

**United States Patent****5,444,998****James****August 29, 1995**

\*\*Please see images for: ( Certificate of Correction ) \*\*

Hinged locking mechanism

**Abstract**

A hinged locking mechanism for use, in its most preferred embodiment, on an existing storage door hasp assembly, which hinged locking mechanism includes a case element hinged to a frame element having two frame pins for insertion into shank apertures defined by flange members of the existing hasp assembly. The case element includes a lock and a frame cavity for selectively concealing the frame element and the flange members.

**Inventors: James; Paul L.** (Atlanta, GA)[\*] **Notice:** The portion of the term of this patent subsequent to June 22, 2010 has been disclaimed.**Family ID: 25454416****Appl. No.: 08/186,778****Filed: January 26, 1994****Related U.S. Patent Documents**

<u>Application Number</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Patent Number</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>
927218	Aug 10, 1992	5287710	

**Current U.S. Class:** 70/14; 292/148; 70/129; 70/43; 70/46; 70/53**Current CPC Class:** E05B 17/20 (20130101); E05B 17/2034 (20130101); E05C 1/04 (20130101); E05B 67/383 (20130101); E05B 67/38 (20130101)**Current International Class:** E05B 17/00 (20060101); E05B 17/20 (20060101); E05C 1/00 (20060101); E05B 67/00 (20060101); E05B 67/38 (20060101); E05C 1/04 (20060101); E05B 067/12 ()**Field of Search:** ;70/2,6,8-10,14,27-29,41-43,45-47,53-56,129,159-162,166-169,203 ;292/148

---

**References Cited [\[Referenced By\]](#)**


---

**U.S. Patent Documents**

<a href="#">1220941</a>	March 1917	Bowers
<a href="#">1344517</a>	June 1920	Rebsamen
<a href="#">1690041</a>	October 1928	Sundquist
<a href="#">1766784</a>	June 1930	Gregory
<a href="#">3563069</a>	February 1971	Ferrer
<a href="#">3652114</a>	March 1972	Cady et al.
<a href="#">3953062</a>	April 1976	Matson
<a href="#">4044579</a>	August 1977	Le Bel
<a href="#">4085599</a>	April 1978	Fischer et al.
<a href="#">4102161</a>	July 1978	Proefrock
<a href="#">4226099</a>	October 1980	Garcia
<a href="#">4226100</a>	October 1980	Hampton et al.
<a href="#">4229955</a>	October 1980	Coralli et al.
<a href="#">4229956</a>	October 1980	Thornburn
<a href="#">4238941</a>	December 1980	Halopoff
<a href="#">4307904</a>	December 1981	Daus
<a href="#">4372136</a>	February 1983	Mickelson
<a href="#">4372137</a>	February 1983	Garcia
<a href="#">4372138</a>	February 1983	De Forrest
<a href="#">4512165</a>	April 1985	Uyeda
<a href="#">4689975</a>	September 1987	Dunphy et al.
<a href="#">4745783</a>	May 1988	Poe
<a href="#">4843845</a>	July 1989	Poe
<a href="#">4873849</a>	October 1989	Goodson et al.
<a href="#">4911486</a>	March 1990	Anderson
<a href="#">4949560</a>	August 1990	Anderson
<a href="#">5036684</a>	August 1991	Zivanovic
<a href="#">5146771</a>	September 1992	Loughlin
<a href="#">5259220</a>	November 1993	Fredrickson
<a href="#">5287710</a>	February 1994	James

**Foreign Patent Documents**

81363	May 1895	DE
338405	Aug 1920	DE
353472	May 1922	DE
418596	Sep 1925	DE
96422	Aug 1939	SE

315625	Jul 1929	GB
783438	Sep 1957	GB

### Other References

Revolving Shackle-Guard Padlocks, McMaster-Car Supply Company 1986 Catalog, p. 676. .  
Shackleless Hasp Locks, McMaster-Car Supply Company 1986 Catalog, p. 678. .  
Stainless Steel Concealed Shackle Padlocks McMaster-Car Supply Company 1986 Catalog, p. 675. .  
Shackle Protected Hardened Padlock, 1991 Sales Brochure From American Lock Company, p. 6..

*Primary Examiner:* Gall; Lloyd A.

*Attorney, Agent or Firm:* Isaf; Louis T. Kuester; Jeffrey R.

---

### *Parent Case Text*

---

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/927,218, filed Aug. 10, 1992, now U.S. Pat. No. **5,287,710**.

---

### *Claims*

---

I claim:

1. A locking apparatus comprising:

a frame including, at least,

a bar including, at least,

a first end, and

a second end opposite said first end,

a pair of frame pins depending normally from said bar defining parallel centerlines, and

a hinge component extending from said first end of said bar; and

a case hingeably connected to said frame through said hinge component,

wherein said case is so hingeably connected to said frame that said case pivots about an axis which is parallel to said parallel centerlines.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said hinge component includes, at least, a hinge pin depending from said bar, and wherein said case includes, at least, a hinge pin base within which said hinge pin is pivotally located.
3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said case defines a cavity, and wherein said case is hingeably connected to said frame to selectively contain said bar and said pair of frame pins within the cavity.
4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said frame further includes, at least, a lock component extending from said second end of said bar, and wherein said case is selectively secured to said frame through said lock component.
5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein said case further includes, at least, a cylinder lock positioned to interact with said lock component of said frame.
6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said frame and said case are hingeably connected to one another to be immovable with respect to one another along a direction parallel to said parallel centerlines.

---

### *Description*

---

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the field of locks, and in its most preferred embodiments, to the field of locking mechanisms for storage door hasp assemblies.

Prevailing increases in the cost for office and retail space and the increased mobility of families, for new jobs, etc., has caused a surge in the demand for mini warehouses and self storage facilities. Although forced entry to these units has also increased, the lessors of these units will often assume no responsibility for stored items. Furthermore, most insurance underwriters are skeptical of supplying coverage for these units, as is reflected by their deductibles and maximum coverage amounts.

Currently, a majority of storage doors are equipped with hasp assemblies which are designed to receive padlocks. One typical prior art hasp assembly includes a fixed flange and a sliding flange connected to an engaging bolt. Each flange defines two shank apertures for receiving padlock shanks to secure the hasp assembly in a bolted condition. (A representative prior art hasp assembly is shown in the accompanying drawing FIGS. 2-6.) Unfortunately, such a hasp assembly does not provide for protecting the vulnerable padlock shanks or preventing other common methods of forced entry.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly described, the present invention, in its most preferred embodiment, includes a hinged locking mechanism for use on an existing storage door hasp assembly, which hinged locking mechanism includes a case element hinged to a frame element having two frame pins for insertion into shank apertures of an existing hasp assembly. The case element includes a frame cavity for selectively concealing the frame element and a lock for securing the case element around the frame element.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a more protective alternative to padlocks.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a hinged locking mechanism for use on storage door hasps.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a locking mechanism which encloses sliding flanges of storage door hasps.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a hinged locking mechanism which includes a frame element having at least one frame pin and a case element for selectively concealing the frame element.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a hinged locking mechanism which includes a locking case element hinged to a frame element having at least two frame pins.

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading and understanding this specification, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a right perspective view of a Hinged Locking Mechanism, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention, shown in an open condition on a hasp assembly.

FIG. 2 is a right perspective view of the hasp of FIG. 1, shown in a bolted condition.

FIG. 3 is a side cross-sectional view of the hasp taken along line 3--3 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a right perspective view of the hasp in an unbolted condition.

