Dec. 30, 1930. D. C. BAKEHOUSE 1,787,302

DOOR

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Fig. 1.

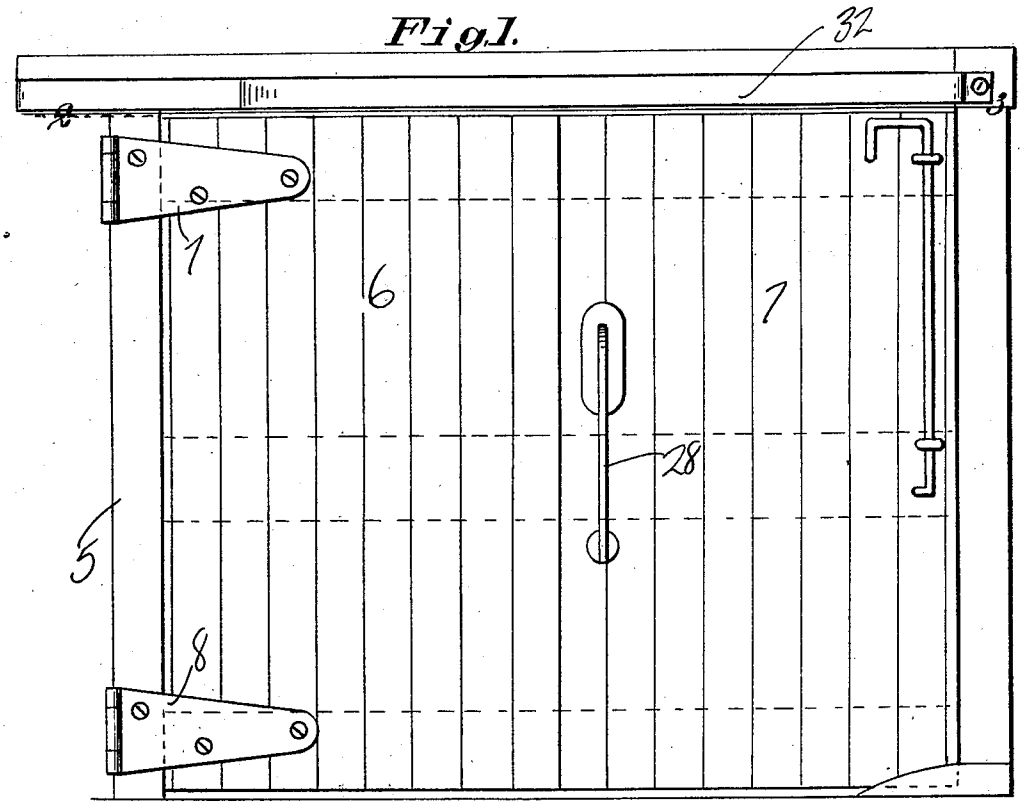


Fig. 2.

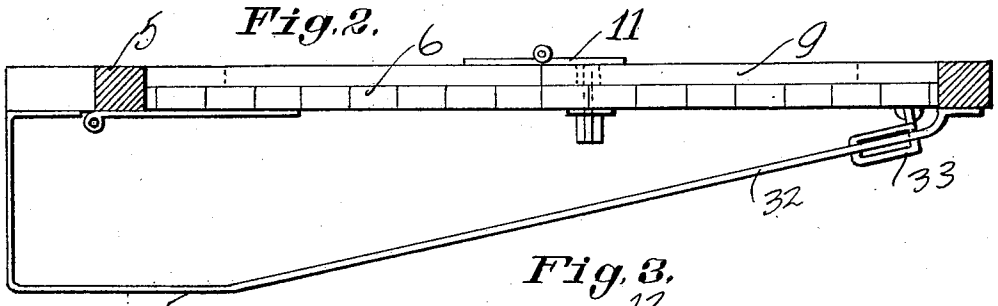


Fig. 3.

