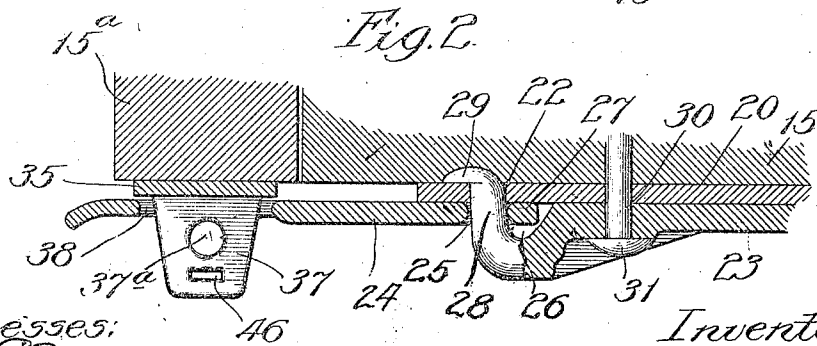
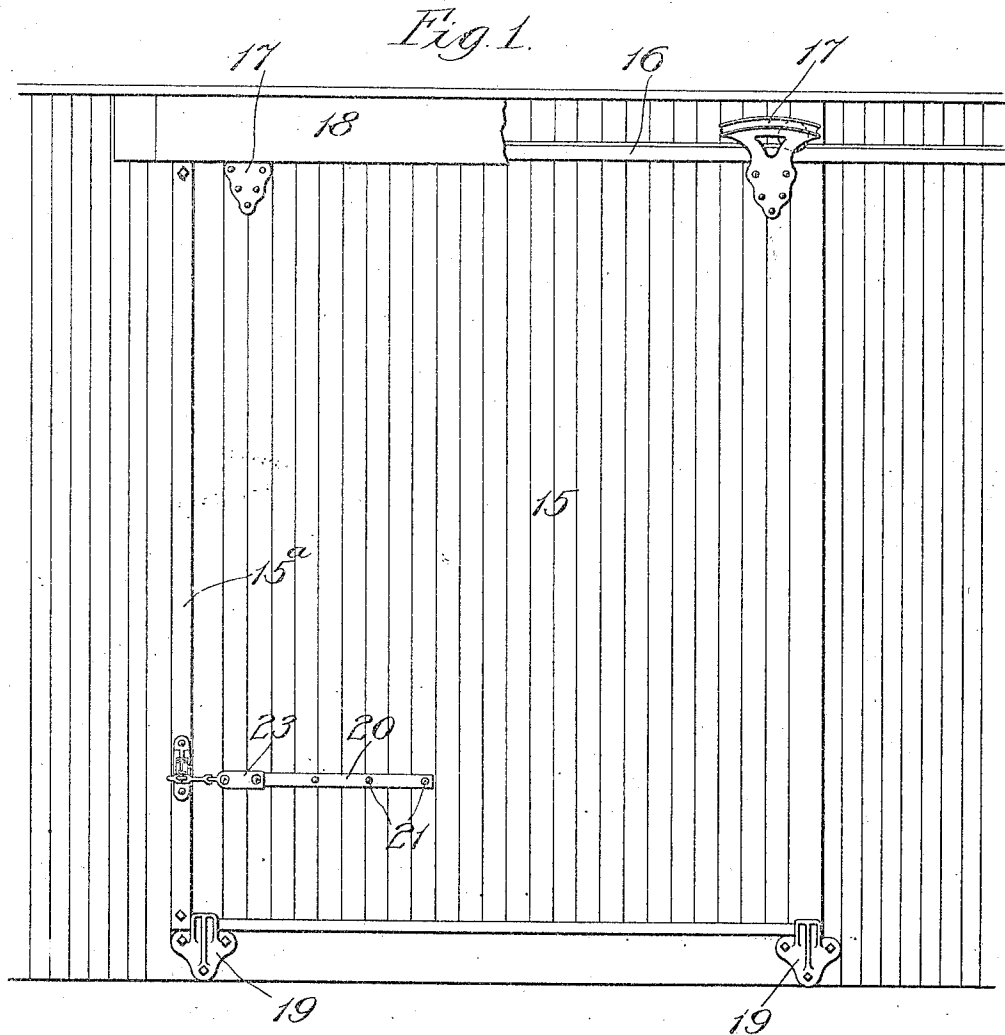


E. POSSON.
CAR DOOR HASP FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1908.

1,028,273.

