

No. 704,619.

Patented July 15, 1902.

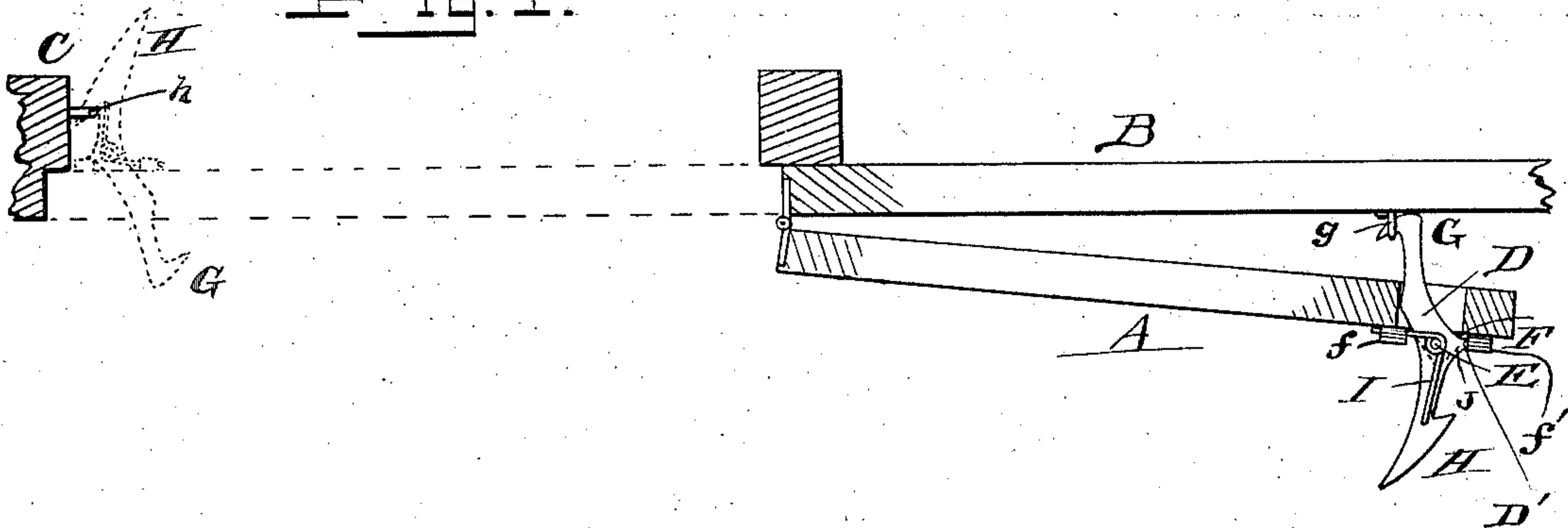
G. W. CRAMER.

DOOR FASTENER.

(Application filed Nov. 10, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Exhibit 1.



五. 2.

