

No. 843,111.

PATENTED FEB. 5, 1907.

E. W. F. SACHSE.
FASTENER FOR DOORS, WINDOWS, AND THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1906.

Fig. 1.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

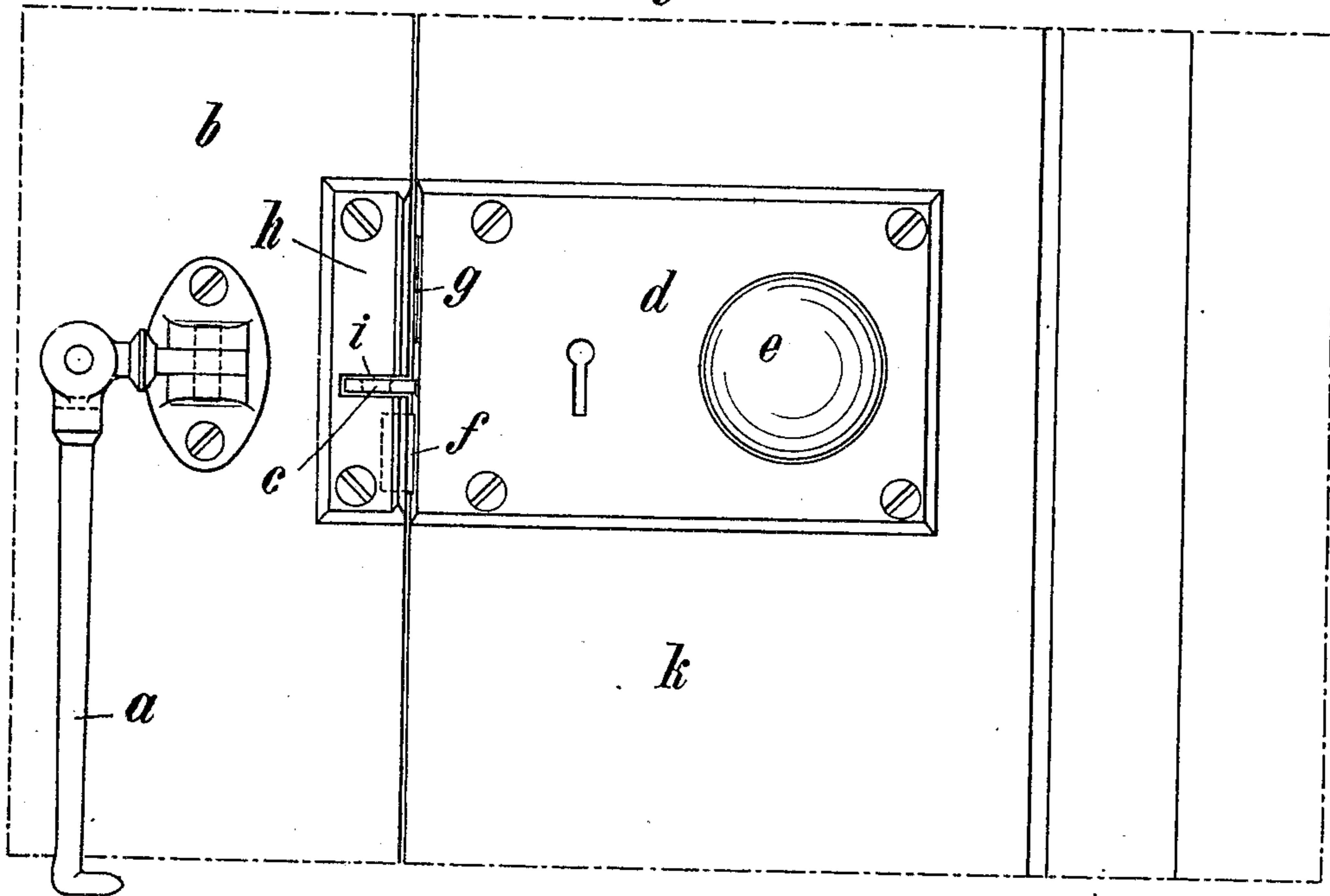


Fig. 3.

