

(No Model.)

W. A. SPRADO.

DEVICE FOR FASTENING DOORS.

No. 355,419.

Patented Jan. 4, 1887.

Fig. 1

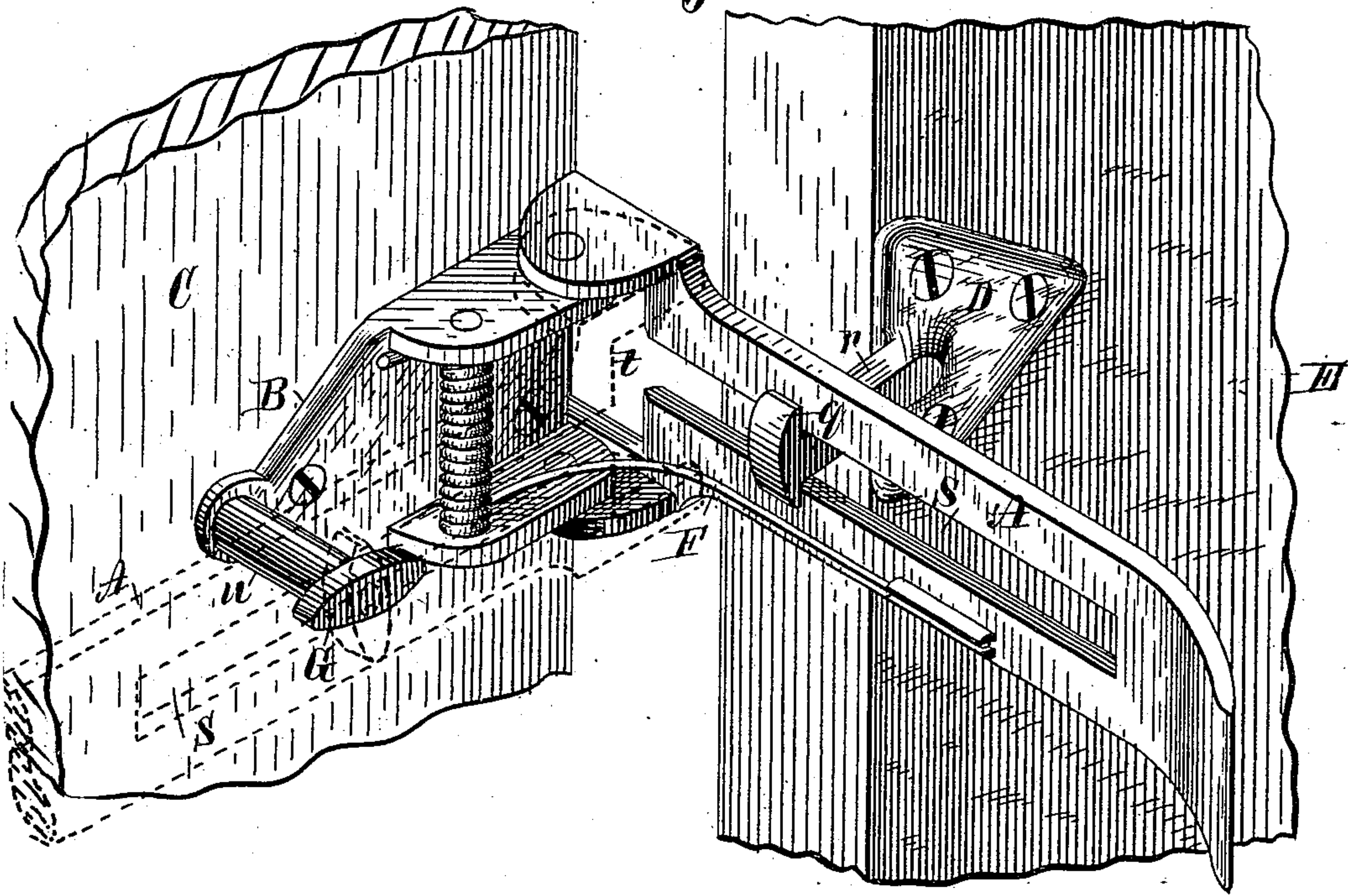
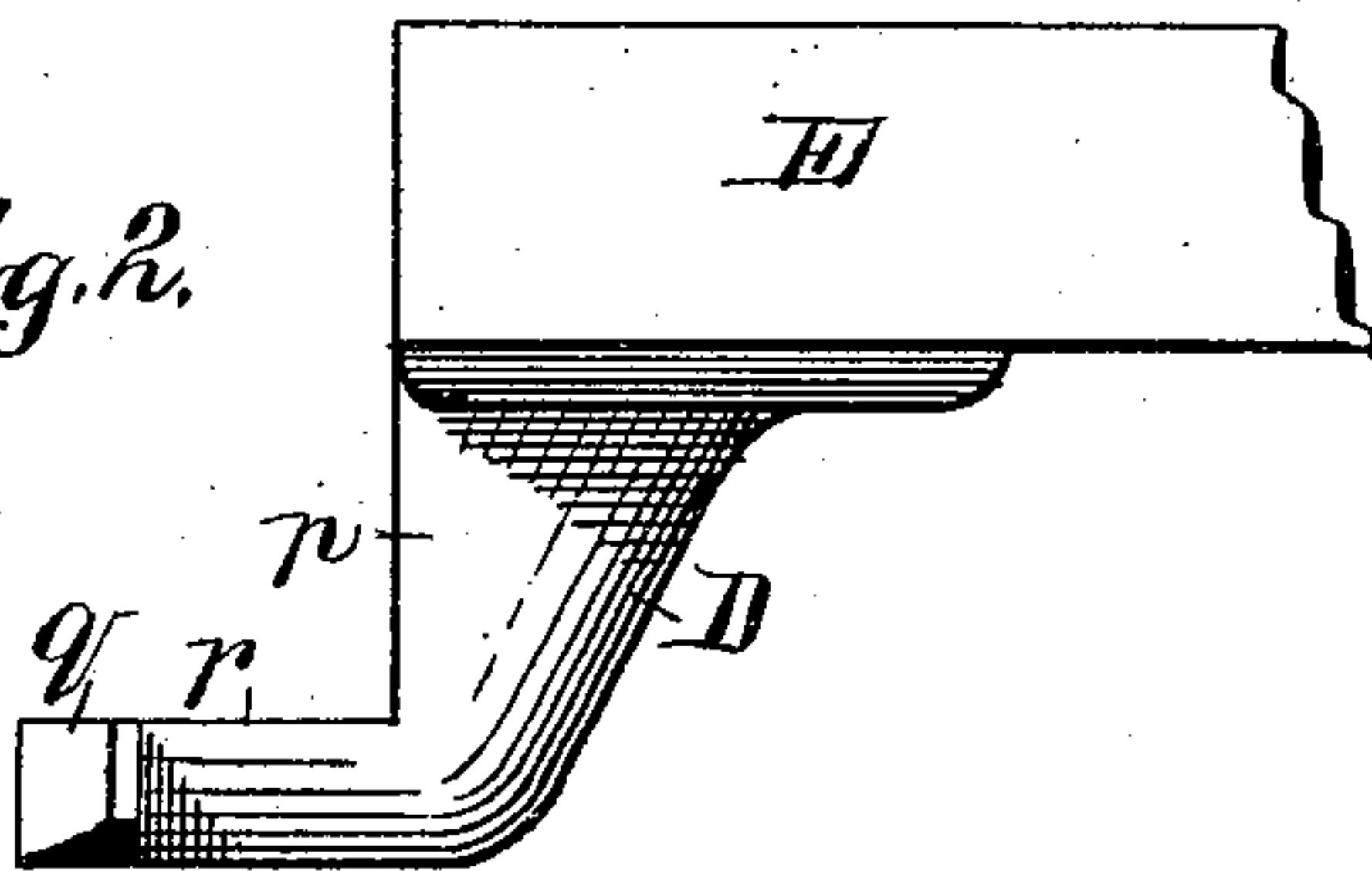


