C. KEMP.

DOOR JAMB LOCK STAPLE FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 28, 1919.

1,314,336. Patented Aug. 26, 1919.

Fig. 1.

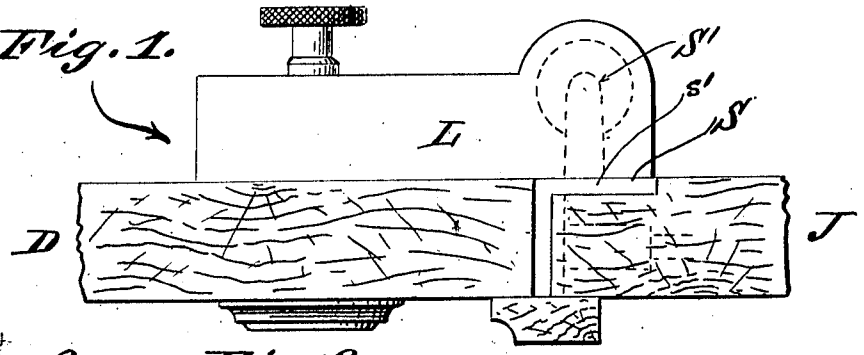


Fig. 2.

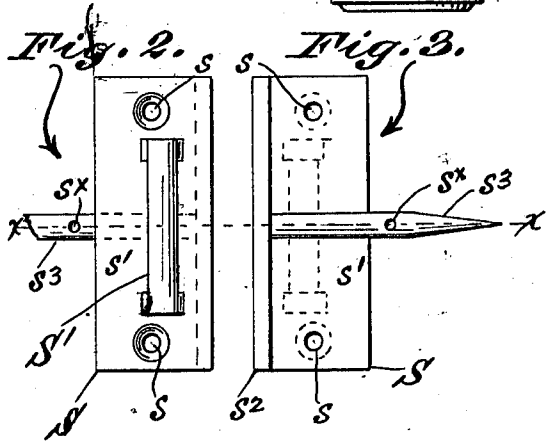


Fig. 3.

Fig. 7.

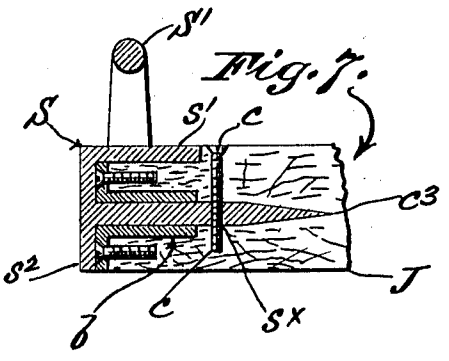


Fig. 4.

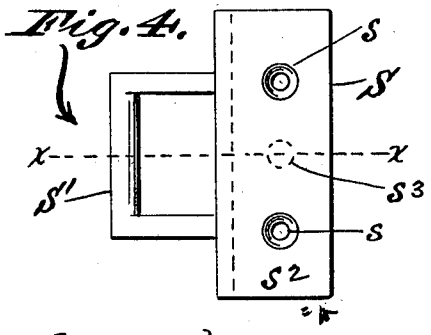


Fig. 5.

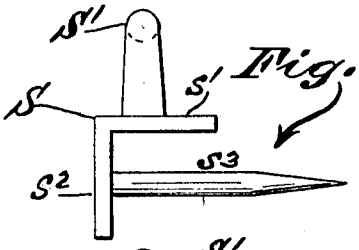
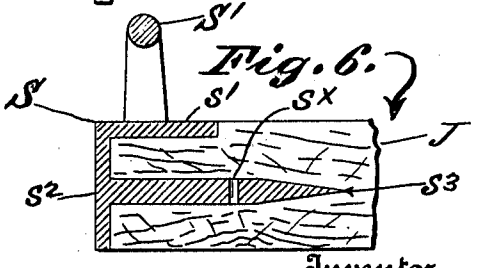


Fig. 6.



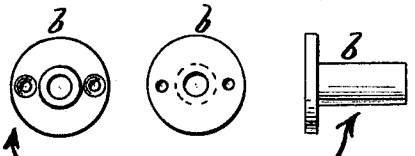


Fig. 8.

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DOOR-JAMB-LOCK STAPLE-FIXTURE.

1,314,336. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 26, 1919.

Application filed April 28, 1919. Serial No. 293,262.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES KEMP, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Jamb-Lock Staple-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the type of jamb staple fixture used in conjunction with rotatable hasp cylinders controlled by lock mechanism as set forth in Letters Patent No. 1,300,844, and Letters Patent No. 1,300,845, both issued to me April 15th, 1919, in which the lock casing overlaps the door jamb and incloses the staple when the door is closed. The primary object of this class of lock being to prevent unauthorized entry by jimmying, and the lock casing and mechanism being well adapted to such purpose, my present object is the reinforcement of the jamb staple fixture in such manner that it will sustain extraordinary strain without displacement, it being well known that the jamb of a door is the weaker part of the closure, and the most likely to yield to the prying action of burlars' tools and implements.

