

(No Model.)

D. H. LIVINGSTONE.  
DOOR AND KEY FASTENER.

No. 511,022.

Patented Dec. 19, 1893.

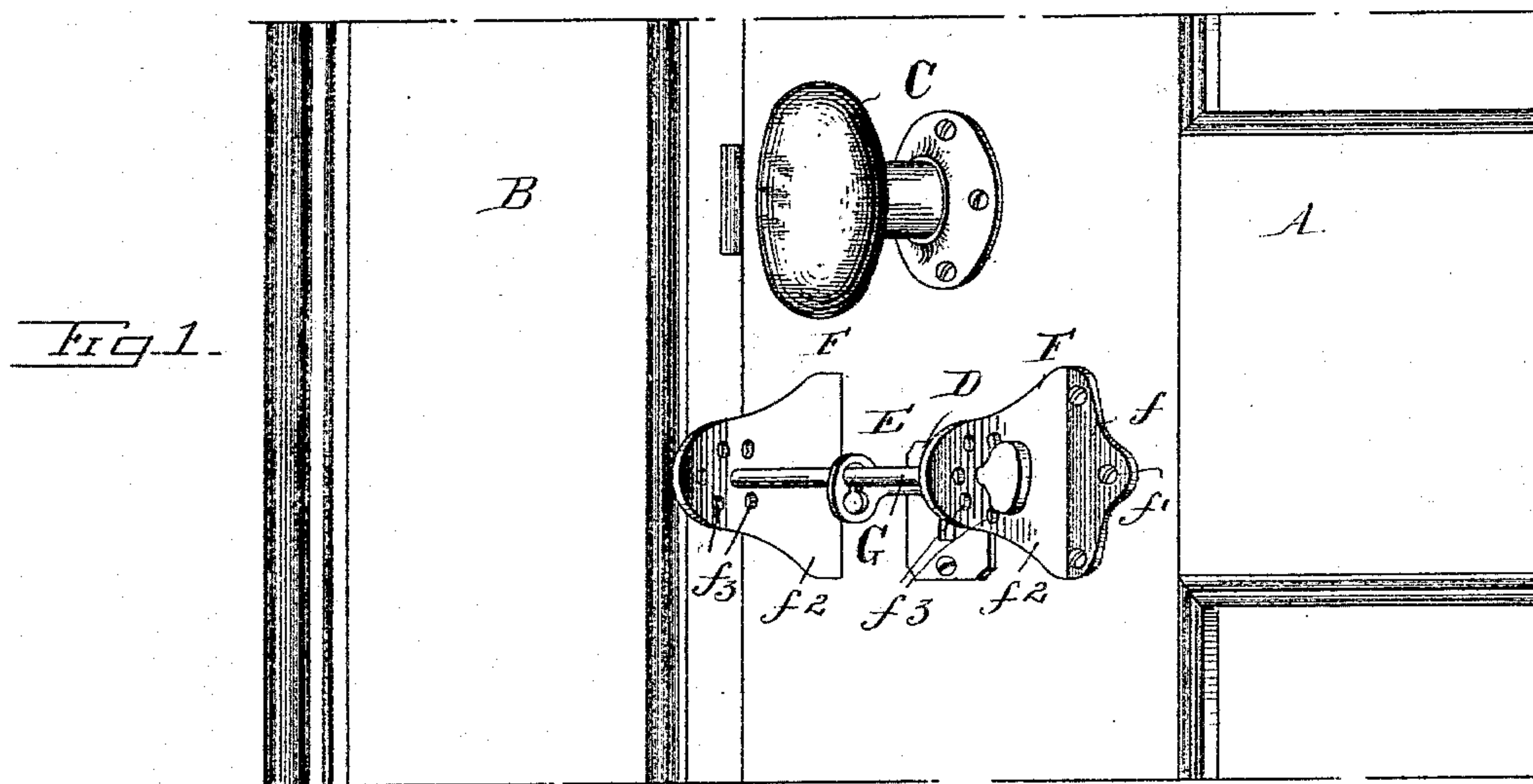
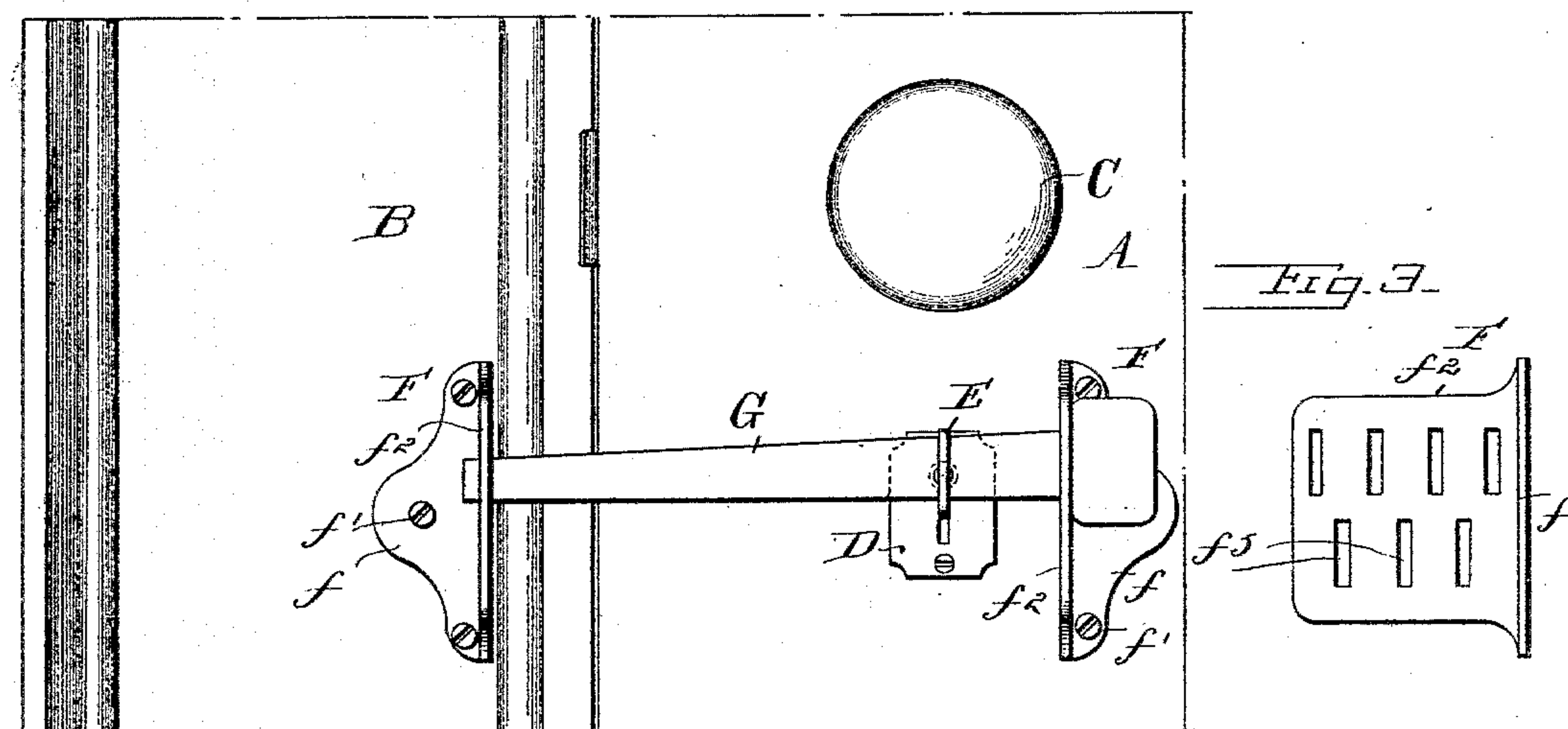