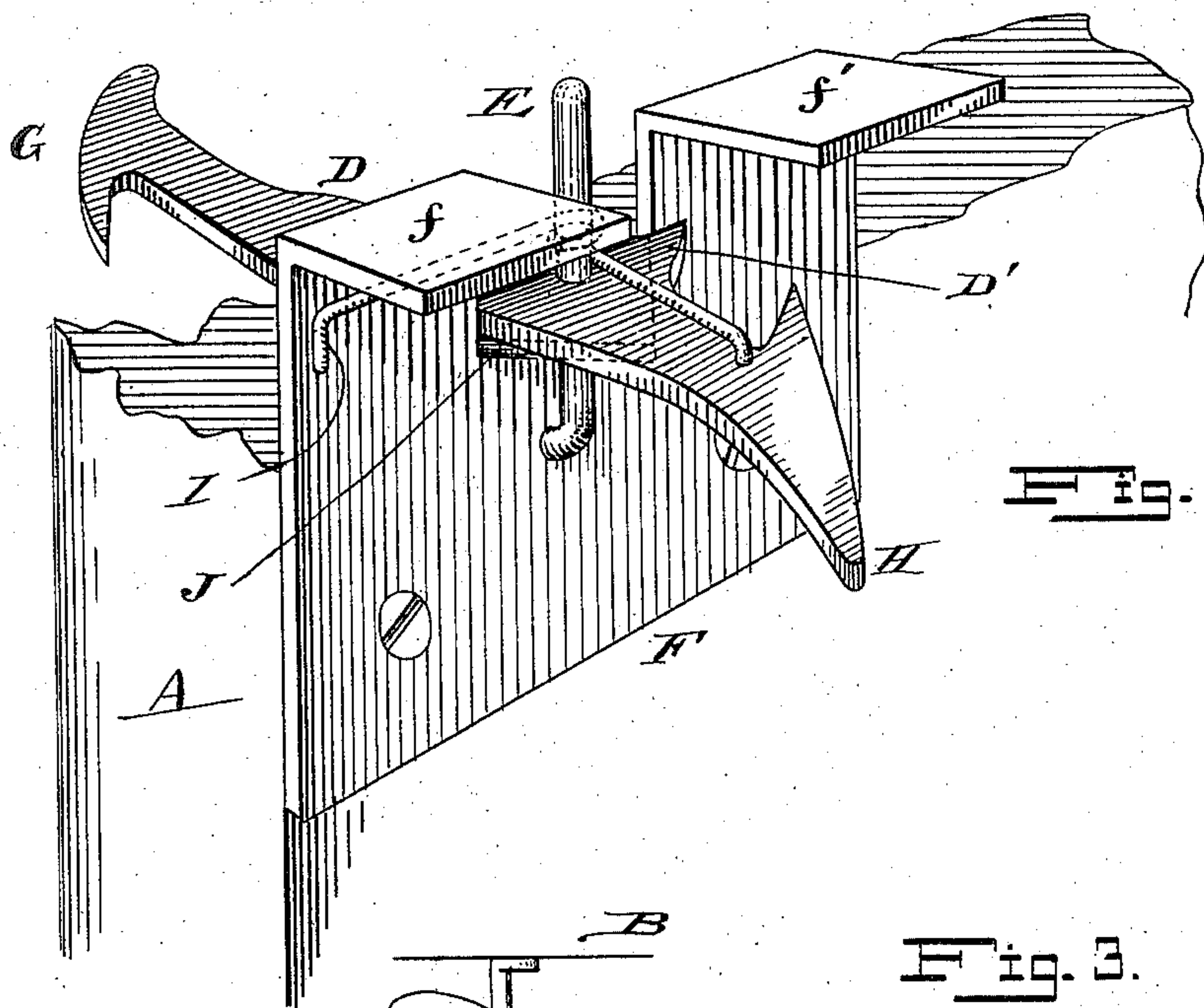
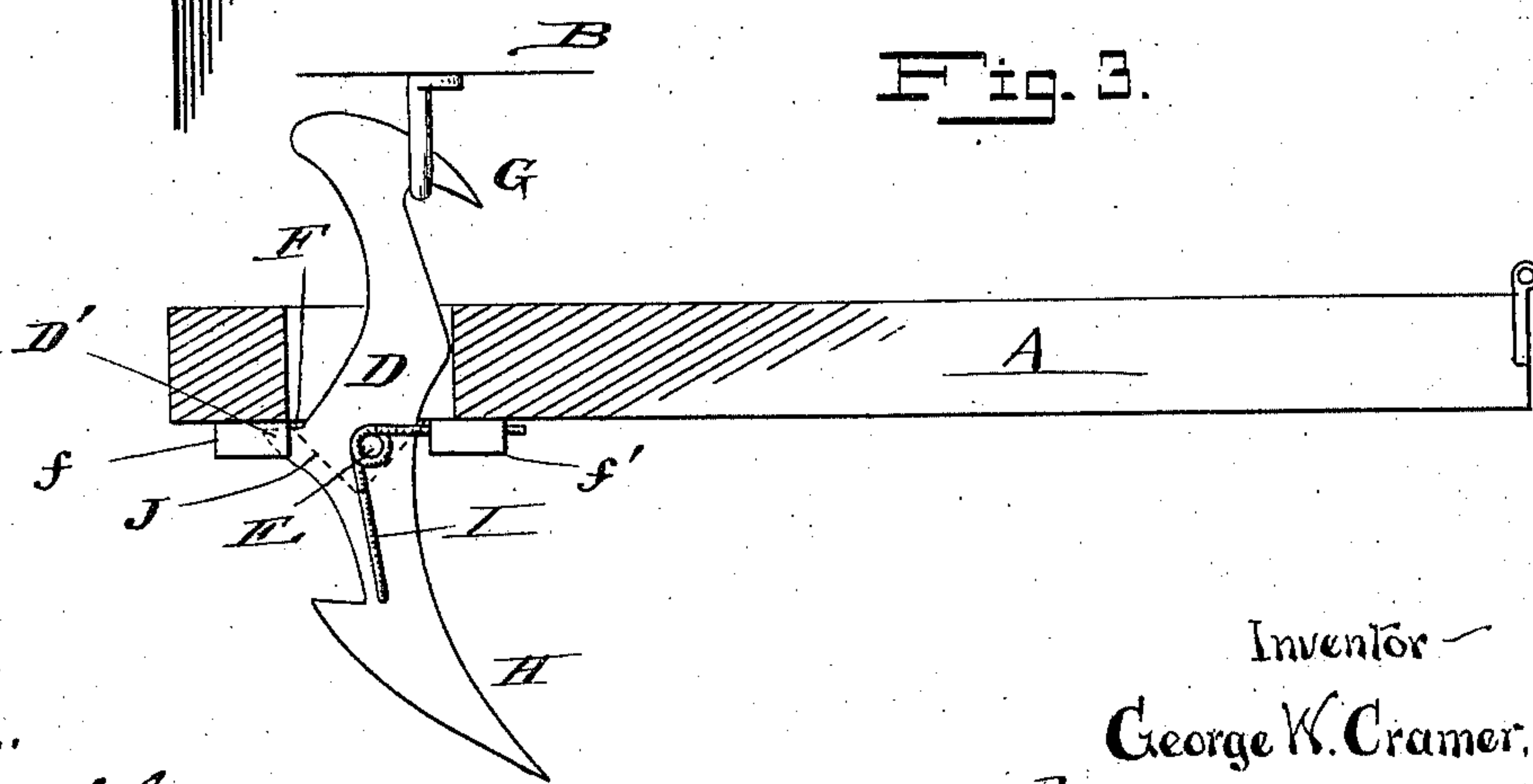


