Dec. 2, 1952 H. G. PARROTT 2,619,689

GLASS DOOR GUARD

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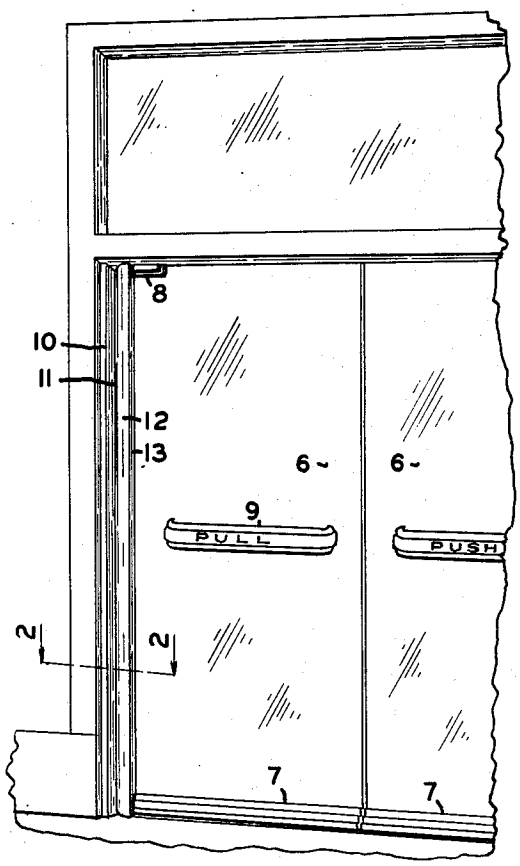


FIGURE 1.

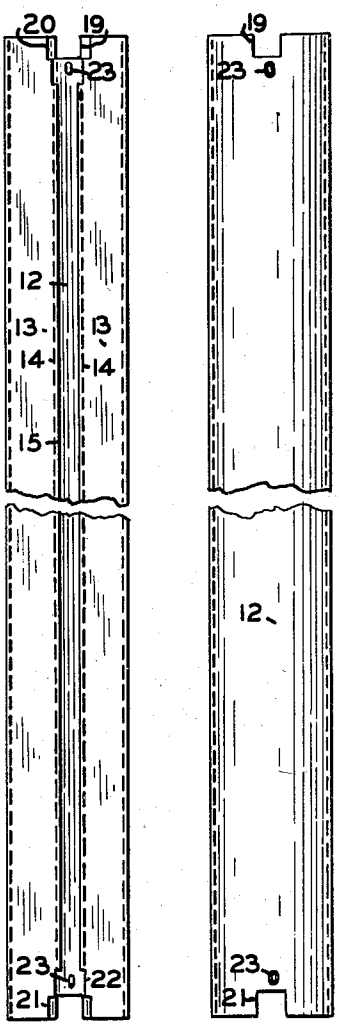


FIGURE 3. FIGURE 4.

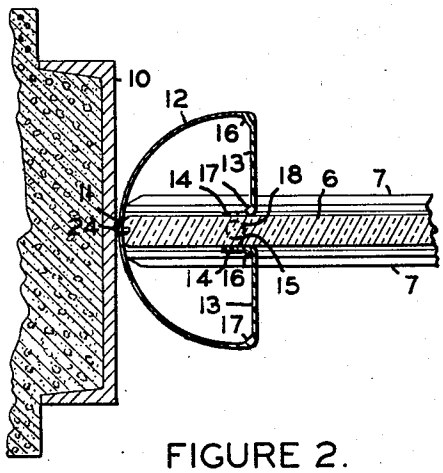


FIGURE 2.

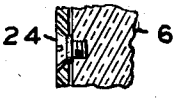


FIGURE 5.

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GLASS DOOR GUARD

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2 Claims. (Cl. 20—16)

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This invention relates to an improved guard to slip over the hinged vertical edge of a glass door to close the opening between the hinge pins and the vertical casing when the door is open.

Heretofore, numerous forms of guards have been attached to wooden doors on the vertical hinged edge but they are usually complicated, morticed, and require considerable labor for installation.

Heavy glass doors usually three quarters of an inch thick are very expensive and are hinged on the top and bottom thereof by hinge pins spaced on the door from the edge that abuts the door casing. When the door is opened the vertical edge thereof next to the casing also opens a short distance therefrom and is susceptible to being cracked by falling objects and injury to children's hands when the door closes.

