

No. 26,500.

PATENTED DEC. 20, 1859.

E. JACOBS.
IRON PLATE JAIL.

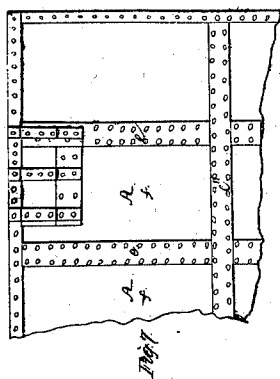


Fig. 2.

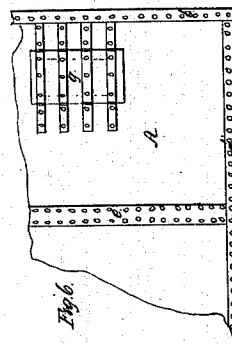
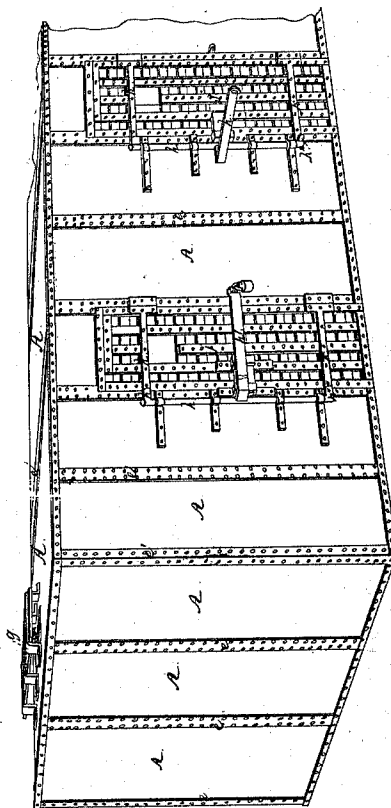


Fig. 4.

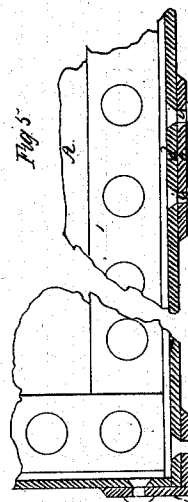


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

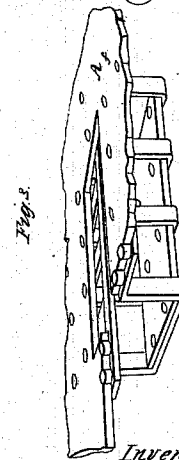
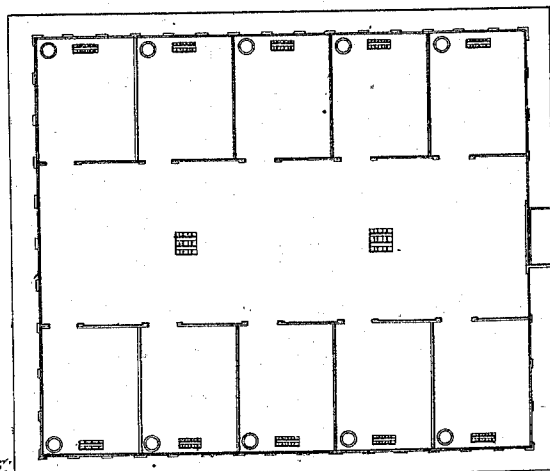


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



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ENOCH JACOBS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IRON-PLATE JAIL.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 26,500, dated December 20, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ENOCH JACOBS, of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Jails or Prisons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, made to form a part of this specification.

My invention relates 1st to the construction of jails or prisons, of chilled-rolled wrought-iron plates, secured together in such manner that the walls, partitions, and floors of said structure may be substantial, strong and durable, and most effectually prevent the escape of persons confined therein, and at the same time afford all necessary facilities for plumbing, light, ventilation, ingress and egress. 2d to a special provision for securing the edges of said plates. 3d to a device for more perfectly securing the doors, as hereinafter specified and represented.

Of the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a ground plan of the jail or prison surrounded by a wall of masonry. Fig. 2 shows in perspective an external view of the jail the doors of which are provided with the securing keeper. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing of the base floor, and the arrangement of the barred ventilator. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken through the red lines ($x x$), showing the manner of overlaying and securing the edges of the plates at corners. Fig. 5, is a sectional view taken through the red line ($y y$) showing the manner of securing the abutted edges of the plates. Fig. 6, is a sectional view of the upper floor or top of the jail. Fig. 7, is a sectional bottom view of the base floor.

(A) are chill-rolled wrought plates of which the jail or prison is constructed. Their edges are abutted as fully shown in Fig. 5, thus presenting a smooth surface upon the inside, and preventing the insertion of wedges or other devices by means of which the plates (A) might be separated, to allow the sawing or cutting of the rivets.

(e) are strips of the same material and thickness as the plates (A), overlaying the joints or seams formed by the abutted edges of the plates. These strips (e) are firmly riveted to said plates, on each side of the seams (d) by means of the rivets (i) the points of which are deeply countersunk in the plates (A) as fully shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, so that the said plates cannot be separated or removed save by cutting entirely through them.

(e') is an overlaying corner strip, made to fit the corners as shown in Fig. 4, and riveted to the plates (A) in the manner before described.

(f) is the base floor, constructed of the plates (A) and in addition to the strips (e) has similar strips (e'') crossing strips (e) and riveted to the plates (A) in like manner, as fully shown in Fig. 7, these cross strips (e'') serve to give strength and solidity to the floor, (f). This floor is formed with barred apertures or ventilators, fully shown in Figs. 3 and 7, by means of which air may be admitted to all the apartments of the jail.

The upper floor or top of the jail is constructed similar to the base floor and is provided with corresponding ventilators (g) as shown in Figs. 2 and 6.

(h) is a securing keeper formed with a long arm (h') and two short arms ($h'' h''$) and arranged in such manner that when the door (j) is closed, the long arm (h') will extend across the lock covering the key hole, to the other side of the door, where it may be secured by means of a pad lock, and the short arms ($h'' h''$) extend over and bear upon the bars (k, k) of the door (j) thus affording to it additional security.

These jails may be constructed with one or more stories, and provided with suitable stair-cases, galleries, railings, "etc." the thickness of the iron may be varied according to the strength of structure required. They may be inclosed with walls of masonry, or may be provided with suitable roofing and be used without such inclosure.

What I claim in the construction of jails and prison houses is—

The improved iron walls for the same,

consisting of the following parts arranged
and united as set forth, to wit, the entire
wall plates A, having their edges closely
abutting, the joint plates e, united to and
5 uniting the plates A, by rivets i, which have
their riveted ends inward and countersunk
to the depth of the thickness of the plates

A, all in the manner and for the purposes
herein set forth.

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