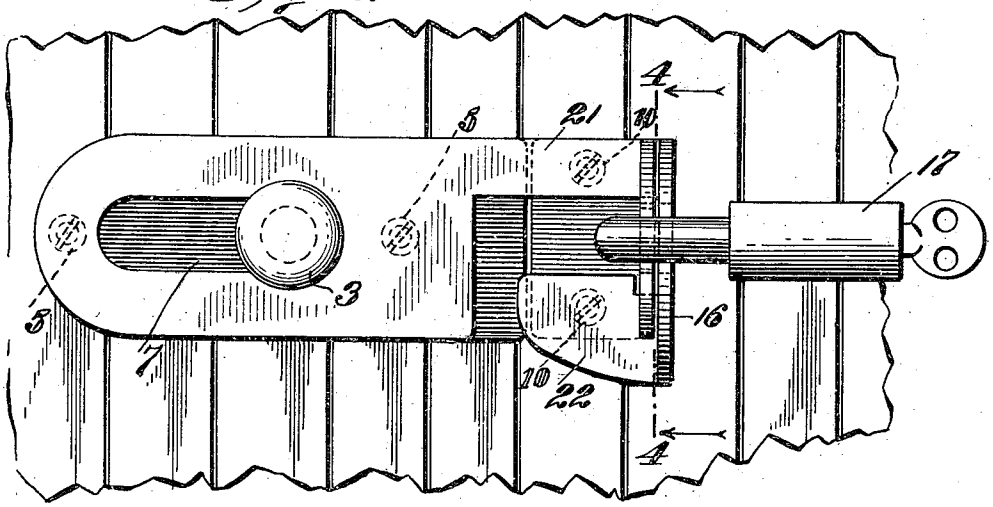
R. W. LEDBETTER.

HASP.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1917.

1,244,104. Patented Oct. 23, 1917.

Fig. 1.



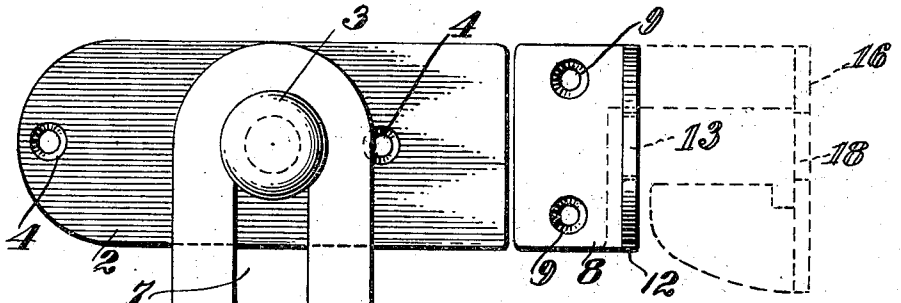
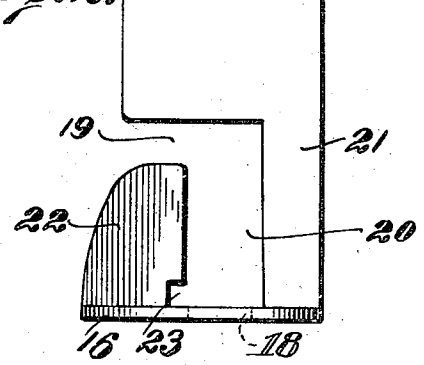


Fig. 2.



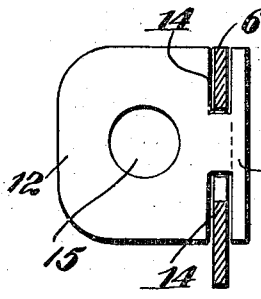


Fig. 4.

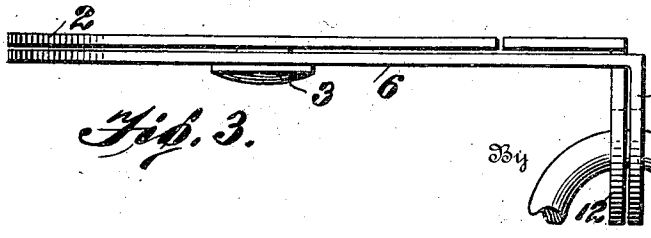


Fig. 3.

