June 5, 1934.

R. J. DE WEES

1,961,480

DOOR FIXTURES

Filed Dec. 30, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

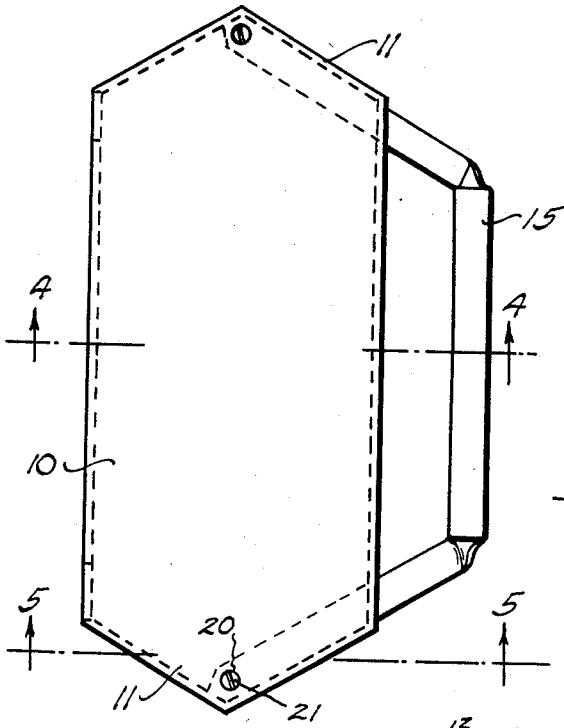


Fig. 2

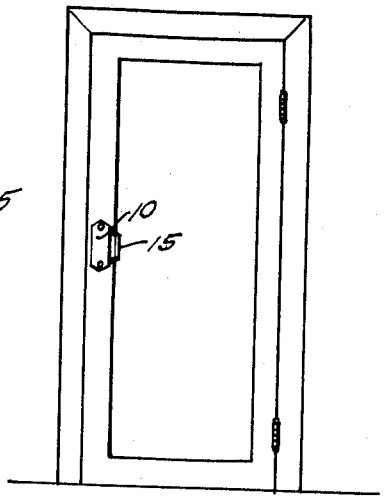


Fig. 1

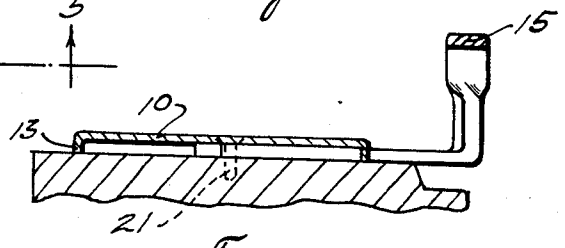


Fig. 4

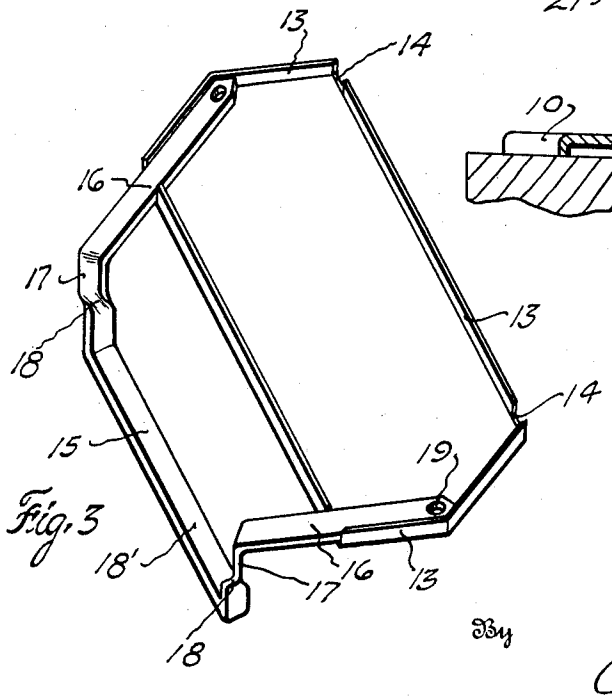


Fig. 3

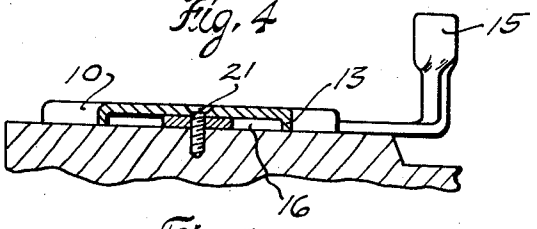


Fig. 5

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June 5, 1934. R. J. DE WEES 1,961,480

