

(No Model.)

R. D. WILLIAMS.
DOOR SECURER.

No. 598,405.

Patented Feb. 1, 1898.

Fig. 1

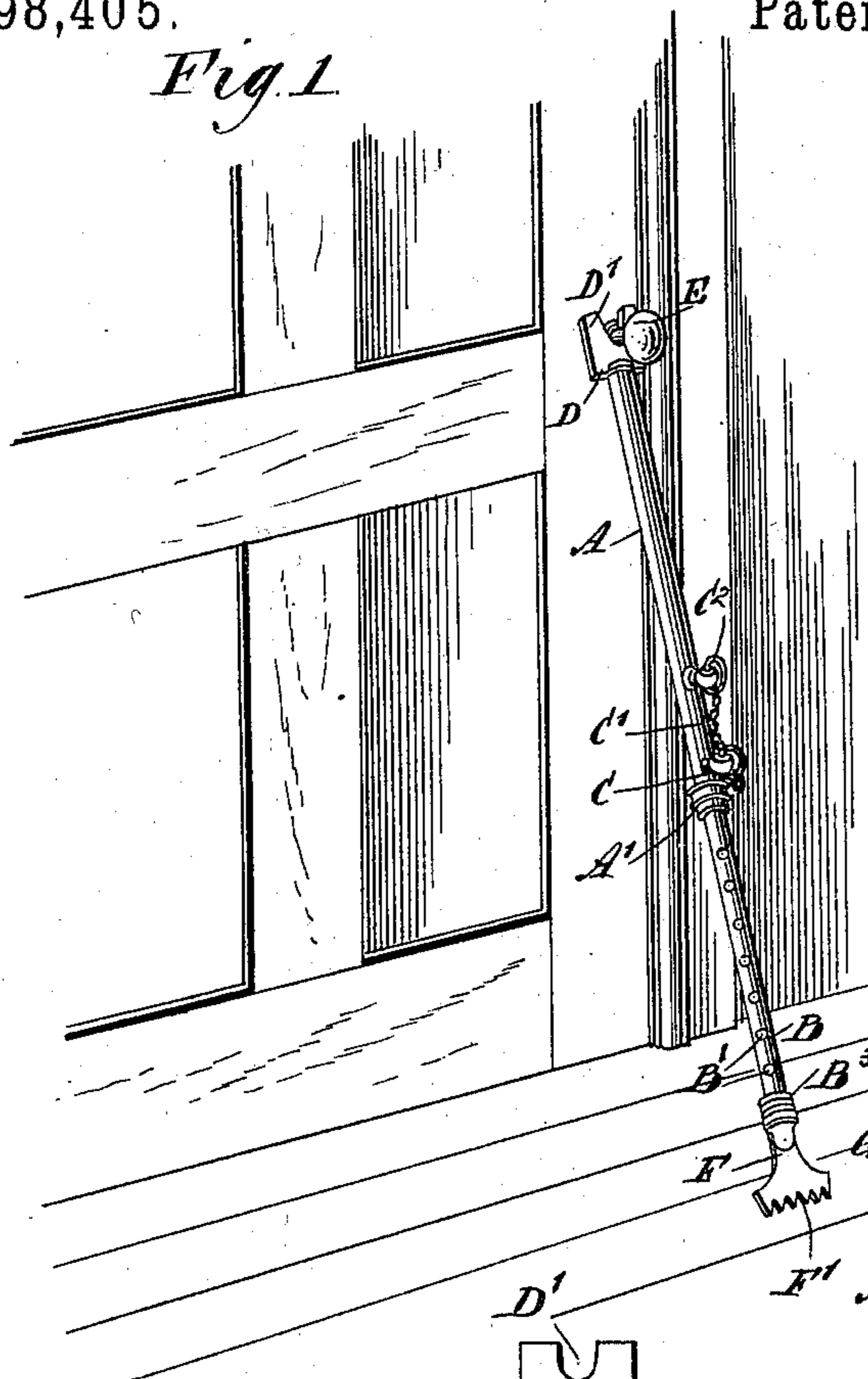


Fig. 3

Fig. 2

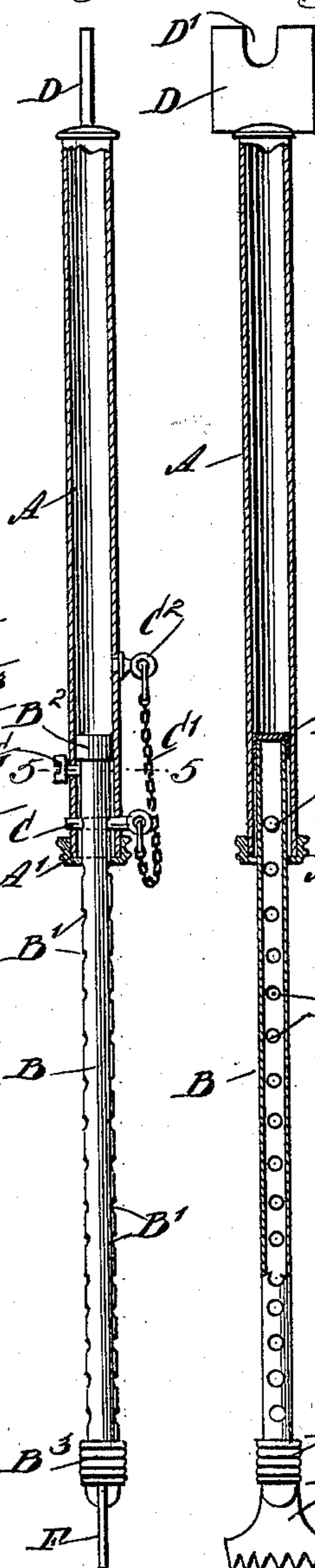


