

991,551.

A. SHEDLOCK.
DOOR FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 22, 1910.

Patented May 9, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

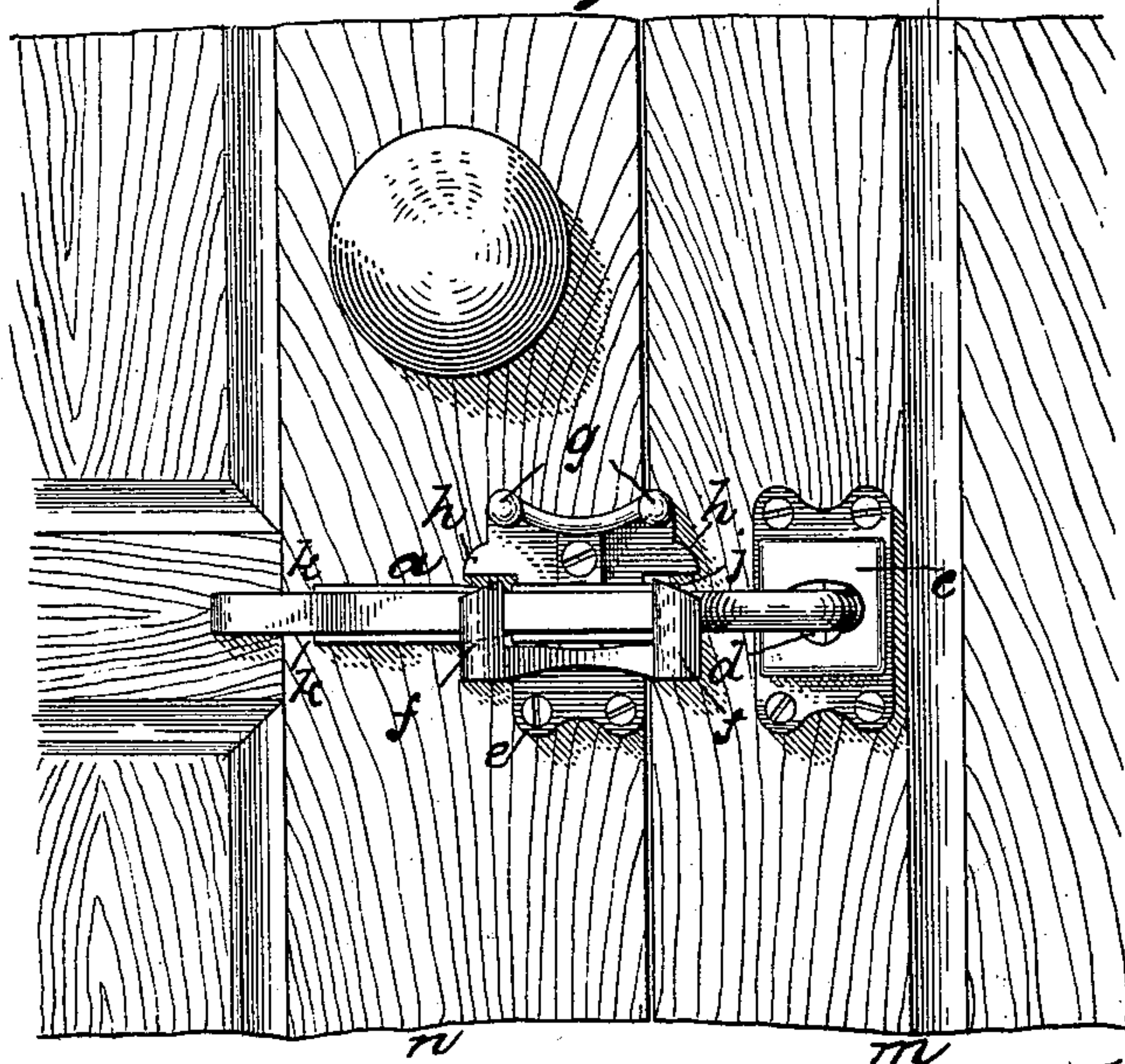
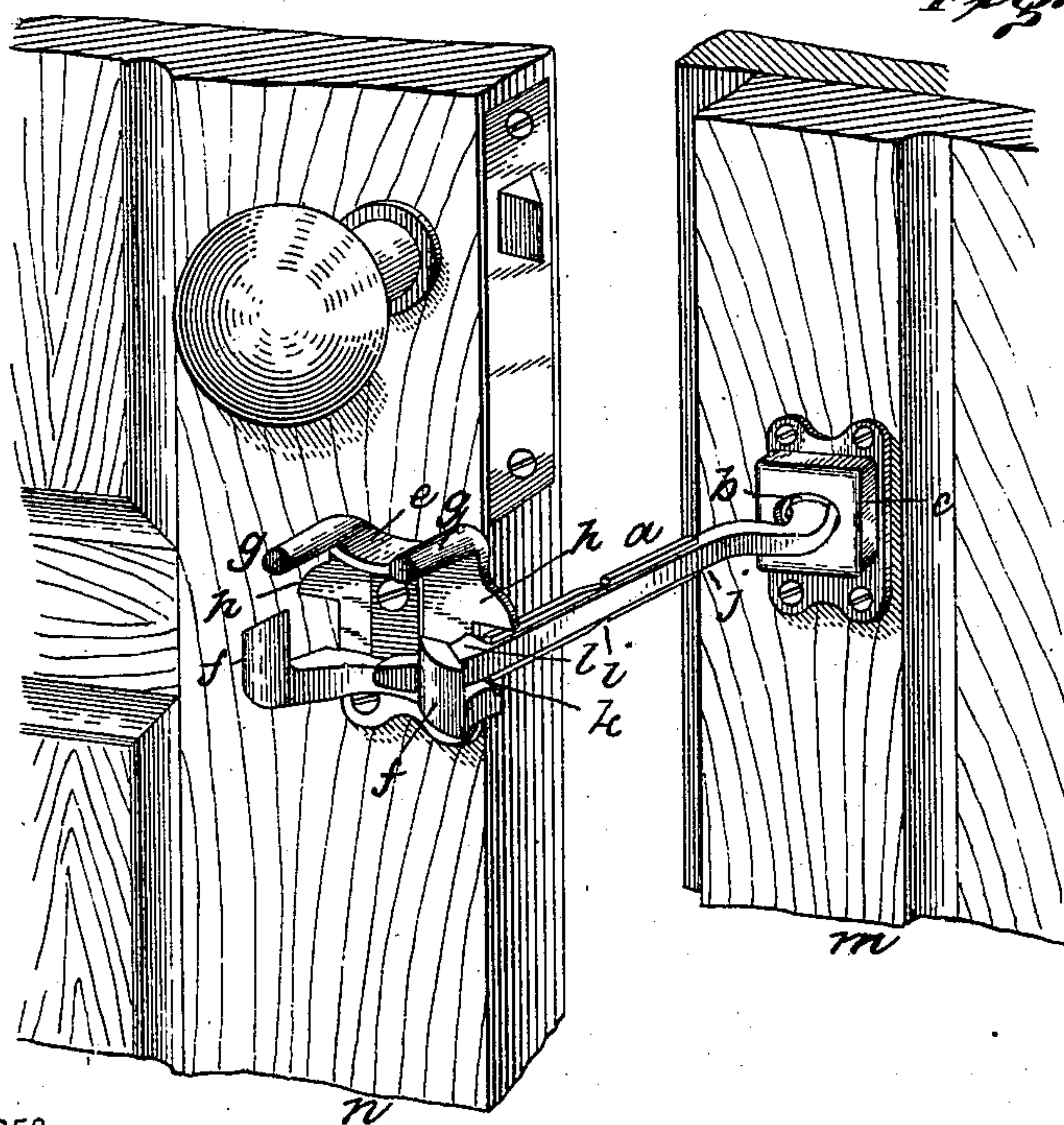


