(No Model.)

W. CORRY.

PRISON DOOR BOLT.

No. 323,855. Patented Aug. 4, 1885.

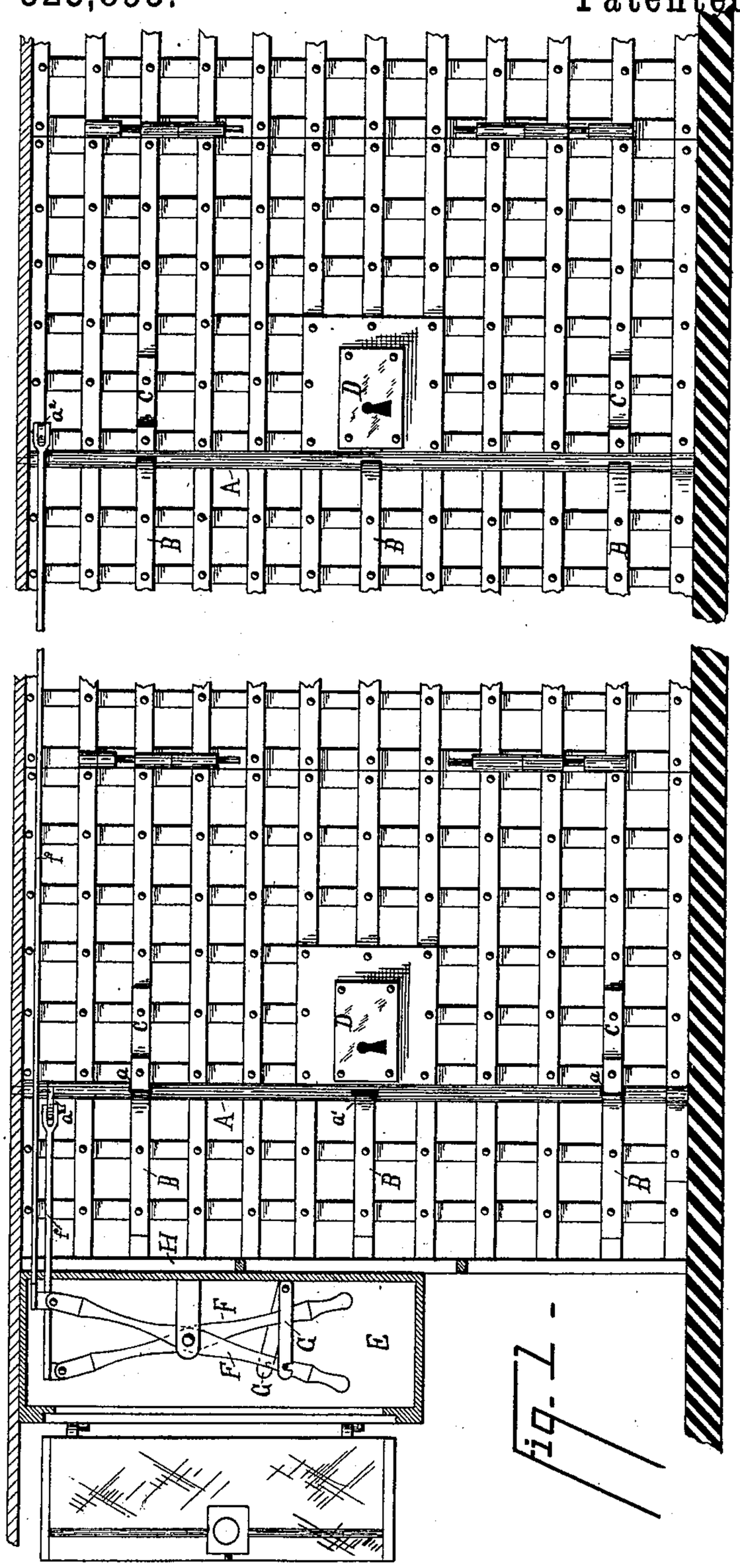

Fig. 1.

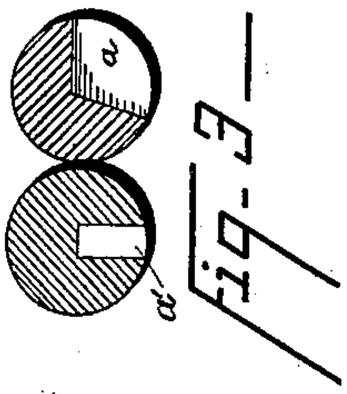

Fig. 3.