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Witnesses
A. J. Brode.

Harry Mackley

Inventor —

George W. Cramer,

By *I. M. Thurlow,*
ATTY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. CRAMER, OF TRIVOLI, ILLINOIS.

DOOR-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,619, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed November 10, 1900. Serial No. 36,014. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. CRAMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Trivoli, in the county of Peoria and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in door-fasteners. It has for its object to provide a simple and cheap device of this character to be used on doors or blinds, a further object being to provide a more convenient fastener than those in existence, all of which will be pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming a part of this application, Figure 1 is a sectional plan view of a door and the wall of the building on which it is hinged. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the fastener and a portion of the door, much enlarged. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a door and the catch, showing the latter reversed from the position shown in the other figures.

In the several figures, A is the door. B represents the building to which the said door is hinged.

C, Fig. 1, indicates the door-jamb.

The fastener is indicated by D and is composed of a casting or stamping, which is pivoted at about the middle of its length on a pin E, either cast with or suitably secured to a plate F, secured near the edge of the door in about the position shown in Fig. 2. The fastener is provided at one end with a hook G and at the other with a hook H. The hook G extends through a suitable slot in the door, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and is adapted to engage a loop or staple *g* on the building when the door is opened and thrown back, while the latter engages a staple or keeper *h* on the jamb C. A spring I, having two arms or projections and a loop formed by one or two turns, is slipped upon the pin E and rests upon the fastener D with one of the said arms bearing against the plate F, while the other passes through a suitable opening in the fastener at the base of the hook H. The said plate F is cut down from its top, leaving a slot, and the metal tongue formed thereby is turned down at right angles to the body of the plate to form

a horizontal lug J, upon which the fastener is adapted to lie, and the extremities *f f'* of the plate are bent over at right angles to form hooks. These latter members prevent the spring I from leaving its position on the pin E. In Fig. 2 the hook *f* will prevent the arm of the spring beneath it from moving upward, while in Fig. 3 the hook *f'* when the spring is reversed holds the other arm down. The action of the spring is to force the hooks in such a direction as to bring them into position to engage the keepers *g* and *h*. To reverse the position of the fasteners, the spring is lifted from the pin E and then the fastener, which is turned over and replaced upon the pin. The spring is placed upon the pin, but swung so that the extremity, which passes through the fastener at the base of the hook H in Fig. 2, now bears against the plate F beneath the projection *f'*, as in Fig. 3, and carries the opposite arm of the spring, which in Fig. 2 is beneath the hook *f*, to the base of the hook H of the fastener, where it is inserted in the opening formerly occupied by the opposite end of the spring. By this arrangement the action of the spring is reversed to correspond with the reversed portion of the fastener, as will be clearly understood. The pin E is merely passed through the lug J and bent at its lower extremity and passes through a hole in the plate F, where it is riveted. However, other means may be substituted, if desired, and the form of the plate F may be varied to suit the desire of the user. A lug D' on the fastener limits the movement of that member and engages the plate F, as shown in Fig. 2.

I am aware that my form of double-hooked fastener is not entirely new; but the particular construction of my entire device is new and is of especial advantage, because of the ease with which it can be reversed on right or left hand doors, and therefore

I claim—

In a fastener for doors, a supporting-plate for the fastener, the same adapted for attachment to a door, a horizontal lug J formed therewith and extending at right angles away from the said plate, a vertical pin E entered through said lug and bent at its lower end and passed through the plate F and there fastened, the fastener D supported on the said pin E, the

hooks G and H at its ends each extending in a direction opposite to the other, the spring I coiled around the pin E but removable therefrom and reversible thereon, one end of such
5 spring attached to the fastener, the other adapted to bear against the plate F and arranged whereby the hooks G and H are normally in position to engage the locking means therefor, a stop D' on the fastener to limit the
10 movement of the latter member and adapted to rest against the plate F, and the overhanging extremities *ff'* of the latter for holding

the free end of the spring from rising, in combination with a staple on the door-jamb for engaging the hook H when the door is closed, 15 and a staple for engaging the hook G when the door is open all as set forth and described.

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

GEORGE W. CRAMER.

Witnesses:

B. L. BRODE,
A. KEITHLEY.