Jan. 2, 1951 E. R. JONES 2,536,941

FASTENING MEANS

Filed April 20, 1948

FIG. 1.

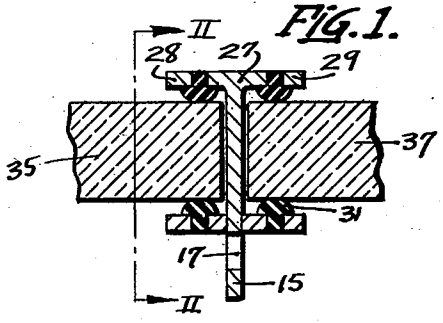


FIG. 2.

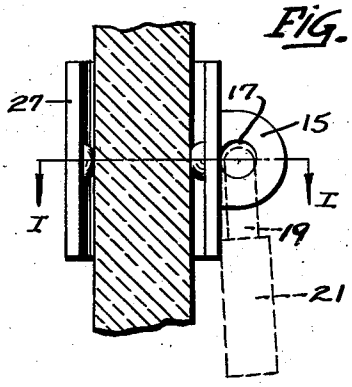


FIG. 3.

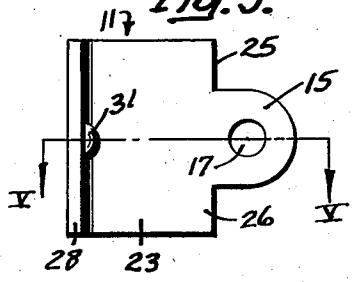


FIG. 4.

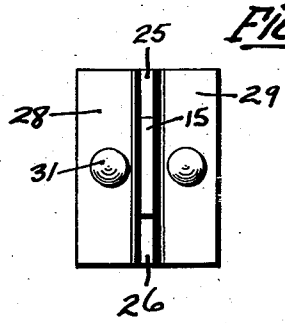


FIG. 6.

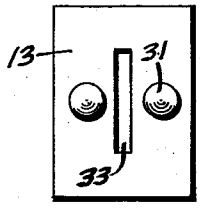


FIG. 5.

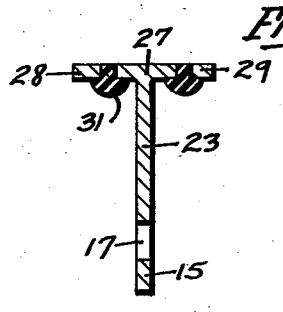
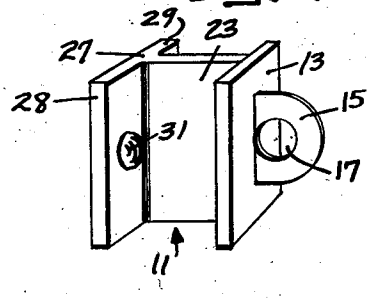


FIG. 7.



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Patented Jan. 2, 1951

2,536,941

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,536,941

FASTENING MEANS

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Application April 20, 1948, Serial No. 22,029

10 Claims. (Cl. 292—288)

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This invention relates to fastening means which consist of a new and useful staple and hasp combination which is particularly adapted for use in connection with the locking of doors and the like, which, because of the material of which they are made, render it impractical if not impossible to attach customary staples and hasps for locking.

It has long been common practice to permanently attach a staple to the surface of a door or of the door jamb and to similarly permanently attach a hasp to the opposite member, these elements being attached to the surface of the door or jamb at which the locking is to occur.

With the advent of the extensive use of materials such as glass, particularly in the formation of ornamental commercial doors, the problem of providing means for locking such doors has become acute, particularly because of the inability to satisfactorily process such materials to receive fastening elements such as nails or screws by which the customary permanent attachment of staple and hasp has heretofore been effected.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a new and useful staple and hasp combination.

A further object of the invention is to provide such a combination which will be readily usable with doors such as glass doors and the like.

A further object of the invention is to provide a staple and hasp combination which will eliminate the necessity of using nails, screws or other mode of permanent attachment.

A further object of the invention is to provide a staple and hasp combination which is attached in position by the locking means and which is completely removable when the locking means have been removed.

And a further object of the invention is to generally improve the design, utility and efficiency of staples and hasps.

The means by which the foregoing and other objects of the present invention are accomplished and the manner of their accomplishment will readily be understood from the following specification upon reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary sectional plan view taken on the line I—I of Fig. 2, showing the combination of this invention and its relation to the door and jamb when in use position.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary sectional elevational view taken on the line II—II of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the staple member and related parts.