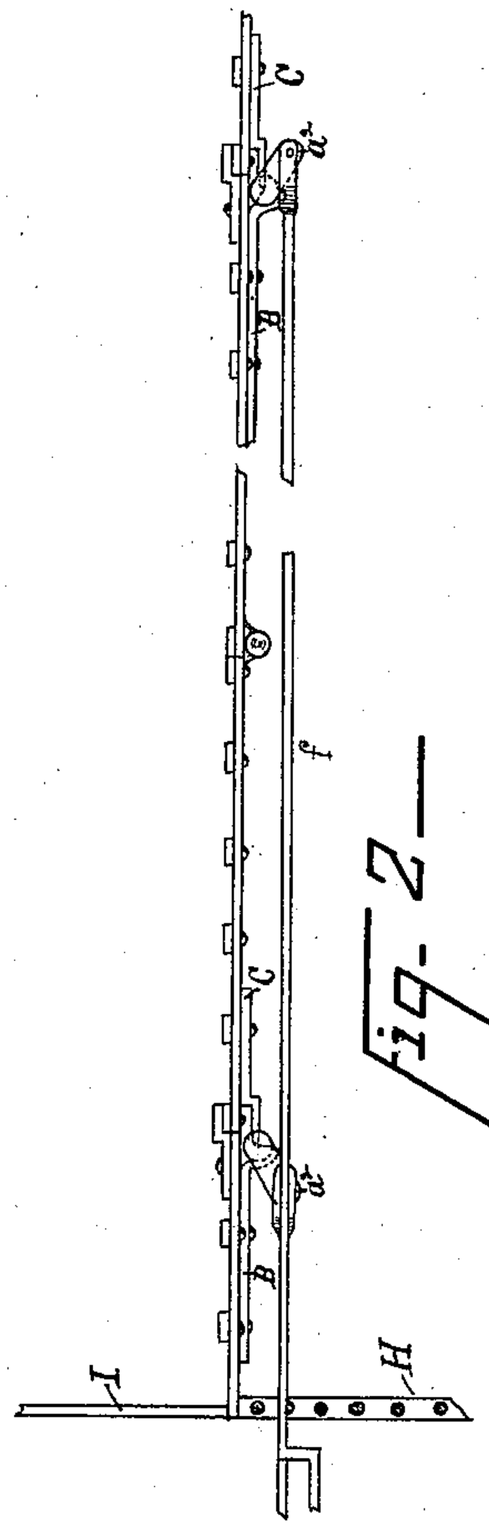

Fig. 2.

Attest
Joseph L Brown
Baxter Miles.

Inventor
William Corry
By Geo. J. Murray
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CORRY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH L. HALL, OF SAME PLACE.

PRISON-DOOR BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,855, dated August 4, 1885.

Application filed November 18, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CORRY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Means for Operating Prison-Doors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of devices for controlling the opening of prison-doors in which a keeper or guard (one or more) is operated by a lever (one or more) at a distance from the cell-door to be controlled.

The primary feature of the invention is a guard for cell-doors, consisting of a rotating or revoluble bolt or bar journaled to overlap the edge or end of the cell-door, said bolt or bar being cut away or notched at one side, in order that it may be turned to permit the opening of the door or to prevent said door from being opened.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of two cell-fronts provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 shows enlarged transverse sections, taken in different plans, of the pivoted upright locking-bar.

Similar reference-letters indicate like parts wherever they occur throughout the various views.

The frame-work and doors of the cells may be constructed in any of the well-known methods. On the outside of the cells, and near the edge of the door-openings, are journaled shafts or bars A. The ends of these have bearings in the upper and lower plates of the frame-work, and braced to resist outward pressure by the curved ends of the brace-pieces B, which lap partially around them. The shafts A are transversely notched at *a*, and the door has bars C firmly secured upon them, which pass into these notches in opening and closing when the shafts A are turned, as seen on the left-hand side of Figs. 1 and 2. By partially rotating the shaft A the outer walls of the notches turn over the ends of the bars C and securely lock the doors. The shafts A are also mortised at *a'*, to receive the bolts of the locks D, which may be used as an additional security.

In the corridor leading to a series of cells, or in the guard-room, if desired, is a strong iron box, E, the door of which is preferably guarded by a combination-lock and the customary bolt-work used upon safes. Within this box are pivoted the levers F, which actuate the shafts A to lock or release the cell-doors. The upper ends of these levers are connected to a crank-arm, a^2, projecting from the shafts A by rods *f*. The handle ends of the levers F are provided with pins, which are engaged by the notched latches G, to hold the shafts from turning when the doors are locked by the bars or shafts A. These latches are of course not essential when the locks D are used. The rods *f* are preferably placed one above the other, the outer ends of some of them being bent for this purpose, and they may be placed above the cells and out of reach, or securely covered in any suitable manner.

I have shown the box E secured to the wall H of the vestibule or partially overlapping this wall and the end wall, I, of one of the series of cells; but the lever-box may be located in any convenient position, either in the corridor or the guard-room.

It is also evident that the means for actuating the rotating bars A may be varied. For instance, the said bars may be provided at one end with pinions to engage racks actuated by rods *f*, and it is also evident that the notch *a* in bar A may be extended the full length of the door, so that a portion of the bar will overlap the edge of the door when turned, as shown in the right-hand side of Fig. 1. In this case the bars C would be replaced by an upright bar, which would form the front edge of the door.

What I claim is—

1. A guarding device for cell-doors, consisting of a bar notched or cut away as shown, and journaled in such position, with relation to the door, that when partly rotated in one direction one wall of said notch will overlap the door, and when revolved in the opposite direction said notch will be turned from over the door and permit the door to be opened, in combination with the door and a lock to prevent the overlapping wall of the

notch from being moved from over the door, substantially as described.

2. The revolving bar or shaft A, cut away as shown, and journaled parallel to one edge of the door, the cut-away portion permitting the door to open when the shaft is partially revolved in one direction, and the wall of the notch overlapping the edge of the closed door (or projections thereon) when partially revolved in the reverse direction, in combination with connecting-rods and lever to rotate said bar, substantially as described.

3. In mechanism for guarding prison-doors, the combination of a bar or shaft fitted to turn in a plane parallel with one edge of the door, said bar being notched or cut away to overlap the door or bars secured thereto, and also mortised to receive the bolt of a lock secured to the door, with the door-lock, a hand-lever, and connecting mechanism, whereby the said bar may be rotated to release the door from the guard-room or corridor when the lock-bolt is retracted, substantially as specified.

WILLIAM CORRY.

Attest:

JOSEPH L. HALL,

JNO. J. TOBIN.