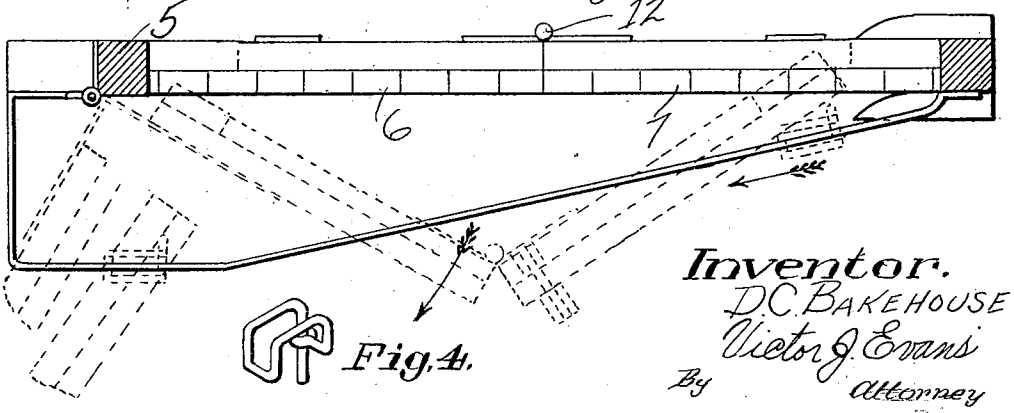


Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5.

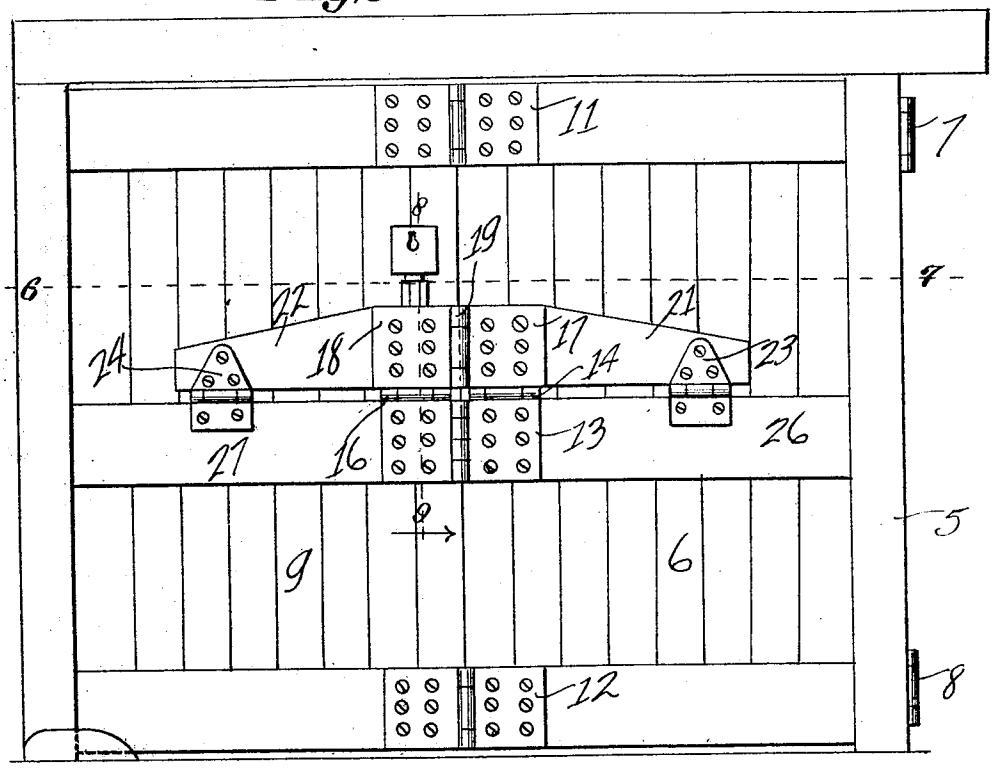


Fig. 6.

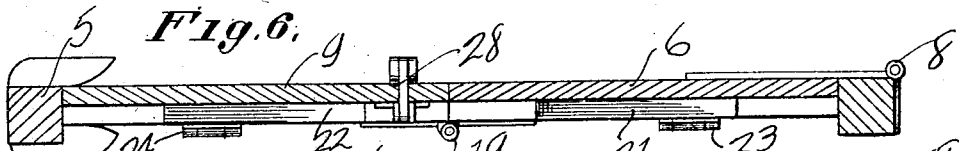


Fig. 7.

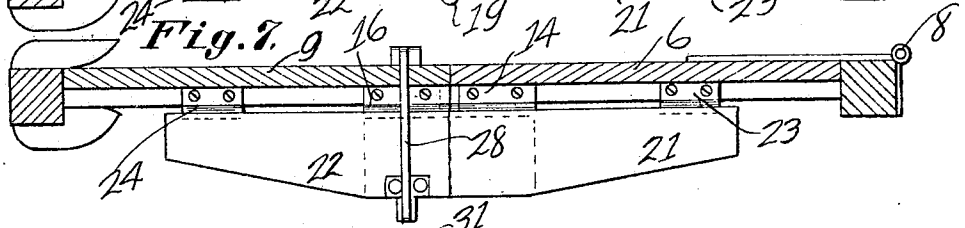


Fig. 8.

