(No Model.)

E. A. P. CAMPBELL.

FASTENING FOR DOORS.

No. 366,377. Patented July 12, 1887.

Fig 1

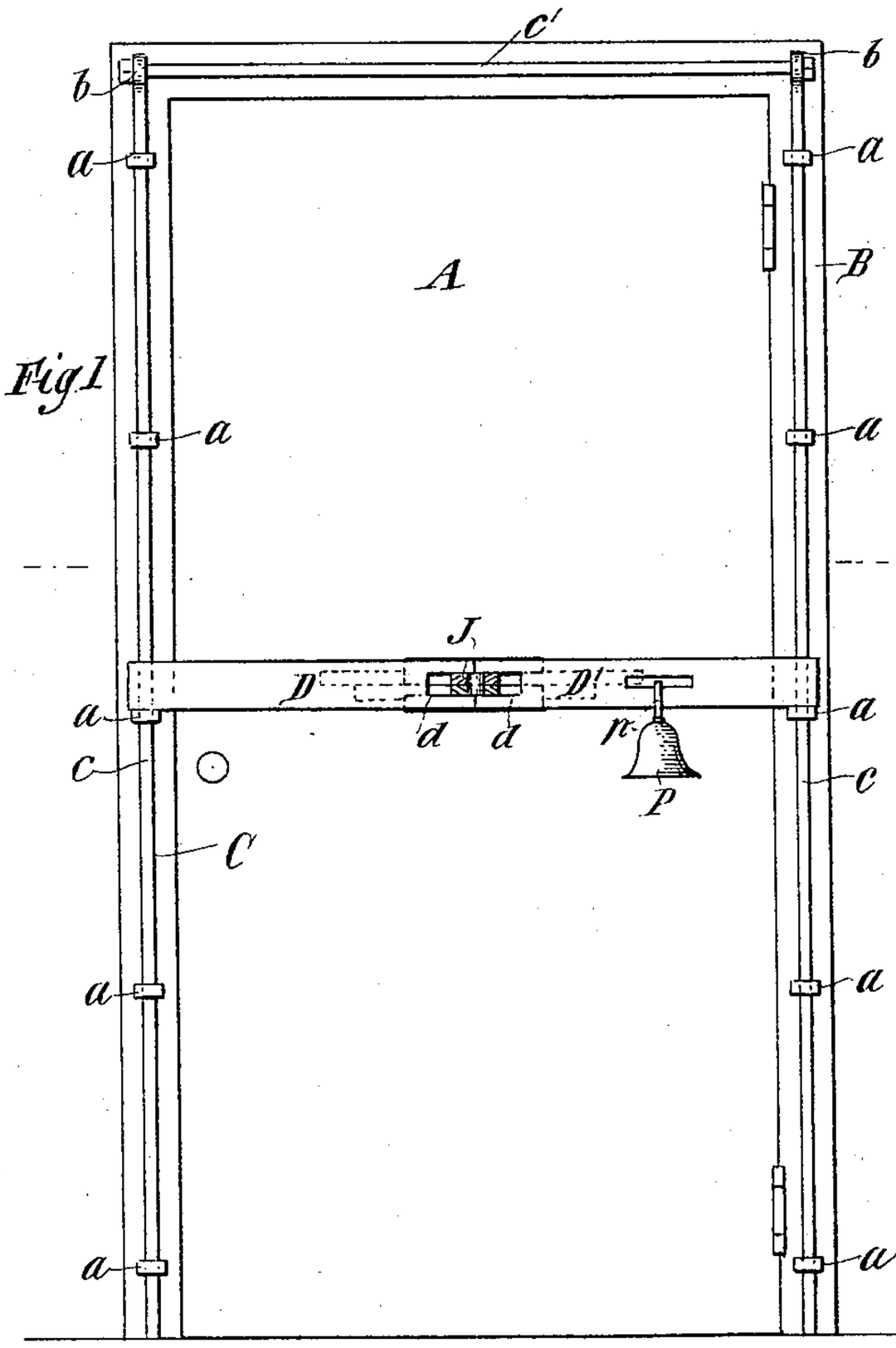


Fig. 3.