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

C. S. Ashley
J. C. McKibbin

INVENTOR

Alfred Shedlock

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

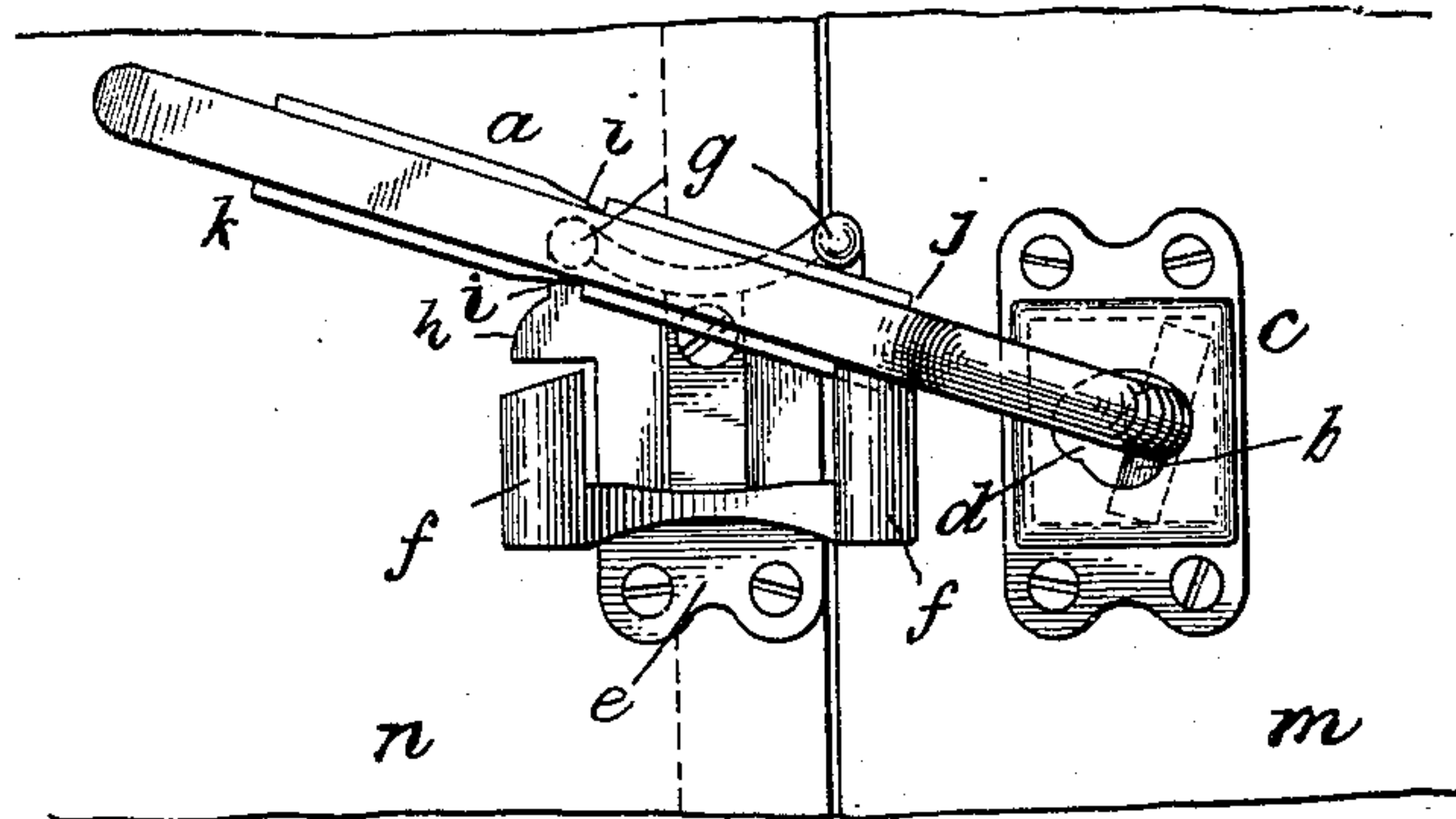


Fig. 4.

