

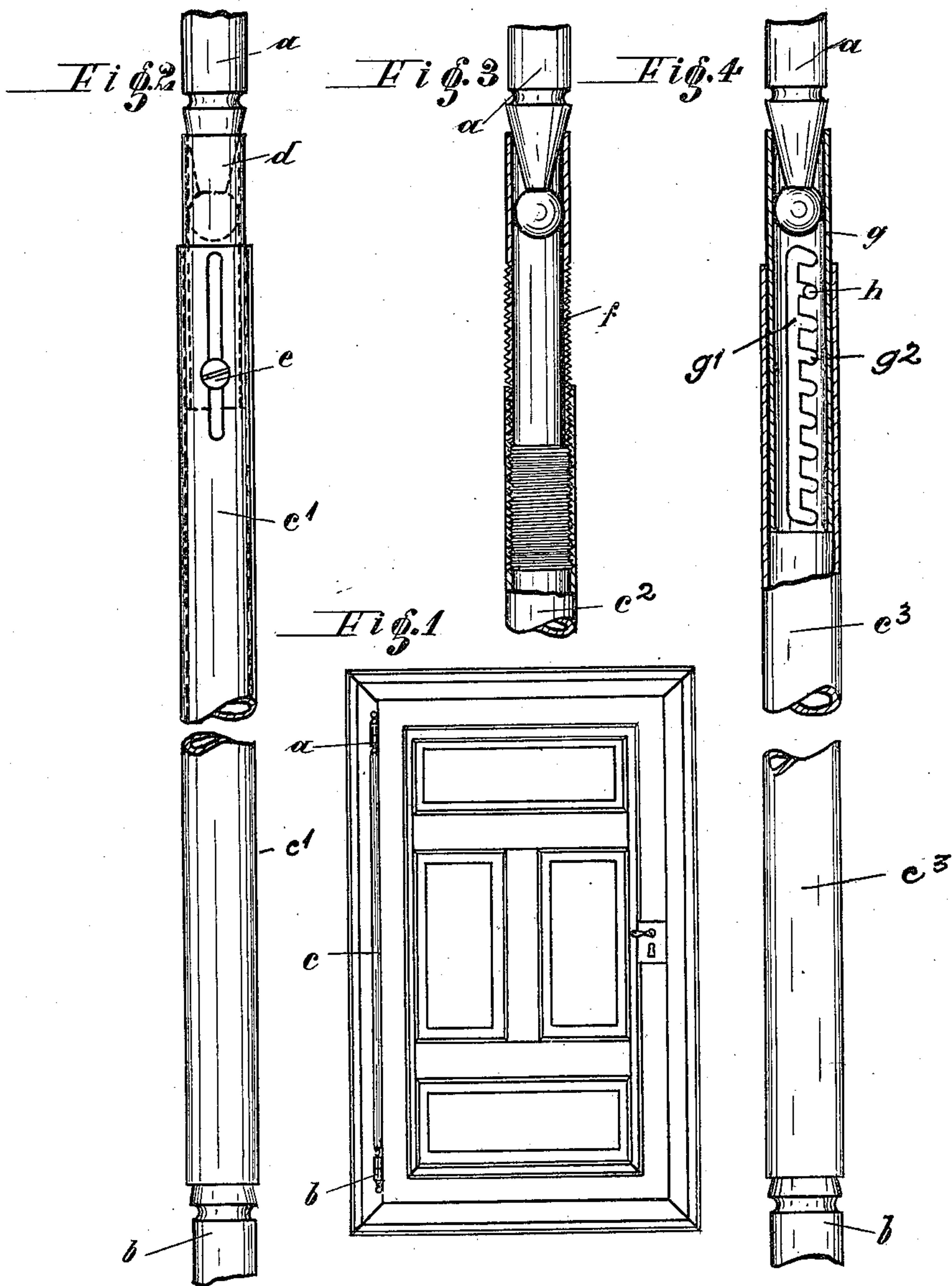
O. FREYBERG.

DOOR GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1909.

975,760.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## DOOR-GUARD.

975,760.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

Application filed July 27, 1909. Serial No. 509,870.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OTTO FREYBERG, a subject of the King of Saxony, residing at Leipzig, in Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Guards, of which the following is a specification.

It is well known that when doors and hinged windows are opened a gap is formed between the hinged edge thereof and the frame. This gap is a source of danger to children, who are liable to place their fingers therein during the closing of the door or window. Apart from this danger, the crevice at the rear edge of a door frequently affords opportunity for spying, and gives rise to drafts.

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple and efficient device for obviating these disadvantages.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a door provided with the improved guard. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 show different forms of the guard on a larger scale and partly in section.

As shown in Fig. 1, the guard substantially consists of a tube  $c$  placed between the hinges  $a$  and  $b$  of the door, and with its ends in engagement with the projecting ends of hinge-pins or similar projecting portions of the hinges. The engagement may be effected after the hanging of the door, or the hinges may be made integral with the tube. The crevices above and below the top and bottom hinge respectively may be similarly covered by tubes engaged with the respective hinge-pins or projecting portions of the hinges.

An ordinary tube made in one piece of the requisite length may be interposed between the hinges if the guard is applied at the time of fixing the hinges. The constructions shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 enable the guard to be applied after the fixing of the hinges.

In Fig. 2 the tube  $c^1$  is too short to simultaneously engage both the hinges  $a$  and  $b$ , but it has a tubular, telescopic extension  $d$ , which can be fixed to it by means of a set-screw  $e$ . When the tube  $c^1$  has been placed on the lower hinge  $b$ , the part  $d$ , previously pushed into the tube  $c^1$ , is slid upward into engagement with the hinge  $a$ , and then fixed by means of the screw  $e$ .

In Fig. 3 the tube  $c^2$  is internally screw-threaded at its upper end, to engage with a short, externally threaded tube  $f$ , which can be screwed upward to engage the hinge  $a$ .

In Fig. 4 the tube  $c^3$  has a telescopic, tubular extension  $g$ . The part  $g$  has a vertical slot  $g^1$ , with short, slightly inclined branch-slots  $g^2$ . Inside the tube  $c^3$  is fixed a pin  $h$ . While the pin  $h$  is in the vertical slot  $g^1$  the part  $g$  can be vertically moved into engagement with the hinge  $a$ , whereupon the part  $g$  is rotated so that the pin  $h$  enters one of the slots  $g^2$ .

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A door guard comprising in combination an open-ended tube and means comprising pins projecting in the axial line of the door hinges, said pins engaging the ends of the tube.

2. A door guard comprising in combination an open-ended telescopic tube and means comprising pins projecting in the axial line of the door hinges, said pins engaging the ends of the tube.

In witness whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

OTTO FREYBERG.

Witnesses:

RUDOLPH FRICKE,  
SOUTHARD P. WARNER.