

No. 818,685.

PATENTED APR. 24, 1906.

J. C. GRIFFIN.

HASP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1904.

FIG. 1

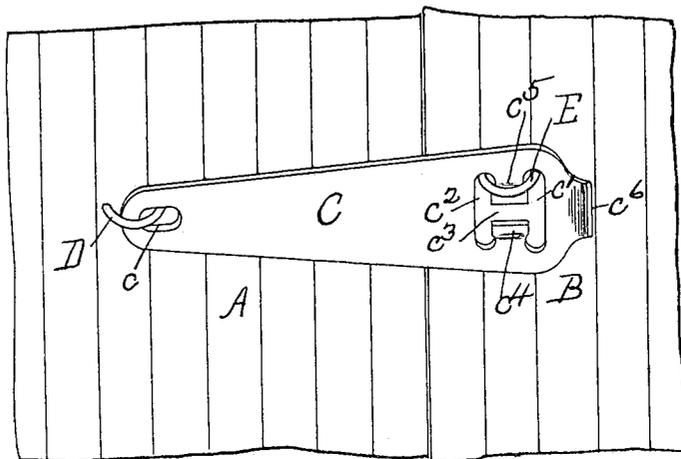
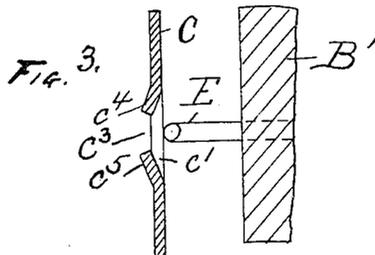
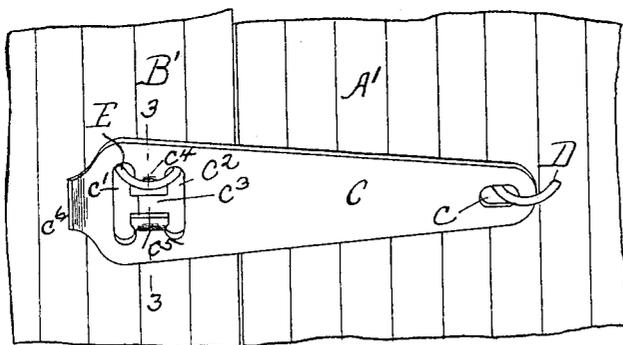


FIG. 2.



Witnesses

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JAMES C. GRIFFIN, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

HASP.

No. 818,685.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES C. GRIFFIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hasps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hasps; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the hasp arranged to extend to the right from its hinged end. Fig. 2 shows a perspective view of the hasp extending to the left from its hinged end; Fig. 3, a section on the line 3 3 in Fig. 2.

A marks the door, and B the frame, with the hasp attached to the door and extending to the right from its hinged end on the door.

A' marks an oppositely-hinged door, and B' the frame. In this the hasp extends toward the left from its hinged joint on the door.

The hasp C is preferably formed of sheet metal and is particularly well adapted to be constructed from such metal. It has the perforation c , through which a staple D is passed to form the hinged joint at the hinged end of the hasp.

The fastening end of the hasp has an opening extending through it which is made up of the vertical slots c' and c'' and the connecting cross-slot c''' . The slots c' and c'' are of such distance apart as to permit the two sides of the staple E to pass through them. These slots form the lips c^4 and c^5 , said lips being similar in contour, the lip c^5 being adapted to form the fastening with the hasp as arranged in Fig. 1 and the lip c^4 being adapted to form the fastening with the hasp used as in Fig. 2. The lips c^4 and c^5 are bent outwardly, as shown more clearly in Fig. 3. This accomplishes two purposes—first, the outward slant of the outward surface forms to some

extent a lock against the disengagement of the hasp from the staple, and, second, the slant of the inner surfaces forms a directing means, so as to direct the staple to the opening c^3 .

The opposing lips c^4 and c^5 , arranged at both sides of the opening c^3 , make a more secure fastening in that where the hasp is used on a box or something which is jolted a movement which would cause the unfastening from the lip in engagement with the staple would also probably carry the hasp over onto the opposite lip, so as to prevent the complete disengagement. This double-lip construction also makes it possible to use the hasp either extending to the right or left of its hinged end, as shown in the drawings, and inasmuch as it is desirable to have the hasps capable of use in either direction this is of considerable importance. If a single lip were used, the hasp could only be used in both these positions by reversing its outer and inner surfaces, and this would preclude the outbending of the point c^6 and also the outbending of the lips. In the construction shown this outbending is made possible, and this is very desirable in that it facilitates the use of the hasp.

What I claim as new is—

A hasp having an opening therein through which a staple may be passed; and a lip extending into the opening from each side of the opening, each lip having its inner surface slanting outwardly toward the opening between the lips and projecting outwardly from the outer surface of the hasp, whereby a double guide for directing the staple to the opening is formed and the engagement with the staple when the hasp is in place made more secure.

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

JAMES C. GRIFFIN.

Witnesses:

H. G. LORD,
M. C. SULLIVAN.