

W. A. INGALLS.  
Door-Securer.

No. 208,176.

Patented Sept. 17, 1878.

Fig. 1.

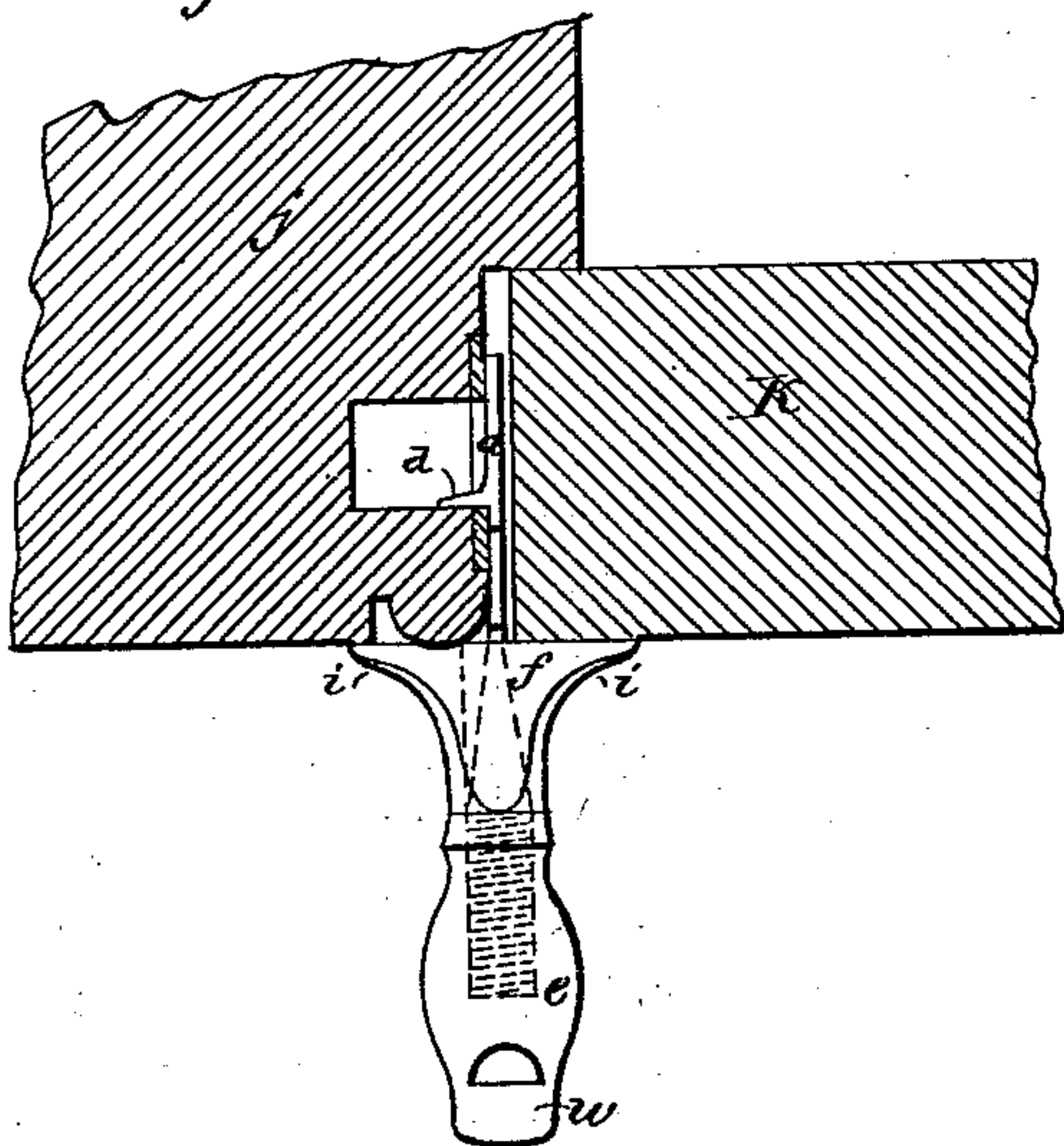


Fig. 2.

