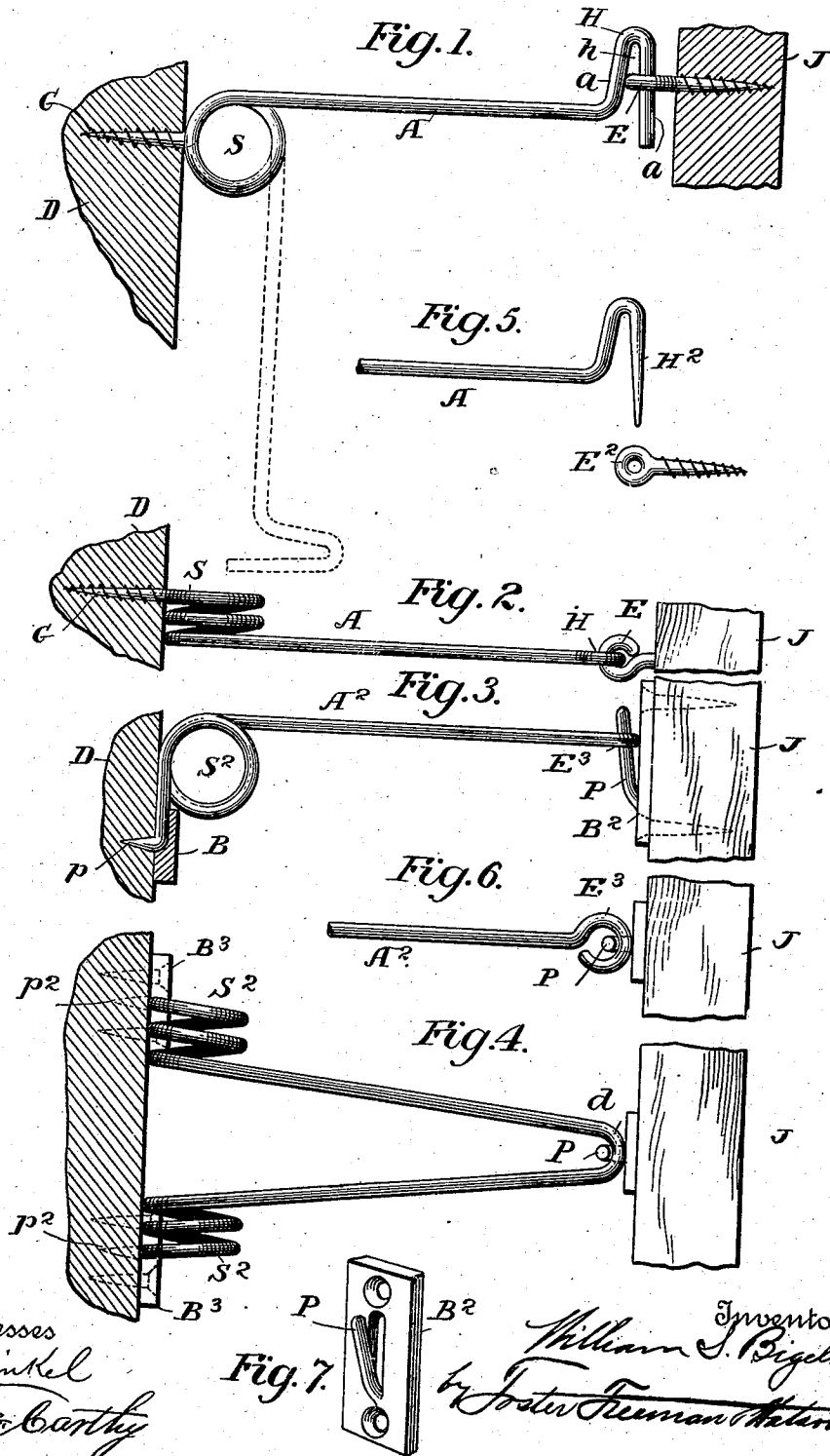


No. 853,860.

PATENTED MAY 14, 1907.

W. S. BIGELOW.
FASTENING FOR DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, &c.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1906.



Witnesses
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Fig. 7.

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WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FASTENING FOR DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, &c.

No. 853,860.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 14, 1907.

Application filed November 28, 1906. Serial No. 345,551.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Doors, Blinds, Shutters, or Similar Hinged Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to hold a door, a blind, or a similar hinged device in a fixed and noiseless position when partly open.

