp A is provided on the inner side of the door with a lifting handle
65 12 such as an inwardly-projecting strip that extends through a vertical slot 13 in the door and is secured to the plate 4 of the hasp A so that by means of the handles 11 and 12 the hasp A can be raised from either side of the door.

70

For the purpose of locking the hasp A in engagement with the keeper B whenever desired, said hasp is provided with a spring-pressed bolt 14 which is adapted to slide in brackets 15 in the casing of the hasp. The spring-pressed bolt 14 at its forward end is adapted to
75 enter a bolt opening 16 formed in the keeper B. When the hasp A is engaged in the ordinary manner with the keeper B, so that the upper wall 9 of the bolt opening 7 is fitted behind the hook 10 of the keeper B, the spring-pressed bolt 14 is disposed out of line with the bolt
80 opening 16, as indicated by the dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2; that is to say, the forward end of the spring-pressed bolt 14 is normally located below the bolt opening 16. When it is desired to lock the hasp in engagement with the keeper, said hasp is raised until the bolt
85 14 shoots into the bolt opening 16.

For the purpose of holding the spring-pressed bolt 14 either in advanced or retracted position, a locking device C is employed, said locking device consisting preferably of a spring pin 17 adapted to enter either a forward socket 18 for locking the spring-pressed bolt 14
90 in retracted position, or a rear socket 19 for locking said spring-pressed bolt in advanced position when in engagement with the keeper B. The spring pin 17 is adapted to be moved out of engagement with the sockets 18 and 19 by means of a lever 20 which is pivoted at one end, as indicated at 21, and at the other end is connected with the spring pin 17, so that when a key is inserted through the keyhole 22 and is rotated and the locking device raised, the spring-pressed bolt 14 can be
95 thrown rearwardly by means of a bolt handle 23 which extends outwardly through a slot 24 in the hasp A. If it be desired to dispense with the use of the locking device C, the slot 24 can be provided with a lateral extension 25 of the old and well-known form, so that by turning
100 the bolt handle 23 until it enters the lateral extension 25 of the slot 24, the bolt 14 will be locked against longitudinal movement.

95

100

105

It will be understood that when the improved hasp lock of the present invention is used upon an ordinary
110 swinging door, the keeper B will be rigidly secured to the door frame 2 in any suitable manner. When the

improved hasp lock, however, is used upon a sliding door, such, for example, as an ordinary barn door suspended from hangers, it is necessary to employ a keeper construction such as illustrated in Fig. 4, wherein the

5 keeper B is secured to the upper leaf 26 of a hinge, the lower leaf 27 of which is suitably secured to the rear or inner side of the door 1. The keeper B projects outward through an opening 28 in the door. For the purpose of permitting the keeper B to be thrown backward

10 into the dotted line position in Fig. 4 while the door is being moved to closed position, a handle 29, which projects through an opening 30 in the door 1 is secured to the upper leaf 26 of the hinge. By grasping the handle 29 and pushing rearwardly on the same, the keeper B

15 will be thrown into the dotted line position so as not to engage the hasp A until the sliding door has been moved into closed position, after which, by drawing forward upon the handle 29, the keeper B is caused to move through the catch opening 7 so as to lock the door.

20 Instead of employing the hinged keeper shown in Fig. 4 for adapting the hasp lock to a sliding door, a rigidly mounted keeper, such as that shown in Figs. 1 to 3, may be employed in connection with a hasp hung on the sliding door by means of a staple, eye bolt, or

25 equivalent device, 32', Fig. 5, so that the hasp A can be moved in a horizontal direction over the part 8 of the keeper B to disengage the hasp A from the keeper B when unlocking the door and to engage the hasp and keeper when locking the door. When the door is open

30 the hasp A will hang loosely in a vertical direction, on the device 32'. When the door is to be closed and locked, it is slid to its closed position and then the operator takes hold of the handle 11 and swings the hasp A upwardly to a horizontal position in front of the

35 keeper B and then moves it horizontally towards the door so that the slot 7 will pass over the beveled outer end 8 of the keeper B. This movement is reversed in unlocking the door. The device 32' serves as a pivotal mounting for the hasp A, so that the parts 9 and 10 can be latched

40 and unlatched. It may be preferable, in preparing the hasp lock for the market, to supply a bolt 3 and a staple or eye bolt 32' with each hasp lock, so that the user can employ the latter for either a swinging or sliding door, as desired.

45 For the purpose of protecting the locking device C, as

well as the other mechanism in the casing of the hasp A, from the effects of the rain, a weather strip 31 is secured to the hasp A, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, said weather strip 31 being preferably in the nature of a curved strip which is approximately semi-circular in cross

50 section and is fitted at one edge 32 into the space between the inner plate 4 and the door 1; the other edge of said strip projecting outwardly beyond the casing of the hasp A so as to protect the same from moisture.

55

The improved hasp lock of the present invention is strong, simple, durable and inexpensive in construction, as well as thoroughly efficient in operation.

What is claimed is:—

1. The combination of a hasp having an aperture at one

60 end, means for pivotally mounting the hasp at the end opposite from the aperture, a longitudinally movable bolt on the hasp, a spring tending to move the bolt across the aperture of the hasp, means for holding the bolt indrawn to one side of the aperture against the tension of the

65 spring, and an apertured keeper arranged to extend through the aperture of the hasp to receive the bolt and provided with a notch for engaging one wall of the aperture of the hasp.

2. The combination of a hasp having an aperture adjacent one end, means for pivotally mounting the hasp at

70 the end opposite from the aperture, brackets on the hasp, a longitudinally movable bolt mounted in the brackets and adapted to move across the apertured hasp, sockets in the bolt, a spring pressed member adapted to engage one or the

75 other of the said sockets to hold the bolt extended across the aperture of the hasp or drawn back at one side thereof, means adapted to be actuated by a key for controlling the said member, and an apertured keeper adapted to receive the bolt and provided with a notch in which one wall

80 of the aperture of the hasp is adapted to engage.

3. In a hasp lock, the combination with a pivotally mounted keeper having a handle, of a pivotally mounted

85 hasp, a casing thereon, a spring pressed bolt mounted on said hasp in said casing and provided with a handle for retracting said bolt, a key operated locking device for holding said bolt in locked position, and a pair of oppositely extending lifting handles for raising said hasp.

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

90 witnesses.

EDWARD E. STACY.

Witnesses:

G. H. GRAY,
A. J. LINDLEY.