The present improved guard is preferably formed of colored plastic material in a semicircular cross-sectional shape with straight edges formed tangent to the semicircular shaped edges and continuing to the glass door sides where the ends are formed backward toward the semicircular shape. The cross-sectional shape is a D shape with the door passing through the middle of the straight side of the D and the edge of the door being butted against the inside of the semicircular portion of the D shaped member. A small screw is attached through the semicircular shape portion into the door edge near the top and bottom thereof to assure the retention of the guard on the door. However, the door guard is normally made with the opening for the door narrower than the door to be expanded for a spring clamping action on the surface of the door, it being only necessary to press the guard on the door with the hands of a workman.

Another object of the present improved invention is in the provision for the quick slip on attachment to both new doors and those already installed.

Another object of the present improved invention is to make the guards in colors preferably to match the hardware of the doors.

With these objects in view the invention may be more fully understood by the illustrated drawing, the following description and the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an entrance door to a building with certain portions broken away and is illustrated with the improved guard attached to the glass door on the vertical edge next to the door casing.

Figure 2 is an enlarged cross section fragmentary view of the guard and door taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

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Figure 3 is a view of an elevation of the flat side of the guard or the flat side of the D section, the guard being broken through the center to save space on the drawing.

Figure 4 is a view of an elevation of the curved side of the guard, the guard being broken through the center to save space on the drawing.

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a countersunk head shouldered screw passing through a fragment of the guard and screwed into a fragment of the glass door, a clearance being illustrated to allow for expansion of the guard.

The glass doors 6 are usually about three fourths of an inch thick with glass exposed edges except at the bottom where each door has a toe molding 7 attached, a metal hinge molding 8 at the top and handle 9. The usual procedure is to allow the raw edge of the door to clear the casing by a fraction of an inch and when the heretofore ordinary door is swung open a space is opened between the casing 10 and the edge of the door 11.

The present improved invention consists of an elongated guard formed with a semicircular cross-sectional shaped portion 12 having straight sides 13 formed toward the door and clamping flanges 14 formed at right angles to sides 13 toward the curved portion thus making a D shaped cross-section with the opening 15 for the door thickness. Reinforced corners 16 and 17 increase the resilient tension to make the cross-section hold its shape and clamp firmly to the door. The hinged pin 18 is usually located about two and three-fourths inches from the edge of the door and the curved section 12 is formed to a radius from the center of the hinge pin 18.

Due to the toe molding 7 and hinge molding 8 it is necessary to cut notches 19, 20, 21 and 22 to fit. These notches will vary according to the types of molding used, some having more offsets than others. Usually only slight alterations are necessary after the guard is delivered.

On the curved portion 12 there are two countersunk slots 23 located preferably on the center line of the vertical edge of the glass door to receive the countersunk shouldered screws 24, one being near the top of the door and the other being near the bottom of the door. The clamping action of the plastic guard is sufficient to hold the guard in place but the screws 24 are added to prevent shifting due to any external severe pressure or jolts.

The plastic guards are preferably made in

colors to match the hardware and act as a weather seal between the door and casing when the door is opened.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A guard to manually slip on a door fitted within a casing and having a pair of hinge pins with one hinge pin spaced from the side edge of the door and mounted within the top edge thereof and the other hinge pin spaced from the side edge of the door and mounted within the bottom thereof comprising; an elongated guard member, said guard member being mountable on the side of the door adjacent the casing, said elongated guard member having a surface curvature conforming to a radius from the hinge pin center to the side edge of the door, said curved surface of said elongated guard member closing the space between the side edge of the door and the casing when the door is turned on the hinge pins to any degree of opening thereof, a pair of internal flanges, said internal flanges formed inside of said elongated guard member with curved junctures thereto for a person to manually press said guard member on said door and frictionally hold said elongated guard member rigidly on said door to turn therewith.

2. A guard to manually slip on a door fitted within a casing and having a pair of hinge pins with one hinge pin spaced from the side edge of the door and mounted within the top edge thereof and the other hinge pin spaced from the side

edge of the door and mounted within the bottom thereof comprising; an elongated guard member, said guard member being manually mountable on the side of the door adjacent the casing without the use of tools, said elongated guard member having a surface curvature conforming to a radius from the hinge pin center to the side edge of the door, said curved surface of said elongated guard member closing the space between the side edge of the door of the casing when the door is turned on the hinge pins to any degree of opening thereof, a pair of internal flanges, said internal flanges formed inside of said elongated guard member and having curved junctures with the guard member and spaced apart for a person to manually press said elongated guard member on the door and frictionally hold it in position.

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