To overcome this difficulty and danger I form my jamb staple fixture with an anchor stud which extends well into the door jamb and supplements the screws by which the staple fixture is usually secured thereto, so as to prevent the springing of said screws. My invention also includes the use, with said anchor stud, of a metallic socket piece or bushing counter sunk in the door jamb, and adapted to receive said anchor stud and sustain it laterally; and also, the use of a coupling member adapted to extend through and clench the said anchor stud, all as hereinafter fully described and claimed specifically.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1, is a horizontal sectional view of a door and jamb, also showing in elevation a lock and staple fixture of the character designated;

Fig. 2, is an elevation of what may be designated as the side or staple face of my improved jamb fixture;

Fig. 3, is an elevation of the reverse or inner side thereof;

Fig. 4, is an elevation of the fixture taken at right angles to Fig. 2;

Fig. 5, is an end elevation of my staple fixture;

Fig. 6, is a section thereof taken upon plane of line x—x, Figs. 2, 3 and 4, showing the application of my improved staple fixture in its simplest form to the jamb of a door;

Fig. 7, is a like view showing the use in conjunction therewith of an anchor socket and coupling member;

Fig. 8, includes detail views, consisting of side and end elevations of the anchor stud bushing.

D, represents a portion of a door to which a lock L, of the character specified is secured substantially as set forth in either of the patents hereinbefore referred to, the forward portion of the lock casing overlapping the staple fixture, the rectangular base plate S, of which is countersunk in the door jamb J, and secured thereto, by screws passing through the usual screw holes s, s, provided for the purpose as heretofore,—two of such screw holes being formed as shown in each flange s', s^2, of the base plate S.

The staple S′, is formed on the side flange s', and my anchor stud s^3, is formed upon the other flange s^2, of the base plate S, protruding from the back thereof parallel to the staple flange s', and positioned centrally, or substantially so, and between the screw holes s, s, in said flange s^2, which may be designated as the front flange since it is positioned on the face of the jamb J.

The free inner end of the anchor stud s^3, is pointed so that it may be driven into position in the jamb J, preparatory to the screwing of the flanges s' s^2 thereto in the usual manner.

The application of my improved fixture in this simplest manner is shown in Fig. 6, by reference to which it will be seen that the stud s^3, extends well beyond the staple flange s', so as to practically anchor the base plate S, on the jamb J, independent of the usual securing screws, which it supplements in its function, affording a rigid reinforcement that can only be overcome by the actual rupture and disintegration of the jamb itself. In other words, it prevents the separation of the staple fixture from the

jamb when the door is closed and secured, as long as the jamb remains intact; and it also reinforces and stiffens the jamb itself against lateral pressure and damage, not only by reason of its penetration thereinto, but also by reason of its insuring the integrity of both jamb and staple fixture, by preventing the springing loose of the usual retaining screws hereinbefore referred to.

I prefer to form my anchor stud s^3, with a coupling hole s^x, beyond the width of the flange s', so that a coupling member c, may be inserted therethrough as shown in Fig. 7, thus virtually clenching the anchor stud s^3, and the whole staple fixture in position on and in the door jamb J. The coupling member c, is inserted through the jamb from the inner side thereof so as to be inaccessible from the exterior; and it may consist of a pin, nail, or screw, as may be found most convenient or expedient.

In order to more effectually support my anchor stud s^3, laterally within the jamb J, where extraordinary security is desirable or essential, I in such cases countersink a metallic bushing b, in the face of the jamb J, as shown in Fig. 7, securing the same in position by screws if desired, although this is not absolutely essential because the staple base plate S', when secured in position on the jamb J, will answer such purposes. In any case the function of the sleeve or bushing b, is to aid the woodwork of the jamb in supporting the shank of the anchor stud s^3, laterally, and to thereby assist in reinforcing and sustaining the staple fixture rigidly in position on the jamb.

By my invention I thus practically secure the staple fixture to the jamb so effectually that it can only be loosened or detached therefrom by the actual breaking up or displacement of the jamb bodily,—a result not easily attained where the jamb is of substantial structure.

I have herein described my improvements as applied to a door jamb fixture formed with a protuberant staple, although it is obvious that the same may be utilized for other forms of jamb lock fixtures without departing from the spirit and intent of my invention in this respect, and hence I do not limit myself to the identical form and structure of fixture shown in the drawings,—the essential feature being the reinforcement of the base plate as set forth.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

1. A door jamb lock fixture of the character designated formed with an anchor stud adapted to be driven into the jamb and having a staple extended at an angle to the length of the stud, for the purpose described.

2. A door jamb lock fixture of the character designated formed with an anchor stud adapted to be driven into the jamb and having a staple extended at an angle to the length of the stud, said anchor stud being formed with a coupling hole, and a coupling member adapted to be inserted through said coupling hole in the anchor stud, for the purpose described.

3. A door jamb lock fixture of the character designated formed with an anchor stud adapted to be driven into the jamb, and a metallic bushing countersunk in the jamb and adapted to accommodate and support the shank of said anchor stud, for the purpose described.

CHARLES KEMP.

Witnesses:
GEO. WM. MIATT,
DOROTHY MIATT.

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