DOOR FIXTURES

Filed Dec. 30, 1932 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

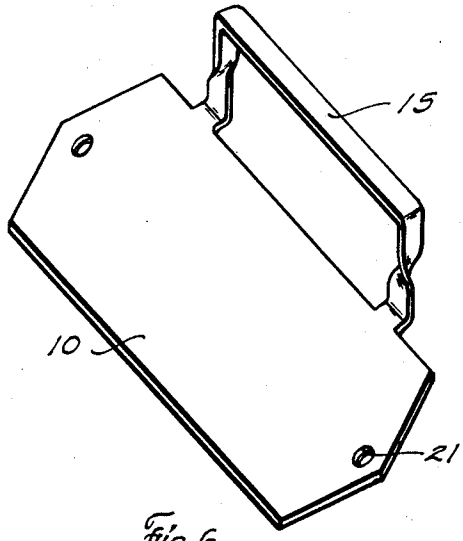


Fig. 6

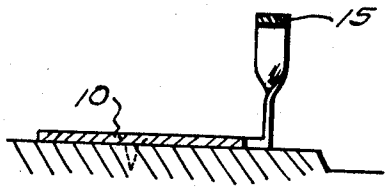


Fig. 7

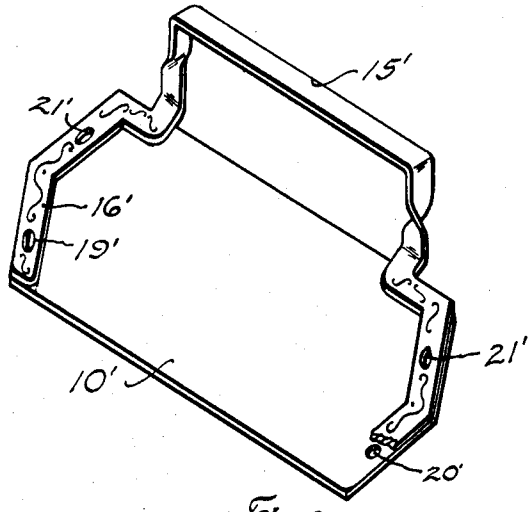


Fig. 8

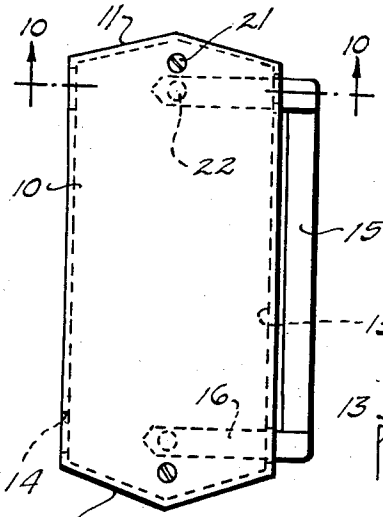


Fig. 9

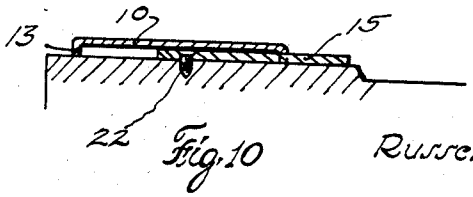


Fig. 10

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DOOR FIXTURES

Russell J. De Wees, Dallas, Tex.

Application December 30, 1932, Serial No. 649,467

2 Claims. (Cl. 16—124)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in door fixtures.

The invention has to do particularly with an improved door pull and guard plate which are adapted to be secured to the stile of a door.

One object of the invention is to provide a combined door pull and guard plate adapted to be secured to the stile of a door and arranged so that the pull is offset from the plate, whereby the entire face of the plate is unobstructed and may carry advertising indicia, ornamentation, etc.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved door fixture including a door pull and guard plate which is reversible so that it may be attached to either a right or left hand door.

Still another object of the invention is to provide an improved door fixture adapted to be secured to the stile of a double acting door, the fixture being so constructed that it may be used either as a pull handle or a push plate.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved door fixture consisting of a door pull and guard plate, the fixture being easily and quickly attached to a door with a minimum number of screws, and when attached, making for a neat and finished appearance, thereby serving an ornamental, as well as useful, purpose.

A construction designed to carry out the invention will be hereinafter described, together with other features of the invention.

The invention will be more readily understood from a reading of the following specification and by reference to the accompanying drawings in which an example of the invention is shown, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a door fixture constructed in accordance with the invention, and attached to the stile of a door,

Figure 2 is an enlarged front elevation of the fixture,

Figure 3 is an isometrical view of the rear side of the same,

Figure 4 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2,

Figure 5 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 2,

Figure 6 is an isometrical view of another form of the invention,

Figure 7 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the same,

Figure 8 is an isometrical view of another form of the invention,

Figure 9 is a front elevation of still another form of the invention, and

Figure 10 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 10—10 of Figure 9.

In the drawings the numeral 10 designates an elongated face or guard plate which may be made of any suitable material, such as metal, wood, fibre, or the like. Although it is obvious that the plate may be of any desired size or shape, I have shown it as having triangular ends 11. It is essential that the upper and lower ends be made exactly the same.

The plate has a marginal flange 13 on its underside and this flange rests against the door stile when the plate is in position on the same, thus making for a neater and more finished appearance. Slots 14, in the flange 13, are positioned at the upper and lower ends of the vertical sides of the plate. The plate may have any desired ornamentation or advertising indicia thereon.

A door pull 15, preferably made of one piece, is arranged to be attached to the door stile in combination with the plate 10. The pull is formed by bending the ends of a flat bar to form legs 16, which will lie flat against the door stile when the pull is in position on the same. The bar is then bent upwardly at 17 and twisted at 18, after which it is again bent upon itself to form a suitable handle 18'.