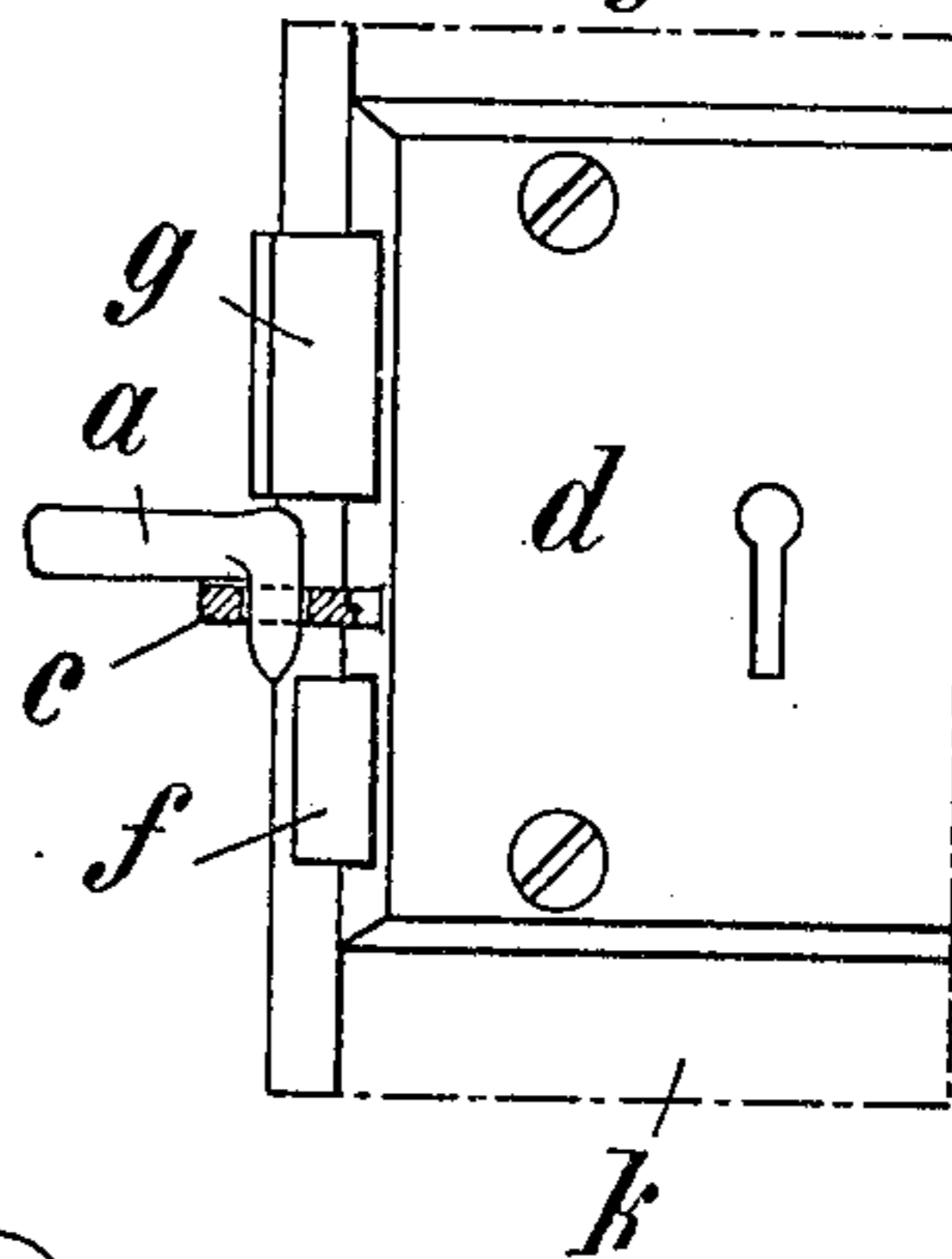
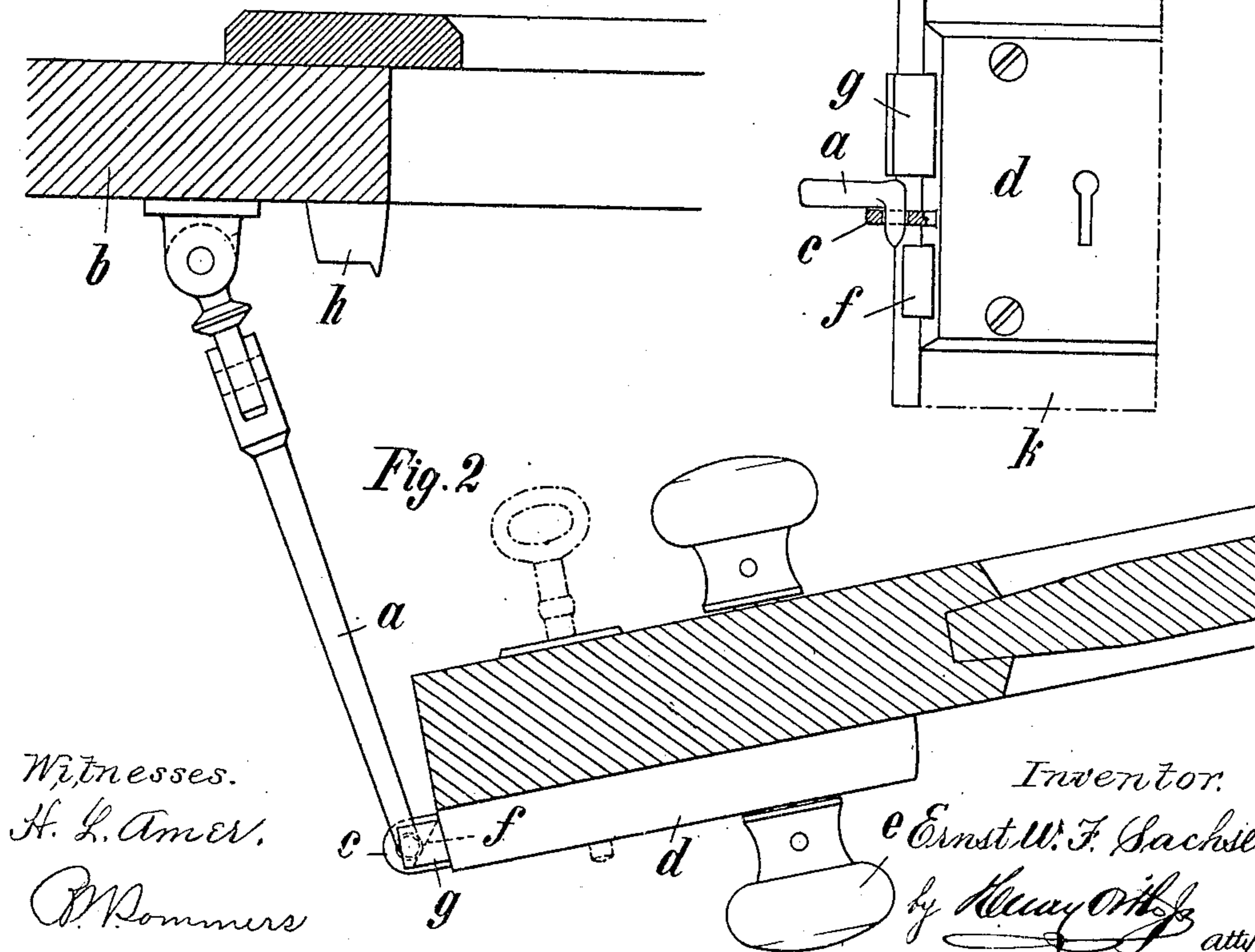