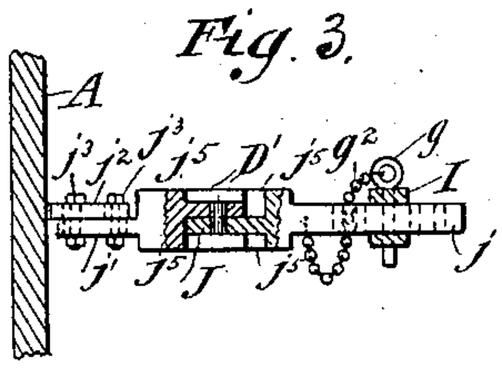
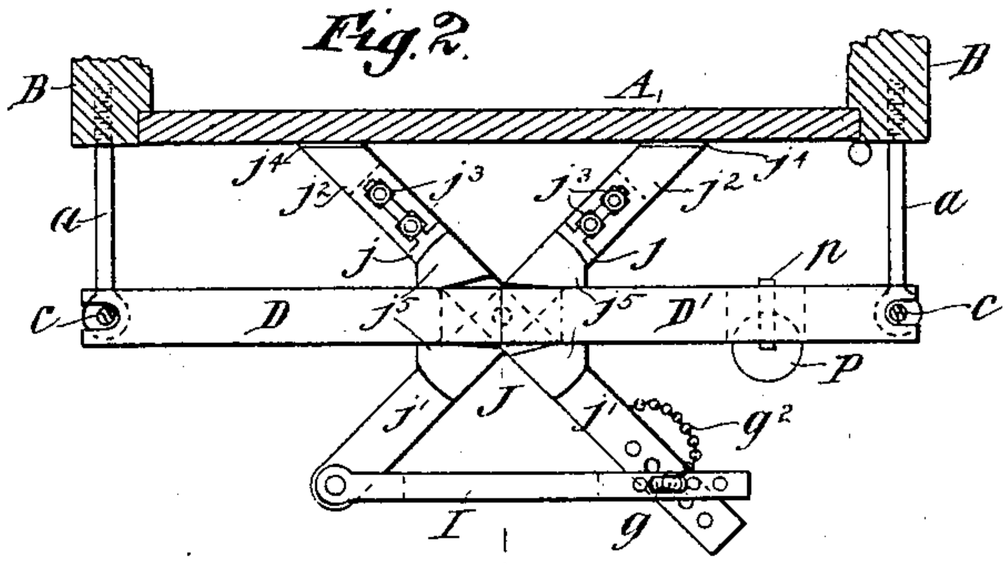


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIZABETH A. P. CAMPBELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FASTENING FOR DOORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,377, dated July 12, 1887.

Application filed October 27, 1886. Serial No. 217,354. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZABETH A. P. CAMPBELL, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Doors, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to means for securing doors against thieves and burglars.

I will describe my improved door-fastener in detail, and then point out the novel features in claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a door and door-casing having my improved fastening applied thereto and shown partly in section. Fig. 2 is a transverse section thereof on the plane of the dotted line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail of a securing device employed therein, on an enlarged scale.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts.

A designates the door, and B the door casing. These may be of the usual or any desired construction.

C designates a frame comprising side portions, *c*, and a top portion, *c'*, extending between the portions *c*. Preferably the portions *c c'* will be detachably secured together. Such a connection is shown as consisting in passing the ends of the portions *c'* through suitable holes or eyes, *b*, formed in the portions *c* near one of their ends, and applying nuts to the ends of the portion *c'* outside the eyes. The frame extends about the door-casing at a distance from the door when the latter is closed, and is secured to the door-casing in any suitable manner. It is advantageous to so secure it by screw-eyes *a*, which may be screwed into the casing at desired intervals and the portions *c c'* passed through the eyes before such portions are secured together.