Fig. 4

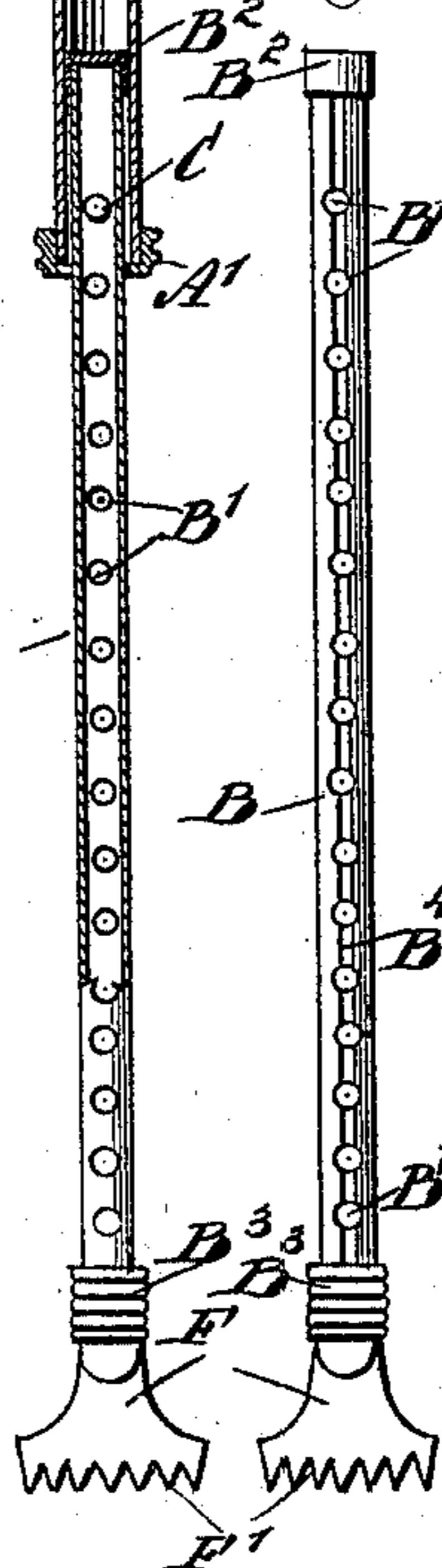


Fig. 5

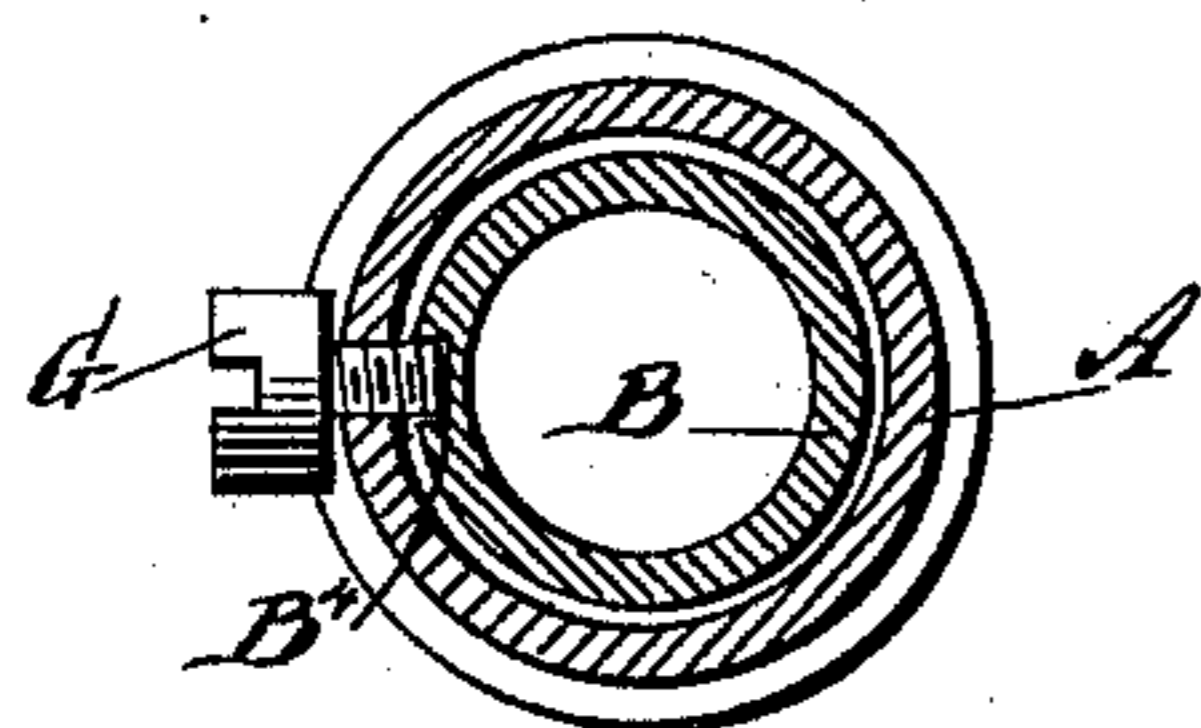
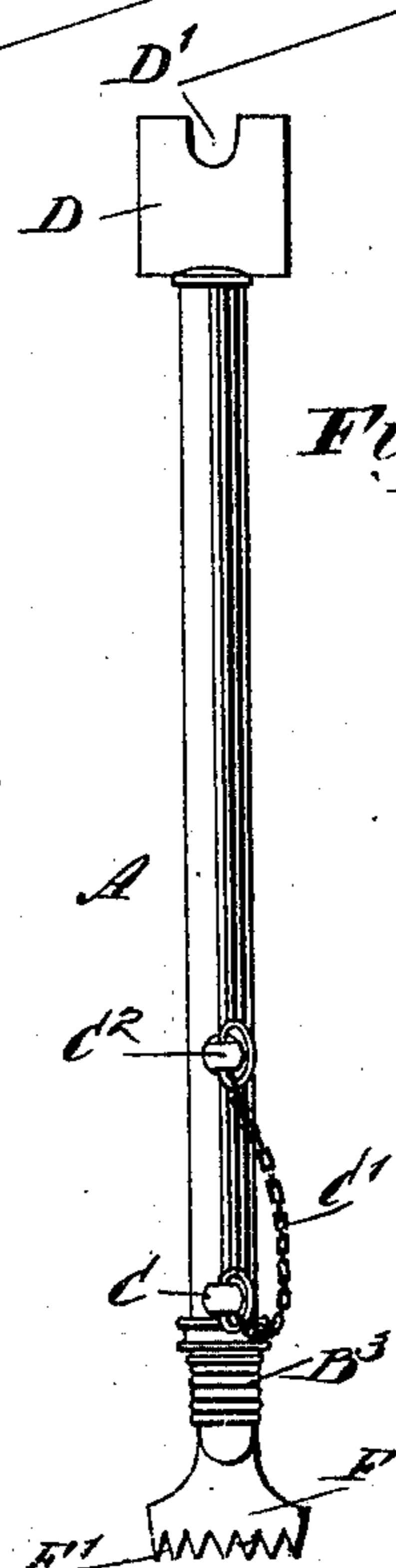


Fig. 6



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RICHARD D. WILLIAMS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DOOR-SECURER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,405, dated February 1, 1898.