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

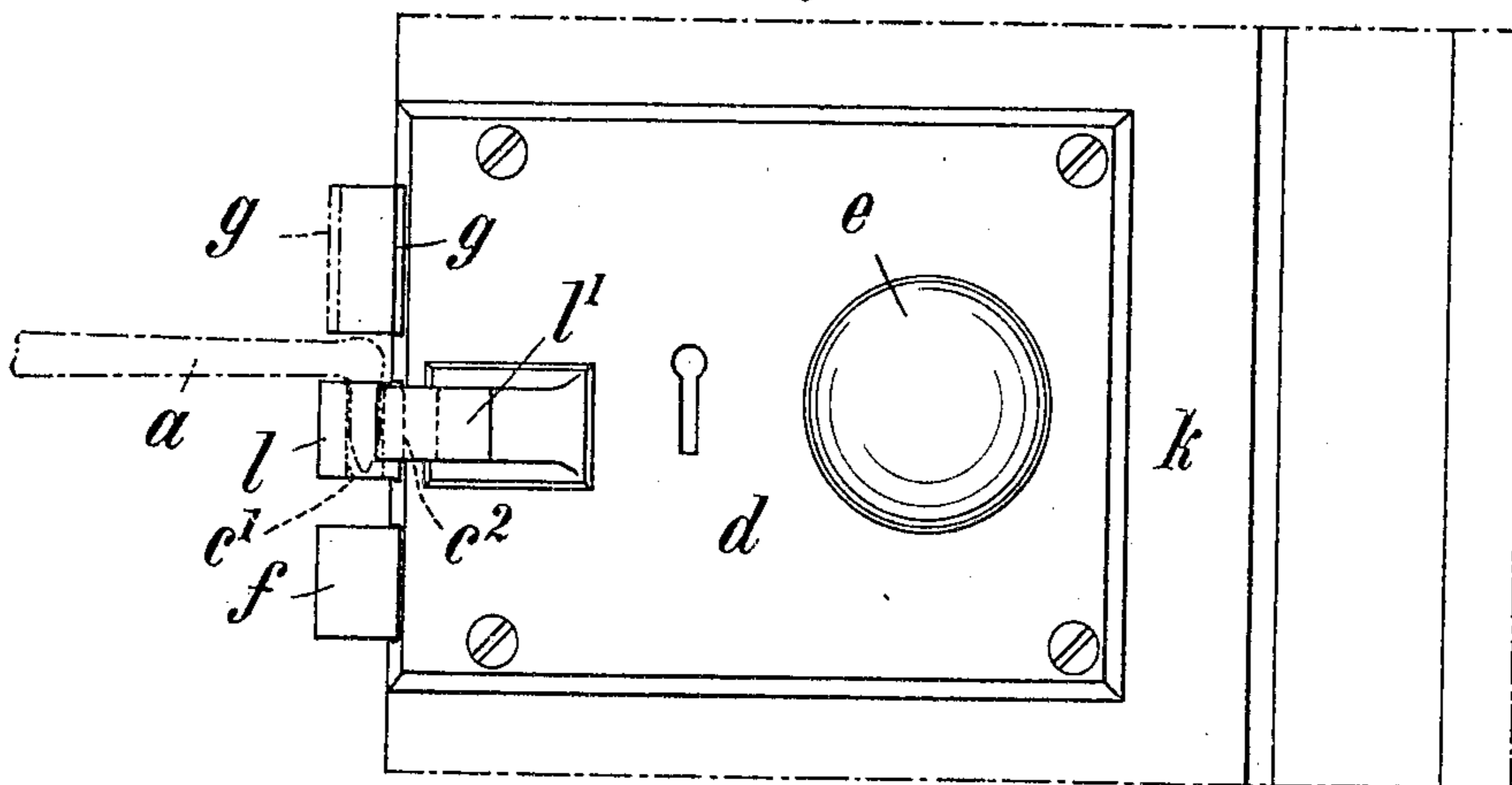


Fig. 5.