It will be seen that the screw-eyes maintain the frame at a distance from the surface of the door-casing. The portions of the screw-eyes which surround the frame constitute in effect projections on the frame; but projections might be formed thereon in a different manner—as, for instance, by rings or collars secured on the frame. In the example of my improvement shown, the frame is made of round metal bars; but they may be of any suitable or desired shape. The metal bars and the screw-eyes may be ornamented in any desirable manner.

D D' designate two portions of a bar. Each of these portions is bifurcated near one end, so that it may embrace the frame C. These bifurcated ends will rest upon certain of the projections on the frame when the bar is in place, and the bar will be supported thereby. Of course it may be so supported upon any two of the projections which are opposite each other. The other ends of the portions D D' are slotted for a distance, as at *d*.

J designates a device which I will term a "key and brace." This device is made in two sections, pivoted together so as to open and close like a pair of shears. When open, it comprises arms *j* and *j'*. The arms *j* are longer than the arms *j'*, and comprise sliding sections j^2, which may be adjusted into different positions lengthwise of the fixed portions of said arms and secured therein by bolts j^3, extending through longitudinal slots, as shown. By this means the arms *j* may be lengthened or shortened. The ends of these arms, when the device is open and in place, bear against the door. They will preferably be beveled off, as shown, and provided with pads or coverings j^4, of rubber or other suitable material, to prevent abrasion of the door.

The device J subserves the double function of securing the portions D D' of the bar together, and acts as a brace between the bar and the door. The two portions of the bar having been placed upon the frame C, as described, the slotted ends are brought together about the device J at about the point where the two portions of said device are pivoted together. The device then being opened sufficiently far, the bar will be gripped upon either side between projections j^5 on the outer edges of the portions *j j'*. The device is then locked in this position by a lock, presently to be described. The arms *j* are lengthened or shortened, as required, so that their beveled ends will come firmly in contact with the door, and are then secured by the bolts j^3, as described. The arms *j*, having once been adjusted in this manner to a given door, need not be again changed for the same door. The bar D D', when thus secured together, being in effect a

rigid bar, it will readily be seen that pressure brought to bear upon the door to open it will be firmly resisted.

I have shown a simple means for locking the device J open, consisting in a swinging bar, I, pivoted near one end to one of the arms *j'*, and adapted to be interlocked with the other of said arms near its other end. Such interlocking is effected as follows: Both the bar I and the arm *j'*, with which it is to interlock, are provided for a distance with holes. A pin, *g*, may be passed through the holes, and will secure the parts together. A chain, g^2, is provided for securing the pin to the adjacent arm *j'*. When the key and brace is so locked, both it and the bar D D' will be firmly secured.

P designates a bell secured to a flexible band or strip of metal, *p'*. The free end of this band or strip may be inserted in an aperture in or hung upon the bar D D'. If the door-fastening is tampered with, the bell will sound an alarm. A portière or curtain may be hung upon the portion *c'* of the frame *c*, if desirable.

Of course other means than those shown can be employed for maintaining the bar D D' upon the frame C—as, for instance, the frame might be provided with apertures and the ends of the bar be inserted in the apertures.

I do not wish to be limited to the particular kind of lock shown for securing the device J in an open position, as any other suitable lock may be employed.

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

1. The combination, with a door and a door-casing, of a frame secured to the casing and surrounding the door, said frame being provided with projections, a bar made in two sections, each section being supported at one of its ends by one of the projections on said frame, and a securing device comprising two portions pivotally connected together near their centers and adapted when in a certain position to grip and secure together the other ends of said bar-sections and afford a brace against the door, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a door and door-casing, of a frame secured to the casing and surrounding the door, said frame being provided with projections, a bar made in two sections, each section being supported at one of its ends upon one of the projections on said frame, and a securing device comprising two portions pivotally connected together near their centers and adapted when in a certain position to grip and secure together the other ends of said bar-sections and afford a brace against the door, said securing device being provided with sliding sections, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:
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