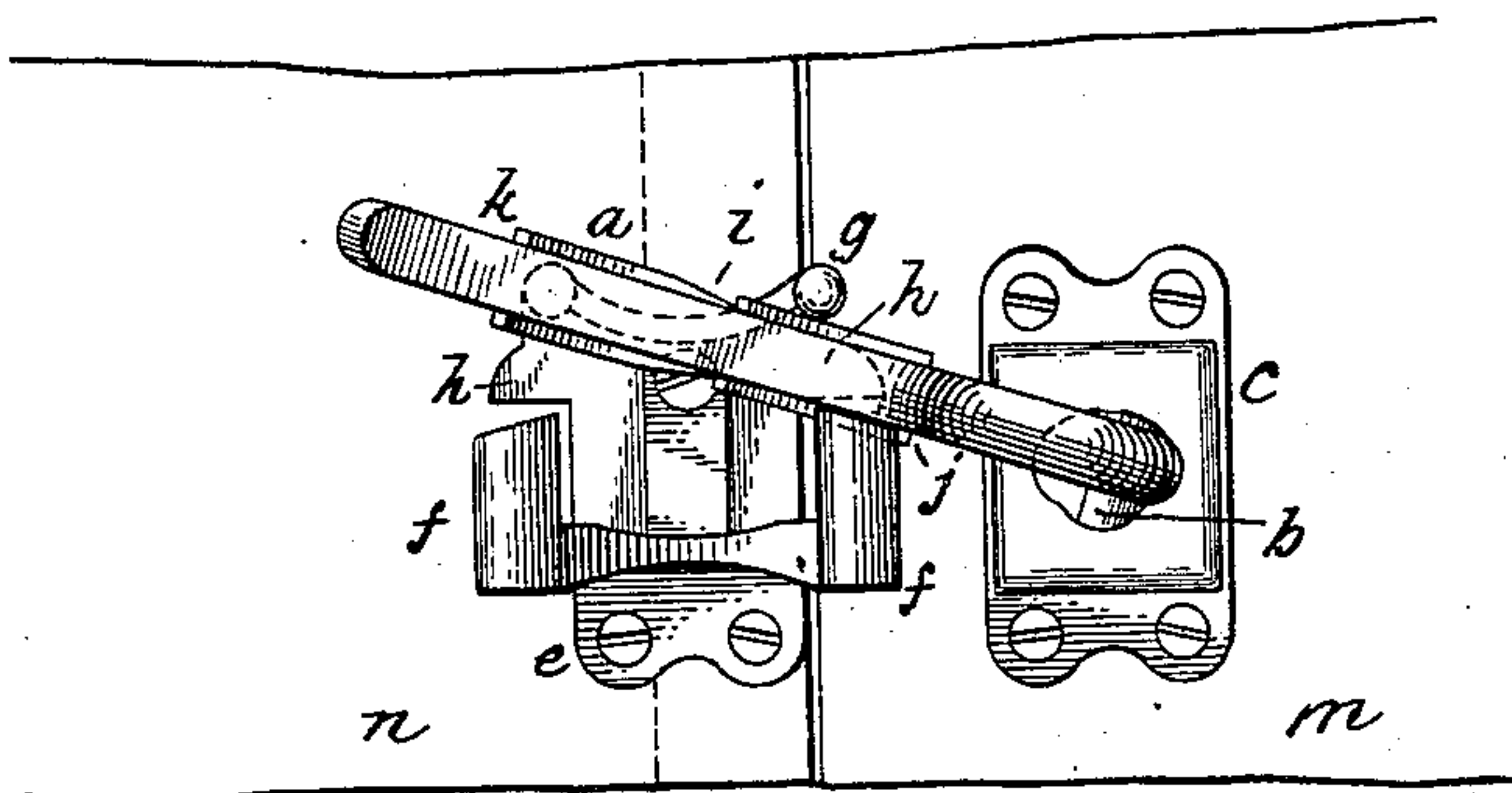
