F. LAIBACH.

LOOKOUT OR DOOR PEEP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1917.

1,287,349.

Patented Dec. 10, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

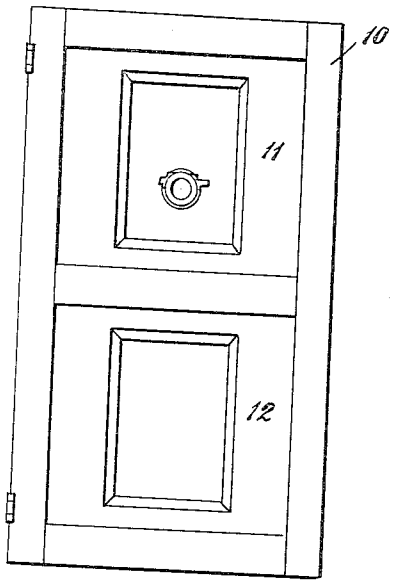
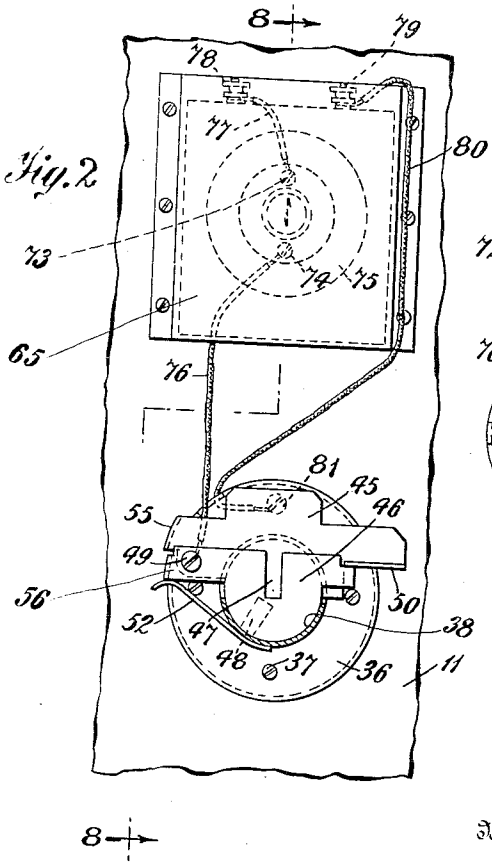


Fig. 2



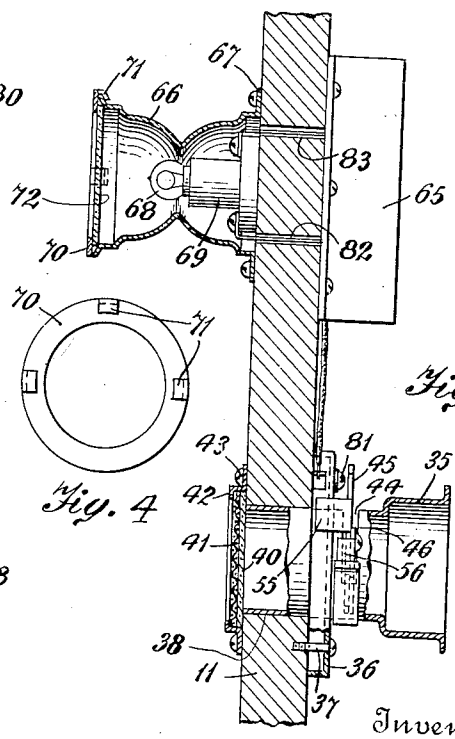


Fig. 4

Fig. 3

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5

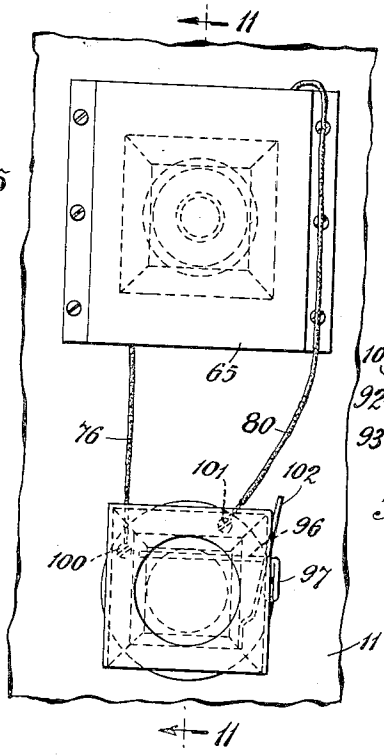


Fig. 7

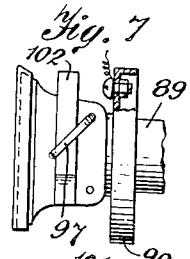


Fig. 8

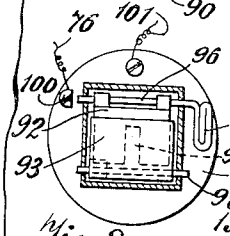


Fig. 6

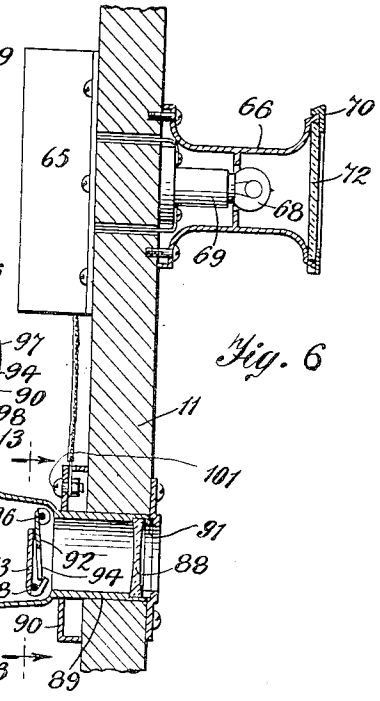


Fig. 9

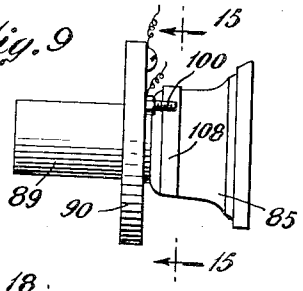


Fig. 10

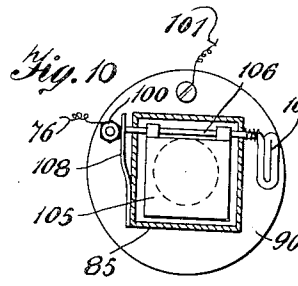


Fig. 11

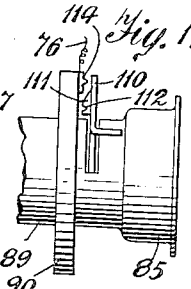


Fig. 12

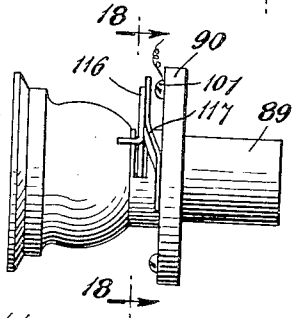


Fig. 13

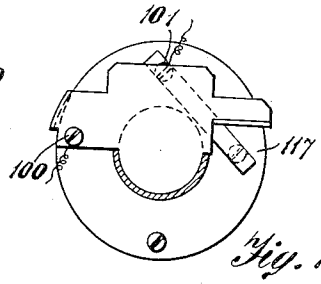
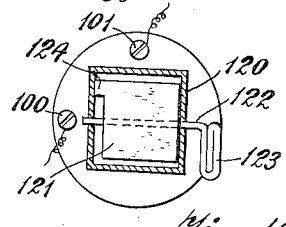


Fig. 14



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Oscar Geier

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANZ LAIBACH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOOKOUT OR DOOR-PEEP.

