

(No Model.)

P. HOPFGARTNER & M. HOEHNEN.
TEMPORARY LOCK.

No. 545,019.

Patented Aug. 20, 1895.

Fig. 1.

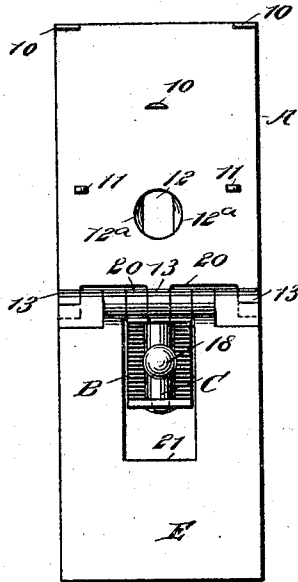


Fig. 2.

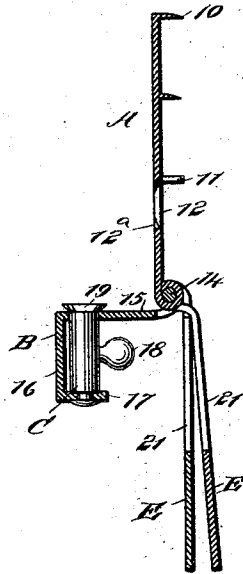


Fig. 3.

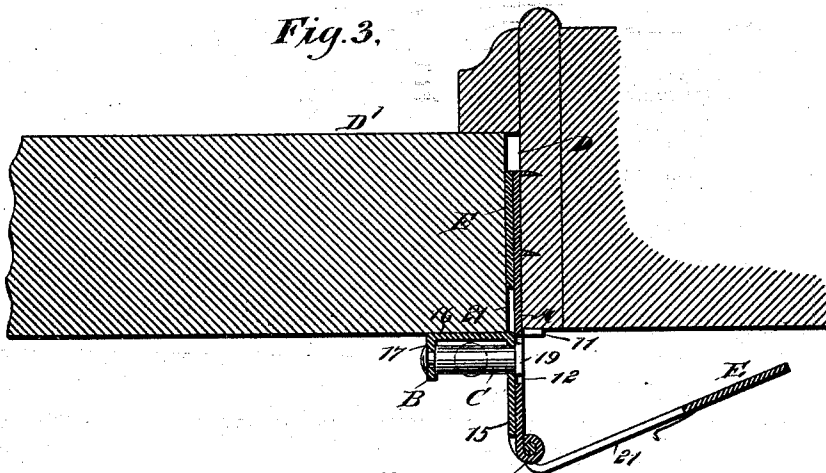
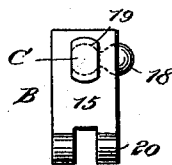


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL HOPFGARTNER AND MATHIAS HOEHNEN, OF POCATELLO, IDAHO,
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-FOURTH TO HENRY TELL AND JOSEPH REUSS, OF
SAME PLACE.

TEMPORARY LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,019, dated August 20, 1895.

Application filed March 4, 1896. Serial No. 540,433. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PAUL HOPFGARTNER and MATHIAS HOEHNEN, of Pocatello, in the county of Bannock and State of Idaho, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Temporary Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to an improvement in locks, and especially to an improvement in temporary locks; and it has for its object to construct a lock especially adapted for temporarily securing a door or its equivalent, which is not provided with an ordinary lock or in which the ordinary lock is insecure; and a further object of this invention is to construct such a lock in a simple, durable, and economic manner, and in such manner that it may be compactly folded and readily carried in the vest-pocket or other pocket of a garment, and which may likewise be expeditiously and conveniently applied to any door irrespective of the width of the space intervening the door and the jamb when the door is closed.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of these several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an inner face view of the lock opened out. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section through the lock in the position shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through a portion of the door and door-jamb and likewise a horizontal section through the improved lock applied to the door and jamb for the purpose of locking the former closed, and Fig. 4 is a view illustrating the head of the locking-bolt and the construction of that portion of the bracket through which the bolt-head extends.

