

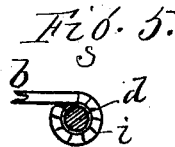
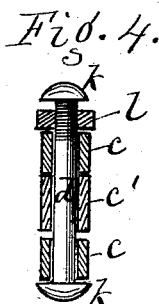
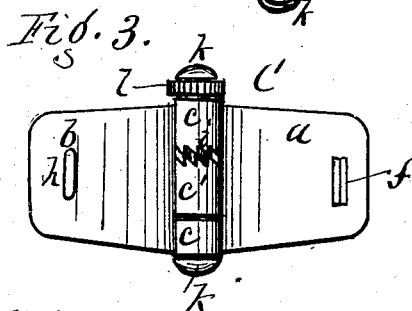
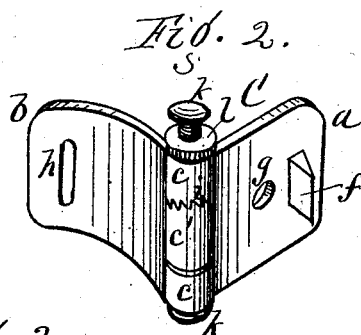
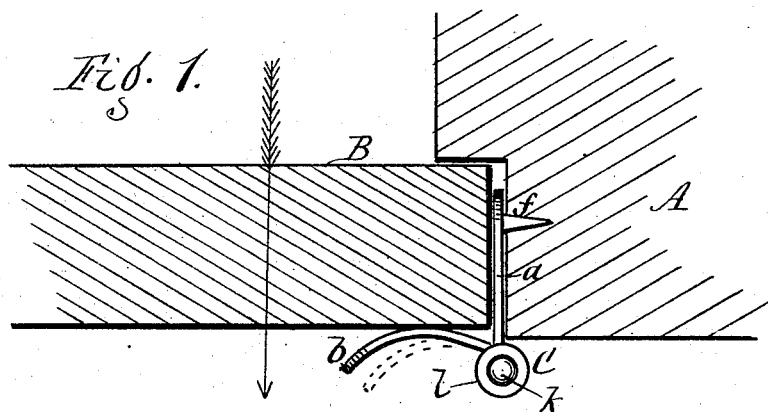
(No Model.)

J. STREETER.

ADJUSTABLE DOOR SECURER.

No. 267,035.

Patented Nov. 7, 1882.



Attest.
E. P. Follett
John H. Hopkins

Inventor.
James Streeter.
per R. F. Osgood,
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES STREETER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

ADJUSTABLE DOOR-SECURER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,035, dated November 7, 1882.

Application filed March 20, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES STREETER, of Rochester, Monroe county, New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Door-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of a door and jamb, showing the fastening in place. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the fastening. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical section through the axis of the fastening. Fig. 5 is a cross-section.

My improvement relates to fastening devices which are applied in the crack between the edge of the door and the jamb.

The invention consists of two plates in the form of a strap-hinge, having a peculiar fastening device, as hereinafter described, by which when one plate is set into the crack and held to the jamb the other plate can be brought against the door, and locked securely in place by the fastening, as will be more fully set forth.

In the drawings, A shows a jamb or casing, and B shows a door shut into the jamb and swinging outward in the direction indicated by the arrow, Fig. 1.

C is the fastening or locking device, which holds the door closed, and is constructed as follows: *a* and *b* are two plates, similar to the leaves of a strap-hinge, the same having eyes or knuckles *c c* and *c'*, which turn on a central screw-bolt, *d*. The plate *a*, which fits in the joint or crack, is straight, and is provided with a sharp-edged spur, *f*, which fits either in the wood of the jamb when pressed in or in the slot or latch-hole of the striker when desired. It may also have a screw-hole, *g*, through which a screw may be passed into the wood of the jamb when it is desired to make the fastening a fixture to the jamb. The plate *b*, which forms the stop to the door, is plain, but preferably curved outward, as shown in Fig. 1, so that as it is adjusted out or in to meet doors of different thicknesses it still presents a smooth and convex surface to the door. Near the outer end it has a slot, *h*, to receive the spur *f* when the plates are folded together and not in use; but if the plate *b* is made much curved this slot will not be necessary. The plate *b* can be turned on the axis, so as to

stand inside or outside of the right-angled position, by which means it is adapted to doors of different thicknesses. One of the plates, as *a*, has the two outer eyes or knuckles, *c c*, and the other plate, as *b*, has the central eye or knuckle, *c'*. The two upper knuckles have engaging ratchet-teeth *i*, which ride over each other in turning in one direction, but interlock in turning in the other direction. The screw-bolt or axis *d* is made somewhat longer than the knuckles, and has at top and bottom shoulders *k k*. The upper end of the bolt, which is threaded, has upon it a nut, *l*, which turns up and down. When turned down, as in Fig. 2, it forces the two sets of ratchet-teeth together and locks the plates *a b* in place. When turned up, as in Fig. 3, the ratchet-teeth can be separated, and the plates *a b* can be turned.

To apply the fastening in place, the plate *a* is placed against the jamb, the spur *f* resting against the wood. The door is then closed against the plate, which forces the spur bodily into the wood. Instead of this, the spur may be placed, if desired, in the slot or latch-hole of the keeper. When the door is closed the plate *b* is turned around till its curved back strikes the door, and is then locked in place by turning down the nut *l*, engaging the ratchet-teeth together. The plate *b* then forms a permanent stop to the door, and the door cannot be opened except by force and wrenching the fastening from place.

The fastening is adapted to doors of different thicknesses by simply moving plate *b* out or in, as indicated by the dotted lines, Fig. 2, thereby preventing any loose play to the door. The ratchet arrangement allows this to be done readily.

The device is adapted to both right and left hand doors by simply inverting it.

This fastening is in simple and convenient form for ordinary use in houses, but is specially desirable for travelers' use, being portable, small, and easily carried in the pocket. It can be applied on windows the same as on doors.

Having thus described my invention, I do not claim broadly a pivoted or hinged fastening made as is shown in Patents Nos. 12,675 and 152,835; but

I claim—

1. The combination, in a door-fastener for fitting between the edge of the door and the

jamb, of an axis or pintle, *d*, two plates, *a b*,
having knuckles fitting upon the axis, one
plate being provided with a spur, *f*, for strik-
ing into the jamb or fitting in the socket of the
keeper, the other plate being movable in and
out from a right-angled position to fit doors
of different thicknesses, and a locking device
connected with the plates, whereby the parts
may be locked at any angular adjustment, as
herein shown and described.

2. In a door-fastener, the combination, with

the two plates *a b*, provided with knuckles
c c', of the ratchet-teeth *i* on the knuckles,
and the nut *l* on the screw-bolt *d* for engag-
ing the ratchet-teeth together, as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed
my name in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

JAMES STREETER.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
Z. L. DAVIS.