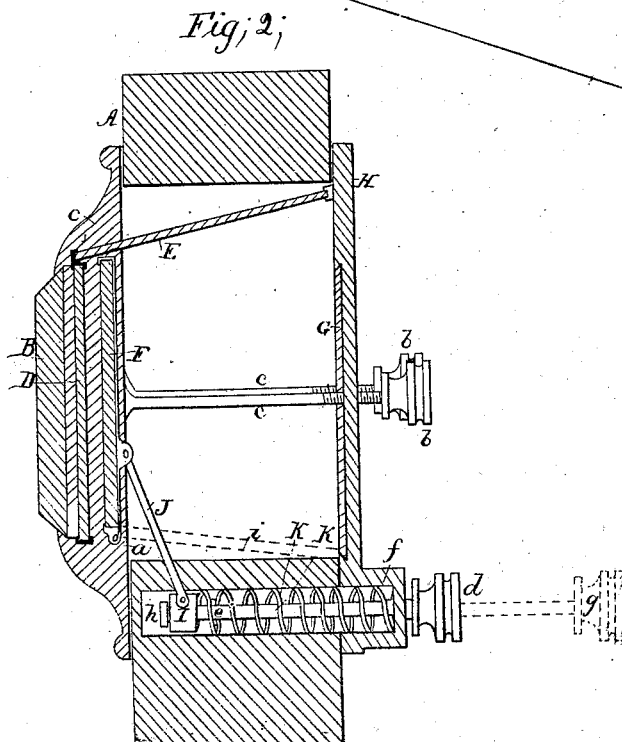
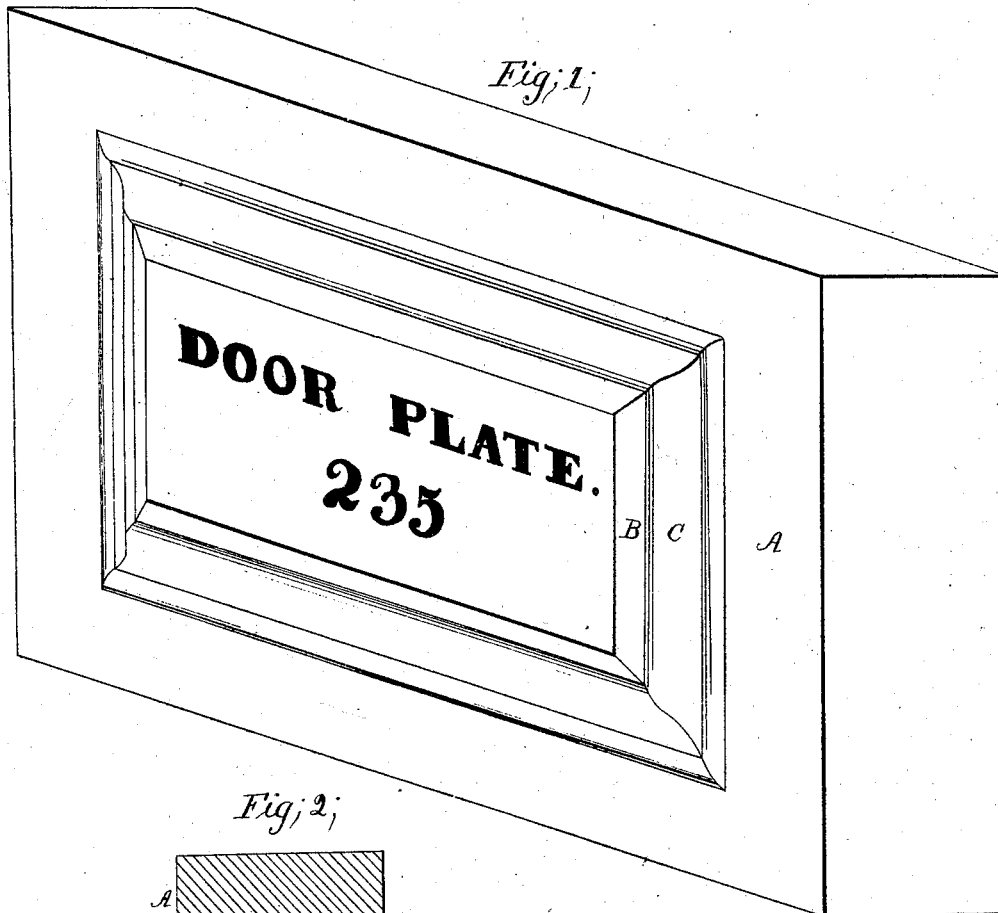