FIG. 5 is a top cross-sectional view of the hasp taken along line 5--5 of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a top cross-sectional view of the hasp taken along line 6--6 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 7 is a right perspective view of the hinged locking mechanism of FIG. 1, shown with the lock exploded away from the case element and shown with a portion of the case cut away for clarity.

FIG. 8 is a left perspective view of the frame element of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a right rear perspective of the case element of FIG. 7.

FIG. 10 is a left perspective view of the elements of FIG. 1.

FIG. 11 is a left perspective view of the elements of FIG. 10, showing the hinged locking mechanism in a closed condition.

FIG. 12 is a front view of the elements of FIG. 11.

FIG. 13 is a top cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 12, taken along line 13--13 of FIG. 12.

FIG. 14 is a side cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 12, taken along line 14--14 of FIG. 12.

FIG. 15 is a side cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 12, taken along line 15--15 of FIG. 12.

FIG. 16 is a front view of the elements of FIG. 12, shown without the case element.

FIG. 17 is a top cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 16, taken along line 17--17 of FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is a side cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 16, taken along line 18--18 of FIG. 16.

FIG. 19 is a side cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 16, taken along line 19--19 of FIG. 16.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now in greater detail to the drawings, in which like numerals represent like components throughout the several views, FIG. 1 shows an open Hinged Locking Mechanism 40, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention, and a hasp assembly 50 attached to a door 70.

The prior art hasp assembly 50, shown in greater detail in FIGS. 2-6, includes a hasp housing 51 fastened by fasteners 52a,b to the door 70, a fixed flange 54 rigidly connected to the hasp housing 51, a sliding flange 55, a flange base 62 connected to the sliding flange 55, and a flange bolt 56 connected to the flange base 62. In the bolted condition shown in FIGS. 2, 3, and 6, the flange bolt 56 occupies a track slot 73 defined in a door track 72 which provides an interface between the door 70 and a wall 74.

The housing 51 defines a housing slit 64 through which the sliding flange 55 is slidable to the unbolted condition represented by FIGS. 4 and 5. The sliding flange 55 is shown defining two sliding flange shank apertures 57a,b, and the fixed flange 54 is shown defining two fixed flange shank apertures 58a,b. As should be clear after referring to FIGS. 2-6, the door 70 can only be opened when the hasp assembly 50 is in the unbolted condition represented by FIGS. 4 and 5. Thus, if the apertures 57a,b and 58a,b of the flanges 54, 55, respectively, are maintained in the aligned condition represented by FIGS. 2, 3, and 6, the door 70 remains bolted shut. An example of an acceptable door 70 and a hasp assembly 50 are available from Wayne-Dalton, Inc., of Dalton, Ohio.

The hinged locking mechanism 40, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention, is shown in greater detail in FIGS. 7-9. In FIG. 7, a case element 10 is shown attached to a frame element 80. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the frame element 80 and the case element 10 are constructed of hard, machinable stainless steel. Referring also to FIG. 8, which shows an isolated view of the frame element 80, a frame bar 81 is shown supporting an upper hinge pin 84, a lower hinge pin 85, and two frame pins 83a,b. A striker plate 88 is shown transversely connected to one end of the frame bar 81 and defining in an outer side a striker recess 89. A back plate 87 is shown connected to a back end of the outer side of the striker plate 88.

Referring now to FIGS. 7 and 9, the case element 10 is shown including a case housing 18 which includes a bar housing section 19 and a lock housing section 13. The bar housing section 19 is shown defining a bar cavity 20, within which is shown located an upper hinge base 11 and a lower hinge base 12. The lock housing section 13 of the case housing 18 is shown defining a lock cavity 21, a lock face recess 14, a threaded passage 15, and a back plate indent 16. A key lock 30 is shown including a keyway 31, lock threads 32, and a retractable lock bolt 33. One example of an acceptable key lock 30 is available from Baton Lock & Hardware of Garden Grove, Calif.

According to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the case element 10 of the hinged locking mechanism 40 is first constructed without the upper and lower hinge bases 11, 12 which are formed separately. The upper and lower hinge bases 11, 12 are first placed on the upper and lower hinge pins 84, 85, respectively, and then flash welded into the bar cavity 20 of the case element 10, as shown in FIG. 7. Such welding effectively hinges the case element 10 to the frame element 80 (the pins 84,85 and bases 11,12 forming a hinge) so that the hinged locking mechanism 20 is movable between an open condition and a closed condition. The key lock 30 is subsequently screwed into the threaded passage 15, as shown in FIG. 9.

During use of the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the hinged locking mechanism 40 is attached to the hasp assembly 50 as shown in FIG. 10. In other words, the frame pins 83a,b are dropped down into the aligned apertures 57a,58a, and 57b,58b, respectively, (FIG. 6) so that the frame bar 81 rests on the sliding flange 55 and the back plate 87 covers the housing slit 64. In such an arrangement, the frame pins 83a,b prevent the sliding,flange 55 from sliding relative to the fixed flange 54, thus maintaining the hasp assembly 50 in a bolted condition.

The case element 10 is then pivoted around the hinge created by the pins 84,85 and bases 11,12 until the flanges 54,55, the frame bar 81, and frame pins 83 are enclosed within the bar cavity 20 of the bar housing section 19 and the striker plate 88 and back plate 87 are enclosed within the lock cavity 21 of the lock housing section 13 (FIG. 11). The key lock 30 is then manipulated to cause the lock bolt 33 to extend into the striker recess 89 to lock the hinged locking mechanism 40 in the closed condition and prevent removal of the key lock 30.

While the hinged locking mechanism 40 is in the closed condition, internal access to the key lock 30 is prevented by the lock housing section 13, the back plate 87, and the striker plate 88. With the frame pins 83a,b located within the apertures 57a,b and 58a,b, and the hinged locking mechanism 40 in the closed condition, access to the frame pins 83a,b and flanges 54,55 is prevented by the bar housing section 19 which is held close to the hasp housing 51.

The hinged locking mechanism 40 is unlocked, opened, and removed from the hasp assembly through reversing the above steps. FIGS. 12-15 show additional views of the condition shown in FIG. 11, and FIGS. 16-19 show similar views without the case element 10.

It should be understood that the present invention includes other alternately shaped embodiments of locking mechanisms with one or more pins for various other uses, including any application wherein a padlock could normally be utilized, such as, without limitation, connecting ends of a chain, securing a locker door, preventing an ordinary hasp from separating from a staple, securing alternately shaped sliding door hasps, etc.

While the embodiments of the present invention which have been disclosed herein are the preferred forms, other embodiments of the apparatus of the present invention will suggest themselves to persons skilled in the art in view of this disclosure. Therefore, it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention and that the scope of the present invention should only be limited by the claims below.

\* \* \* \* \*

---

[Images](#)



US005444998A

# United States Patent [19]

[11] Patent Number: **5,444,998**

**James**

[45] Date of Patent: \* **Aug. 29, 1995**

[54] **HINGED LOCKING MECHANISM**

[76] Inventor: **Paul L. James, 3217 Buford Highway, Apartment C, Atlanta, Ga. 30324**

[\*] Notice: The portion of the term of this patent subsequent to Jun. 22, 2010 has been disclaimed.

[21] Appl. No.: **186,778**

[22] Filed: **Jan. 26, 1994**

### Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 927,218, Aug. 10, 1992, Pat. No. 5,287,710.