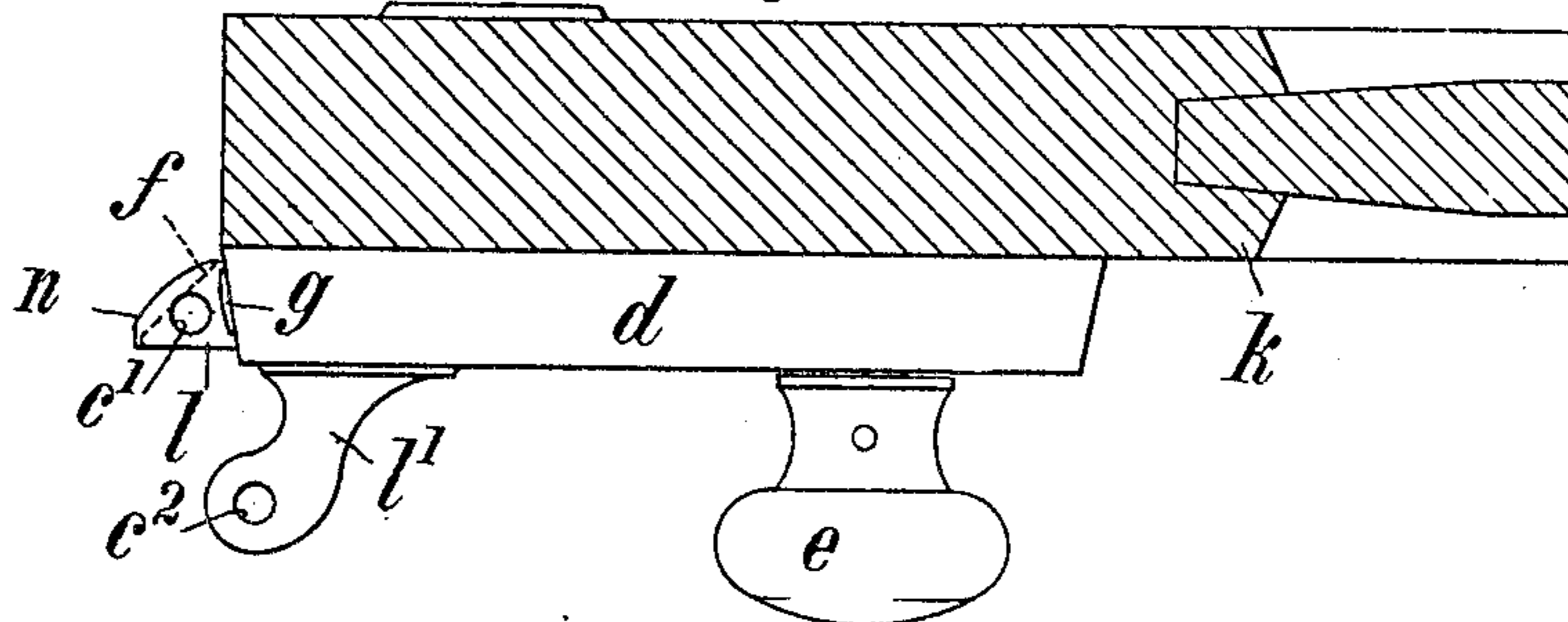


Fig. 6.