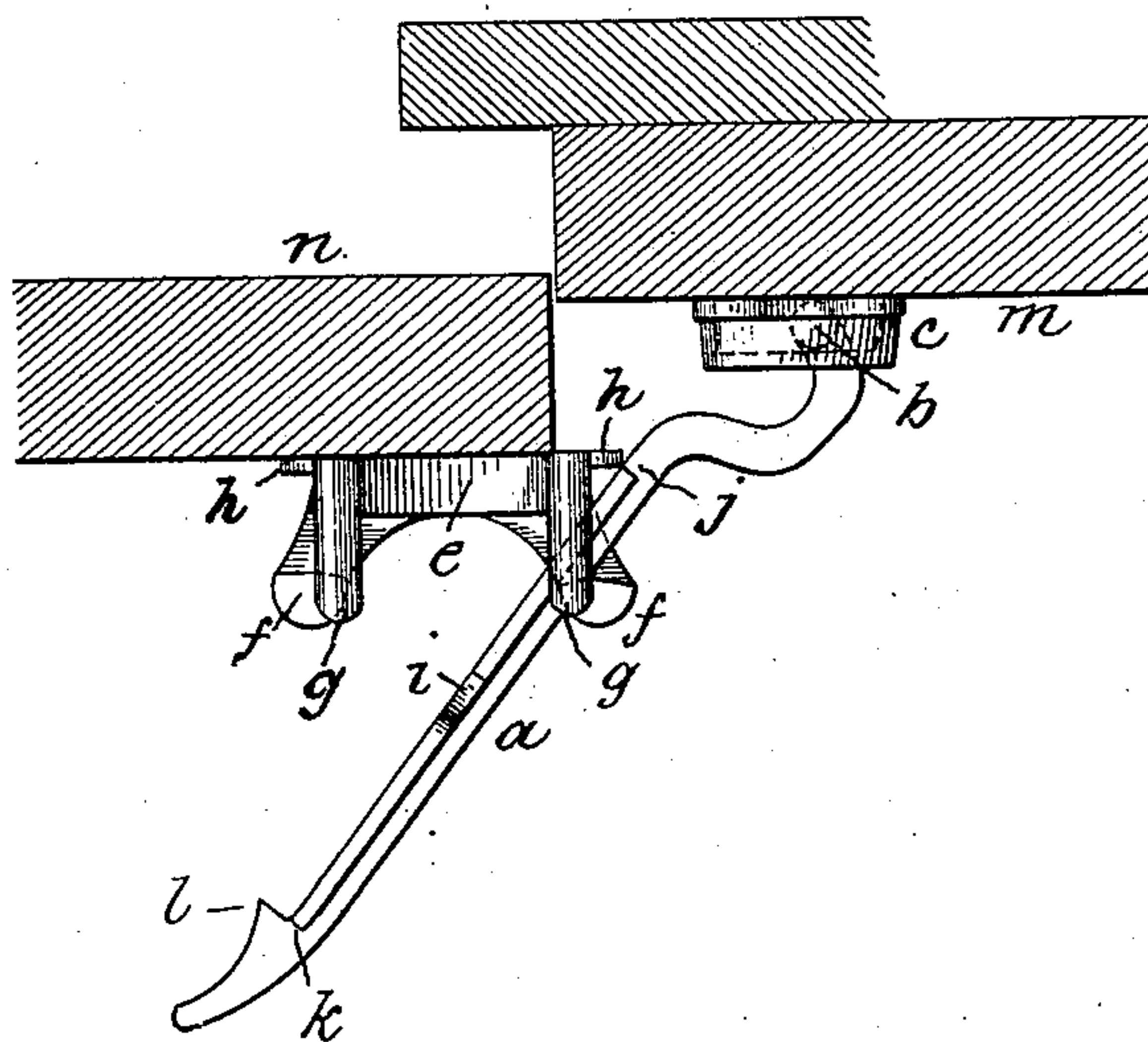


