

No. 623,286.

Patented Apr. 18, 1899.

H. T. MOODY.
FASTENER FOR SHUTTERS OR DOORS.

(Application filed Mar. 19, 1896.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

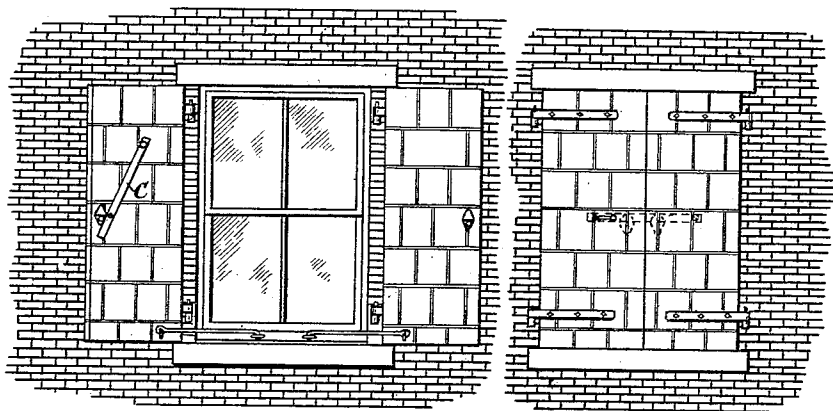
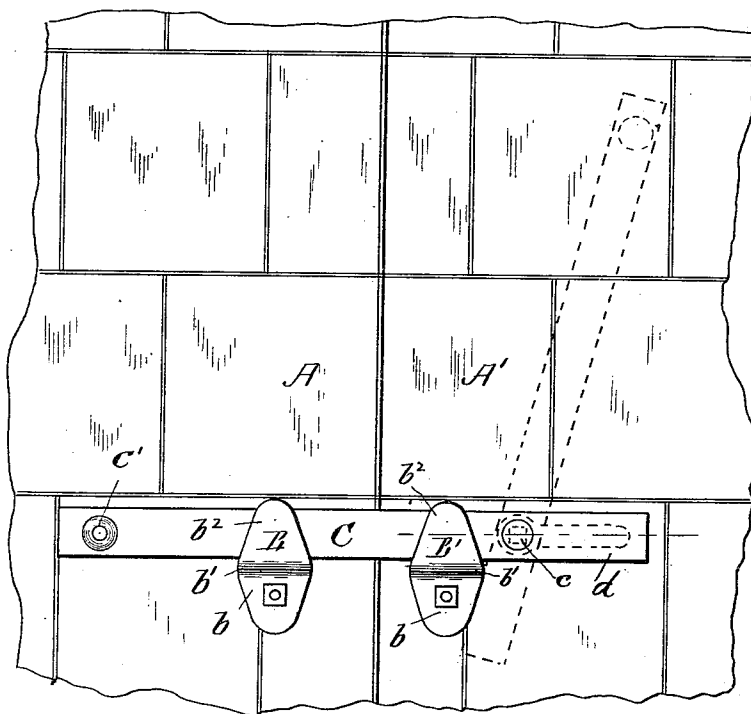


Fig. 1.



WITNESSES

J. M. Dolan
H. T. Butler

Fig. 2.

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Henry T. Moody
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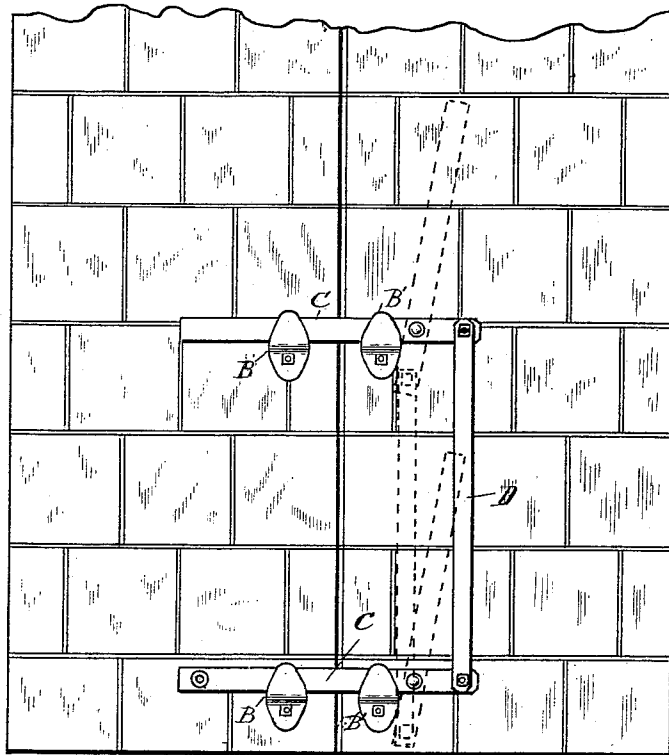


Fig. 4.

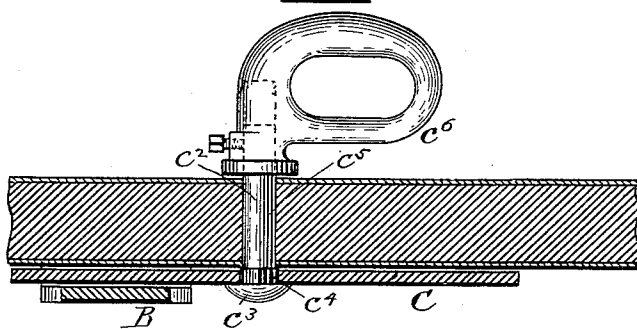


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY T. MOODY, OF NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE VICTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

FASTENER FOR SHUTTERS OR DOORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 623,286, dated April 18, 1899.

Application filed March 19, 1896. Serial No. 583,863. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY T. MOODY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newburyport, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shutters or Doors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

My invention relates to a construction in which the locking-bar is pivoted to one of the shutters or doors at a point between the holders and the inner or hinged edge of the shutter or door. This provides a locking-bar which is unpunctured or not weakened between the holders and also permits the holders to be placed as near the outer edge of each shutter or door as may be desired, and the holders will present their openings or mouths in the same direction, preferably upward, although they may both open downward.

The bar is adapted to be turned from without the shutters or doors by a handle which when the shutters or doors are closed and the bar moved to locking position extends horizontally and affords means whereby the bar can be moved from outside the shutter or door by a hook or by hand. Where two or more bars are used, they may be attached together by links, so that the movement of one will cause a similar movement of the others.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view representing the invention as applied to shutters, the shutters in one instance as wide open and in another as closed. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view in elevation of the shutters closed, representing the locking-bar in full lines in its closed position and in dotted lines in its raised position or one that permits the opening of the shutters. Fig. 3 is a view in horizontal section upon the dotted line of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view in elevation, representing the employment of two locking-bars connected together to be operated simultaneously.

A represents the inside of one of a pair of hinged shutters. A' represents the inside of the other shutter. They may be made of any suitable material. Wood lined or covered with tin is considered to make a very effect-

ive shutter or door; but I do not confine myself, of course, to this type of shutter or door.

Preferably to the inner side of each shutter are bolted the holders B B', respectively, and in the case of fire shutters or doors by bolts which extend completely through them. These holders are of the usual type—that is, they each have a section *b*, which seats against the shutter or door, a seat *b'*, upon which the edge of the locking-bar rests, and a holding-section *b*², which extends from the outer edge of the seat and serves to hold the bar in its latched or locking position.

C is the locking-bar. It is made of flat or bar iron and is pivoted at *c* to one of the shutters or doors and between the holder and the inner or hinged edge of the shutter or door, preferably so that the holder adjacent thereto will act as a stop in holding it in position a little past or by a vertical one, or wide open, or as represented in Fig. 1. This is the position of the bar when the shutters or doors are free to be moved or opened.

The latching position of the bar is represented in Fig. 2, where it is shown as moved from a vertical to a horizontal position across both shutters or doors and within the holding-sections of the holders B B'. The locking-bar has at its outer end a knob *c'*, by which it may be laid hold of and moved, and at its pivoted end the pivot *c*² preferably has the head *c*³ and a square section *c*⁴, which enters a square hole in the bar, and round section *c*⁵, which extends through a round hole in the shutter or door and which may receive a washer and nut or other fastening, by which the pivot-bar may be secured to the shutter or door, and also a handle *c*⁶, which is upon a line with the bar, but upon the opposite side of the door therefrom and which when the bar is in its horizontal position is also in a horizontal position upon the other side of the door and affords means by which the bar may be lifted from the opposite side of the shutter or door either by hand or by a hook or by any other means. This structure is very desirable for fire-shutters, as it permits the firemen by means of a hook to unlock the shutters and open them from a distance.

It will be understood that to latch the shut-

ters the locking-bar is moved from the dotted line represented in Fig. 2 downward to the position represented by full lines therein and inside the holders B B', which both open upward, and that to unlock the shutters the locking-bar is lifted by its knob to the position represented by said dotted line or is lifted from outside the door or the shutter, as above described.

10 It will be understood that the locking-bar and holders can be employed in connection with one shutter or door as well as with two, in which case, of course, one of the holders would be attached to the shutter or door and the other to the wall or casing on the side thereof.

15 When two or more locking-bars are used, they may be connected by a link or links, whereby the movement of one will cause a like movement of the other bar or bars, and in Fig. 4 I have represented the shutters or doors as having a pair of locking-bars which are connected by the link D.

The locking-bar C has an extension d , which is brought into contact with the holder B' when the bar is moved upward to a position slightly beyond a perpendicular one or to that represented by dotted outline in Fig. 2. The holder B', it will be noticed, is placed nearer the outer edge of the door A' than is the holder B. This is because the locking-bar C is pivoted between the said holder B' and the hinge of the door or shutter, and the pivotal connection of the locking-bar provides an attachment of the bar to the door as well as the holder B', the two taken together forming a holding device the center of which is at substantially the same distance from the edge of the door as is the holder B.

It will be seen that the swinging bar and its holder are arranged upon the inner surface of the doors or shutters when closed and that the handle c^6 is upon the outer surface of one of said shutters when closed and is operated from the outside only in case of emergency. The locking-bar is pivoted closely to the surface of the shutter or door which bears it and when in its locking position is

held directly and firmly against the surfaces of the two shutters by its holders B B', and its lower edge rests upon the seats b' of said holders, thus insuring a close relation of the parts to the shutters well adapted to resist the action of fire and great heat.

The locking-bar C is of a length to extend considerably beyond each holder, and as it bears against the shutters or doors throughout its length acts, in addition to its locking function, to also support and brace the shutters or doors against the strains and action of great heat or fire.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. The combination of the fire doors or shutters A, A', the holders B, B' attached near the outer or swinging edges of the said doors or shutters and the locking and bracing bar C, said bar being pivoted a short distance from one of its ends to its shutter at a point near the holder B', and engaging when in locking position both holders, and also extending considerably beyond the edge of each to form a brace and locking-bar for said shutters, the said holder B' also forming a stop to hold said bar in a vertical position, all as set forth.

2. In combination with the fire-shutters A, A' the holders B, B' placed close to the outer edge of the shutters, the holders B' being closer to the outer edge of their shutter than the holders B and the pair of locking-bars pivoted to the shutter carrying the holders B' at a distance from said holders less than the distance of said pivot from the rear end of said locking-bars, said holders B' forming stops to hold said locking-bars in a vertical position and said holders B' cooperating with said holders B to hold said bars in a horizontal position and the link D connecting said locking-bars, as set forth.

HENRY T. MOODY.

In presence of—

FRANK G. STONE,
O. K. DALRYMPLE.