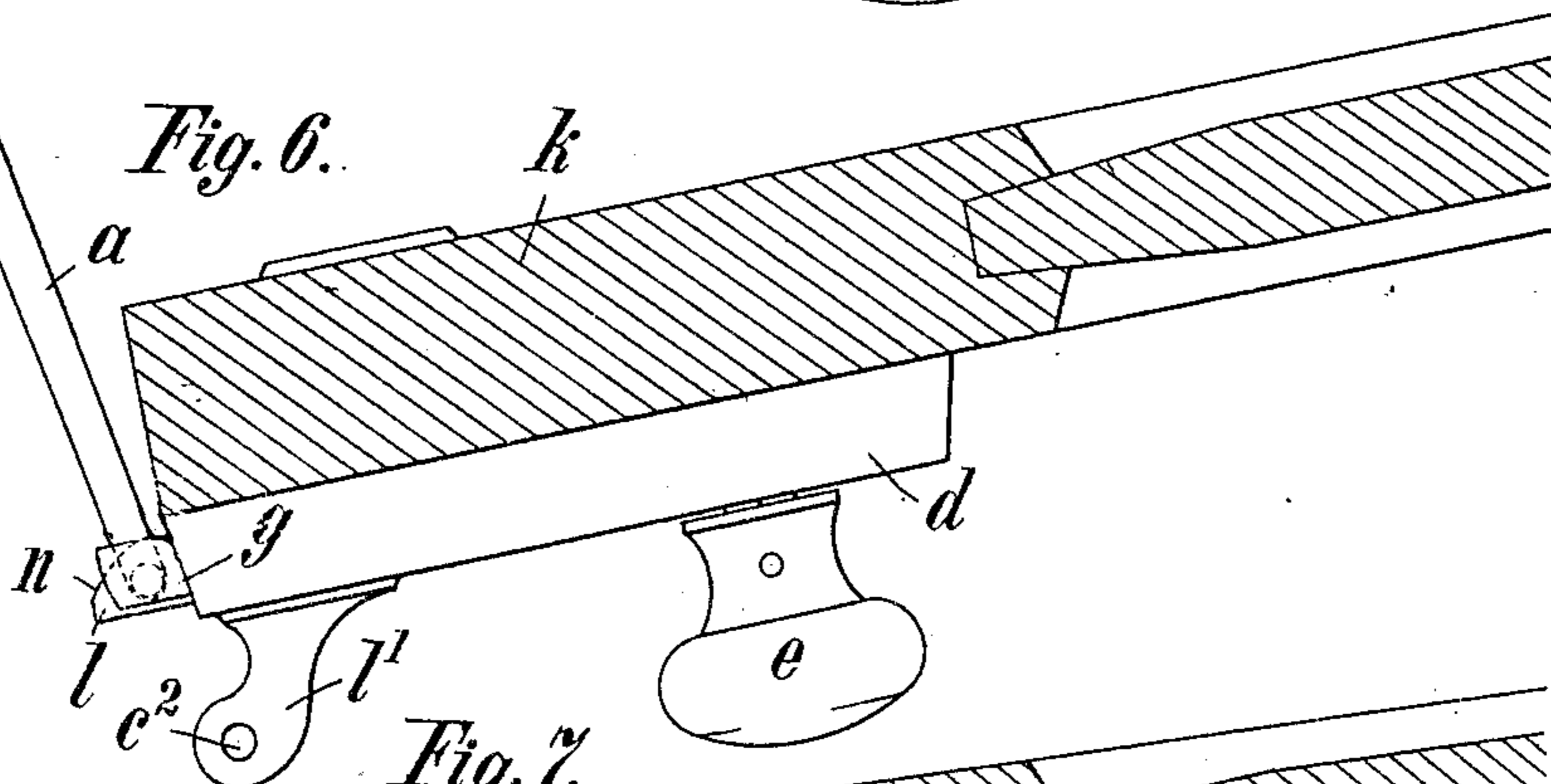
