F. McMANUS.

HASP OR LOCKING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1918.

1,284,399. Patented Nov. 12, 1918.

Fig. 1.

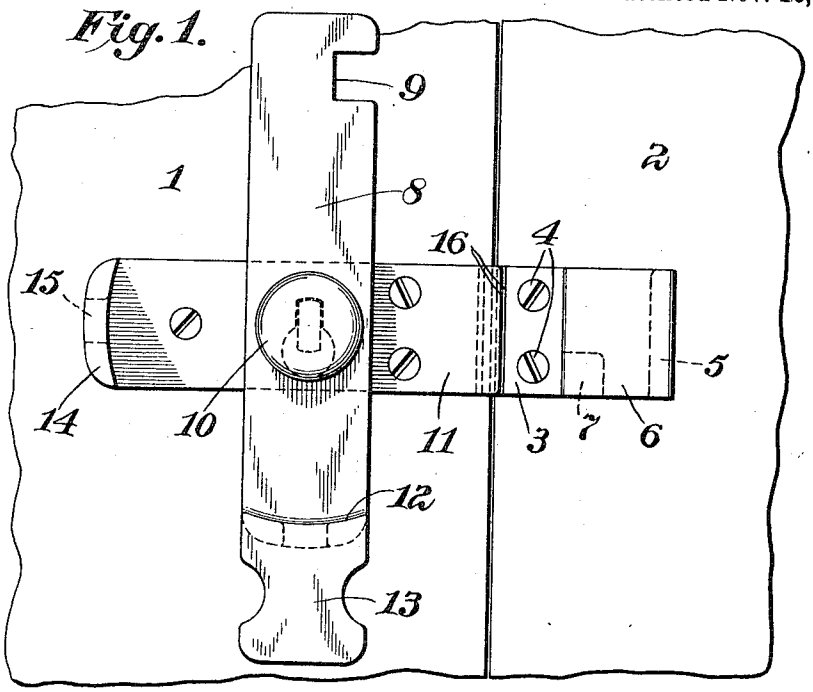



Fig. 2.

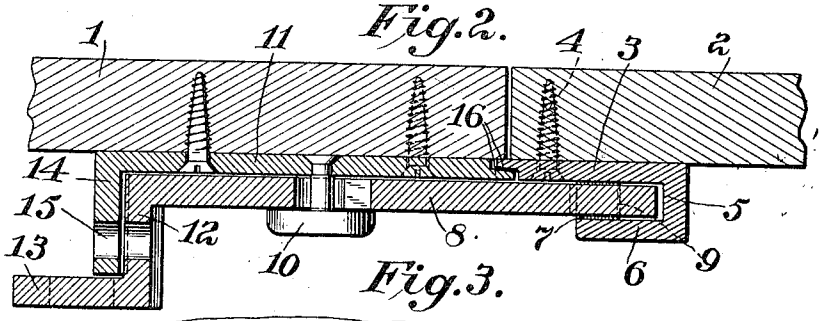
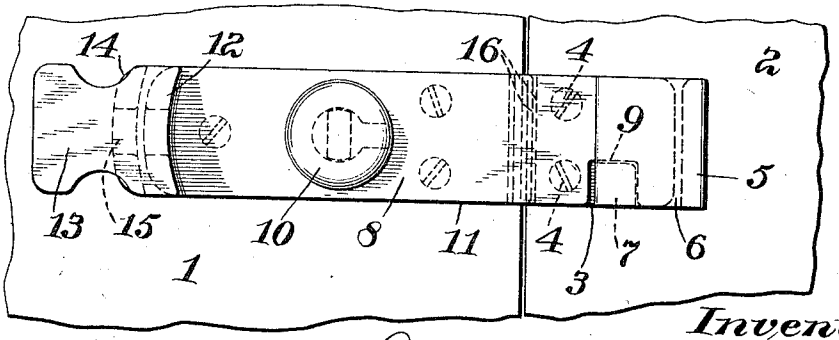



Fig. 3.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## HASP OR LOCKING DEVICE.