[51] Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup> ..... **E05B 67/12**

[52] U.S. Cl. .... **70/14; 70/43; 70/46; 70/53; 70/129; 292/148**

[58] Field of Search ..... **70/2, 6, 8-10, 70/14, 27-29, 41-43, 45-47, 53-56, 129, 159-162, 166-169, 203; 292/148**

### [56] References Cited

#### U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

1,220,941	3/1917	Bowers	70/56
1,344,517	6/1920	Rebsamen	70/43
1,690,041	10/1928	Sundquist	70/53
1,766,784	6/1930	Gregory	70/43
3,563,069	2/1971	Ferrer	70/129
3,652,114	3/1972	Cady et al.	70/56 X
3,953,062	4/1976	Matson	292/57
4,044,579	8/1977	Le Bel	70/416
4,085,599	4/1978	Fischer et al.	70/14
4,102,161	7/1978	Proefrock	70/416 X
4,226,099	10/1980	Garcia	70/41
4,226,100	10/1980	Hampton et al.	70/51
4,229,955	10/1980	Coralli et al.	70/32
4,229,956	10/1980	Thornburn	70/129
4,238,941	12/1980	Halopoff	70/56
4,307,904	12/1981	Daus	292/148
4,372,136	2/1983	Mickelson	70/14
4,372,137	2/1983	Garcia	70/41
4,372,138	2/1983	De Forrest	70/56
4,512,165	4/1985	Uyeda	70/32
4,689,975	9/1987	Dunphy et al.	70/56

4,745,783	5/1988	Poe	70/2
4,843,845	7/1989	Poe	70/54
4,873,849	10/1989	Goodson et al.	70/54
4,911,486	3/1990	Anderson	70/54 X
4,949,560	8/1990	Anderson	70/54
5,036,684	8/1991	Zivanovic	70/161
5,146,771	9/1992	Loughlin	70/56
5,259,220	11/1993	Fredrickson	70/14
5,287,710	2/1994	James	70/14

### FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

81363	5/1895	Germany	70/43
338405	8/1920	Germany	70/55
353472	5/1922	Germany	70/38 B
418596	9/1925	Germany	70/45
96422	8/1939	Sweden	70/43
315625	7/1929	United Kingdom	70/43
783438	9/1957	United Kingdom	70/161

### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

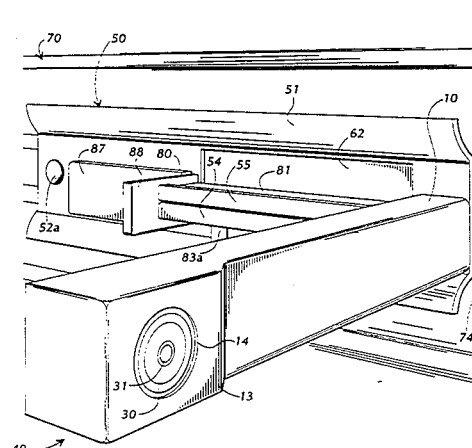
Revolving Shackle-Guard Padlocks, McMaster-Car Supply Company 1986 Catalog, p. 676.  
 Shackleless Hasp Locks, McMaster-Car Supply Company 1986 Catalog, p. 678.  
 Stainless Steel Concealed Shackle Padlocks McMaster-Car Supply Company 1986 Catalog, p. 675.  
 Shackle Protected Hardened Padlock, 1991 Sales Brochure From American Lock Company, p. 6.

*Primary Examiner*—Lloyd A. Gall  
*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Louis T. Isaf; Jeffrey R. Kuester

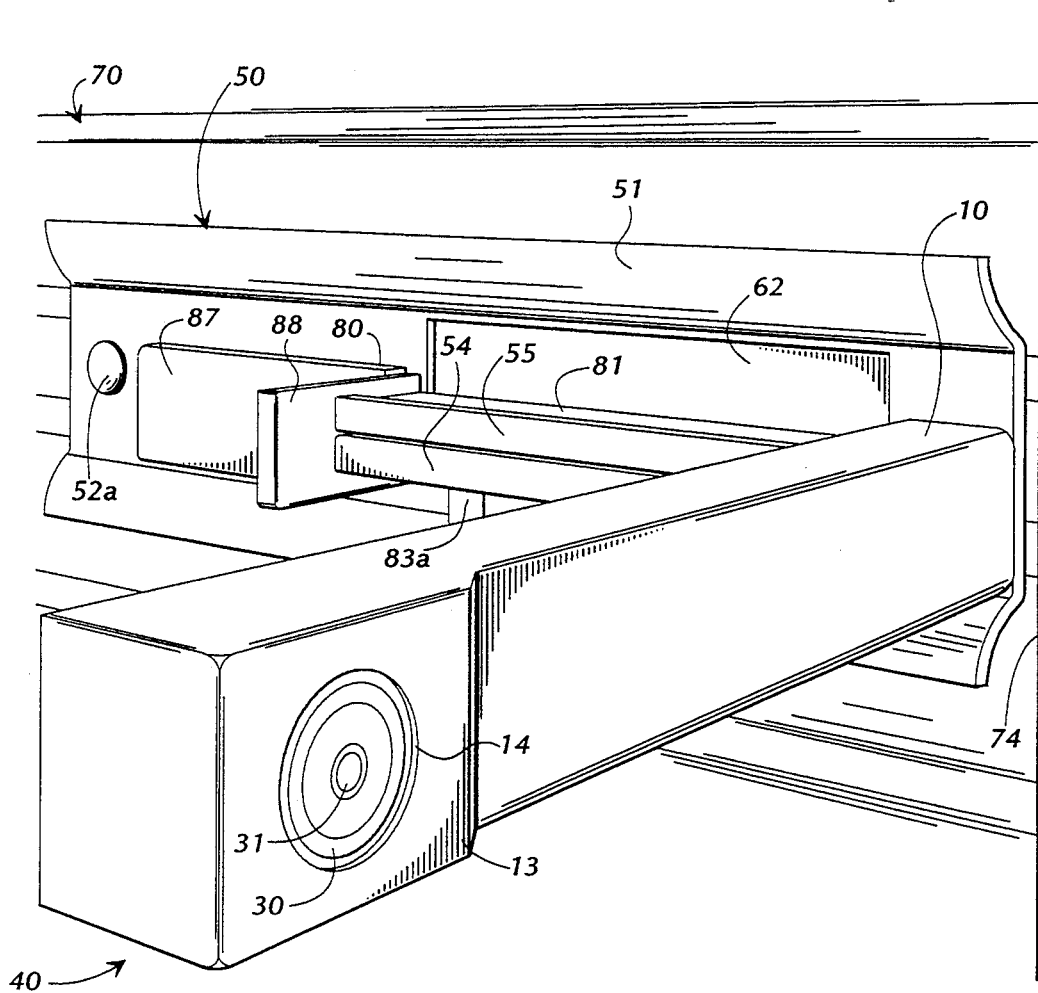
### [57] ABSTRACT

A hinged locking mechanism for use, in its most preferred embodiment, on an existing storage door hasp assembly, which hinged locking mechanism includes a case element hinged to a frame element having two frame pins for insertion into shank apertures defined by flange members of the existing hasp assembly. The case element includes a lock and a frame cavity for selectively concealing the frame element and the flange members.