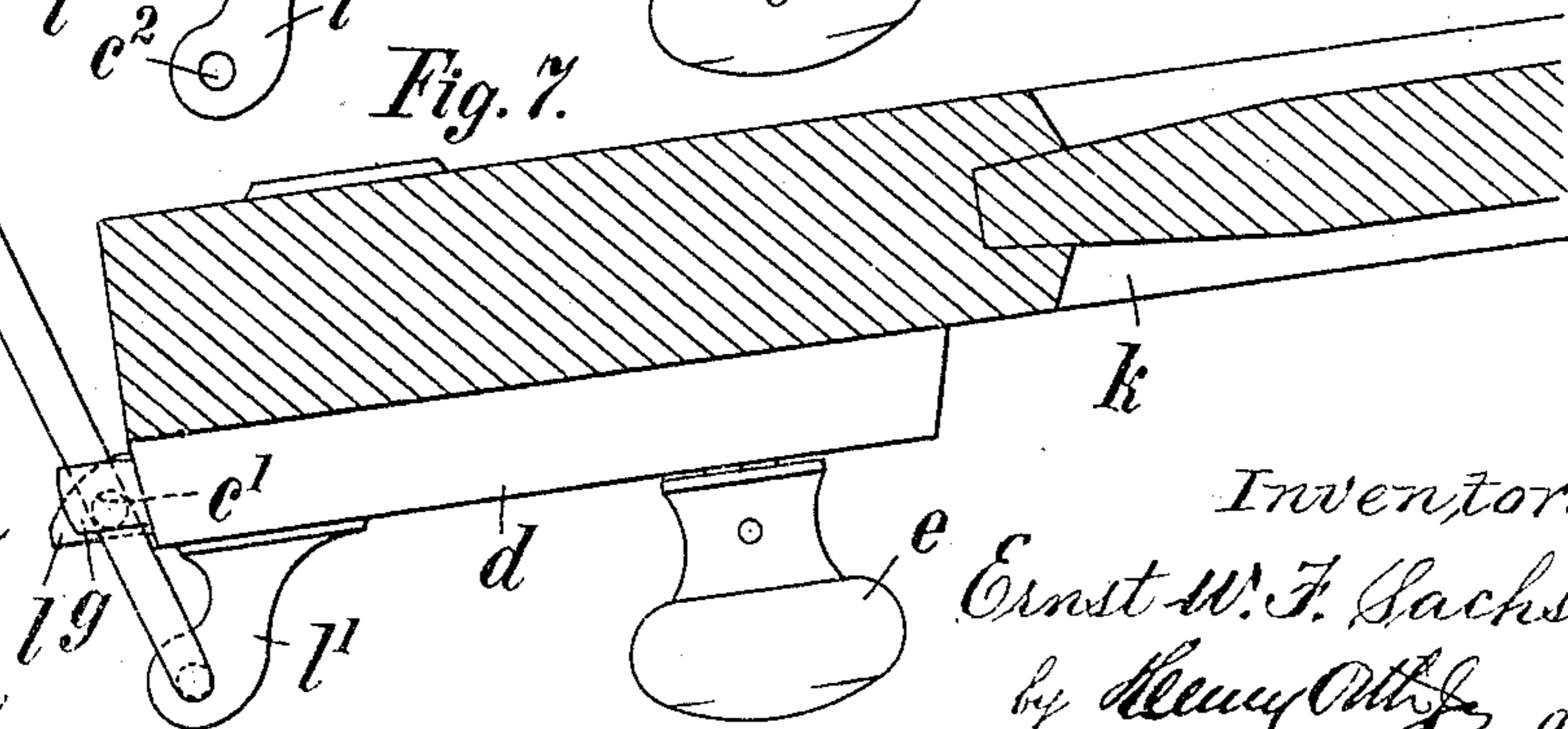