Application filed July 30, 1897. Serial No. 646,506. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD D. WILLIAMS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Door-Securer, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved door-securer more especially designed for the use of guests, boarders, travelers, and other persons while occupying rooms in hotels, boarding-houses, marine vessels, and other structures, the device being arranged to permit the user to conveniently and quickly apply it on the door to securely lock the same against undesirable intruders and when not in use to allow of being telescoped into a comparatively small space for storing and carrying it in trunks and the like, the device also serving as a handy weapon when not in use on the door.

The invention consists of the novel features hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional front elevation of the improvement. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the lower member. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional plan view of the improvement on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the improvement closed.

The improved door-securer, as illustrated in the drawings, is provided with the tubes A and B, of which the tube B is arranged to telescope in the tube A and is adapted to be fastened therein when in an extended or closed position by a pin C, passing through an aperture formed in the lower end of the tube A and through one of a series of apertures B', formed in the tube B. The pin C is held on a chain C', hung on a ring C², attached to the tube A, to prevent the pin from being lost.

On the upper end of the tube A is secured a head D, made of a flat piece of metal and formed in its upper edge with a recess D', adapted to engage the door-knob spindle E on the door, as indicated in Fig. 1. The head

D is also adapted to engage any other suitable projection on the door in case the door-knob spindle is not available. The outer end of the other tube B is provided with a foot-piece F, likewise made of a flat metal plate and formed at its outer edge with teeth F', adapted to engage the floor of the room in which the device is used, as shown in Fig. 1. The upper or inner end of the tube B is provided with a collar B², fitting against the inner surface of the tube A, the tube B being considerably less in diameter than the tube A, so as to permit of sliding the tube B in and out of the tube A with as little friction as possible.

On the lower end of the tube A screws a collar A', in which is fitted to slide the tube B, so that the latter is properly guided in its in-and-out movement in the tube A. At the same time the collar B² prevents the entire withdrawal of the tube B by abutting against the inside of the collar A' when the tube B is fully extended. Thus there is no danger of the tubes being accidentally drawn apart.

On the tube B, next to the foot-piece F, is arranged a collar B³, adapted to abut against the outer end of the collar A' when the tube B is pushed into the tube A, thus limiting the inward movement of the tube B in the tube A.

In order to prevent the tube B from turning in the tube A, I provide a pin or set-screw G, held on the tube A and engaging a longitudinal groove B⁴ in the tube B. By this arrangement the head D and the foot-piece F are always held in alinement.

When it is desired to use the device, the pin C is pulled out of the registering apertures to permit of drawing the tube B out of the tube A a distance to make the device of such length as to permit of steadying it in an inclined position on the floor and against a projection on the door, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The tube B is then fastened in place on the tube A by inserting the pin C in the registering apertures in the said tubes. When the device is now applied on the door as mentioned, the door cannot be opened from the outside by an undesirable intruder. When the device is not in use, the tube B is telescoped in the tube A, as shown in Fig. 3, and fastened in place therein by inserting the pin

C in the outermost aperture B' of the tube B, as shown in Fig. 6.

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

1. A door-securer comprising a plurality of telescoping tubes in the inner lower one of which is a series of depressions, the upper outer one provided with a flat forked head
10 for engagement with the shank of a door-knob, the lower one having a toothed foot-piece, means for holding the said head and foot-piece in alinement, and a locking device on the lower end of the outer tube adapted to
15 engage one of a series of depressions of the inner tube, to hold the device extended or closed, substantially as described.

2. A door-securer, comprising a tube carrying at one end a forked head and provided at its other end with an aperture, a pin hung on
20 a chain attached to the other end of the said tube, and adapted to pass through said aperture, a second tube fitted to slide in the said first-named tube, and provided with a series of apertures adapted to be engaged by the
25 said pin, a toothed foot-piece on the outer end of the second tube, and means for holding the said head and foot-piece in alinement, substantially as shown and described.

RICHARD D. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

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ROBERT STEINBOTHEM.