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Fig. 4 is a front end view of the staple member and related parts.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line V—V of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a face view of the hasp member of the combination; and

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the combination staple and hasp of this invention assembled for purposes of illustration separate from a door.

Referring now to the drawings in which the various parts are indicated by numerals:

The device includes a staple member 11 and a hasp member 13. The staple member includes a staple portion 15 having an aperture 17 adapted to receive the bow 19 of a lock 21. The staple member 11 includes a relatively elongated web portion 23 which is alined and integral with the staple portion 15, but which is of a width substantially greater than the width of the staple portion, the web portion 23 terminating adjacent the base of the staple portion 15 in shoulders 25, 26.

The staple member 11 further includes a base member 27 which is disposed at right angles to the web member 23 and is integrated therewith at the end of the web member opposite to the staple portion 15. The base portion 27 is preferably of the same width as the width of the web portion and extends on either side thereof forming flanges 28, 29. Preferably each of the flanges is provided with one or more cushion members 31 which are preferably formed of rubber or similar resilient material.

The hasp member 13 is preferably a plate-like member and is also preferably of substantially the same dimensions as the dimensions of the base member 27. The hasp member 13 is centrally slotted, as at 33, the slot being of a size and shape to slidably fit the staple portion 15. Preferably the hasp member 13 is provided with one or more cushion members 31 similar to the cushion members with which the base portion 27 is provided.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the device is illustrated in use in connection with a door 35 and a jamb 37, both of these members being shown for purposes of illustration as being made of glass. As already pointed out, such a door made of glass or other shatterable material does not readily lend itself to such drilling as would be necessary to form therein screw or nail holes or other means of permanently attaching a locking device thereto.

As illustrated, the present device in use, when locking is desired, is positioned with the cushions 31 of the base member 27 bearing against the door and jamb, or, if the cushions are not em-

ployed, with the flanges 28, 29 respectively bearing against the door and jamb, and with the web 23 projecting outwardly and lying between the door and jamb. It will be seen that the length of the web 23 is such as to project the staple portion 15 beyond the meeting point of the opposite sides of the door and jamb so as to make the staple portion readily available for the reception of the bow of a lock, such as the lock 21.

Prior to the introduction of the bow into the aperture of the staple portion the slot 33 of the hasp plate 13 is passed over the staple portion 15 and is moved therealong until the hasp plate seats against the shoulders 25, 26 of the web. At this point preferably the cushions 31 of the hasp plate 13 will bear against the exterior surface of the door and jamb, or, if the cushions are not employed, the under surface of the hasp plate will be brought into contact with the door and jamb. The bow of the lock may then be inserted through the aperture 17 of the staple portion, effectually accomplishing locking and preventing undesired opening of the door, as well as preventing undesired movement of the staple and hasp members.

It will be seen that, as the length of the web portion 23 is preferably such as to only slightly exceed the thickness of the door, the parts will snugly seat against the faces of the door and jamb and that this snug fit will be particularly enhanced when the cushions 31 are employed. The insertion of the lock bow fixes the parts and maintains the snug fit, and displacement of the staple and hasp is prevented by the frictional engagement resulting from the snug fit against the faces of the door and jamb.

It will thus be seen that by the present device a highly efficient combination is provided for the reception of a lock without the necessity of endangering or shattering the glass door. It will further be seen that the members of the present combination are not permanently attached to the door or jamb, but are free members which cooperate in use position with the locking means to accomplish the desired result.

It will further be seen that as the base portion is seated against the interior faces of the door and jamb and as the web portion extends outwardly between the door and jamb the possibility of accidental or intentional distortion of the member is practically removed.

It will be understood that while the cushions 31 are provided, particularly to prevent marring of the faces of the door and jamb and to provide a more snug fit of the parts when assembled, they may be eliminated in certain instances without departing herefrom.

It will be seen that the fastening means consist of a T-shaped member of which the base 27 is the cross of the T, the web 23 is the leg and the staple portion 15 comprises an apertured end portion projecting from the free end of the leg. It will also be noted that the leg is of a length in excess of the thickness of the door and jamb.

It will be understood that while the specification and the claims have referred to means for locking a door to a door jamb, the means are equally adapted to fasten the edges of two doors, as swinging doors, and accordingly the references herein and in the claims to a door and a jamb will be understood to refer equally to a pair of doors.