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RALPH W. LEDBETTER, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN W. MAYNOR, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HASP.

1,244,104. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 23, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH W. LEDBETTER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hasps. My object is to design a hasp suitable for use on barn doors, car doors, gates or the like, and which will have many advantages over the present style of hasp, such as that it will serve as an ordinary latch, that in locked position all the retaining screws are protected so that access cannot be had to them to remove either the latch or keeper, that both a sliding and a rotary motion are necessary to open the hasp, thus preventing any accidental manipulation thereof and making it safe against cattle, and finally that it comprises the same number of parts and can be produced at no increased expense over the old fashioned type of hasp.

These and other objects and advantages of my invention will be more fully understood by those skilled in the art by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which only the preferred embodiment of my invention is illustrated, and in which:—

Figure 1 shows the hasp in locked position.

Fig. 2 shows the hasp with the latch in different operating positions.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the hasp with its members in locked position.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

As illustrated, I show a gate or door 1 having connected thereto the metal plate or base 2 in which a headed pin 3 is riveted, the pin preferably having a wide heavy head spaced from the plate. This plate is provided with countersunk screw holes 4 near each end which receive the screws 5 by means of which the plate is secured to the door or gate. A latch member 6 is permanently connected to the plate 2 by the pin 3 having an elongated slot 7 through which the pin passes freely so that the latch will slide back and forth thereon and will also swing thereon as a pivot. As the latch hangs in its open position, see full lines Fig. 2, the screw holes 4 are exposed so that the screws 5 can be inserted.

The keeper comprises a base plate 8 with two countersunk screw holes 9 adapted to receive screws 10 by means of which the plate is secured to the door jamb, wall or equivalent part 11. The outer end 12 of the keeper is bent outwardly at right angles thereto and is connected to the plate by a neck 13 formed between substantially equidistant notches 14 extending inwardly from its top and bottom edges. The width of the notches is greater than the thickness of the latch 6 so that the latter can freely enter the same as shown more fully in Fig. 4. The keeper end 12 has a hole 15 to receive a padlock 17. The free end 16 of the latch 6 is likewise bent outwardly at right angles thereto and has a hole 18 adapted to register with the hole 15 when the latch is in locked position. In order that the latch may assume locked position on the keeper, it has, as seen in Fig. 1, a slot 19 that extends upwardly part way across the latch and joins a slot 20 that extends lengthwise of the latch to the base of its end 16. This forms the latch with an upper member 21 connecting the end 16 to the body of the latch and a bottom member 22 connected only to the end 16. The upper edge of the member 22 is preferably notched at 23 adjacent to the end 16. The width of the slot 20 is slightly greater than that of the neck 13 and the width of the slot 19 exceeds the thickness of the neck 13. The slot 19 is disposed the same distance from the far end of the slot 7 as the neck 13 of the keeper is set from the pin 3, this arrangement bringing the slot 19, when the latch is in dotted line position Fig. 2, over the neck 13 so that the latch will drop thereover until its member 21 rests on the neck, in which position the latch is free to be slid on the pin 3 and neck 13 to the left, Fig. 2, until it assumes its locked position, Fig. 1, with the pin at the right hand end of slot 7 and the ends 16 and 12 abutting. It will be observed that the end 12 of the keeper will engage and hold the latch so as to prevent the opening of the gate or door either by swinging outwardly or by sliding, and that this function is obtained regardless of the position of the neck 13 in the slot 20 when the latch member 21 is above the neck 13.

In operation, having mounted the keeper

and the latch securing plate 2 in the manner described and at the proper distance apart, the latch 6 when open, hangs normally in full line position, Fig. 2. To close the latch it is swung upwardly clockwise with the pin as a pivot working at the outer end of slot 7 and is dropped upon the neck 13 of the keeper which enters the slot 19, in which position the latch will remain by gravity, serving as an ordinary door latch or catch. If it is desired to lock the hasp, the latch is slid to the left until its end 16 abuts the keeper end 12, whereupon the alining openings 13 and 18 will receive the padlock.