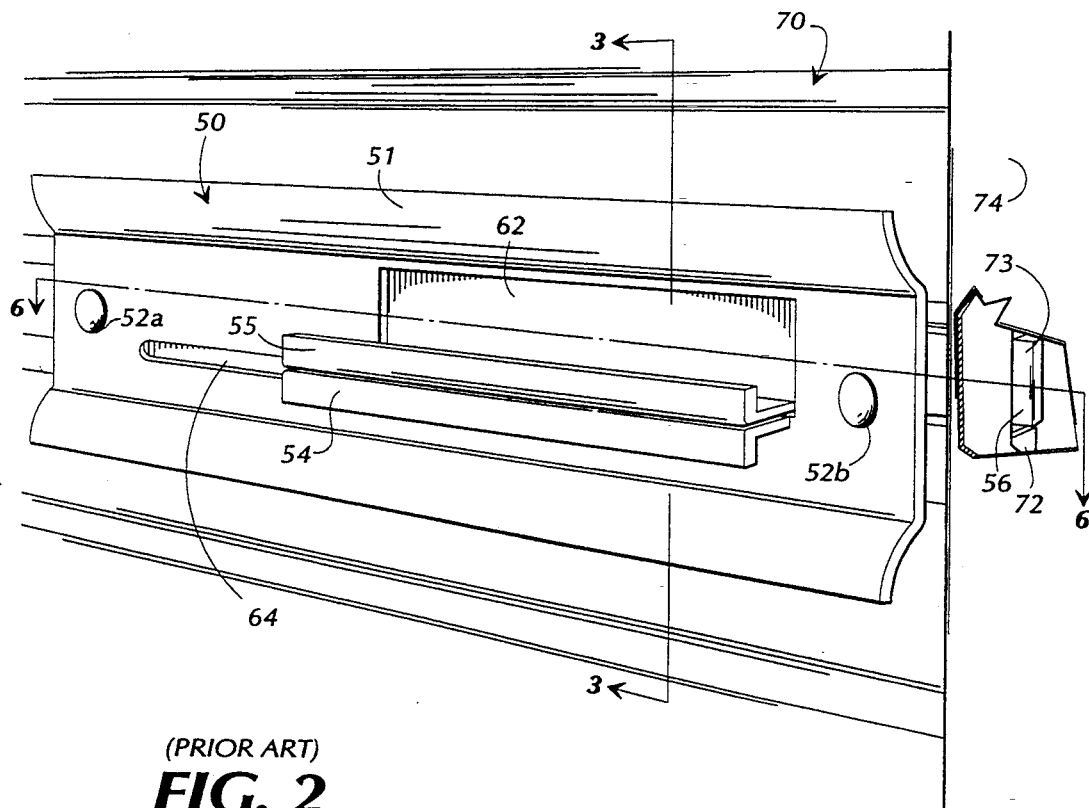
**6 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**