I claim:

1. Fastening means adapted to be used for locking a door to a door jamb, said means consisting of a staple member, which includes a web portion, a base portion secured to one end of said web portion at right angles thereto and projecting laterally from opposite sides thereof, and a staple portion alined with said web portion and projecting longitudinally from the opposite end thereof, said web portion terminating at the base of said staple portion and including shoulders projecting from opposite edges of said staple portion, said web portion being adapted to lie between the edges of said door and said jamb and being of a length to project beyond one face of said door and jamb to position said staple portion and said shoulders beyond said face, the lateral projections of said base portion being seated against the opposite face of said door and jamb when said web portion is so positioned to lie between said edges of said door and jamb; and a hasp member unattached to said door and jamb, slotted to slidably fit said staple portion, and being seated against said shoulders; said staple portion projecting beyond said hasp member and having an aperture adapted to receive locking means.

2. Fastening means in accordance with claim 1, in which said base portion and said hasp member each include resilient cushion members adapted and positioned to respectively contact the opposite faces of said door and said jamb when said web portion is positioned to lie between the edges of said door and jamb.

3. Fastening means adapted to be used for locking a door to a door jamb, said means consisting of a staple member, which includes a web portion, a base portion secured to one end of said web portion at right angles thereto, and a staple portion alined with said web portion and projecting longitudinally from the opposite end thereof, said web portion terminating at the base of said staple portion and including shoulders projecting from opposite edges of said staple portion, said web portion being adapted to lie between the edges of said door and said jamb and being of a length to project beyond one face of said door and jamb to position said staple portion and said shoulders beyond said face, said base portion being seated against the opposite face of said door and jamb when said web portion is so positioned to lie between said edges of said door and jamb; and a hasp member unattached to said door and jamb, slotted to slidably fit said staple portion, and being seated against said shoulders; said staple portion projecting beyond said hasp member and having an aperture adapted to receive locking means.

4. Fastening means in accordance with claim 3, in which the base portion and said hasp member each include resilient cushion members adapted and positioned to respectively contact the opposite faces of said door and said jamb when said web portion is positioned to lie between the edges of said door and jamb.

5. Fastening means adapted to be used for locking a door to a door jamb, said means consisting of a substantially T-shaped member, independent of said door and jamb and including a base and a leg projecting from one face of said base, the said leg of said T being of a length in excess of the thickness of said door and jamb, an apertured end portion integrated with and projecting from the free end of said leg, and a plate-like member independent of said door and jamb having a slot closely fitting said end portion, said base face and one face of said plate-like member including door and jamb contacting cushion means.

6. Fastening means adapted to be used for locking a door to a door jamb, said means consisting of a substantially T-shaped member including a base and a leg projecting from one face of said base, the said leg of said T being of a length in excess of the thickness of said door and jamb, an apertured end portion integrated with and projecting from the free end of said leg, and a plate-like member having a slot closely fitting said end portion, said base face and one face of said plate-like member including cushion means adapted to contact said door and jamb.

7. Fastening means which consist of a T-shaped member, having a base and a leg extending from one face of said base, and a plate slotted to slidably fit said leg, said base face and one face of said plate having cushion means attached thereto.

8. Fastening means adapted to be used for locking a door to a door jamb, said means consisting of a member, which includes a web portion, a base portion secured to one end of said web portion at right angles thereto, and a staple portion alined with said web portion and projecting longitudinally from the opposite end thereof, said web portion terminating at the base of said staple portion, said web portion being adapted to lie between the edges of said door and said jamb and being of a length to project beyond one face of said door and jamb to position said staple portion beyond said face, said base portion being seated against the opposite face of said door and jamb when said web portion is so positioned to lie between said edges of said door and jamb; and a hasp member unattached to said door and jamb,

slotted to slidably fit said staple portion, said staple portion projecting beyond said hasp member and having an aperture adapted to receive locking means, said base portion and said hasp member each including resilient cushion members adapted and positioned to respectively contact the opposite faces of said door and said jamb when said web portion is positioned to lie between the edges of said door and jamb.

9. Fastening means which consist of a T-shaped member, having a base and a leg extending from one face of said base, and a plate slotted to slidably fit said leg, said base face having cushion means attached thereto.

10. Fastening means which consist of a T-shaped member, having a base and a leg extending from one face of said base, and a plate slotted to slidably fit said leg, one face of said plate having cushion means attached thereto.

ERNEST R. JONES.

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