Fig. 2



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DEVICE FOR FASTENING DOORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,419, dated January 4, 1887.

Application filed September 16, 1886. Serial No. 213,708. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. SPRADO, of Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Door-Fastenings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters or figures of reference marked
10 thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention, to be hereinafter distinctly claimed, relates to that class of door-fastenings adapted to fasten or lock the door when it is
15 partly open or ajar, whereby ventilation is secured; while it is impossible to open the door from the outside farther than is provided for by my fastening, thus securing the door against the entrance of thieves or burglars.

20 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of my newly-invented device affixed to the casing of a door and to a door, showing also the mode of its use. Fig. 2 is a detail.

25 A slotted arm, A, is hinged at one end to a base-plate, B, which base-plate is affixed to the door-casing C on the inside, at or near the edge to which the door when closed abuts. A bracket, D, is affixed to the door E on the in-
30 side of the room, at or near the free swinging edge of the door, and opposite to the arm A and base-plate B, which bracket is provided with a shank, *p*, a neck, *r*, and a head, *q*. The shank *p* may be very short, so that the neck *r*
35 will be carried out almost directly from the base of the bracket, and but slightly in front of the side of the door, as shown in Fig. 1; or the shank *p* may project out quite a little distance in front of the side of the door, in the
40 form shown in Fig. 2, as may be necessary to adapt the device to doors set flush with the edge of the casing or considerably within the casing; but the shank *p* should be of such length that the head *q* will lie down close against
45 the base-plate B when the door is closed.

The arm A, at its inner end, is so hinged to the base-plate B that it may be folded back against or closed upon the base-plate B and the casing C, as indicated by dotted lines in
50 Fig. 1, or swing out at right angles (and perhaps a little more) to the casing, as shown in Fig. 1.

The arm A is provided with a slot, *s*, running from its hinged end nearly to its outer free end, which slot at its inner end is en- 55
larged, forming an aperture, *t*, which aperture *t* is just long enough to permit the head *q* (of bracket D) to freely pass the end of arm A, when that arm is folded back upon the casing, as it is intended to be at all times when not in
60 use for locking the door. The slot *s* is wide enough to freely admit the neck *r*, (of bracket D,) but not wide enough to allow the head *q* to escape through it.

The neck *r* is sufficiently long that, the door 65
being closed and the arm A then thrown out at right angles to the casing, the head *q* of bracket D will, when the door is opened, pass just inside or behind the arm A, as shown in Fig. 1. It will thus be seen that when the arm 70
A is folded back upon the casing the door may be freely opened and closed without let or hinderance by or from the device in any manner whatever, but that if the arm A is opened out at right angles to the casing when the door 75
is closed, and the door is thereupon opened, the head *q* of bracket D will be caught behind and held by the arm A, whereby the door cannot be opened farther than the length of the slot *s* will permit the bracket D and door E 80
to go, and it will be impossible from the outside of the door to remove the head *q* from behind the arm A, as that can only be done by closing the door, when operations from the out-
85 side are impracticable.

As the arm A might by accident be thrown out at right angles to the casing when the door is wide open, I preferably curve the free outer end of the arm a little inward or backward, so that the door in swinging to its closed po- 90
sition would impinge against the curved part and force the arm back and allow the door to close. This curved form of end for this arm is also desirable, that the end of the arm will, when it is folded back, lie close to the casing, 95
and not expose an angular end, which would be liable to be inconvenient and unsightly.

To make this device still more convenient and effective, I provide a spring, F, attached to the base-plate B, one end of which spring 100
lies against the base-plate, and the other end bears against the arm A, and is adapted to force the arm outwardly into the position shown in Fig. 1, while an elongated swinging

button, G, pivoted on a standard, *u*, rigid in base-plate B, passes up through the slot *s*, when the arm A is being folded back upon the casing B, and is adapted, when it has so passed
5 through slot *s*, to be turned upon the arm A and hold it back in position on the casing B.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a door-fastener, a slotted swinging
10 arm, A, hinged to a base-plate, B, which base-plate is affixed to the door-frame, and a spring, F, inserted between the base-plate and slotted arm, said spring being adapted to cause the
15 arm to project outwardly, yielding from the base-plate, substantially as described.

2 In a door-fastener, a slotted swinging arm, A, hinged to the door-frame, and a button, G, pivoted on a standard, *u*, substantially as described.

3. In a door-fastening, the combination of 20 a base-plate, B, arm A, spring F, and swinging button G, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. SPRADO.

Witnesses:

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