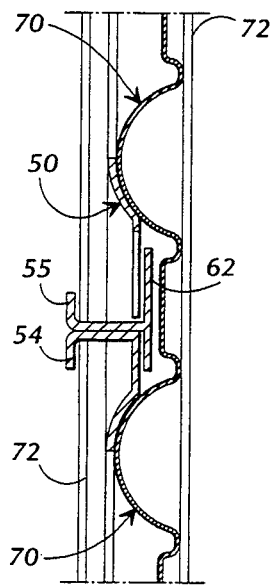




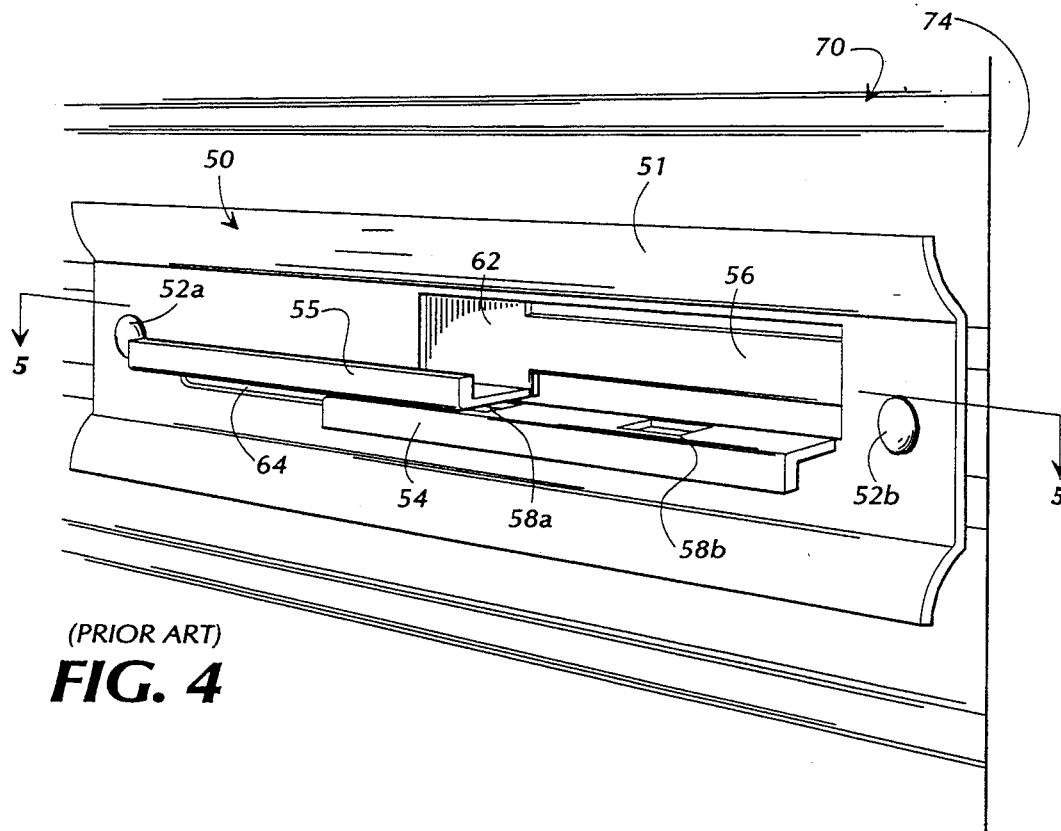
**FIG. 1**



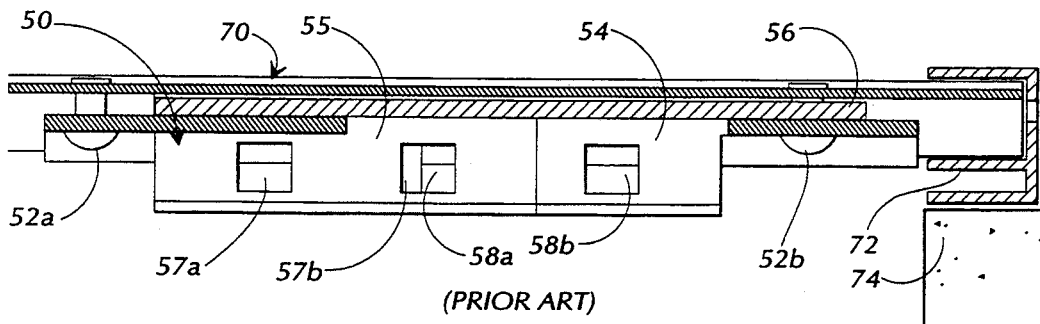
(PRIOR ART)  
**FIG. 2**



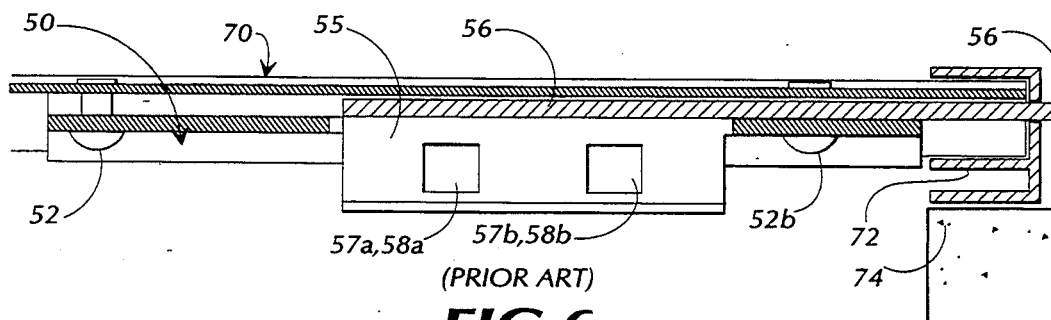
(PRIOR ART)  
**FIG. 3**



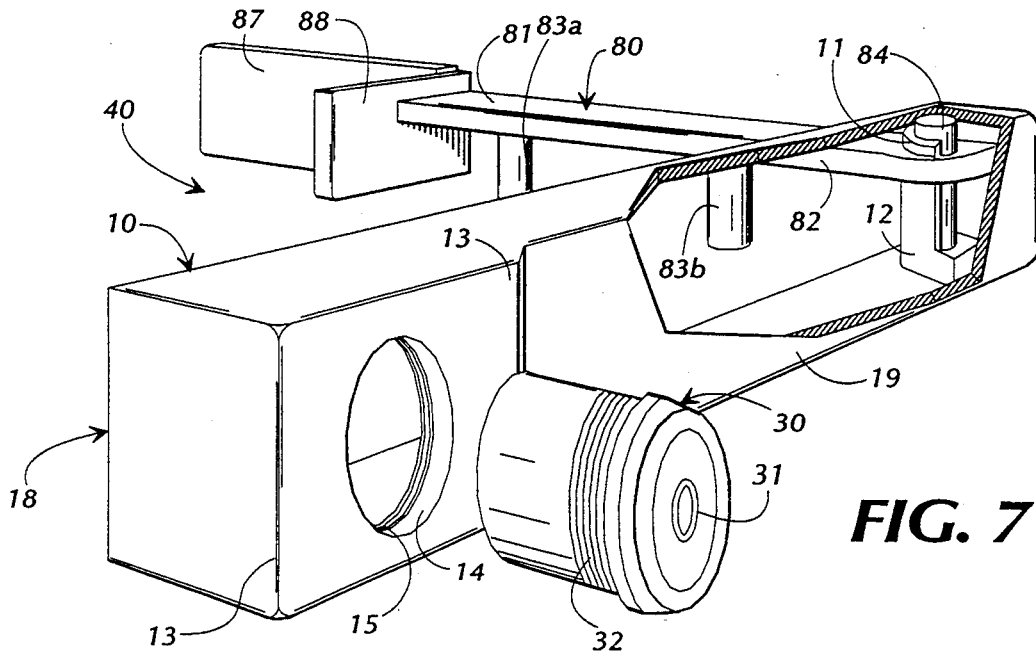
(PRIOR ART)  
**FIG. 4**



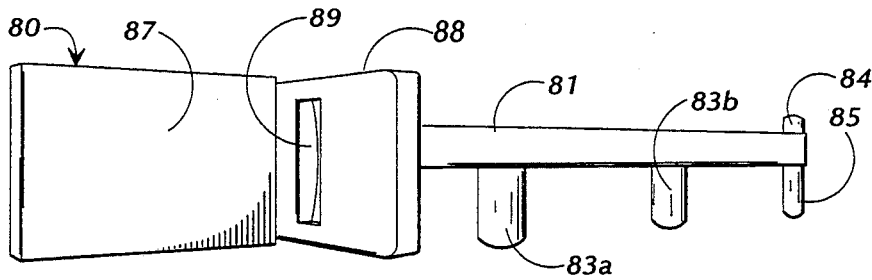
(PRIOR ART)  
**FIG. 5**



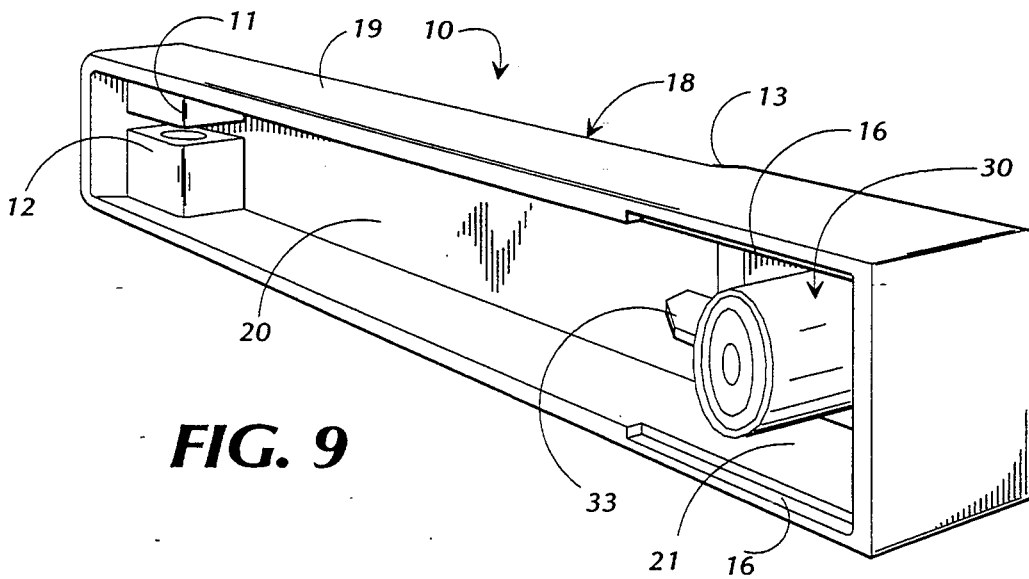
(PRIOR ART)  
**FIG. 6**



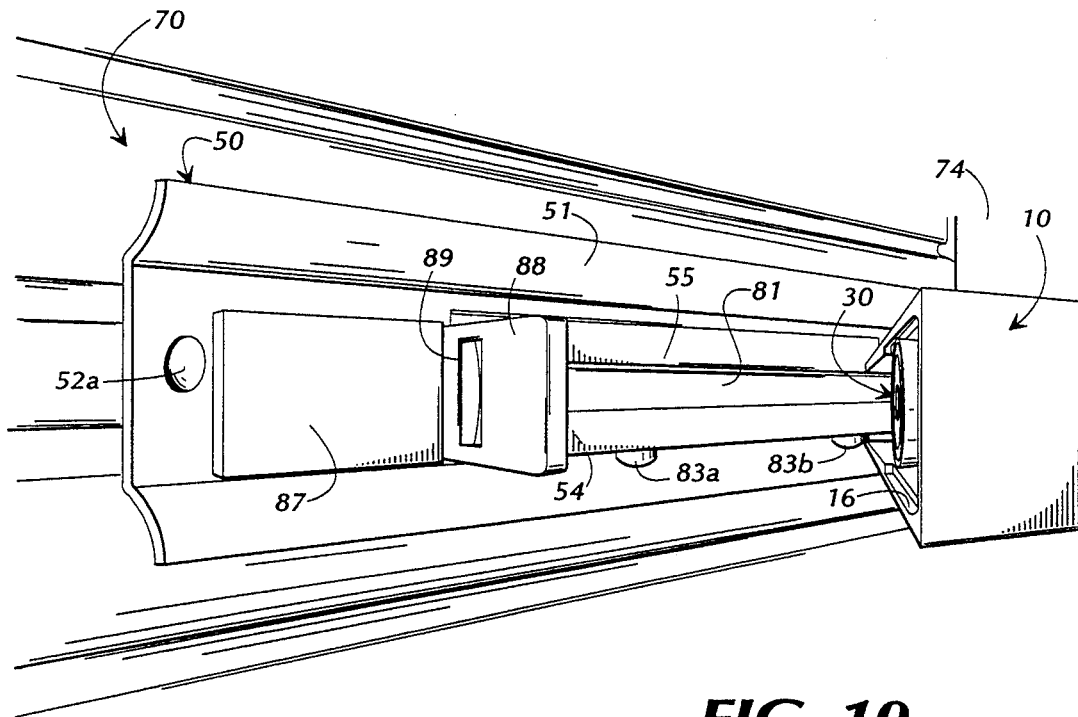
**FIG. 7**



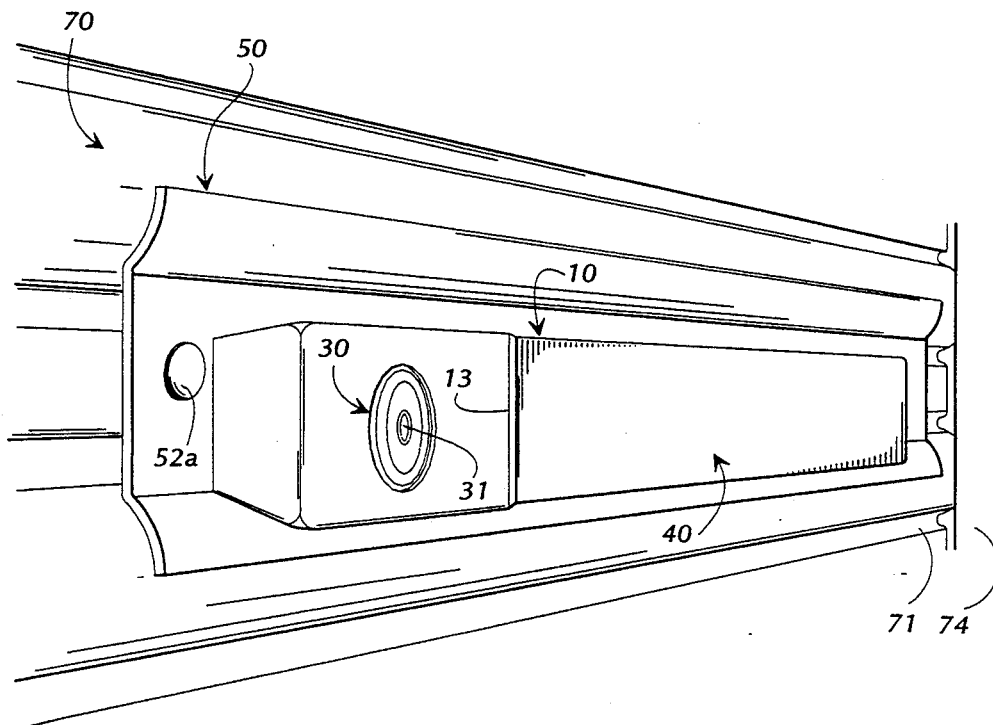
**FIG. 8**



**FIG. 9**



**FIG. 10**



**FIG. 11**

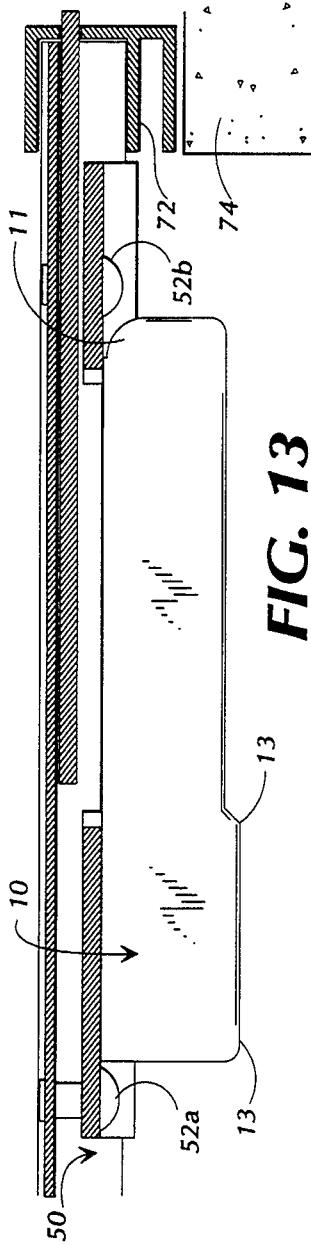


FIG. 13

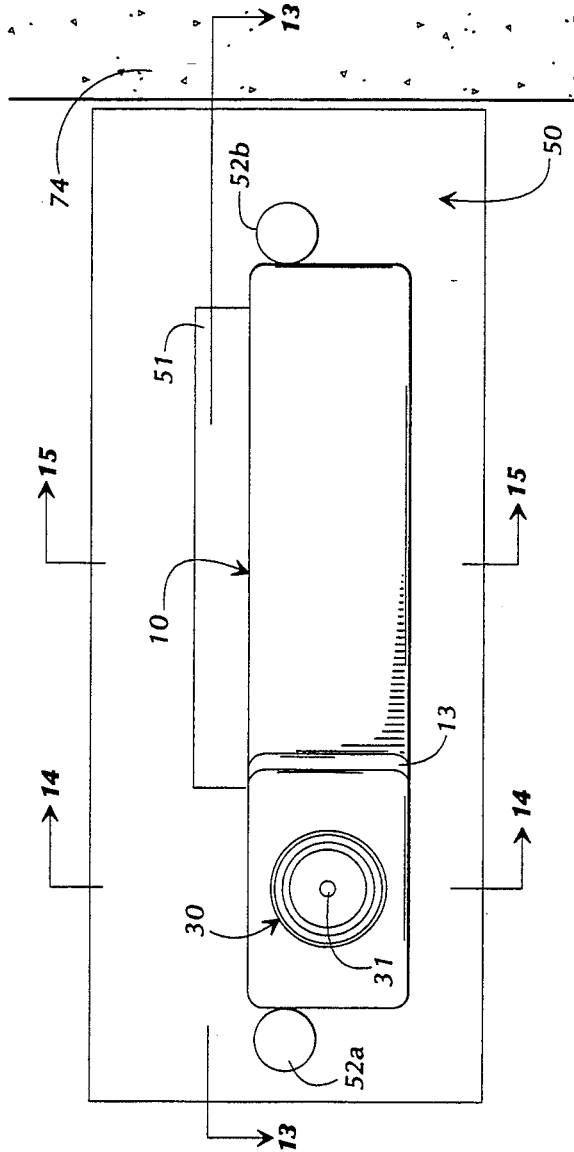


FIG. 12

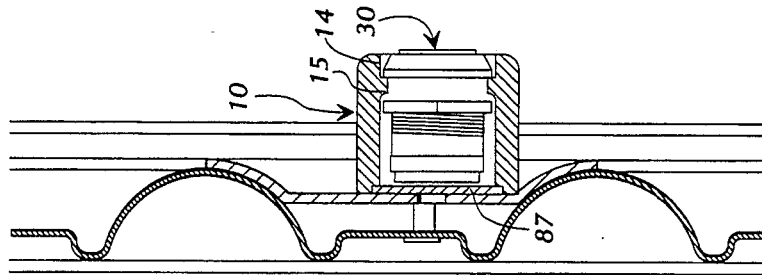


FIG. 14

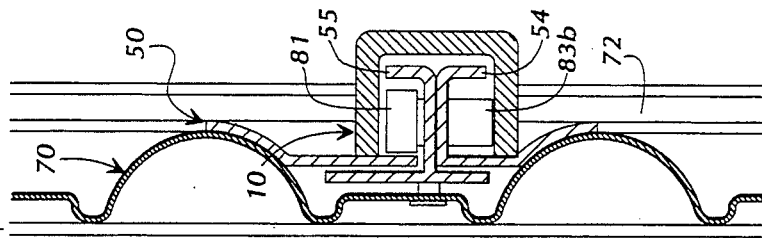


FIG. 15

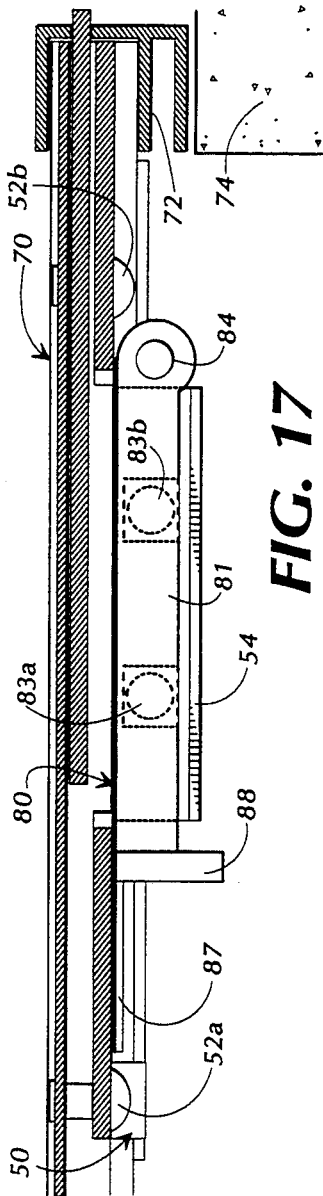


FIG. 17

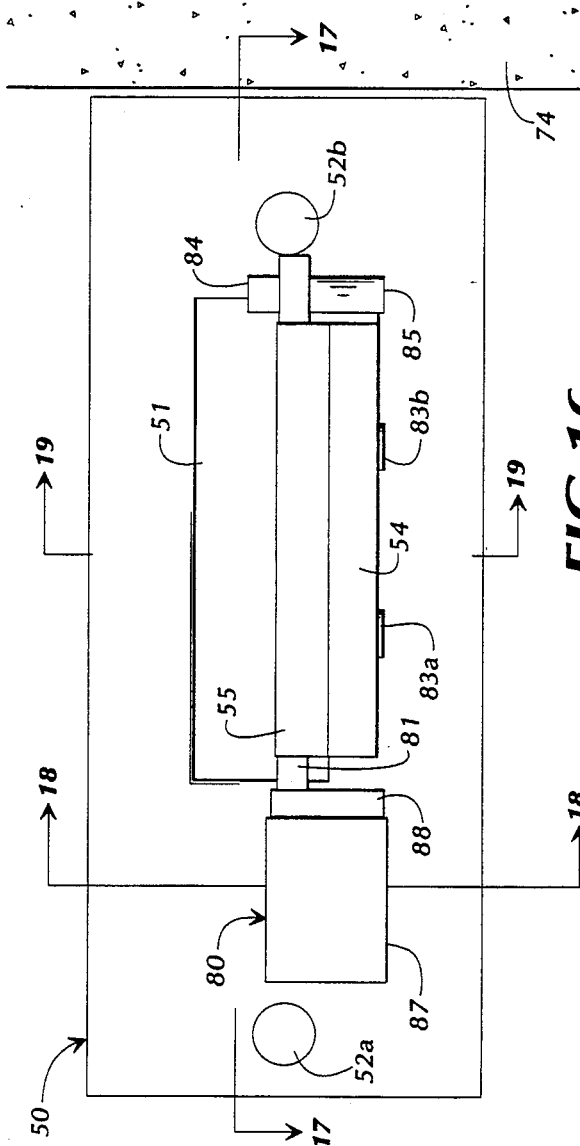


FIG. 16

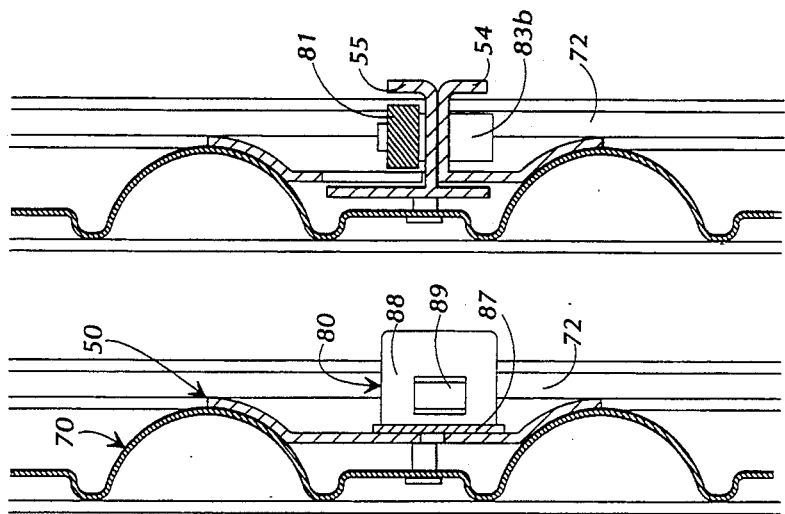


FIG. 18 FIG. 19

## HINGED LOCKING MECHANISM

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/927,218, filed Aug. 10, 1992, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,287,710.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the field of locks, and in its most preferred embodiments, to the field of locking mechanisms for storage door hasp assemblies.

Prevailing increases in the cost for office and retail space and the increased mobility of families, for new jobs, etc., has caused a surge in the demand for mini warehouses and self storage facilities. Although forced entry to these units has also increased, the lessors of these units will often assume no responsibility for stored items. Furthermore, most insurance underwriters are skeptical of supplying coverage for these units, as is reflected by their deductibles and maximum coverage amounts.