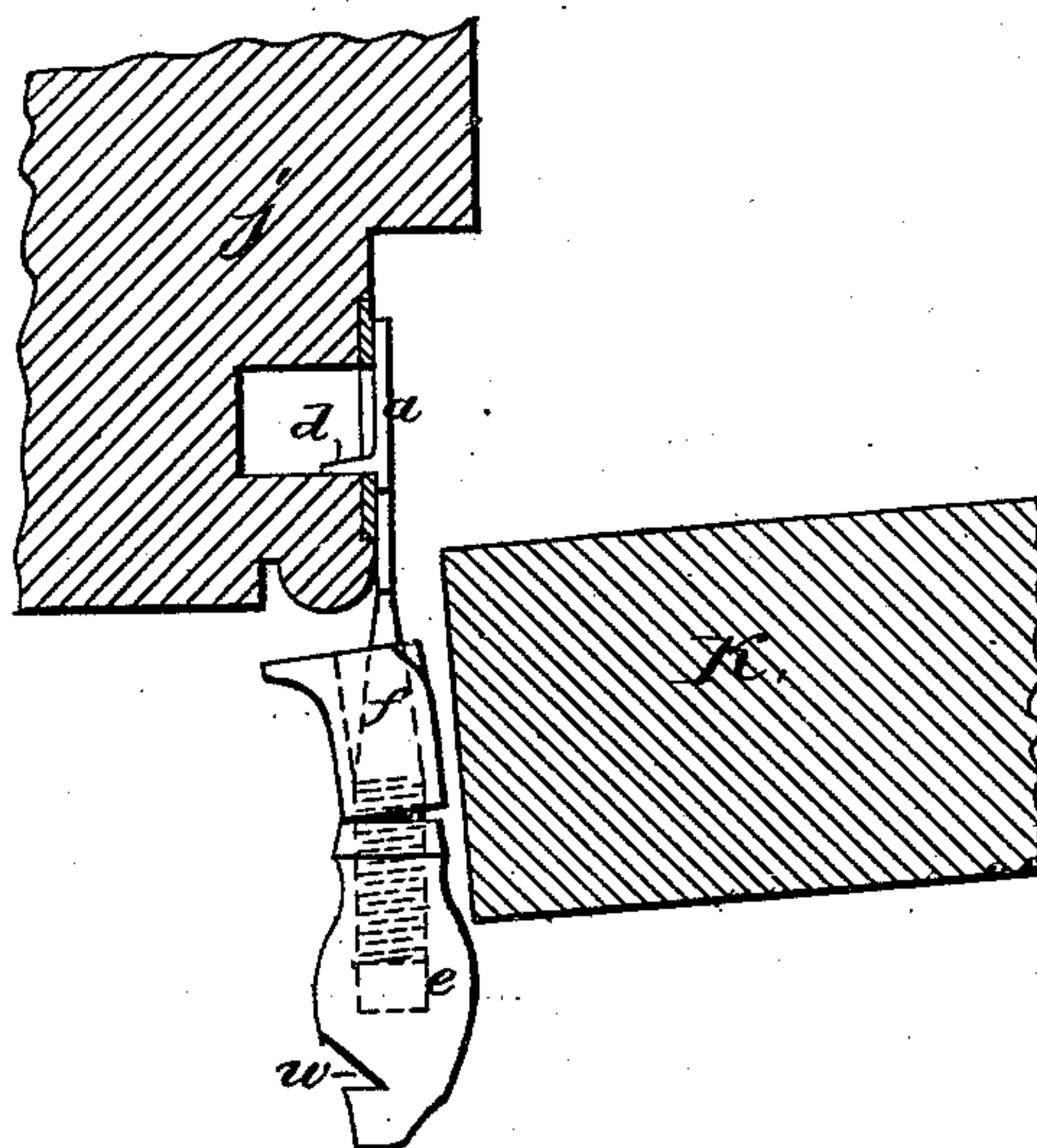


Fig. 3.