In carrying out the invention the lock consists mainly of a body-plate A, a locking-bracket B, carried by the plate, and a bolt C, carried by the bracket. The body-plate A may be of any desired size, and may be made of any suitable thickness or from any mate-

rial, and said plate is provided upon what may be termed its inner face with any desired number of spurs 10, which are located at the top or inner end of the plate, preferably between the center and the top, three of such spurs being illustrated. Between the outer end of the plate and the center thereof stops 11 are formed on the inner face of the said body-plate, being projections at right angles to the plate and located at predetermined intervals apart, and between these stops an opening 12 is made in the body-plate about centrally between its side edges, and this opening on the front face of the plate is somewhat elongated or oval, and upon the inner face of the plate is provided at its sides with countersinks 12^a, as shown in Fig. 1, whereby the margin of the opening on the inner face of the plate is substantially circular. It may here be remarked that the inner edge of the opening 12 is below a line drawn between the stops 11. Preferably three knuckles 13 are formed on the outer end of the body-plate, one at the center and one at each side, and these knuckles are adapted to receive a pin- tle 14, as shown in the drawings. The locking-bracket B is of angular construction, comprising what may be termed a bearing-surface or locking member 15, a supporting member 16 at right angles to the said bearing member, and a shorter member 17 at the end of the member 16 and parallel with the bearing member 15.

The locking-bolt C is journaled in the bearing member 15, and the lower parallel member 17 being provided intermediate of these two members with a handle, knob, or other form of projection 18, by means of which the bolt may be rotated. The head 19 of the bolt is made elongated or somewhat rectangular, corresponding in shape to the shape of the opening 12 in the body-plate at the outer surface thereof, and the under face of the bolt-head 19 is undercut at its ends.

The bracket B is preferably provided with two knuckles 20, which are mounted on the spindle 14, one at each side of the central knuckle of the body-plate. The knuckles stand at an angle to the bearing member of the bracket, so that the said member may be carried to a contact with the outer face of the

body-plate, and at this time the bolt-head will enter the opening 12 in the latter, provided the bolt-head shall have been turned to enter the narrower portion of the opening 12, whereupon, by turning the bolt to carry the head at an angle to the position it first maintained, the beveled surfaces of the head will enter the countersunk surface 13 of the opening at the back of the plate, and thereby hold the bracket locked to the body-plate, and at this time the supporting member 16 will be at a right angle to the body-plate.

In the operation of this lock the body-plate is placed in engagement with the door-jamb D, the stops 11 engaging with the outer face of the jamb, as shown in Fig. 3. The door is thereupon closed so as to force the spurs of the body-plate into the jamb. This having been accomplished the bracket B is carried to an engagement with the outer face of the body-plate, and the head of the bolt is made to enter the opening 12 in the said plate, and is turned to produce a locking connection between the two, whereupon the bolt will be parallel with the inside of the door D', and the supporting member 16 of the bracket will be held firmly against the door, the bearing member contacting closely with the outer portion of the aforesaid body-plate. Under this arrangement it will be observed that it will be impossible for the door to be forced open from the outside without serious injury to the door, and, furthermore, that the door can be opened from the inside by disconnecting the bolt from the body-plate.

It will be found in practice that the space between the door-jamb and opposing edge of the door varies in width in different buildings, and in order to adapt the lock to any doors having a space of predetermined limit between the door and the jamb two or more auxiliary plates E are employed, which may be termed "washer-plates" or "spacing-plates," and these plates are pivoted upon the pintle 14, and each one of the plates is provided at its center with an opening 21 in its hinged end of sufficient size to permit passage of the locking-bracket B. Therefore either one or both of these spacing or washer plates may be carried to an engagement with the outer face of the body-plate before the latter is placed in position upon the jamb, so that the extra space occurring between the

jamb and door will be filled up by the said spacing-plates.

The arrangement of the auxiliary or spacing plates E is such that the space between the door and its jamb may be taken up without in any way affecting the operation of the bolt, which is entirely independent of said spacing-plates, and the position of which is in no way changed by the placing of said spacing-plates in operative position. Owing to this independence of the bracket-plate from the spacing-plates, it is possible to construct the bracket-plate in such a way that when locked to the body-plate said bracket-plate will be incapable of any movement.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A door securer comprising a body plate having spurs and formed with an opening, a bracket pivoted to the outer end of said plate to swing at an angle to the plane thereof, said bracket being bent twice to form two spaced parallel members and an intermediate member that provides a broad surface adapted to bear against a door, and a bolt journaled in said parallel members and projecting at one end beyond the bracket for entering the opening in the body bolt, substantially as described.

2. A door securer comprising a body plate having spurs on one face and formed with an opening, an angular bracket pivoted to the outer end of the body plate to swing at an angle to the plane of the said plate, said bracket having bends forming spaced members and an intermediate member at right angles thereto for engaging a door, said spaced members having journaled therein a locking bolt that projects at one end to pass through the opening of the body plate, and a spacing plate also pivoted to the outer end of the body plate to swing at an angle to the plane of said body plate, the spacing plate having an opening near its inner end of a size to permit said plate to swing over the bracket and flat against the body plate, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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