In applying the plate and pull to the door stile, the legs 16 of the pull are inserted within the slots 14 of the flange 13. The legs extend inwardly under the plate to about the center thereof, and lie contiguous to the marginal flange 13 at each end of the plate. Openings 19 are provided in the outer ends of the legs 16 and when said pull is in position beneath the plate, these openings register with openings 20 in the plate. The openings 20 are positioned at the upper and lower ends of the plate and exactly in the vertical center thereof. With the parts in the position shown in Figure 2, it is obvious that a screw 21, having its head countersunk in the plate, passing through the openings 20 and 19, securely fastens both plate and pull to the door. With this arrangement, a simple and easy means of attachment is had and a minimum number of screws are utilized to securely fasten the plate and pull to the door stile. The legs 16 of the pull are at all times hidden from view, thereby improving the appearance of the fixture.

It is pointed out that when the openings are in registration and the device is secured to the door, the upwardly extending handle 18 is to one side of the plate, thereby giving an unob-

structed view of the plate, which may, as hereinbefore explained, carry any desired advertising indicia. Also, by offsetting the handle to one side, the plate 10 may be utilized as a push plate when the device is applied to a double-acting door.

One of the features of the device is that it can be applied to either right or left hand doors. It is preferable that the handle 18 be positioned on the inner edge of the door stile so as not to interfere with the closing of said door, as is clearly shown in Figure 1. If the plate 10 carried no advertising indicia, it would only be necessary to turn the entire device around so that the bottom of the plate on a right hand door would become the top on a left hand door, and vice versa.

When the plate has any indicia printed or painted thereon, it is necessary that the plate remain in the same position. After the screws 21 have been removed the pull 15 is taken from beneath the plate. The pull is then reversed and the legs 16 are inserted in the slots 14 in the flange on the opposite vertical side. Since the openings 20 in the plate are exactly in the vertical center of the same and the triangular ends are duplicates, the pull 14 will be positioned beneath the plate on the opposite side in a similar way. Thus, the opening 19 in the legs will again register with the openings 20 in the plate and the plate and pull can then be attached to a left hand door.

In Figures 6 and 7, I have shown another form of the invention, wherein the plate 10 is made integral with the pull 15. By making the fixture in this manner, the legs 16 of the pull and the marginal flange 13 would, of course, be eliminated. However, it would be necessary to manufacture this type in rights and lefts for it is not reversible and the form shown in Figure 6 could be applied only to a right hand door.

In Figure 8, I have shown another form of the invention. The plate 10' is merely a flat piece of metal or other suitable material. The pull 15' is formed with legs 16' which are shaped to conform to the outer edge of the ends of the plate. In applying this fixture to a door stile, the legs 16' are placed on the face of the plate and openings 19' in said legs register with openings 20' in the plate. Screws 21' pass through the openings to hold the pull and plate in position. It is obvious that by removing the screws 21' and positioning the pull 15' on the opposite side of the plate, the fixture may be applied to an oppositely swinging door.

In Figures 9 and 10, I have illustrated still another form of the invention. This type is the same as that shown in Figures 1 to 5, except that the legs 16 of the pull, instead of lying contiguous to the marginal flanges 13 at the ends of the plate, are disposed at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the plate. It is seen that when the pull is in position beneath the plate, the openings 19 in the outer ends of the legs 16 will fail to register with the openings 20 in the plate. Therefore, the pull is first secured by screws 22, countersunk in the openings 19, to the door stile. The plate is then placed over the legs of said pull, the legs entering slots 14, and said plate is fastened in position by the screws 21.

To reverse the pull and position it on the opposite side, it would, of course, be necessary to remove the screws 21, take off the plate 10, and then remove the screws 22. It is to be remembered that the slots 14 need not be at the ends of the vertical sides for sometimes it may be desired to use a plate which is twice as long as the length of the pull. In such a case, the slots 14 would be positioned so that the legs 16 of the pull would pass therethrough when the device is in position on a door stile.

The description which has been given recites more or less detail of a particular embodiment of the invention which is set forth as new and useful, however, I desire it understood that the invention is not limited to such exact details of construction, because it is manifest that changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

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

1. A fixture for a swinging door comprising, a push plate having openings therein and having a marginal flange on its back side, the flange having slots therein, and a door pull having its ends passing through said slots and engaging the said side of said plate, the pull having openings therein adapted to register with the openings in the plate when the ends of the pull are positioned on the back side of the plate, whereby a single screw may pass through each pair of openings in registration to hold both the plate and the pull on a door stile, the face of the plate being unobstructed by the pull.

2. A fixture for a swinging door comprising, an elongated push plate having a marginal flange on one side provided with slots, and a handle having a pull and elongated legs bent at an angle to said pull and disposed to extend through the slots in the flange and engage the said side of the plate, whereby the pull is positioned along one side of the plate and offset laterally from said plate, thereby leaving the face of the plate free from obstructions, the legs and plate having registering openings for receiving fastenings, whereby said parts may be secured to the stile of a door.

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