Fig. 2.



Witnesses :

Frances Ellis

Francis S. Bussen

Inventor.

Inventor.  
Daniel Henry Livingston

by G. C. Harding

Attorney.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL H. LIVINGSTONE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## DOOR AND KEY FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,022, dated December 19, 1893.

Application filed October 3, 1893. Serial No. 487,077. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL HENRY LIVINGSTONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door and Key Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates specifically to certain construction of mechanism to be attached to doors and adapted to be combined with the key so as to prevent the turning of the key and the opening of the door, all of which will fully appear as hereinafter described.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a side elevation and perspective. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Figs. 3 and 4 are modified forms of brackets.

A is the door; B the joint; C the handle or knob; D the escutcheon of the lock; E the key.

F, F', are two brackets, either both secured to the door as in Fig. 1, or one secured to the door and the other to the jamb as in Fig. 2. These brackets are preferably made of metallic casting having both strength and lightness. They are provided with a base, adapted to be secured to the door or jamb preferably by screws or nails passing through the orifices  $f^1$ . Projecting from the base is the wing  $f^2$  provided with orifices  $f^3$  at different distances from the base. These orifices may be round, as shown in Fig. 1, or rectangular as shown in Fig. 3, or formed by a continuous slot as shown in Fig. 4. These brackets are secured one on each side and adjacent to the lock escutcheon, both being secured to the door or one to the door and the other to the jamb.

G is a rod or bar of metal and adapted to pass through the orifices  $f^3$ , and through the

opening or openings in the key handle, and when so passed, the key is securely held from turning and the lock cannot be operated or picked.

If one of the brackets be placed upon the jamb and the rod or bar passed through, as above described, not only is the lock prevented from turning, but the door can be securely fastened if the rod be passed only through the orifices in the two brackets. By this construction a device is obtained which may be readily carried from place to place and secured to the door of a sleeping or other room, and, during its occupation tampering with the lock or opening the door may be prevented. This is of great advantage to the traveling public, for a traveler may provide himself with brackets and the rod, secure the brackets to the door in the room he is occupying, and by means of the brackets and rod, secure the key and lock from being tampered with or the door opened.

If it be only desired to secure the key from turning one bracket may be used, although even in that case, the use of two is preferable.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

A door and key fastener consisting of one or more brackets provided with a base by which they are adapted to be secured in position, orifices in the projecting portion of said brackets at varying distances from the base, and a rod or bar adapted to pass through said orifices.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand.

DANIEL H. LIVINGSTONE.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. REED,  
FRANK S. BUSSER.