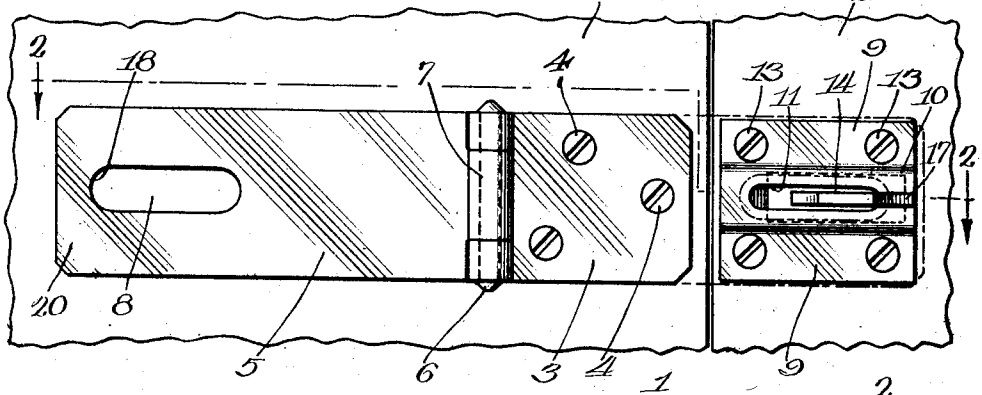
April 5, 1927. 1,623,050

P. FRANTZ

PADLOCK HASP DEVICE

Filed Dec. 11, 1924

Fig. 1



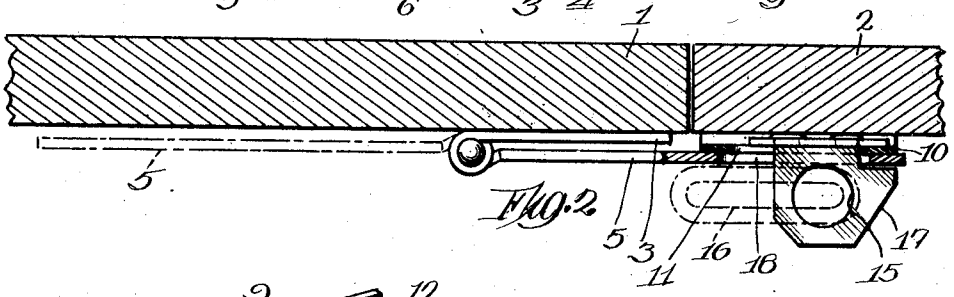


Fig. 2

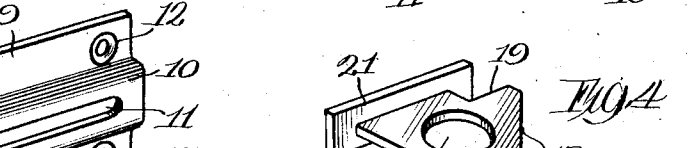


Fig. 3

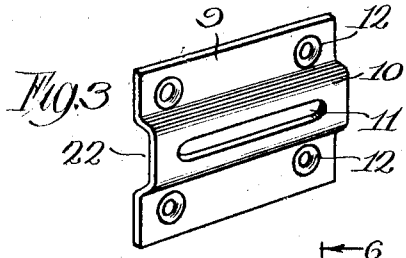


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

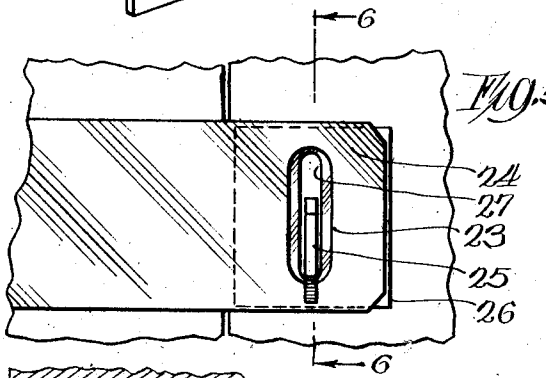


Fig. 6

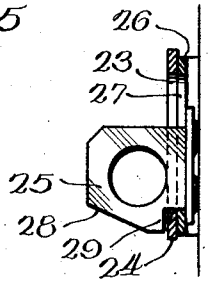
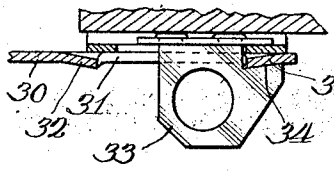


Fig. 7



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Patented Apr. 5, 1927. 1,623,050

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PADLOCK HASP DEVICE.