Fig. 5.



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INVENTOR

Alfred Shedlock.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED SHEDLOCK, OF CANNON STATION, CONNECTICUT.

DOOR-FASTENER.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED SHEDLOCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cannon Station, State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Door-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The door fastener of this invention consists of three parts adapted to be cast or otherwise formed in finished shape and condition, viz:—a connection adapted to be secured to a door jamb, as a rectangular socket piece having a slot in its face and similarly formed at each side of a vertical central line, a bar having a T head or cross bar at one end adapted to engage with the socket piece and notches on its sides similarly formed and arranged at each side of its longitudinal central line, and a door member comprising a plate adapted to be secured to the door, similarly formed at each side of its vertical central line, an upwardly extending hook and a stop pin projecting from the plate above the hook uniformly arranged at each side of said central line, thus providing a structure adapted for use on a right-hand or a left-hand door to securely hold it locked in closed position, and securely hold the door in partly open position, as will be hereafter fully described by reference had to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 represents the device applied to a left-hand door, acting as a lock to hold the door fully closed; Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the device as a door guard to hold the door partly open; Fig. 3 shows the bar raised out of the hook with which it engages to lock the door but still partly behind the hook which acts as the guard arm, and Figs. 4 and 5 show respectively a front elevation and plan view of the device with the bar raised as in Fig. 3, illustrating the impossibility of opening the door unless the bar is deliberately moved away from the door, which can only be done when the door is fully closed.

The door jamb member consists of a bar *a* for the most part straight with a goose-neck curve at one end, at the extreme end of which is a T head or cross bar *b*. This bar seats in a square socket *c* having a front slot *d* through which the bar *a* extends; the arrangement being such that the bar has a universal movement relative to said socket, is free to hang down in front of the door

jamb, or when in a horizontal position, to move longitudinally in the slot. The socket piece *c* is secured to the door jamb by screws.

The door member consists of a plate *e* adapted to be secured by screws, and it is similarly shaped on each side of its vertical central line; it is provided with an upwardly extending hook *f*, and a stop, as a pin *g*, projecting from the plate above and over the end of the hook uniformly located at each side of said central line. The plate is also formed with a guard projection *h* at each of its side edges forming the upper boundary of a pocket or opening of which the lower part of the hook is the lower boundary. On each side of the bar *a*, longitudinally about mid-way thereof, is formed a notch *i*, and the bar is at its connection end reduced in width leaving a notch *j* at each of its sides; its outer end is also reduced in width to form a notch *k* at each of its sides, and its inner face is provided with a stop lug *l*. The door jamb is indicated by *m* and the door by *n*.

To lock the door when in closed position the bar *a* is first placed between the top of the hook *f* and the stop pin *g* nearest the edge of the door, which for explanatory purposes will be referred to as the outer hook and the outer stop. In so placing the bar the reduced portion forming the notches *j*, *j* has to pass between the hook and stop and the bar must be moved longitudinally forward to bring its T head *b* in the forward part of the socket *c*, which action is facilitated by the under side of the bar sliding over the rounded surface at the end of the hook to permit the under notch *j* to clear the inner side of the point of the hook; the bar being then longitudinally moved back in the socket with its side edge behind the point of the hook, as shown in Fig. 3, the bar is moved down to bring the lower notch *i* in line with the point of the other hook *f* and under the other stop pin *g*, hereafter referred to as the inner hook and inner stop. The bar in the last mentioned position may now be passed behind the inner hook *f*, against which it bears, to firmly hold the door in closed position, as shown at Fig. 1. The reverse action of the bar of course occurs in removing it from the locked position, the point of the outer hook *f* then acting on the upper part of the edge of the bar near the notch *j*, to assist in moving the bar forwardly in the socket *c* as the bar is moved

away from the door *n*, when upon being released it will hang down in front of the door jamb *m*.

When it is desired to place the door "on guard" the bar is raised from the inner hook *f* against the inner stop *g*, in which position it still remains behind the outer hook, it is then allowed to drop down in front of the inner hook and fully behind the outer hook; the door upon being opened causes the bar to slide between the outer guard projection *h* and the lower part of the hook and behind the hook which now acts as a guard arm, the bar being securely held in the pocket formed by these three parts. The opening of the door is limited by the stop lug *l* contacting with the edge of the plate *e*, and the door is held in this partly open position by the lower notch *k* engaging with the under side of the plate, or with a recess formed therein. See Fig. 2. The bar *a* can only be entirely moved from locking or guarding position when the door is fully closed, and be manipulated as described. Should the bar, by any means, be raised in position as shown at Fig. 3 and the door be opened the bar becomes locked or clamped between the upper end of the outer hook *f*, the side of the outer stop *g* and the end of the outer guard projection *h* before the edge of the outside face of the door clears the inside face of the door jamb, as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5, so it is impossible for any one outside the door to release the bar from the door either when in locked closed position, as in Fig. 1, or in the guarding position, as in Fig. 2.