Patented June 4, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



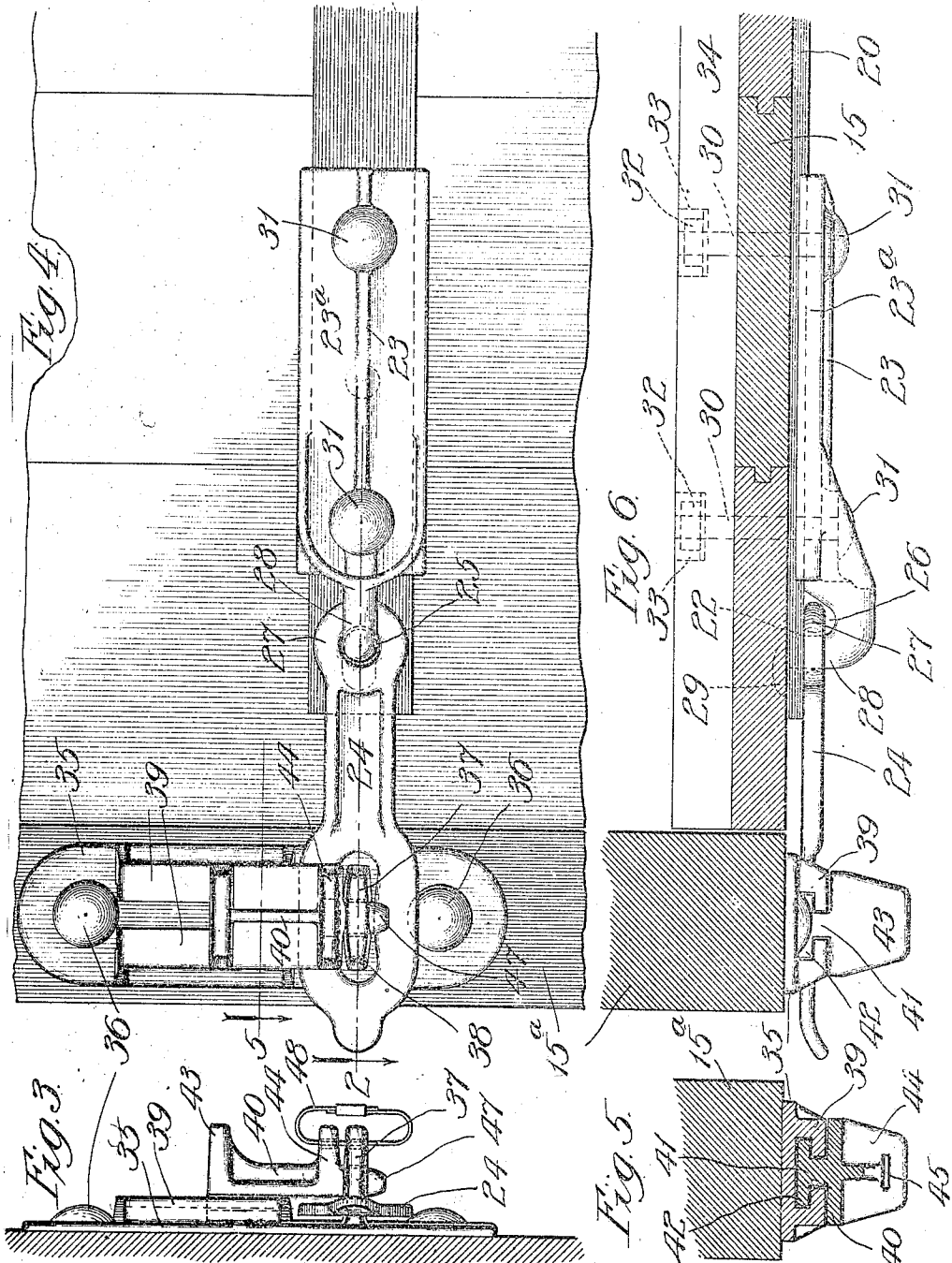
Witnesses:
Ed. J. Payford,
Chas. H. Buell.

Inventor:
Edward Possore.
By Sheridan & Wilkinson
Attys.

1,028,273.

Patented June 4, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses:

Edw. C. Chayford.
Chas. H. Bull.

Inventor:

Edward Posson.

By Sheridan & Wilkinson
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD POSSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO C. & H. COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

CAR-DOOR HASP-FASTENER.

1,028,273.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1912.

Application filed July 30, 1908. Serial No. 443,116.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD POSSON, 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 Car-Door Hasp-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved hasp fastener for the doors of railway freight cars and for use in other suitable places. This and other objects will all be shown in the following specification and claims, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a freight car door showing my improved hasp fastener applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2 in Fig. 4. Fig. 3 is an elevation looking in a direction parallel to the length of the car. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the hasp fastener. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken on the line 5 in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the hasp fastener, the door and the door post being shown in section.

In the particular embodiment of my invention which I have chosen to illustrate in the drawings, I have shown the hasp fastener as applied to the freight car door 15, which is supported from the track 16 by the hangers 17, the latter being overhung by the protecting guide 18 and the door being guided at its lower edge by the brackets 19.

