

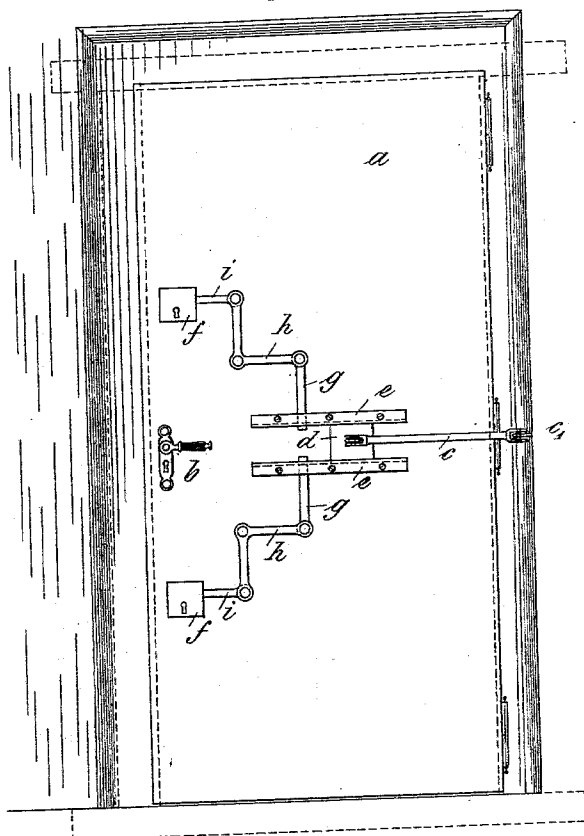
(No Model.)

L. GROSSMANN  
FASTENING FOR DOORS OR WINDOWS.

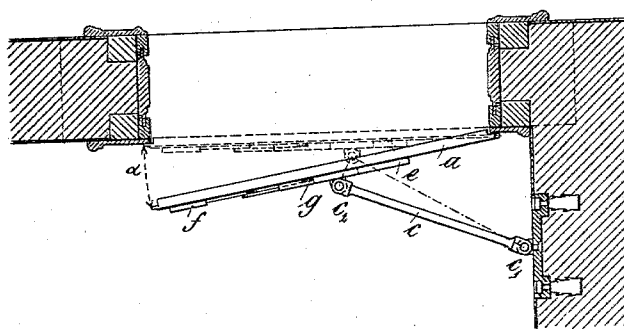
No. 563,855.

Patented July 14, 1896.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS GROSSMANN, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

## FASTENING FOR DOORS OR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,855, dated July 14, 1896.

Application filed November 2, 1895. Serial No. 567,713. (No model.) Patented in Hungary July 26, 1895, No. 3,284; in England August 3, 1895, No. 14,778, and in Austria August 30, 1895, No. 45/3,003.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS GROSSMANN, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Vienna, Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastenings for Doors or Windows, (patented in Austria August 30, 1895, No. 45/3,003; in Hungary July 26, 1895, No. 3,284, and in Great Britain August 3, 1895, No. 14,778,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The feature of this improved fastening for doors and windows consists in a locking-rod which works in such a manner upon the door or window that after having unlocked the outside lock the door can be opened only to a certain limited extent. This opening is only wide enough to permit the passage of the hand to the inside of the door, so that the lock which controls the movement of the locking-rod may be reached.

Figure 1 is an inside view of the door; Fig. 2, a sectional plan view.

The door *a*, turning upon its hinges and preferably coated with iron inside, can, when the outside lock *b* is unlocked, be opened only at a certain angle  $\alpha$ , which is great enough to allow the passage of the hand through the opening, but not the body. This effect is produced by a stopping-rod *c*, which is fixed pivotally at one extremity, at the point *c'*, to the door or window frame, the other extremity thereof being guided at the point *c''* in a guiding-rail *e*, adapted to the door, by means of the guiding-piece *d*. When the door is opened, the guiding-piece *d* strikes an obstruction, so that it cannot open farther than the angle  $\alpha$  and cannot be opened farther until the ob-

struction is put out of the way of the sliding piece.

Fig. 1 shows inside the door safety-locks *f*, the bolts *g* of which act as the obstruction referred to and stop the sliding piece *d*. In the drawings these bolts work indirectly, helped by other bolts *h i*, which can be omitted in arrangements where bolts work directly. The door can be opened entirely only after the bolts *g* have been retracted out of the way of the sliding piece *d* by unlocking the inside safety-locks.

The invention is obviously not limited in its application to sliding doors.

I claim—

1. A safety-fastening for doors and windows, comprising a rod *c* pivoted at a fixed point *c'*, a sliding piece *d* connected therewith, a guiding-rail *e* attached to the door or window, a bolt in the way of the sliding piece *d* a lock accessible only from the inside and the bell-crank lever connected at one end to the lock and at the other end to the obstructing-bolt to operate the same, substantially as described.

2. A fastening for doors and windows, comprising a piece *d* connected to the door-frame and guided on the door so that the latter may move in relation thereto, an obstructing-bolt for the sliding piece, and the lock on the inside of the door controlling the bolt, the said lock being independent of the door-knob.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS GROSSMANN.

Witnesses:

DEAN B. MASON,  
HARRY BELMONT.