1,287,349. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 10, 1918.

Application filed November 3, 1917. Serial No. 200,005.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANZ LAIBACH, a citizen of the United States, resident of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lookouts or Door-Peeps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lookouts or door peeps, such as are used in connection with doors of dwellings, lodges and the like, and has as its special object the provision of means whereby, before opening the door, a person desiring admission is subjected to a visual examination from within; and a further object is to provide means, combined with the apparatus, whereby the physiognomy of the party desiring admission may be subjected to light so as to assist in recognition.

Another object is to provide means whereby the lighting device is operated by manipulation of the shutter covering the aperture through which the view is taken and also means whereby the area of the aperture may be restricted or enlarged in the same eye piece.

These and other like objects are attained by the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a material part of this specification, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view showing the application of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view, looking from the interior of the door, showing the lookout and lighting means attached thereto.

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the lighting cover holder.

Fig. 5 is a front elevational view similar to Fig. 2, but showing a modification in construction.

Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 11—11 of Fig. 5, showing the use of a pair of lenses.

Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of the lookout.

Fig. 8 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 13—13 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 9 is a side elevational view showing a modified form of lookout.

Fig. 10 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 15—15 of Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a side elevational view showing another modified form of lookout.

Fig. 12 is a side elevational view showing a further modification of lookout, in a simple form without lights.

Fig. 13 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 18—18 of Fig. 12, and

Fig. 14 is a transverse sectional view indicating a still further modification of lookout construction.

As illustrated, the eye piece 35, being of cup formation is fixedly attached to a hollow casing 36, secured to the woodwork 11, by means of screws 37 or like fastenings. A tube 38, engaged with the casing passes through the woodwork and has at its outer end a transparent plate 40 preferably covered by a screen 41, both being held by the cap 42, attached by screws 43 on the outer side of the door.

In the slot 44, formed transversely through the base of the cup 35, is operatively engaged two shutters, respectively 45 and 46, the latter, outmost shutter having a relatively narrow slot 47 extending in from its upper edge, a similar slot 48, being formed in the lower edge of the shutter 45. Both shutters are pivoted on the screw 49 and operated through the inner or lower shutter 45, having an extending flange 50 to be clasped by the fingers of the operator. A flat spring 52, is secured to the lower side of the base of the eye piece 35, the free end normally holding the front or smaller shutter 46 in a closed position. Also formed with the inner shutter 45 is a reversely formed flange 55, adapted to make contact with a similar flange 56 at the extending end of the outer shutter, so that when the shutter 45 is partially raised the opening 48 registers with the opening 47, thereby permitting a view through the openings.

In operation when the shutter 45 is fully raised, the flange 55 makes contact with the flange 56 raising the outer shutter so that the entire aperture through the tube 38 is displayed. The spring 52 at this time engages with the ends of the shutters to hold them in an upright position.

Secured upon the inner side of the door 11, is a casing 65, and upon the outside a reflector 66 is held by the fastenings 67 the reflector containing an electric lamp 68, engaged in the socket 69, secured on the outer side of the door. At the extreme outer end of the reflector 66, is a transparent plate 72,

held in removable engagement by a ring 70 formed with the lugs 71, engageable with the outturned edges of the reflector in such manner that by raising the ring, the transparent plate 72 may be removed in an obvious manner.

In order to energize the lamp 68, by means of the battery carried in the casing 65, one of the terminals 74 of the battery 75 is connected with a wire 76, to the pivot screw 49, while the other wire 77, from the opposite terminal 73, leads to a binding screw 78, another binding screw 79, is connected with a wire 80, attached to the insulated screw 81, extending from the casing 36 in such manner as to clear the shutters when they are operated except in the event that light is desired, whereupon the shutter 45 when opened is firmly pressed back so as to make contact with the insulated screw 81, thereby closing the circuit through the wires 82 and 83 leading to the electric light socket. Thus the light may be used or not, and in no way affects the operation of the lookout.