Fig. 7.



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FASTENER FOR DOORS, WINDOWS, AND THE LIKE.

No. 843,111.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 5, 1907.

Application filed March 31, 1906. Serial No. 309,132.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST WALTER FRIEDRICH SACHSE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of Hamburg, in the German Empire, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Fastener for Partly-Opened Doors, Windows, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention refers to new and useful means for fastening doors, windows, shutters, louvers, and the like in a partly-open state, and more particularly to such means which can be locked by the lock-bolt in such manner that the fastener cannot be released or withdrawn by unauthorized persons. The said means consist of a hook which is pivoted, preferably, to the fixed part of the door or door-frame or like fixed part and of an eye fastened to or arranged on the movable part of the door or the door-wing or the like. This eye is arranged at a short distance from the lock-bolt in this manner that when the hook engages the said eye and the lock-bolt is in its advanced position it prevents the disengaging of the hook from the eye, and thus the partly-opened door is locked in this position. The disengagement of the fastener is not possible until the lock-bolt is retracted.

The fastener or locking device is especially applicable on doors on board of ships, and more particularly for cabin-doors, which frequently are held partly open for the sake of ventilation or of allowing the entrance of fresh air when it is desired to make it impossible to completely open the door except by the proprietor of the cabin, no matter whether he is in or out. Since the lock-bolt can only be retracted by means of a key, the proprietor is well sure that unauthorized persons cannot enter the cabin even though the same be partly open.

In the drawings similar letters refer to similar parts.

Figure 1 illustrates part of a cabin-door and its frame in elevation from inside with the lock, the door being closed and the hook hanging loosely down. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same part of the door and its frame, the door being partly opened and locked in this position by the fastener and the lock-bolt. Fig. 3 is a front view of the lock in connection with the hook engaging the eye. Figs. 4-7 show a modification, Fig. 4 being the elevation, and Fig. 5 the horizon-

tal section, of the lock on the door, and the Figs. 6 and 7 showing sections of the fastener in two different positions.