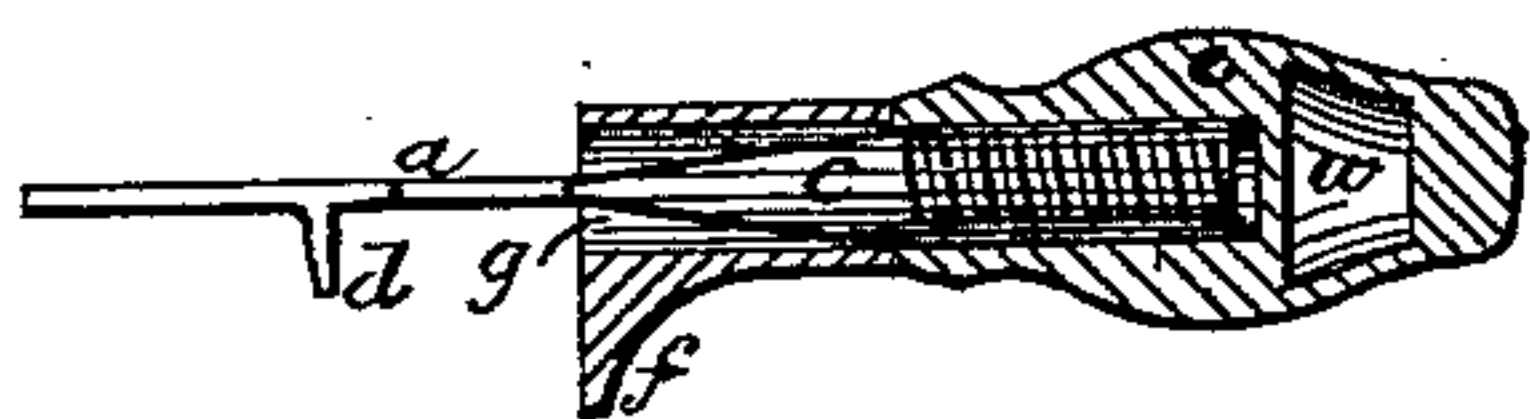


Fig. 4.

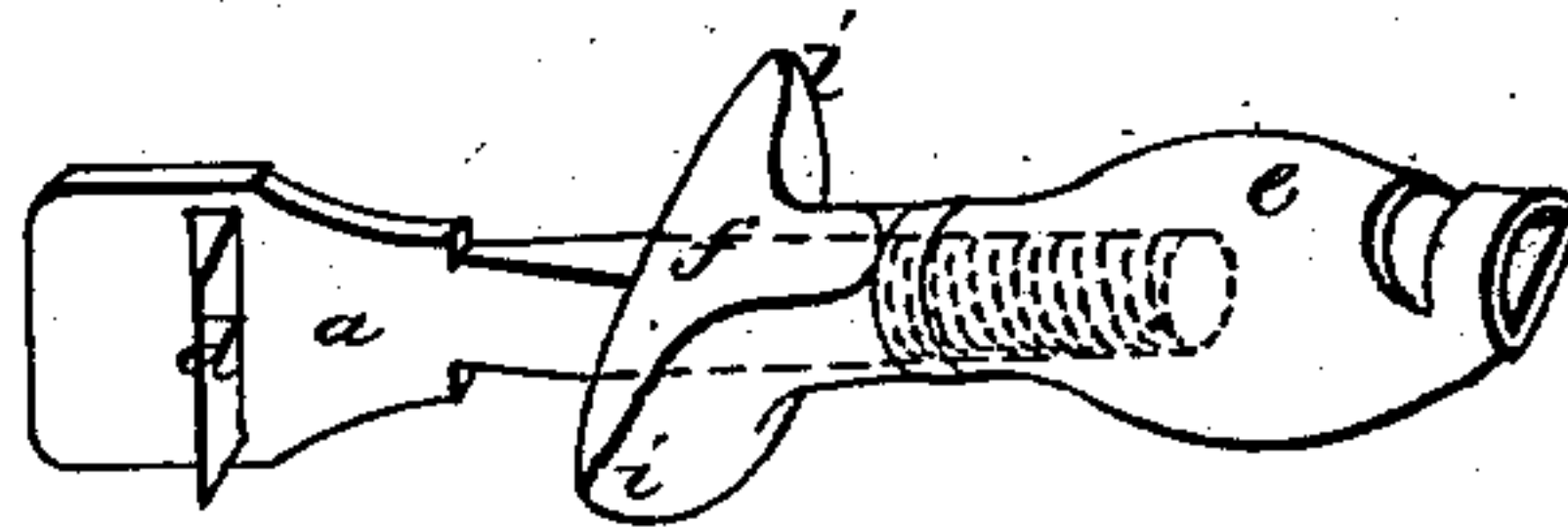
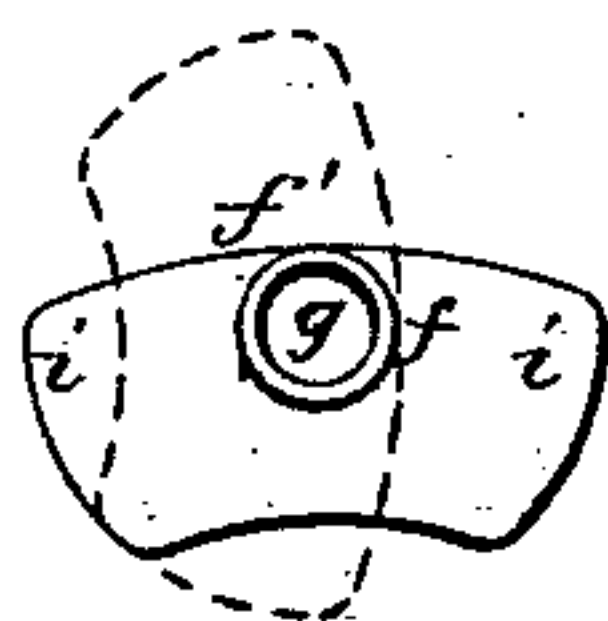


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

C. F. Brown.

Geo. W. Pierce.

