J. GERSCHI.

HASP FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1911.

1,022,839. Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

FIG. 1

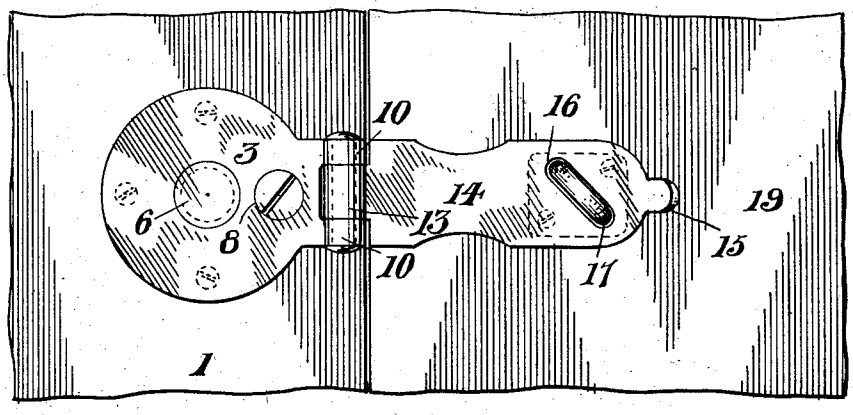


FIG. 2

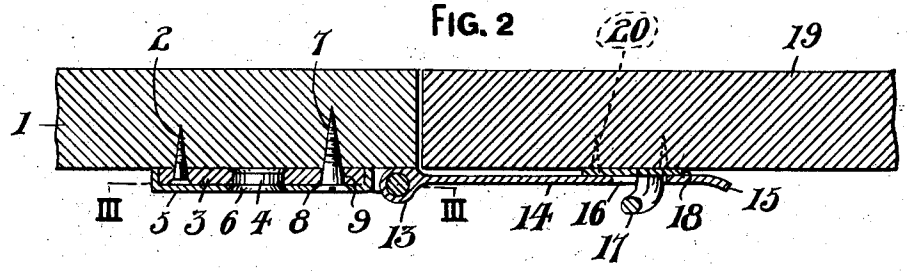
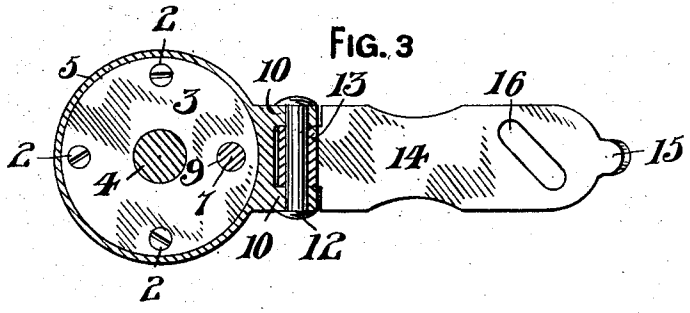


FIG. 3



WITNESSES

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HASP-FASTENER.

1,022,839. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

Application filed September 6, 1911. Serial No. 647,810.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GERSCHI, a subject of the King of Hungary, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hasp-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to hasp fasteners, and the primary object of my invention is the provision of positive and reliable means, in a manner as will be hereinafter set forth, for preventing the removal of a hasp and staple after the hasp has been secured upon the staple by a lock.

Another object of this invention is to arrange a hasp and staple in such a manner that neither can be surreptitiously removed without breaking or opening a padlock or seal connecting the hasp and staple.

I accomplish the above objects by a mechanical construction that is simple, durable and easy to install.

The invention will be hereinafter specifically described and then claimed, and reference will now be had to the drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the hasp and staple, Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line III—III of Fig. 2.

The reference numeral 1 denotes a door frame or stationary body and secured to this frame, adjacent to the vertical edge thereof by a plurality of screws 2 is a circular plate 3. Nails or other fastening means can be substituted for the screws 2. The plate 3 has a central rivet 4 and inclosing said plate is a head 5 retained in engagement with the plate 3 by upsetting the end of the rivet 4, as at 6. The head 5 has a central opening to provide clearance for the end of the rivet when said head is placed upon the rivet 3 and to retain the head 5 in position while the end of the rivet is being upset, a screw 7 is employed. This screw passes through an opening 8 in the head 5 and through an opening 9 in the plate 3 into the frame 1. In some instances, this screw can be dispensed with.

The head 5 completely incloses the plate 3 and the side of the head, adjacent to the vertical edge of the head 1 has two apertured lugs or ears 10. Pivotally mounted between these apertured lugs or ears 10 by a rivet 12 is the apertured lug 13 of a hasp 14, said hasp having the opposite end thereof reduced to form a finger piece 15. The hasp 14 has a diagonally disposed slot 16 providing clearance for a diagonally disposed staple 17, carried by a strike plate 18 secured to a door or movable body 19 by screws 20 or other fastening means.

It is essential that the free end of the hasp 14 be made of a greater width than the strike plate 18, whereby access cannot be had to the screws 20 when the hasp is retained in engagement with the strike plate by a padlock, seal or other locking device placed in engagement with the staple. With the staple 17 and the slot 16 diagonally disposed, a larger staple can be used than if the staple was vertical or longitudinally disposed.

It is preferable to use the screw 7 or its equivalent, whereby when the hasp 14 is swung to an open position, the head 5 cannot be rotated upon the plate 3. If the screw 7 was not used, there might be a possibility of the hasp 14 being used as a lever for rotating the head 5 upon the end of the rivet 4. In other words, the screw 7 always maintains the hasp 14 in perfect alinement to fit over the end of the staple 17.

From the foregoing it will be observed that it is practically impossible to remove or open the hasp 14 without removing the padlock or seal, and with the hasp and staple made of strong and durable metal, the movable body will be locked relatively to the stationary body.

What I claim is:—

1. In a hasp and staple, a plate adapted to be secured to a stationary body, a head fixed upon said plate and inclosing said plate, a hasp pivotally connected to said head, a staple adapted to be secured to a movable body, and said hasp having a slot formed therein to provide clearance for said staple.

2. In a hasp and staple for locks, a plate adapted to be secured to a stationary body, a head fixed upon said plate and inclosing said plate, a hasp pivotally supported by said head, a strike plate of less width than said hasp and adapted to be carried by a movable body, and a staple carried by said strike plate and extending through said hasp.

3. In a hasp and staple, the combination

with a frame, and a door, of a plate secured to said frame, a head fixed upon said plate and inclosing said plate, apertured lugs carried by said head, a hasp having one end thereof pivotally mounted between said lugs and the opposite end thereof provided with an angularly disposed slot, a strike plate carried by said door and of less width than said hasp, and a staple carried by said strike plate and extending through the slot of said hasp.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN GERSCHI.

Witnesses:
MARTIN GERSY,
FRANK SVOBODA.