*Grout & Ray.*  
*Door Plate.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 3,440.*

*Patented Mar. 20, 1844.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. GROUT AND F. M. RAY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## DOOR-PLATE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 3,496, dated March 20, 1844.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN H. GROUT and FOWLER M. RAY, of the city and county of New York and State of New York, have  
5 invented a new and Improved Mode of Constructing Door-Plates; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description, reference being had to drawings annexed, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the front part. Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view showing the internal arrangement and the method of attaching the same to the door.

15 The letters of reference represent corresponding parts in each figure.

A, A, Figs. 1 and 2, is a portion of the door to which the plate is attached.

20 B, Fig. 1 and 2, is a thick plate of transparent glass.

C, Fig. 1 and 2, is a frame which we usually make of brass but may be made of iron and bronzed into which the plate B, is set; the same is placed at the front part of the  
25 door.

D, Fig. 2, is also a transparent plate of glass upon which the name or other directions is painted in distinct letters.

E, Fig. 2, is a stationary reflecting mirror.

30 F, Fig. 2, is a movable reflecting mirror turning on a hinge at *a*, in order to change from a vertical to a horizontal position.

G, Fig. 2, a ground glass plate semitransparent admitting a shaded light from the  
35 inside.

H, Fig. 2, is the inner plate of the frame into which the glass G, is set and which receive the screw bolts by which the whole is attached to the door.

40 I, Fig. 2, is a slide and rod working into a groove cut in the door from front to rear for that purpose or formed in the tin casement sustaining some of the glass plates; the rod turning freely in the slide, and  
45 held in by the head at *h*.

J, Fig. 2, is a shackle bar connecting the movable reflector F, with the slide I and acts in changing the position of the former.

K, Fig. 2, is a spiral spring to keep the  
50 slide I thrown forward lifting the reflector by the shackle bar J, to a vertical position intercepting the view through the plate. To place these plates upon doors, we make an opening through the same at any point desired, some what less than the size of the

plate, putting the frame plate C, upon the front side, the parts connected therewith passing into the opening; we then place the frame plate H upon the back side—the screw  
60 bolts *c, c*, passing through the same, secured by the screw nuts *b b*.

To arrange the plate for day use, the movable reflector F, is allowed to remain in its natural position determined by the spring  
65 K. If for night use, we draw out the slide I, by the nob *d*, as indicated by the dotted lines at *g*, when by a quarter turn of the same the catch pin *e*, having been drawn through slots in the boss *f* is buttoned upon  
70 the outside of the same, holding the slide I, back and keeping the reflector F, in a horizontal position as indicated by the dotted lines at *i*; admitting light (softened by the shade glass G,) from the hall lamp or other  
75 light, to shine through the plate, rendering intelligible to persons in darkness without, the name or other directions written upon the plate D.

We do not intend to confine ourselves to  
80 the use of glass mirrors for reflectors but substitute any polished metal reflectors of any approved construction; nor to the precise form or mode of changing the position of reflector F. The plate D upon which the  
85 name or directions are written may be changed at pleasure, by taking off the plate H, secured by two thumb screws *b, b*, and nob *d*, which is also screwed on to the bolt any name notice or direction may be sub-  
90 stituted any changed. The same be omitted and paint upon the back of plate B.

We sustain the glass plates by cheap tin work soldered to the front frame excepting the movable reflector which is cased in tin  
95 at the back side—the hinge being connected with the other tin work.

What we claim as new and desire to secure in Letters Patent is,—

The particular manner in which we have  
100 combined the reflectors E, and F, with the device of a night door plate as described—the distinctness of the lettering of the same being heightened by the illuminated light reflected by the mirrors by day or night.

JOHN H. GROUT.  
FOWLER M. RAY.

Witnesses:

H. A. HARVEY,  
WM. HORTON.