The invention has been made with special reference to fastenings by which, when the door of the stateroom on a steamship is held partly open for ventilating purposes, the rattle of the door and fastenings occasioned by the movement or straining of the ship may be obviated, but it is evident that it is adapted to other uses.

Heretofore the partly open door has been held in a comparatively fixed position by an ordinary hook having its shank linked into a screw-eye which is screwed into the door, while the hook proper at the other end of the shank has engaged with a similar screw-eye screwed into the door-jamb. The length of the shank of the hook has determined the distance at which the door shall be held open. This is the device which I have improved. I have made the hook member of the device in, as it were, a single piece of metal, or in connected pieces, comprising the hook proper, or means adapted to engage and wedge with the other member of the fastening device, a shank, a coiled spring serving as a hinge for the shank, and means for securing the spring to the door or door-jamb, as the case may be, the spring being arranged to allow to the shank, and so to the hook proper, or other engaging device, a movement in two directions and in two directions only, viz: into and out of engagement and wedging with the other member of the fastening device, which is adapted for said engagement and wedging and for rigid attachment to the door-jamb or door. In operation the two engaging members of this fastening device are held wedged together by the force of the coiled spring.

The invention consists in a fastening of the character described for doors or similar hinged devices, one member of said fastening consisting of means for rigid attachment to one member of the hinged device, a spring adapted to serve as a hinge for said member of said fastening, and a shank provided at the free end with means for engaging and wedging under force of said spring with the other

member of said fastening which is adapted to be rigidly attached to the other member of said hinged device.

In the drawings accompanying this specification and forming a part thereof are shown several forms of my improved fastening, in which one member is secured or adapted to be secured to a stateroom door while the other member is secured or adapted to be secured to the door-jamb; but it is obvious that these positions might be reversed.

Figures 1 and 2 represent, respectively, a side elevation and a plan of said improvement thus secured in its simplest form. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are modifications.

D in the several figures represents the stateroom door and J the door-jamb.

At Figs. 1 and 2 one member of the fastening, which may be termed the handle member, consists of a single piece of stiff wire of sufficient length to comprise a shank, A, substantially determining the distance at which the door shall be held open, several turns to form a spring S of sufficient resiliency, a threaded end forming a gimlet screw G to screw into the door D, and a hook H upon the free end of the shank, to engage with the opposite member of said fastening which consists of screw-eye E provided with a gimlet thread to screw into the door-jamb J. In this contrivance the wedging device lies in the hollow h of the hook H, the opposite arms of which, a, a, gradually approaching each other firmly embrace both sides of the wire of the screw-eye E under the force of the spring S. The dotted shank and hook in this figure show the normal position in which the shank and hook proper are held by the spring when not in use.

In the modification shown at Fig. 5 the wedging device lies in the taper hook H² and small eye E², as shown.

In the modification shown at Figs. 3 and 6 the hook proper and the screw-eye of Figs. 1 and 2 change places, that is, the free end of the shank A² is bent into a screw-eye E³ which in operation wedges under force of the spring S² upon a peg P projecting from the door-jamb at an incline. In Figs. 3 and 6 the handle member of the fastening instead of terminating in a gimlet screw as in Figs. 1 and 2, ends in a point p driven into the door and is there held by a bracket B, as shown. The peg P of the other member of the fastening projects from a bracket B² which is secured to the door-jamb by screws, as shown.

The wedge is in the incline of the peg to the bracket. See Fig. 7.

At Fig. 4 the stiff wire of the handle member is shown as made with a double spring, S^2 , S^2 , ending in two points p^2 , p^2 , held in place in the door by bracket B^3 secured to the door, as shown, while the catch of the fastening is in the bend d of the continuous wire, engaging and wedging with the pin or peg P^2 formed as in Fig. 7 and secured to the door-jamb by screws.

Further description of the mode of operation of the invention is unnecessary.

I claim,—

1. In a fastening device, two members each adapted for attachment to one of two parts to be connected, and constructed to engage each other with a wedging action, one of said members formed into a spring where-

by said member is held under pressure in engagement with the other member and means for connecting the spring end of the member to a rigid support.

2. In a fastening device, two members each adapted for attachment to one of two parts to be connected, and constructed to engage each other with a wedging action, one of said members formed into a spring whereby said member is held under pressure in engagement with the other member, and means forming part of the spring member for connecting the spring end of the member to a rigid support.

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Witnesses:

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