Extending for a considerable distance across the outer face of the door 15 is the metal strap 20, which is secured to the door by the bolts 21, having their heads on the outside and the nuts on the inside. The strap 20 has a hole 22 through the end thereof which is nearest to the edge of the door. A member 23 has lips 23^a which lap over the edges of said strap 20, and it also has a projecting end 28 with a hook 29 on its end. As shown in Figs. 2 and 6 the part 28 is adapted to pass through the hole 25 in the end of the hasp 24 and also through the hole 22 in the strap 20, the hook 29 catching under the edge of the hole 22. Immediately behind the part 28 the member 23 is humped outwardly, so as to leave a space 26 to accommodate the end 27 of the hasp 24. Bolts 30, with heads 31 on the outside of the

member 23, pass through said member, the strap 20, the boards 15 of the door and the inner cleat 34 thereof. These bolts are secured by nuts 32 seated in countersunk depressions 33 in the cleat 34.

Having described the hasp 24 and its mode of attachment to the door I will now proceed to describe the coacting parts which are mounted on the door post 15^a. A vertically extending member 35 is secured to the door post 15^a by means of bolts 36 which have their heads on the outside and the nuts on the inside. From the lower part of the member 35 a staple 37 projects outwardly and the hasp 24 has a slot 38 in its end which is adapted to pass over the staple 37. Above the staple 37 the member 35 carries vertically extending inturned guide lips 39. A member 40 has a projecting part 41 which is adapted to extend between the said guide lips 39, and has extensions 42 which reach under said lips 39. Thus it will be seen that the member 40 is constrained to slide vertically. The bolt head 36 at the upper end of the guide slot formed by the overhanging lips 39, acts as a stop to prevent removal of the member 40. At its upper part the member 40 carries an outwardly projecting piece 43 adapted to be seized by the operator for the purpose of raising or lowering it. The bolt or stud 47 projects downwardly from the lower end of the member 40 and is adapted to project through the hole 37^a in the staple 37. Just above this bolt 47 the part 44 projects outwardly from the member 40 and has a hole 45 which registers with the hole 46 in the end of the staple 37. A sealing strip 48 can be passed through the two holes 45 and 46.

It will be noted the hasp 24 is connected so that any force applied thereto will be transmitted to the door 15 through the long strap 20. By extending this strap a considerable distance across the face of the door, a very secure attachment of the hasp to the door is obtained. By making the hook 29 pass through the hole 22 in the strap 20 and then bolting the member 23, as has been described, I make it impossible to disengage the hasp 24 from the door 15. By providing the slide 40 with the bolt 27 at the end thereof I make a strong and secure provision for holding the hasp 24 in engagement with the staple 27. The weight of the slide 40 keeps it in place as shown in

Fig. 3, but by passing a sealing strip through the holes 45 and 46 I make it absolutely impossible to remove the hasp 44 without breaking the seal 48. As is well known, when the sealing strip merely passes through the end of the staple it is sometimes possible to pull the hasp off over the seal strip without breaking the seal. It is obvious that my invention overcomes this objection.

I claim:

1. In a door fastening device, a hasp, a metal plate secured to the door, said plate having a hole therethrough, a hooked member adapted to engage the hasp and pass through the hole in the plate, the tip of the hook engaging the edge of said hole, a bolt passing through the said member, the plate and the door, and a nut for the bolt on the inside face of the door.

2. In a door fastening device, a metal plate extending transversely across the outer face of the door and having a hole through one end thereof, a member adapted to overlie the plate, said member and plate having registering holes with a bolt extending through them and through the door, a hooked projection extending from the end of said member through the said hole in the plate, and a hasp having a hole at one end thereof engaged by the said projection.

3. In a door fastening device, a metal strap extending across the door, a member engaging said strap, bolts passing through said member, the strap and the door, a hasp loosely engaged by said member and retained between the same and the underlying portion of said metal strip, and a staple on

the door post at one side of the door opening to coact with said hasp.

4. A hasp fastener for a door comprising a base-plate fastened to the face of a door, a hasp, and a plate fastened to said base-plate and having a hook member with which said hasp is engaged and whose free end passes through said base-plate and is bent to extend along the inner side thereof, said base-plate having an eye or hole through which the bent end of said hook may be passed.

5. In a door fastening device, a metal plate secured to the outer face of the door and having a hole therethrough, hasp-supporting means comprising a portion overlying said metal plate and having a bolt-hole registering with an underlying bolt-hole through said plate and also comprising a portion extending from one end of said first portion through said first named hole in said plate and engaging the under surface of said plate, a bolt extending through the registering holes in said plate and overlying portion of said hasp-supporting means and also through the door, and a hasp having a hole at one end thereof through which loosely extends said second portion of said hasp-supporting means, whereby the hasp is retained between said hasp-supporting means and the underlying portion of said metal plate.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name.

EDWARD POSSON.

Witnesses:

LILLIAN A. KIBBY,

FLORENCE A. FLORELL.