I claim—

1. A door fastener, comprising a bar pivotally connected to the door jamb, and a door member consisting of a plate similarly shaped on each side of a vertical central line, an upwardly extending hook and a stop on the plate uniformly located on each side of said central line, said stops being above and extending over the openings of the hooks.

2. A door fastener, comprising a bar pivotally connected to the door jamb, and a door member consisting of a plate similarly shaped on each side of a vertical central line, an upwardly extending hook and a stop on the plate uniformly located on each side of said central line, said stops being above and extending over the openings of the hooks, and a guard projection at each side of the plate between the hooks and the stops, the outer hook and outer guard projection constituting a pocket in which the bar is held when the door is in partly open position.

3. A door fastener, comprising a bar pivotally connected to the door jamb, and a door member consisting of an upwardly extending hook, a stop above and extending over the upper end of the hook and a guard

projection located between the hook and the stop at the edge of the door and arranged to contact with the under side of the bar to act in conjunction with the hook and the stop to clamp the bar when the door is moved before the bar is entirely moved away from the door member.

4. A door fastener, comprising a bar pivotally connected to the door jamb, and a door member consisting of a plate similarly shaped on each side of a vertical central line, an upwardly extending hook and a stop on the plate uniformly located on each side of said central line, said stops being above and extending over the openings of the hooks, and said bar being reduced in width near its pivoted end whereby it may pass between the top of the outer hook and the outer stop, and a notch in its side whereby the bar may pass between the upper end of the inner hook and the inner stop.

5. A door fastener, comprising a socket piece having a slot in its face and similarly formed on each side of a vertical central line, a bar having a T head at one end, which it is pivotally connected to the socket, and notches in its edges, and similarly formed on each side of a longitudinal central line, and a door member consisting of a plate similarly formed on each side of a vertical central line, an upwardly extending hook at each of the side edges of the plate, and a stop above and extending over the upper end of each hook, said hooks and stops being uniformly located at each side of said vertical central line.

6. A door fastener, comprising a socket piece having a slot in its face and similarly formed on each side of a vertical central line, a bar having a T head at one end, by which it is pivotally connected to the socket, and notches in its edges, and similarly formed on each side of a longitudinal central line, and a door member consisting of a plate similarly formed on each side of a vertical central line, an upwardly extending hook at each of the side edges of the plate, and a stop above and extending over the upper end of each hook, and hooks and stops being uniformly located at each side of said vertical central line, a stop lug on the bar, and a guard projection at each side of the door member plate.

7. A door fastener, comprising a door jamb member consisting of a socket piece adapted to be attached to the jamb and a bar with a head at one end whereby it is pivotally held by the socket piece, said bar being similarly formed at each side of a longitudinal central line, and a door member consisting of a plate adapted to be attached to a door and having at each of its side edges a holding means, each being adapted to engage the bar to hold the door fully closed, and also adapted to act as a guard arm for the bar to hold

the door partly open, all of the door member parts at each side of a vertical central line being similarly formed and arranged.

5 8. A door fastener, comprising a bar pivotally connected to the door jamb, said bar being similarly formed at each side of a longitudinal central line, and a door member consisting of a plate adapted to be attached to a door and having at each of its side
10 edges a holding means, each being adapted to engage the bar to hold the door fully closed, and also adapted to act as a guard

arm for the bar to hold the door partly open, all of the door member parts at each side of a vertical central line being similarly formed 15 and arranged.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 19th day of August, 1910.

ALFRED SHEDLOCK.

Witnesses:

JAMES A. HUDSON,
J. C. McKIBBIN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