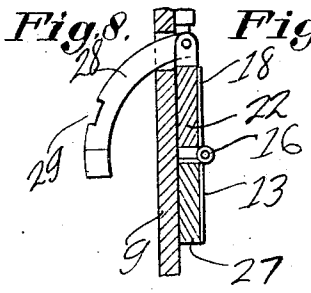
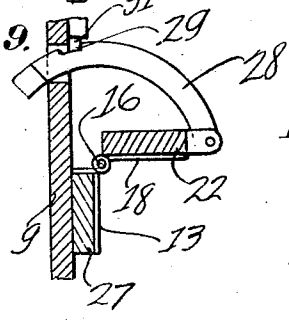


Fig. 9.



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Patented Dec. 30, 1930

1,787,302

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

DIETRICH C. BAKEHOUSE, OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

DOOR

Application filed June 5, 1929. Serial No. 368,597.

This invention relates to improvements in doors and locking devices therefor.

The principal object of this invention is to produce a simple means for locking a folding door without the employment of the usual top and bottom sliding bolts.

Another object is to produce a device of this character which is sturdy in construction, and therefore one which is not easy to force open.

A further object is to provide means whereby an ordinary lock may be utilized for securing the fastening device.

A still further object is to provide a device which is simple and therefore economical to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a door having my invention applied thereto,

Figure 2 is a cross-section looking down on top of the guide bar,

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 4, showing in dotted lines the various positions the door can assume,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the slider,

Figure 5 is an elevation similar to Figure 1, except that the same is taken from the opposite side of the door,

Figure 6 is a cross-section taken on the line 6—7 of Figure 5, and showing the locking bar in unlocked position,

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 showing the locking bar in locked position,

Figure 8 is a view taken on the line 8—9 of Figure 5 showing the locking bar in unlocked position, and

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8 showing the locking bar in locked position.

In employing double doors which are adapted to close a suitable opening as for instance a garage it has been customary to swing the double doors on two sets of hinges disposed upon opposite sides of the openings. This required the employment of fastening devices where the doors abutted each other and also required the operator to first open one door then unbolt the other door and open it. When double doors are employed which are hinged one to the other, it is customary to employ bolts positioned adjacent the hinged portion. This type of door cannot be opened from the outside without first going inside and lifting the bolts. With this type of door, it has been common to employ a bar across the doors to prevent them from being forcibly opened from the outside.

I have therefore devised a means whereby the objections to this type of door have been overcome and in the accompanying drawings the numeral 5 designates a door frame as a whole to which the door 6 is hinged as shown at 7 and 8.

Hinged to the door 6 is a door 9, the hinges being shown at 11 and 12 and 13 of Figure 5. The hinge 13 has hinged thereto as at 14 and 16, plates 17 and 18 which are in turn hinged together as at 19, and are in turn fastened to a lock bar composed of sections 21 and 22. The ends of these sections are secured by hinges 23 and 24, respectively to the bars 26 and 27 of the doors 6 and 9.

In order to actuate the locking bar I provide a curved segmental link 28 which is pivoted to the bar 22 and projects through the slot formed in the door 9, as best shown in Figures 8 and 9.

This locking bar has a recess 29 formed therein which recess is adapted to be engaged by the nose 31 of any desired form of lock.

In order to guide the free swinging end of the door 7, I provide a track 32 positioned above the door and further provide a sliding member 33 which may be elevated and engage the track as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

The manner of using my device is as follows:—

Assuming that the door is locked, the parts will be in the position shown in Figures 7 and 9. By now inserting a key in the lock and withdrawing the bolt 31, the segmental link 28 may be pulled forward to the position shown in Figures 1 and 8. This will move the two sections 21 and 22 of the lock bar to a

vertical position at which time the doors 6 and 7 may be swung upon their connecting pivots and upon their main supporting hinges 7 and 8.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes relative to the shape, size, material and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention, or the scope of the subjoined claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

In a device of the character described a pair of doors hingedly supported, said doors being hinged one to the other, a locking bar hinged to said doors, said locking bar comprising two sections hinged one to the other and means for moving said locking bar from a position parallel to said doors to a position at right angles to said doors, said means including a link secured to said locking bar and extending through a slot formed in said doors, and means for engaging said link for the purpose of maintaining said link in adjusted position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

DIETRICH C. BAKEHOUSE.