N. S. MINNISS.

COMBINED HASPS AND LATCHES.

No. 180,148. Patented July 25, 1876.

Fig 1.

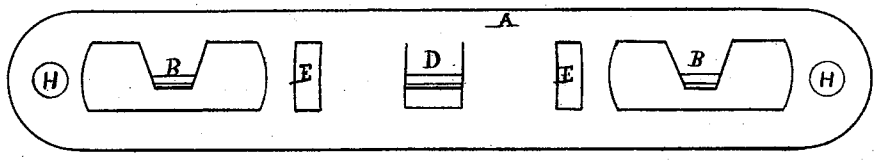


Fig. 2.

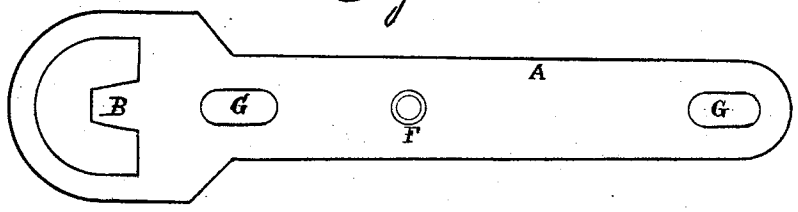
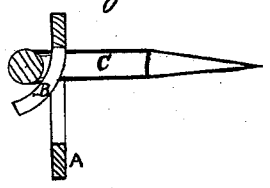


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Thos. S. Minniss
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN S. MINNISS, OF MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED HASPS AND LATCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,148**, dated July 25, 1876; application filed December 7, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN S. MINNISS, of the city of Meadville, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Hasps, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to furnish a hasp that answers the double purpose of both hasp and latch, and which I will call a "hasp-latch," which can be made either by being cut and shaped by dies from sheet metal or cast.

Figure 1 shows a right and left handed hasp-latch, A. The holes H at each end are for screws or rivets, as either may be needed, when used for the right or left hand of the door, and either of slots E are in like manner used with screws or rivets, to uphold the free end of the hasp-latch instead of a loop or staple. B is a lip, that projects downward and is curved outward, so that when it strikes the staple C in closing the door the hasp-latch is thrown up till the lip drops into the opening of the staple C. (See Fig. 3.) D is a piece punched from the body of the plate centrally, and answers for a finger-piece to raise the latch by, whether used as right or left handed.

Fig. 2 is to be used where it is more convenient to set a staple on a thin jamb, with the tines perpendicular instead of horizontal, as in Fig. 1. In this case A slides on screws or bolts through the slots G, and is moved back or forth by the thumb-piece F, or B may be shot into the staple by a spring or weight; or the slots may be cut so oblique as to let A slide forward by its own gravity, and in either case A may be operated from the opposite side of the door by a thumb-piece, a knob, or by a finger-hole through the door.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the hasp-latch and staple C caught over the lip or catch B. The staple must always be large enough to admit both the catch B and a padlock at the same time.

What I claim is—

1. The curved slot E, for screw or bolt, as a substitute for a staple, to uphold the hasp horizontally.

2. The tongue B, bent outwardly from the staple-mortise in a hasp, by which it slides up over the staple C till it catches in the staple, thus making a hasp and latch combined.

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Witnesses:

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