Inventor.

William Allen Ingalls



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. INGALLS, OF PROVIDENCE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT  
TO HENRY WHITMAN, OF CRANSTON, RHODE ISLAND.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR-SECURERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,176**, dated September 17, 1878; application filed  
July 15, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ALLEN INGALLS, of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain Improvements in Door-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of removable or portable door-fastenings adapted to be carried in the pocket when not in use, in which a shank is employed which is adapted to be engaged with the jamb of the door, so as to lie partially between the jamb and the edge of the closed door with a part projecting, and supports on its projecting part adjustable devices, whereby the door may be fastened.

The invention has for its object to provide certain improvements in the construction of the shank and the adjustable devices, whereby a more convenient fastening is produced than heretofore.

To this end the invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a top view of my improved fastening, showing its position in use, the door and jamb being shown in section. Fig. 2 represents a similar view, showing the fastening adjusted to leave the door free. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of the fastening in the position shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the fastening in its operative position. Fig. 5 represents an end view of the button.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents the shank of my improved door-fastening. This shank is flattened at one end, where it lies between the door and jamb when in use, and its other end is cylindrical and provided with a screw-thread. Between the flattened and threaded ends of the shank the sides thereof are inclined, as shown in Fig. 3, so as to give the central portion, *c*, of the shank a partial wedge shape horizontally, but not vertically, the upper and lower edges of the shank being parallel along the portion *c*. The flat end of the shank is provided with a lateral flange, *d*, to engage with

a mortise or orifice in the jamb *j* of the door in the usual manner. The threaded end of the shank is provided with a nut, *e*.

*f* represents a button, which is located on the shank *a* between the flange *d* and nut *e*. This button is adapted to revolve loosely on the shank, and is provided with an orifice, *g*, through which the shank passes. The orifice *g* is located as close as possible to one edge of the button, as shown in Fig. 5, so that the button is pivoted eccentrically to the shank.

The form of the face of the button is preferably as represented in Fig. 5, the edge *f'* nearest the orifice being curved, and extending equally in both directions from said orifice, while the other edges, in connection with said curved edge, form two wings, *i i*, of equal size and weight. This construction of the button enables it to automatically assume the position shown in Fig. 5, with its major axis or length extending horizontally.

The fastener is operated by placing the thin end of the shank against the jamb of the door before the door is closed, with the flange *d* projecting into a mortise in the jamb, the wedge-shaped portion *c* and the threaded end of the shank projecting beyond the jamb, and the button resting on the portion *c*. The button is then turned, as shown in Fig. 2 and in dotted lines in Fig. 5, so that the edge *f'* of the button will be contiguous to the door *k*. When in this position the door can readily swing by or past the button, the wedge-shaped portion *c* enabling the button to tilt horizontally, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the edge *f'* will lie close to the side of the shank and be out of the way of the door, or yield to the latter when it is being closed. The form of the portion *c* of the shank enables the latter to support the button, so that it will tilt on the shank only in a horizontal direction, this being the direction in which the button is required to tilt to avoid interference with the door when the latter is being closed. After the closing of the door the button is released and swings automatically into position shown in Figs. 1, 4, and 5, after which the nut is turned to force the button inwardly, its wings *i i* projecting on each side of the shank and bearing equally upon the door and the



jamb, as shown in Fig. 1. This uniform bearing of the nut on both sides of the shank braces the nut and prevents it from being broken readily by pressure against the outside of the door, as will be readily seen. The outer end of the nut is preferably provided with a whistle, *w*, of any suitable construction, so that the fastener is adapted to serve also as an alarm.

The device described constitutes a very secure, compact, and simple fastening, and its whistle attachment makes it additionally convenient and useful.

I am aware that a door-fastener has been made embodying a threaded shank adapted to be secured to a door-jamb by a hook, and provided with a sectional button composed of two wings adapted to rotate or turn independently of each other on the shank, the latter being also provided with a nut for forcing said wings against the door and jamb; but while said button is adapted to project horizontally in both directions from the shank and bear on

both the door and jamb, it cannot automatically assume a horizontal position on account of its sectional construction, its wings having to be held in position until the nut is turned to hold them in place by pressing them against the door and jamb. My button *f*, however, is made in a single piece, and is adapted, as before described, to assume its operative position automatically or by gravitation.

I claim as my invention—

The button *f*, made in one piece, having the orifice *g*, and adapted to assume its operative position by gravitation, in combination with the flanged and threaded shank *a*, having the nut *e*, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM ALLEN INGALLS.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,  
GEO. W. PIERCE.