Currently, a majority of storage doors are equipped with hasp assemblies which are designed to receive padlocks. One typical prior art hasp assembly includes a fixed flange and a sliding flange connected to an engaging bolt. Each flange defines two shank apertures for receiving padlock shanks to secure the hasp assembly in a bolted condition. (A representative prior art hasp assembly is shown in the accompanying drawing FIGS. 2-6.) Unfortunately, such a hasp assembly does not provide for protecting the vulnerable padlock shanks or preventing other common methods of forced entry.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly described, the present invention, in its most preferred embodiment, includes a hinged locking mechanism for use on an existing storage door hasp assembly, which hinged locking mechanism includes a case element hinged to a frame element having two frame pins for insertion into shank apertures of an existing hasp assembly. The case element includes a frame cavity for selectively concealing the frame element and a lock for securing the case element around the frame element.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a more protective alternative to padlocks.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a hinged locking mechanism for use on storage door hasps.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a locking mechanism which encloses sliding flanges of storage door hasps.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a hinged locking mechanism which includes a frame element having at least one frame pin and a case element for selectively concealing the frame element.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a hinged locking mechanism which includes a locking case element hinged to a frame element having at least two frame pins.

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading and understanding this specification, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a right perspective view of a Hinged Locking Mechanism, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention, shown in an open condition on a hasp assembly.

FIG. 2 is a right perspective view of the hasp of FIG. 1, shown in a bolted condition.

FIG. 3 is a side cross-sectional view of the hasp taken along line 3—3 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a right perspective view of the hasp in an unbolted condition.

FIG. 5 is a top cross-sectional view of the hasp taken along line 5—5 of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a top cross-sectional view of the hasp taken along line 6—6 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 7 is a right perspective view of the hinged locking mechanism of FIG. 1, shown with the lock exploded away from the case element and shown with a portion of the case cut away for clarity.

FIG. 8 is a left perspective view of the frame element of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a right rear perspective of the case element of FIG. 7.

FIG. 10 is a left perspective view of the elements of FIG. 1.

FIG. 11 is a left perspective view of the elements of FIG. 10, showing the hinged locking mechanism in a closed condition.

FIG. 12 is a front view of the elements of FIG. 11.

