Aug. 30, 1938. R. B. TAYLOR 2,128,479

FASTENER FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

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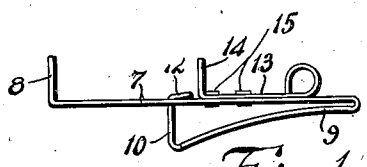


Fig. 1

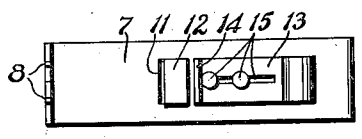


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

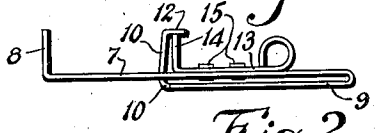


Fig. 2

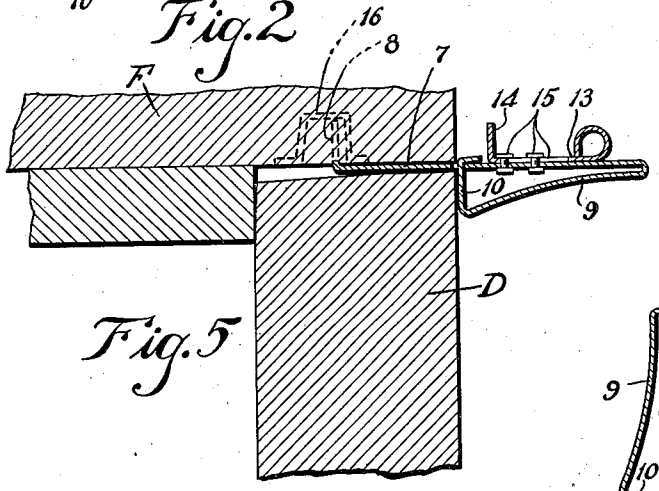


Fig. 5

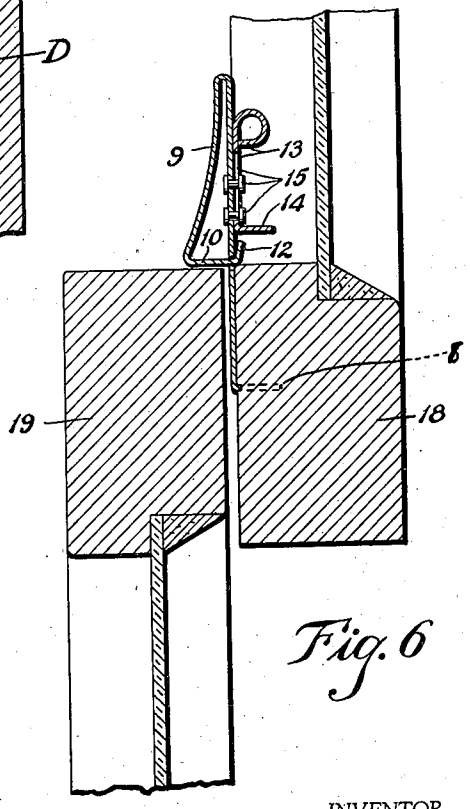


Fig. 6

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FASTENER FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 292—298)

My invention relates to a fastening means of a portable type which can be used for temporarily securing a door or window, and is particularly useful in constructions where the doors and windows have been put in place, but the regular latches, locks, or other permanent fasteners therefor have not been placed.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a simple, practical and extremely economical locking or fastening device which can be used temporarily, either for fastening doors from the inside, or it can be used on windows in the same manner, and removed when the permanent locks or latches are put in place.

A differentiating feature of my invention is a spring holding member which automatically springs out into holding position after being compressed to let the door or window frame move past the same.

In order to fully explain my invention, I have shown it on the accompanying sheet of drawings, which I will now describe.