1,284,399. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 12, 1918.

Application filed March 27, 1918. Serial No. 225,000.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK McMANUS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Norfolk, Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp or Locking Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is designed to provide a hasp construction of simple and economical construction, one that is easy to operate, is reliable in its fastening function, and is not liable to be accidentally operated into locking position.

The invention consists in the features and combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a front view of a portion of a door and door frame with locking device in open position.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view through the device with the parts in closed position.

Fig. 3 is a front view with the parts in closed position.

In these drawings 1 indicates the door or gate and 2 the frame. On the frame a keeper 3 is fastened by screw 4. This keeper consists of a piece of metal having its base portion secured to the frame with a right-angular bend 5, and an overlying parallel portion 6 with a lug 7 extending between this overlying portion and the base portion and near the bottom edges of the same. The hasp member comprises a piece 8 having a notch 9 to take over the lug 7 of the keeper the said piece 8 being pivoted on a pin 10, which is carried by the base plate 11 screwed to the gate or door 1. The pivot pin is headed and the flange of the head overlies the piece 8 and holds it in position. The rear end of the piece 8 is turned up at right-angles to the body portion thereof as shown at 12, and this upstanding portion is continued into a rearwardly extending portion 13, adapted to form a handle, said portion 13 lying at a sufficient distance away from the front face of the gate or door and the base plate 11 to enable the fingers to grasp it conveniently for manipulating the hasp or locking member. The rear end of the base plate 11 is upturned at 14, adjacent the pivot 10, and this upturned ear or portion 14 is curved and is provided with an opening 15, and the upturned portion of the pivoted locking member is curved to correspond and is also provided with an opening, so that when this member is swung down into locking position a pad-lock or other fastening device may be inserted through the alined openings just mentioned and the locking device retained in its locked position. The opening through the locking member or hasp for the pivot pin is narrowed at one end and elongated so that when the locking device is raised to an unlocked position it will be free to move downwardly in the direction of its length and this will bring the parallel walls of the narrow elongation to engage the flat sides of the pivot pin so that the hasp will be held in this position and will be prevented from falling into a position where it would engage with the keeper and thus become locked contrary to the wish of the user. This will effectually prevent the accidental engagement of the locking member with the keeper, because it will be held up substantially in its upright position by the stop just mentioned.

It will, therefore, require a definite and intentional manipulation of the locking member to enable it to be released, so as to be thrown down into locking position and this manipulation or action consists in raising the locking member, or moving it up in the direction of its length, to bring the lower circular portion of the elongated opening into action against the pivot pin, so that the hasp can be turned into the locked position of Fig. 3.

When in this locking position the hasp or locking member covers all the screws which hold the keeper and the base plate to the frame and gate or door, so that this cannot be removed, and the lock taken off and access had to the locked space.

The device may be used in connection with a sliding door, a single swinging door, or double swinging door.

In order to prevent the hasp member from being lifted by inserting a thin bladed instrument between the gate and the frame the keeper member and the base plate are formed with overlapping reduced edges, as shown at 16, so that the crack between the gate and the frame is fully covered.

What I claim is:

1. In a locking device, a keeper, a locking

member pivotally mounted to swing into connection with, or away from the keeper, said member having longitudinal movement on its pivot when in released position, a stop for preventing the swinging of the locking member into closed position, when said locking member is moved longitudinally to its lowest limit, said stop permitting the locking member to swing when it is moved longitudinally to its upper limit, substantially as described.

2. In combination a keeper, a base plate having an upturned end and a pivot, a locking member pivoted on the base plate, and having an elongated pivot opening allowing movement in the direction of its length in relation to its pivot, said pivot being elongated in cross section to correspond substantially with the elongation of the pivot opening to act as a stop to prevent turning of the locking member when moved to its low limit but to allow the locking member to turn into locking position when raised.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

FRANK McMANUS.

**Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."**