(No Model.)

C. DIEBOLD.

BOLT.

No. 384,238. Patented June 12, 1888.

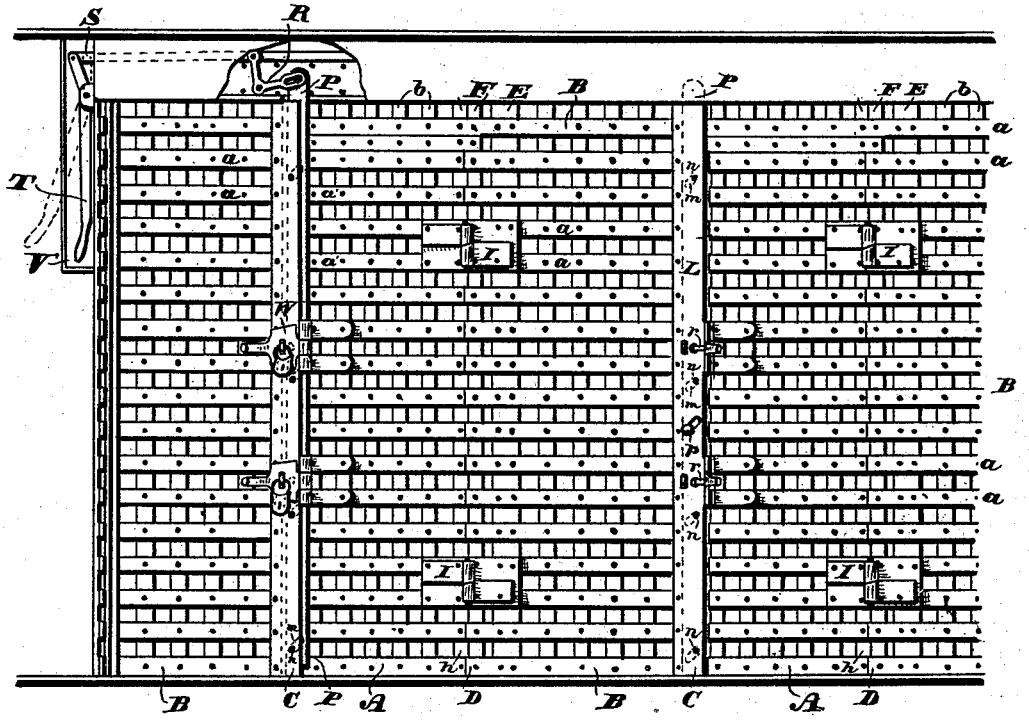

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

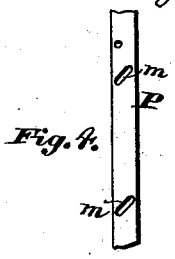

Fig. 4.

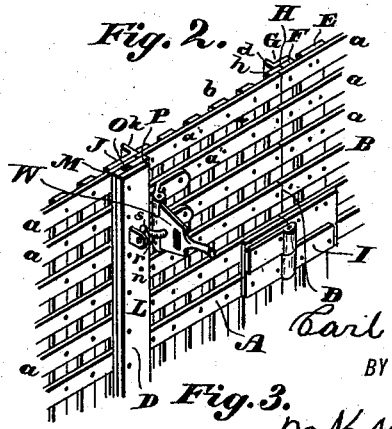

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL DIEBOLD, OF CANTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,238, dated June 12, 1888.

Application filed August 13, 1887. Serial No. 246,828. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL DIEBOLD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Canton, county of Stark, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bolting and Securing Jail-Cell Doors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in jails; and it consists in providing means, hereinafter described, for bolting and locking doors of cells.

My invention also relates to the detail and combination of parts, as described, and set forth in the claims.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cell door and jamb, illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of same. Fig. 3 is an isometrical view of a detached transverse middle portion. Fig. 4 is a view of a portion of the locking-bar.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the accompanying drawings.

Letter A represents the door, B the wall, and C and D the door-jambs, all of which may be made of any suitable material, preferably of a suitable metal or composition of metals, hardened in whole or in part, and may be constructed of cross-bars *a b* or of metal plates.

The especial object of this invention is to provide means for securing the door A to the jambs C and D, and in this case the front of the cells and doors are constructed of bars of metal, as shown. The jamb D has vertical bars E and F and a supporting angle-bar, G, the horizontal bars *a* secured to the beforementioned vertical bars by rivets or other suitable means, the end of the bars *a* projecting a distance out from the vertical bar F. The angle-bar G is placed against the bar F, the flanged edge *d* projected to coincide with the projected ends of the bars *a*, in which position they form a vertical groove, H, adapted to receive and secure the vertical bar *h* or edge of the door A. To this jamb D the door is hinged, as shown, by the hinges I.

The jamb is constructed substantially as shown in the drawings—the vertical plate I′ placed against the bars *a*, and the angle-bar against the said plate, the edge projected to form a stop for the full edge of the door A; or, if preferred, the angle-bar J may be connected directly to the bars *a*, as shown in Fig. 3. The ends of the bars *a* are secured to the angle-bar J, and on the opposite side of the jamb there is provided a plate, L, having a back or furring strip, M, which may be integral therewith, or a separate piece, if preferred. The object of this construction is to form a vertical groove, O, between the jamb C and the plate L, in which there is placed a vertical locking-bar, P, said bar having diagonal slots *m*, as shown in Fig. 4.

In the plate L and the bars *a* perforations are provided that coincide with the slots *m*, into which the pins *n* are passed through the plate L and into the bars *a*, but concealed by the angle-bar J. A vertical movement of the locking-bar P, the slots *m* engaging the pins *n*, will move the bar laterally in the groove O, the outer edge of the bar passing out of the groove and over the free edge of the door A, as shown in Fig. 3.

The locking-bar P may be operated by the bell-crank R and link S, connecting the bar with the operating-lever T, placed in the lock-box V in the corridor.

As an additional security, the hasp W is provided, having a projected pin, *r*, which, when the hasp is thrown over the plate L into locking position, will enter the perforations *s* therein provided, which coincide with a similar perforation in the locking-bar P, the said pin passing through both the plate L and the locking-bar P.

The hasps W may be secured in position by the use of padlocks, as shown, or by any of the known and approved means of securing such hasps.

To open the cell-door, the hasps must first be turned back, removing the pin *r* from the locking-bar, after which the locking-bar P may be vibrated by the hand-lever T, so as to release the free side of the door, allowing it to be swung back on the hinges I.

Having thus fully described the nature and object of my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a cell-door and jambs located along the opposite edges of the door, of plates secured to the jambs and spaced

therefrom, forming grooves corresponding to the length of the door, a bar secured to the hinge edge of the door to project in the groove along the jamb, and a locking-bar independent of the door and supported in the groove along the jamb at the free edge of the door, the said locking-bar being supported to move vertically and laterally over the free edge of the closed door, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a jail-cell door jamb, of the plate L, secured to the jamb to form a groove, *o*, and an angle-iron jamb-support, J, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, in the door-jamb D, of the vertical bars E and F, the angle-iron G, and the horizontal bars *a*, projected beyond the bar F to form a vertical groove, H, which is adapted to receive and secure the vertical hinged edge of the door, substantially as set forth.

4. The locking-hasp W, having the projecting pin *r*, adapted to pass into the perforations *s* and to secure the locking-bar when in locking position, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of August, A. D. 1887.

CARL DIEBOLD.

Witnesses:
A. KIRKS,
ANTON DIEBOLD.