Figure 1 is an edge view of a fastening device embodying my invention in its normal or holding condition;

Figure 2 is a similar view with the holding member compressed as when a door is moving past the same;

Figure 3 is a face view looking down on Fig. 1;

Figure 4 is an end view from the left hand end of Fig. 1;

Figure 5 is a sectional view through a door frame and door, showing my device in place to hold the door closed; and

Figure 6 is a sectional view through upper and lower window frames showing how my invention can be used to secure such windows fastened before the latches therefor are put in place.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the invention as here illustrated, is made of spring steel, or other suitable metal, and consists of a straight member 7, turned at one end to right angles and formed into two sharp prongs, 8, which can be struck into the wood of the door frame or window frame, as indicated.

The other end of said member 7 is folded upon itself, as at 9, and extended in an outwardly flaring form, as seen in Fig. 1, and bent at an angle, with the end portion thereof reduced in width, as at 10, and extended through an opening 11, in the main part of the member 7, and with the extreme end portion slightly bent into a hook like portion, as at 12. This folded portion, and the reduced end portion, can be compressed inwardly, or through the main member 7, as indicated in Fig. 2, so that the overlapping portions of the device are close together.

As a means for holding the parts in this compressed condition, I have provided a latch element 13, slidable on the member 7, and having an upturned end 14, which underlies the hook like portion 12, as seen in Fig. 2. This latch element 13 is shown slidably secured to the member 7 by means of slot and rivet connection, designated as a whole 15.

In Fig. 5, I have shown the locking or fastening device in use for securing a door, designated D. The device is placed against the inner edge of the door frame, with the prongs 8, 8, driven into the frame, as indicated, with the device extending inwardly into the room, as indicated. Now as the door, D, is closed, it moves against the yielding member 9, compressing it until said door clears the end thereof, whereupon said member 9 springs outwardly into the position shown in said Fig. 5, and the door is fastened. In order to open the door from the inside, the member 9 is compressed with the fingers sufficiently to permit the door to move past the same.

It will be understood that instead of driving the angular points into the frame work of the door, the device may be placed at the place where the lock bolts will enter the door frame, as indicated by light broken lines at 16, indicating where the face or bolt plate is set into the inner face of the door frame, F.

In Fig. 6, I have illustrated how my device can be used to secure two window frames. The device is shown set against the inner face of the upper window sash or frame and struck thereinto, as at 8, said window frame members being designated 18 and 19. As the lower frame 19 moves downwardly, it compresses the member 9 of said device, until it passes the same, whereupon said member 9 springs outwardly over the top of said lower window sash and thus holds it down. In order to put the device in place, as shown in Fig. 6, it is only necessary to lower the upper sash below the lower sash and then move them to their normal positions, said device being compressed to permit the window frame members to pass. Or, said device can be put in place on the upper sash before the lower sash is put into the frame, as desired.

I am aware that changes in the details of construction and arrangement can be made in the device as here shown for illustrative purposes without departing from the spirit of the invention, and I do not, therefore, limit the invention

to the showing made in order to properly describe my invention, except as I may be limited by the hereto appended claims.

I claim:

1. A fastener of the character shown and described consisting of a flat member having its end bent to an angle to form a holding prong and having an opening therethrough intermediate its ends, a flat spring portion attached flatwise against the outer end of said first mentioned flat member and diverging outwardly therefrom to a point opposite said opening, said latter flat spring portion having its end bent to an angle through said opening, whereby it can be pressed flatwise against said first flat member with its angle end protruding through said opening, and a slide member on said first flat member slidable into interlocking engagement with the angle end of said second flat member on the opposite side of said first member.

2. A fastener consisting of a flat member having its end bent to an angle to form a holding prong and having a hole through its middle portion, a second flat member attached closely to said first member, flatwise at its outer end and diverging therefrom toward said hole and having its end bent to an angle and through said hole and having its innermost end bent to another angle to prevent the end from being sprung outwardly out of said hole, whereby said second flat member can be compressed flatwise against said first flat member, and a latch element movably mounted on said first flat member on the opposite side from said second flat member and operable to interlock with the angle end of said second flat member through said hole, whereby said second flat member can be held closed flatwise against said first flat member.

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