The notch 23 is of service only when the hasp must be used in inverted position relatively to that shown in Fig. 1. Under such circumstances it is desirable that as the latch drops by gravity the neck 13 should catch in the notch 23 so that it is not possible for the latch to work along the edge of 22 until the slot 19 comes over the keeper neck 13 and permits the latch to drop, thereby becoming disengaged. It will be obvious that when the latch is disposed as shown in Fig. 1, gravity will hold it in locked position and it cannot drop away from the keeper as the slot 19 stands below the neck 13, hence no notch is needed in the member 21. From the foregoing it will be obvious that my hasp latch is available both for right and left hand use. It will be noted that all of the screw holes 4 and 9 are completely covered by the latch in its locked position, whereas all are exposed when the latch is in open position. This arrangement prevents access to the screws to remove either element of the hasp.

Preferably the hasp parts are all made by stamping and bending the ordinary metal used for the making of hasps and the parts have been designed so that they will possess the requisite strength and durability for the ordinary service required of them.

It will be noted that the heavy headed rivet pin which pivotally connects the latch to its securing plate has its riveted end protected by being disposed on the under side of the securing plate, thus leaving only the heavy head of the pin exposed. This head is made so large and heavy that it can only be filed away with considerable difficulty. In thus protecting the pivot pin as well as the several screws which hold the parts, I leave nothing exposed by which the hasp can be readily taken off, it being noted in this connection that the riveted end of the hinge pins of the ordinary hasp is exposed and can be readily filed, thereby permitting the hasp to be opened.

It will also be noted that when the hasp and latch are locked together the parts are held by the strength of all of the fastening screws of both the latch securing plate and the keeper.

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

1. A base plate carrying a headed pivot pin, a latch pivotally and slidably secured to the plate by said pin and adapted to rotate freely thereon, an out-turned perforated locking flange at the free end of the latch, there being a slot in the latch adjacent to said flange and opening through the side edge of the latch, and a keeper having an out-turned perforated locking flange which is undercut to overhang the latch when the latter is swung to introduce the undercut base of said locking flange into its slot, the perforations in said flanges being adapted to register and receive a lock, substantially as described.

2. A hasp of the character described, comprising a securing plate, a swinging and sliding latch member both pivotally and slidably mounted on said securing plate and having an angled slot opening through its side edge near its free end, which end is bent outwardly and perforated, and a keeper adapted for attachment to a support and having an undercut out-turned perforated end adapted to be received in said slot in the latch as the latter is swung to closed position, substantially as described.

3. A hasp of the character described, comprising a securing plate, a latch member both pivotally and slidably mounted on said plate, an out-turned locking flange at the free end of said latch, and a keeper adapted for attachment to a support and having an out-turned locking flange connected to the keeper by a narrow neck, there being a slot in said latch in which said keeper neck is adapted to be received, said latch and keeper flanges having alining holes for a lock and the latch being adjustable to bring said out-turned members into adjusted position, substantially as described.

4. A hasp of the character described, comprising a securing plate, a latch member pivoted to said plate and slidably adjustable relatively thereto, a keeper adapted for attachment to a support and having an out-turned locking flange connected to the keeper by a narrow neck, there being a slot opening through a side edge of the latch and extending lengthwise thereof which is adapted to receive said keeper neck and which permits the latch to have a longitudinal adjustment about the keeper neck, and out-turned locking flanges on the keeper and latch which are perforated and adapted to assume juxtaposition when the keeper neck is adjusted to said outer end of the slot, substantially as described.

5. A hasp of the character described, consisting of a securing plate provided with a headed pin, a latch plate having a longitudinal slot through which said pin passes

and which is adapted both to freely swing and to slide bodily on the pin which constitutes its sole connection to said securing plate, there being a substantially L-shaped slot opening through the side edge near the free end of the latch, and a keeper adapted to enter said slot and interlock with the latch, substantially as described.

6. In a hasp latch, a keeper having an undercut locking flange connected thereto by a neck, and a pivoted latch having a slot leading transversely inwardly from a side edge and then extending lengthwise thereof to a point near the free end of the latch, the transverse portion of the slot being adapted to swing down over said neck which is adapted to slide freely in the lengthwise portion of the slot, and securing means which permits the latch to slide lengthwise thereon, there being a locking notch in the edge of the lengthwise slot adjacent to the edge of the latch through which said transverse slot opens.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

RALPH W. LEDBETTER.

Witness:
NOMIE WELSH.

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