Application filed December 11, 1924. Serial No. 755,163.

This invention relates to means for latching and locking doors or windows or other similar closures, and more particularly to latching or locking devices which employ padlocks for this purpose.

Generally stated, the object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved construction whereby the door can be positively latched, and readily unlatched, by a hasp device intended for use in connection with a padlock, when the padlock is not employed, whereby the door will be positively held in closed position when the padlock is not inserted in position against the hasp.

It is also an object to provide certain details and features and contructions and combinations tending to increase the general efficiency and desirability of a door or window or other closure latching and locking device of this particular character.

To the foregoing and other useful ends, the invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth and claimed and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a latching and locking device embodying the principles of the invention, showing a fragment of the door or window frame to which the same is applied, and showing the hasp of the device in open or unlatching position.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on line 2—2 in Fig. 1, showing the hasp in its operative or latching position.

Fig. 3 is a perspective of one portion of said device.

Fig. 4 is a perspective of another portion of said device.

Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a portion of the device having a slightly different construction, showing another form of the invention.

Fig. 6 is a vertical section on line 6—6 in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a detail view showing another form of the invention.

As thus illustrated, the door or other closure 1 may be supported on hinges, or in any suitable or ordinary manner, adapted to be brought into closed position adjacent the door frame 2, of any suitable character.

A hasp plate 3 is secured to the face of the door by screws 4, or in any suitable manner. The hasp proper 5 is hinged to the plate 3 by a pintle 6 inserted through the pintle bearing 7, so that the hasp is free to swing in a horizontal plane, either toward the door frame 2, or away therefrom and into position against the face of the door, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Said hasp has a slot 8 as shown, or of any suitable character. A plate 9 is bent into shape to provide a raised portion 10 having a longitudinal slot 11 therein, and this plate is provided with holes 12 for the screws 13 by which the plate 9 is secured in position as shown in the drawings, and secured to the door frame 2 in alignment with, and in the same vertical plane as, the plate 3 previously mentioned. A sliding latch 14 has the function of the ordinary staple, which is usually employed with an ordinary padlock hasp, to receive the padlock, but this latch piece 14 has the additional function of latching the door in closed position when the padlock is not used. Said latch 14 has a hole 15 for the insertion of the padlock 16, indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings. In addition, this latch 14 has a beveled edge 17 to be struck by the end edge 18 of the slot 8, previously mentioned. Furthermore, this latch 14 has an overhang or shoulder 19 to extend over the end portion 20 of the hasp 5, previously mentioned, thereby to latch the door in closed position. In order that the latch 14 may slide back and forth in the slot 11, in which it is positioned for this purpose, said latch is provided with a base piece 21 which slides in the space 22 formed by the raised portion 10 of the plate 9, previously mentioned.

With this construction, therefore, it is obvious that the door will be absolutely locked when the padlock is inserted in the hole 15, when the padlock is locked, regardless of whether the latch 14 is in position to have its shoulder 19 overhang the portion 20 of the hasp, for the padlock will absolutely prevent the hasp 5 from leaving the position in which it is shown in Fig. 2, this being the position which the hasp assumes, of course, when the door is locked. However, when the padlock is not used, the latch 14 can be caused to slide horizontally in the slot 14, in either direction, thereby to cause its shoulder 19 to overhang the portion 20 of the hasp, to merely latch the door in closed position. To open the door,

the latch 14 is then moved to the left until the portion 20 is out from under the shoulder 19, and the hinged hasp 5 can then be swung back into position as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, and shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

In Fig. 5 the construction is similar to that previously shown and described, but in this case the slot 23 in the hasp 24 is vertical, instead of being horizontal. In addition, therefore, the latch 25 is disposed in a vertical plane, so that it will extend through the slot 23, the plate 26 which carries the latch being disposed with its slot 27 vertical, and fastened in this position against the door frame, so that the latch will slide up and down in the slot 23 of the hasp. With this construction, the latch 25 will be pushed upward, when the lower edge of the slot 23 engages the bevel 28 of the latch, and the latch will then fall by gravity into latching position, so that its shoulder or overhang 29 will be in the path of the lower portion of the hasp, and thus prevent the latter from swinging outward.

In Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, it will be seen that the end edge 18 can strike the bevel 17, if the latch 14 happens to be in latching position, and thereby automatically force the latch to the left and into position to permit the latch to extend through the slot 8 of the hasp 5, but in such case the latch 14 will not then automatically assume its latching position.

In Figs. 5 and 6, the latch may gravitate into latching position, in the manner stated, as the latch 25 slides up and down in the manner shown and described.

In Fig. 7 the construction is similar to that shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, except that the hasp 30 has its slot 31 formed with a raised or cam portion 32 at each end thereof; and, furthermore, the sliding latch member 33 has its shoulder or overhang 34 formed at an angle to fit either cam 32, so that the latch will be held in operative position, and prevented from being jarred out of this position. It will be understood, furthermore, that when the slot in the hasp is horizontal, the sliding latch member can engage either end of the slot, and it is for this reason that the cams 32 are shown at both ends of the slot 31, whereby the sliding latch member 33 can be mounted on the door frame in either position, so that its shoulder or overhang 34 will engage either cam 32 at either end of the slot. It will be understood, of course, that the hasp 30 will have enough spring in the hinge portion thereof, so that it can be pressed toward the door, thereby to disengage either cam 32 from the shoulder or overhang 34 of the sliding latch member, when it is desired to open the door.

The hasp 5 covers the screws 4 and 13, of course, and hence the device cannot be removed when the padlock is used, for when the padlock is on and locked the screws are inaccessible.

Without disclaiming anything, and without prejudice to any patentable novelty shown and described, what I claim as my invention is:

1. In a padlock and hasp device for doors or other closures, the combination of a swinging hasp, a movable latch member for engaging the hasp, having a portion forming a catch to hold the hasp in latching position, slidable back and forth in the opening of the hasp to latch and unlatch the door or other closure, the latch member thereby having an operative position and an inoperative position, said latch having an opening therein, and a padlock for insertion in said opening to hold the hasp in position to prevent the door or other closure from opening, when it is desired to lock the door in closed position, whereby the device is operative to latch the door or other closure in closed position when the padlock is not used.

2. A structure as specified in claim 1, said latch comprising a member having a beveled edge adjacent said catch, said hasp having a slot one end of which is adapted to strike said beveled edge, thereby to automatically force the latch into inoperative position.

3. A structure as specified in claim 1, said hasp having means for hinging it on a door or other closure, and said latch having means for operatively mounting it upon the stationary structure adjacent said door or other closure, whereby the hasp is adapted to be swung back against the face of the door, or in position to engage the latch, and means to lock the latch against displacement.

4. A structure as specified in claim 1, said latch comprising a member provided with a base piece, in combination with a plate having a slot for the latch and having a space for said base piece to occupy, together with means for securing said plate on the stationary structure adjacent the door or other closure, fully covered by said hasp.

5. A structure as specified in claim 1, said hasp and latch having interengaging portions to automatically cause the latch to slide into its inoperative position when the hasp is swung into its operative position, and means for locking the latch in its latching position.

6. A structure as specified in claim 1, said hasp having a slot to receive said latch, in which the latch is slidable to latch or unlatch the hasp, said latch having a shoulder to overhang a portion of the hasp adjacent said slot, thereby to latch the door or other closure in closed position.

7. A structure as specified in claim 1, said latch member being reversible, and said hasp having a slot either end of which is adapted

to cooperate with said member to hold the door in closed position.

8. A structure as specified in claim 1, said hasp having a slot to receive said latch member, with a raised portion at the end of the slot, and said latch member having a shoulder formed at an angle to engage said raised portion, thereby to retain said member in latching position.

9. A structure as specified in claim 1, said hasp having a slot with a raised portion at each end thereof, said latch member having a shoulder formed at an angle to engage the raised portion at either end of said slot, said member being reversible and usable in either position to cooperate with either end of said slot to hold the door in closed position.

Specification signed this 5 day of December, 1924.

PETER FRANTZ.