In the constructions shown the hook *a* is pivoted in any suitable manner to the fixed part of the door or the frame *b* of the door, and the eye *c* corresponding with this hook is attached to the casing *d* of the lock, preferably between the catch-bolt *f*, operated by the handle *e*, and the lock-bolt *g*, operated by a key. On the strike *h*, arranged on the frame of the door, there is a gap *i*, Fig. 1, into which the eye *c* projects when the door is closed.

When the door proper or the door-wing *k* is to be held in a partly-open position, the hook *a* is hooked on the eye *c* after the door has been opened to a corresponding extent, as shown in Fig. 2, whereupon the lock-bolt *g* is moved outwardly over the hook *a* by the aid of the key (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2) to lock the said hook in this position—that is to say, the hook is held fast between the eye *c* and the lock-bolt *g*, so that it is impossible to disengage the hook from the eye. When it is required to shut the door, the key is turned backward, thus withdrawing the lock-bolt from the hook, which then is released from the eye, enabling the door to be closed. The parts are then in the position shown in Fig. 1.

Evidently the mechanisms described so far can be modified in different ways. The eye *c* may be arranged on any other part of the lock or of the door—for instance, above the lock-bolt—in which case the latter acts on the hook from below. The arrangement also may be reversed—that is to say, the eye may be fastened to the frame and the hook pivoted to the lock or the door. In the latter instance the lock-bolt may also be arranged to act on the hook. The main point is that the fastener, consisting of hook and eye, can be locked by the lock-bolt, or even by the catch-bolt, in such manner that it is impossible for any unauthorized person to undo the locking.

Instead of fastening the eye firmly to the lock and making a gap on the strike the eye may be made to slide in the case of the lock.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4-7 the push-bolt or night-bolt *l* is provided with an opening or perforation *c'*, thus serving as an eye, in such manner that this eye projects from the door only when the night-bolt *l* is moved outwardly by the thumb-piece *l'*.

When the door is opened to the extent corresponding to the length of the hook *a*, the night-bolt is pushed outwardly and the hook engaged with the opening *c'* of the night-bolt, whereupon the lock-bolt is moved outwardly by turning the key, thus locking the hook in engagement with the eye. The night-bolt *l* may be beveled on one side or rounded off on its point *n*, by means of which the projecting bolt is automatically moved inward when the door is shut by the beveled point *n* contacting with the edge of the strike. The thumb-piece *l'* also may be provided with a perforation *c''*, into which the hook may engage, Fig. 7. The thumb-piece having the same height as the bolt *l* the hook when hooking into its perforation *c''* may be locked in the same manner by means of the lock-bolt *g*, Fig. 7, as when it engages the perforation *c'* of the bolt *l* itself, Fig. 6. Thus means are provided for to open the door more or less, as circumstances may require or as desired.

I claim—

1. The combination with a door, of a lock thereon, an eye on the lock in proximity to the usual locking-bolt thereof and a hook hinged to the door-jamb, said hook adapted to engage the eye and be held therein by the bolt when thrown, substantially as described.
2. The combination with a door having a lock provided with the usual locking-bolt, of a hook hinged to the jamb, and a slidable eye in the lock proximate the locking-bolt, said hook adapted to enter the eye and be locked

against removal therefrom when the bolt is thrown, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a door having a lock provided with the usual locking-bolt, of a hook hinged to the jamb, a sliding member on the lock proximate to and below the bolt, and a member fixed on the sliding member, said hook adapted to be locked in engagement between either the sliding member or the member fixed thereon and the bolt, when the latter is thrown.

4. A fastener for doors consisting of a hook pivotally attached to the frame of the door and a night-bolt on the door having at its front end a perforation thus forming an eye into which the hook engages, when the door is partly open, in combination with a lock-bolt adapted to lock the hook, when it engages the eye.

5. A fastener for doors consisting of a hook pivotally attached to the frame of the door, and a night-bolt slidable in the lock of the door and having at its front end a perforation thus forming an eye into which the hook may engage, and a second perforation in the thumb-piece of the said bolt, into either of which perforations the hook may engage, when the door is partly open, in combination with a lock-bolt adapted to lock the hook, when it engages one of the perforations.

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