FIG. 13 is a top cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 12, taken along line 13—13 of FIG. 12.

FIG. 14 is a side cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 12, taken along line 14—14 of FIG. 12.

FIG. 15 is a side cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 12, taken along line 15—15 of FIG. 12.

FIG. 16 is a front view of the elements of FIG. 12, shown without the case element.

FIG. 17 is a top cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 16, taken along line 17—17 of FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is a side cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 16, taken along line 18—18 of FIG. 16.

FIG. 19 is a side cross-sectional view of the elements of FIG. 16, taken along line 19—19 of FIG. 16.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now in greater detail to the drawings, in which like numerals represent like components throughout the several views, FIG. 1 shows an open Hinged Locking Mechanism 40, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention, and a hasp assembly 50 attached to a door 70.

The prior art hasp assembly 50, shown in greater detail in FIGS. 2-6, includes a hasp housing 51 fastened by fasteners 52a,b to the door 70, a fixed flange 54 rigidly connected to the hasp housing 51, a sliding flange 55, a flange base 62 connected to the sliding flange 55, and a flange bolt 56 connected to the flange base 62. In the bolted condition shown in FIGS. 2, 3, and 6, the flange bolt 56 occupies a track slot 73 defined in a door track 72 which provides an interface between the door 70 and a wall 74.

The housing 51 defines a housing slit 64 through which the sliding flange 55 is slidable to the unbolted condition represented by FIGS. 4 and 5. The sliding flange 55 is shown defining two sliding flange shank apertures 57a,b, and the fixed flange 54 is shown defin-



ing two fixed flange shank apertures 58a,b. As should be clear after referring to FIGS. 2-6, the door 70 can only be opened when the hasp assembly 50 is in the unbolted condition represented by FIGS. 4 and 5. Thus, if the apertures 57a,b and 58a,b of the flanges 54, 55, respectively, are maintained in the aligned condition represented by FIGS. 2, 3, and 6, the door 70 remains bolted shut. An example of an acceptable door 70 and a hasp assembly 50 are available from Wayne-Dalton, Inc., of Dalton, Ohio.

The hinged locking mechanism 40, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention, is shown in greater detail in FIGS. 7-9. In FIG. 7, a case element 10 is shown attached to a frame element 80. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the frame element 80 and the case element 10 are constructed of hard, machinable stainless steel. Referring also to FIG. 8, which shows an isolated view of the frame element 80, a frame bar 81 is shown supporting an upper hinge pin 84, a lower hinge pin 85, and two frame pins 83a,b. A striker plate 88 is shown transversely connected to one end of the frame bar 81 and defining in an outer side a striker recess 89. A back plate 87 is shown connected to a back end of the outer side of the striker plate 88.

Referring now to FIGS. 7 and 9, the case element 10 is shown including a case housing 18 which includes a bar housing section 19 and a lock housing section 13. The bar housing section 19 is shown defining a bar cavity 20, within which is shown located an upper hinge base 11 and a lower hinge base 12. The lock housing section 13 of the case housing 18 is shown defining a lock cavity 21, a lock face recess 14, a threaded passage 15, and a back plate indent 16. A key lock 30 is shown including a keyway 31, lock threads 32, and a retractable lock bolt 33. One example of an acceptable key lock 30 is available from Baton Lock & Hardware of Garden Grove, Calif.

According to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the case element 10 of the hinged locking mechanism 40 is first constructed without the upper and lower hinge bases 11, 12 which are formed separately. The upper and lower hinge bases 11, 12 are first placed on the upper and lower hinge pins 84, 85, respectively, and then flash welded into the bar cavity 20 of the case element 10, as shown in FIG. 7. Such welding effectively hinges the case element 10 to the frame element 80 (the pins 84,85 and bases 11,12 forming a hinge) so that the hinged locking mechanism 20 is movable between an open condition and a closed condition. The key lock 30 is subsequently screwed into the threaded passage 15, as shown in FIG. 9.

During use of the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the hinged locking mechanism 40 is attached to the hasp assembly 50 as shown in FIG. 10. In other words, the frame pins 83a,b are dropped down into the aligned apertures 57a,58a, and 57b,58b, respectively, (FIG. 6) so that the frame bar 81 rests on the sliding flange 55 and the back plate 87 covers the housing slit 64. In such an arrangement, the frame pins 83a,b prevent the sliding flange 55 from sliding relative to the fixed flange 54, thus maintaining the hasp assembly 50 in a bolted condition.

The case element 10 is then pivoted around the hinge created by the pins 84,85 and bases 11,12 until the flanges 54,55, the frame bar 81, and frame pins 83 are enclosed within the bar cavity 20 of the bar housing section 19 and the striker plate 88 and back plate 87 are enclosed within the lock cavity 21 of the lock housing section 13 (FIG. 11). The key lock 30 is then manipulated to cause the lock bolt 33 to extend into the striker

recess 89 to lock the hinged locking mechanism 40 in the closed condition and prevent removal of the key lock 30.

While the hinged locking mechanism 40 is in the closed condition, internal access to the key lock 30 is prevented by the lock housing section 13, the back plate 87, and the striker plate 88. With the frame pins 83a,b located within the apertures 57a,b and 58a,b, and the hinged locking mechanism 40 in the closed condition, access to the frame pins 83a,b and flanges 54,55 is prevented by the bar housing section 19 which is held close to the hasp housing 51.

The hinged locking mechanism 40 is unlocked, opened, and removed from the hasp assembly through reversing the above steps. FIGS. 12-15 show additional views of the condition shown in FIG. 11, and FIGS. 16-19 show similar views without the case element 10.

It should be understood that the present invention includes other alternately shaped embodiments of locking mechanisms with one or more pins for various other uses, including any application wherein a padlock could normally be utilized, such as, without limitation, connecting ends of a chain, securing a locker door, preventing an ordinary hasp from separating from a staple, securing alternately shaped sliding door hasps, etc.

While the embodiments of the present invention which have been disclosed herein are the preferred forms, other embodiments of the apparatus of the present invention will suggest themselves to persons skilled in the art in view of this disclosure. Therefore, it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention and that the scope of the present invention should only be limited by the claims below.

I claim:

1. A locking apparatus comprising:

a frame including, at least,  
a bar including, at least,  
a first end, and  
a second end opposite said first end,  
a pair of frame pins depending normally from said bar defining parallel centerlines, and  
a hinge component extending from said first end of said bar; and  
a case hingeably connected to said frame through said hinge component,

wherein said case is so hingeably connected to said frame that said case pivots about an axis which is parallel to said parallel centerlines.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said hinge component includes, at least, a hinge pin depending from said bar, and wherein said case includes, at least, a hinge pin base within which said hinge pin is pivotally located.

3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said case defines a cavity, and wherein said case is hingeably connected to said frame to selectively contain said bar and said pair of frame pins within the cavity.

4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said frame further includes, at least, a lock component extending from said second end of said bar, and wherein said case is selectively secured to said frame through said lock component.

5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein said case further includes, at least, a cylinder lock positioned to interact with said lock component of said frame.

6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said frame and said case are hingeably connected to one another to be immovable with respect to one another along a direction parallel to said parallel centerlines.

\* \* \* \* \*

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 5,444,998  
DATED : August 29, 1995  
INVENTOR(S) : Paul L. James

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On the title page, after item [76] the "[\*] Notice" should read as follows:

--[\*] Notice: The portion of the term of this patent subsequent to February 22, 2011, has been disclaimed.--.

Signed and Sealed this  
Twenty-fifth Day of November, 1997

*Attest:*



BRUCE LEHMAN

*Attesting Officer*

*Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks*