R. CONDON.

Cross-Bar for Doors.

No. 212,661. Patented Feb. 25, 1879.

Fig. 1.

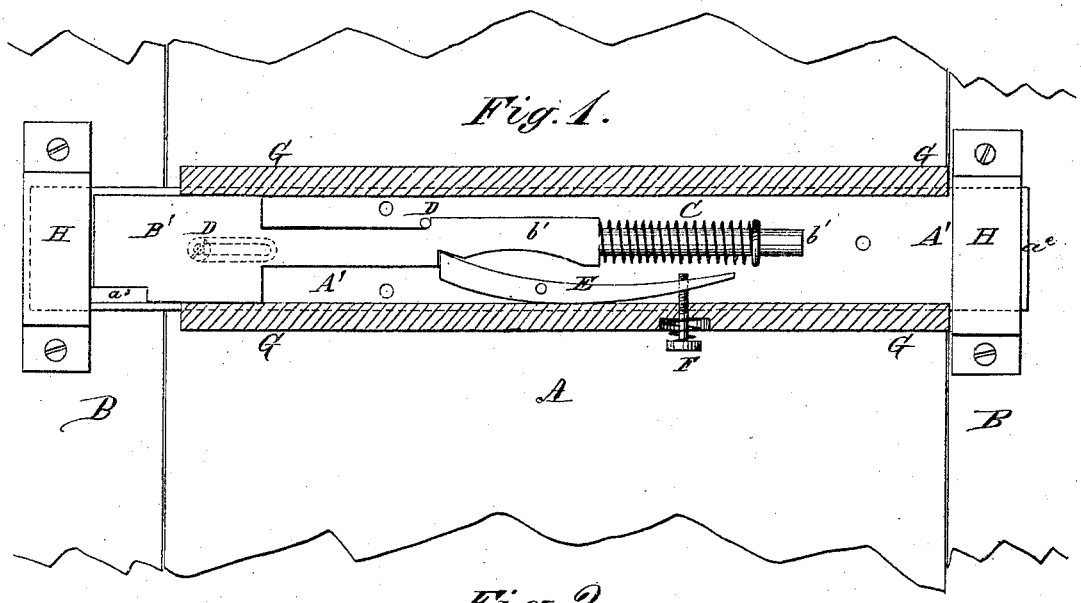


Fig. 2.

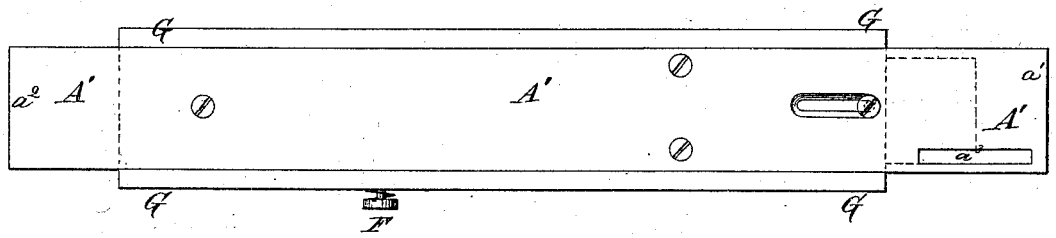


Fig. 4.

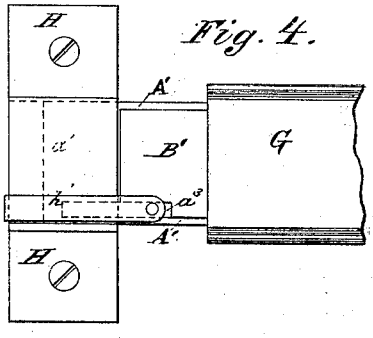


Fig. 3.

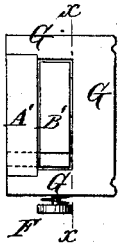
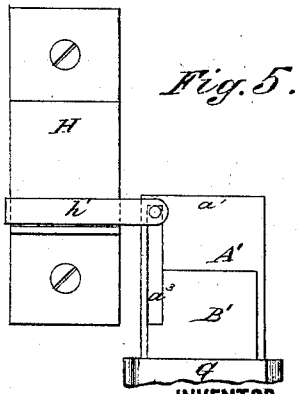


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD CONDON, OF LA SALLE, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CROSS-BARS FOR DOORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,661**, dated February 25, 1879; application filed September 9, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD CONDON, of the city and county of La Salle, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Cross-Bar for Doors, &c., of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a sectional front view of my cross-bar applied to a door and its frame, a fragment of each of the two latter only being shown. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the cross-bar in reversed position. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views, illustrating the device for connecting the bolt or bar permanently with the door-jamb.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved cross-bar for fastening doors, and for other similar uses, which shall be simple in construction and convenient and safe in use.

The invention consists in an improved cross-bar for doors, &c., formed by the combination, with each other, of the long bar, the short bar and stem, the coiled spring, the lever-catch, the knob, and the case or cap, as hereinafter fully described.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents a fragment of a door, which is supposed to be hinged to the right-hand jamb of the door-frame B. A′ represents a bar, of such a length as to reach across a door and enter keepers or hold-fasts attached to the jambs of the door-frame. B′ is a short bar, placed upon the outer side of the bar A′, near one end, and which is provided with a stem, *b′*, extending along the outer side of the bar A′. The end part of the stem *b′* is rounded off, and has a coiled spring, C, placed upon it, one end of which rests against the shoulder of the stem *b′*, and the other end rests against the guide or keeper through which the said stem slides.

The bar B′ is kept in line with the bar A′, and its movement is limited by guide-pins D, attached to one of the parts A′ B′ *b′*, and which work in slots or notches in the other of said parts. The bar B′ *b′* is locked in place, when pushed outward toward the end of the bar A′, by a lever-catch, E, the engaging end of which enters a notch formed in the edge of the stem *b′*.

The lever-catch E is permanently pivoted to the bar A′, and is operated by a knob, F, which passes through the case G, and the outer end of which should be flush with the surface of said case G when pressed in. The engaging end of the lever-catch E may be held against the stem *b′* of the bar B′ by a coiled spring placed upon the stem of the knob F; or it may be held against said edge by its own weight.

The case or cap G covers and protects the inner end of the bar B′, the stem *b′*, and the lever-catch E, and is designed to be secured to the bar A′ by screws.

In using the cross-bar, the end a^1 of the bar A′ is inserted in its keeper, with the end of the bar B′ resting against the edge of said keeper. The knob F is then pressed inward to withdraw the lever-catch E and release the bar B′. The whole cross-bar is then pressed toward the end a^1, the bar B′ yielding so much as to allow the end a^2 of the bar A′ to enter its keeper. The knob F is then released, and the spring C forces the cross-bar into proper position, where it is fastened by the lever-catch E, the engaging end of which enters the notch in the stem *b′* automatically.

In the end a^1 of the bar A′, near its lower edge, is formed a slot, a^3, to receive a screw, pin, or bolt, which passes through it and through a projection or strap, *h′*, formed upon or attached to the hold-fast or keeper H, into which that end of the bar A′ is inserted, so that when the bar A′ has been withdrawn from the said hold-fast or keeper H it may be turned down and allowed to hang against the door-jamb, as indicated in Fig. 5, so as to be out of the way, while remaining permanently connected with said jamb.

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

An improved cross-bar for doors, &c., formed by the combination, with each other, of the bar A′, the bar B′ *b′*, the coiled spring C, the lever-catch E, the knob F, and the case or cap G, substantially as herein shown and described.

RICHARD CONDON.

Witnesses:

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