In Figs. 5 to 8 inclusive is indicated a further modification in which the several apertures, in place of being circular, are formed rectangular. In other respects the lighting means are substantially the same. The eye piece 85, however, has engaged at the outer end a magnifying lens 86, held in position by a cap 87, another lens 88 being secured in the tube 89, formed with the eye piece and which passes through the casing 90, and contains two shutters 92 and 93, the former having a narrow central slot 94, and engaged at its upper edge with a spindle 96, pivoted in the eye piece 85 and having an extending operating knob 97 so the shutter can be turned permitting a view to be taken through the slot 94, or if the spindle be further turned, the end of the shutter 92 makes contact with the shutter 93 hinged upon a pivot 98.

The two lenses shown in Fig. 6, give a more extensive view than plain glass and are specially applicable for use with thick doors or walls and the tube flanges 91 holding the lenses are preferably made of rubber, thereby rendering the construction dustproof.

One of electric wires as 76 is connected with an insulated screw 100, set in the casing 90, while the other wire 80 engages with a screw 101. A spring lever 102 fixed upon the eye piece is engageable by the knob 97 when the latter is operated and which is pressed outward by the spring 102. When the knob is pressed in, the inner end of the spindle 96 makes contact with the screw 100, thereby forming a circuit and causing the lamp 68 to glow as in the case before mentioned.

Figs. 9 and 10 show another slight modification in which a single shutter 105 is secured to an actuating spindle 106, provided with a knob 107, which when pressed inwardly causes the spring 108 to make contact with the screw or nut 100.

In Fig. 11 a still further modification is shown, in which a single shutter 110 has secured on its lower side a projection 111, having a single central indentation 112, engageable with a spur 114, connected to the wire 76, thus when the shutter is open, contact is made between the spur and the indentation which serves to lock the shutter.

Figs. 12 and 13 show another modification in which a hinged shutter 116 is operated in the manner before described and held normally out from engagement with the contact screw 101, by means of a flat spring 117 so that the shutter may be raised and then pressed toward its support whereby contact will be made.

Fig. 14 indicates a rectangular lookout 120 in which is pivoted a shutter 121, a spindle 122 passing through its center provided with an actuating knob 123, which, when the shutter is turned horizontal permit the extending ear 124 to move laterally within the enlarged portion of the eye piece and allow the stem 122 to make contact with the screw 100, thereby forming a circuit as before described.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that any of the several eye pieces may be used in connection with any of the several lighting means.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a lookout, the combination with an eye piece, of two shutters operable therein, one of said shutters having a narrow aperture, the other of said shutters having an aperture registerable therewith upon movement of the first named shutter and means whereby the full opening through said eye piece may be disclosed.

2. In a lookout, the combination with an eyepiece, a casing to which said eyepiece is attached, a tube engaged with said casing, a transparent plate at the outer end of said tube, a screen covering said plate, and a cap holding said screen and plate in their relative positions, a pair of perforated shutters operably arranged in said eyepiece, means for operating said shutters, means carried by one of the shutters for actuating the other, a reflector opposite to said eyepiece, a lighting means within the reflector, and means operated by one of said shutters for causing said lighting means to glow, substantially as described.

3. In a lookout, the combination with an eye piece secured upon one side of the support, a reflector secured upon the opposite side of said support and a source of electrical energy, of a lamp carried in said reflector, said lamp being connected with said

source of electrical energy, one or more shutters in said eye piece, means for operating said shutters, means for forming a circuit whereby said light is caused to glow when said shutters are opened and means for holding said shutters when in an open position.

4. In a lookout, the combination with an eye-piece secured upon one side of a support, a reflector secured upon the opposite side of said support and a source of electrical energy, of an electric lamp carried in said reflector, said lamp being connected with said source of electrical energy, one or more shutters in said eye-piece, means for operating said shutters, and means for forming a circuit whereby said electric lamp is caused to glow when said shutters are in an open position.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

FRANZ LAIBACH.