No. 776,245. PATENTED NOV. 29, 1904.

J. J. HUYLER.

DOOR SECURER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 20, 1904.

NO MODEL.

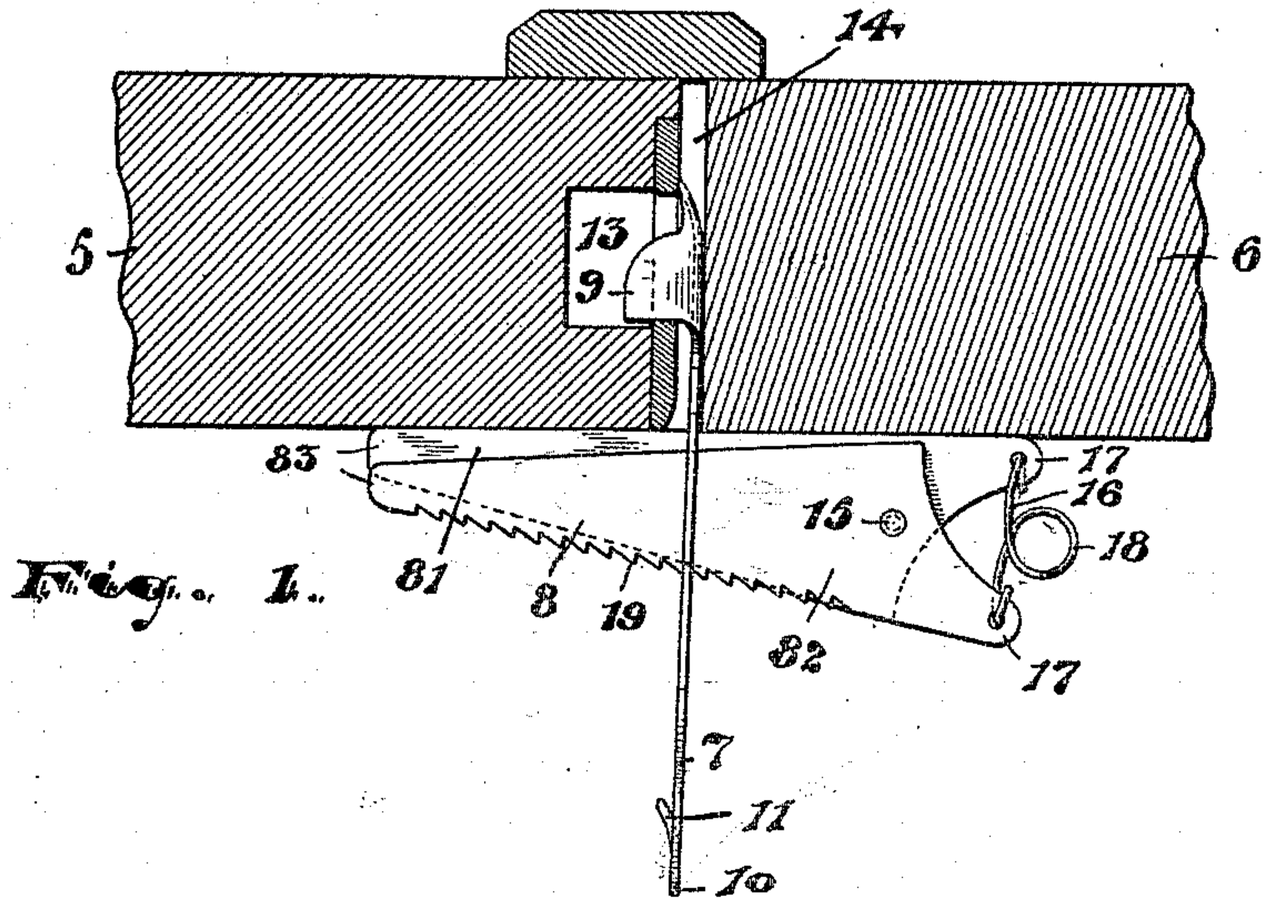

Fig. 1.

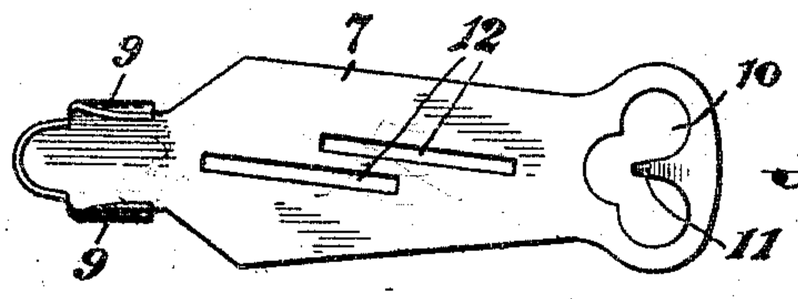

Fig. 2.

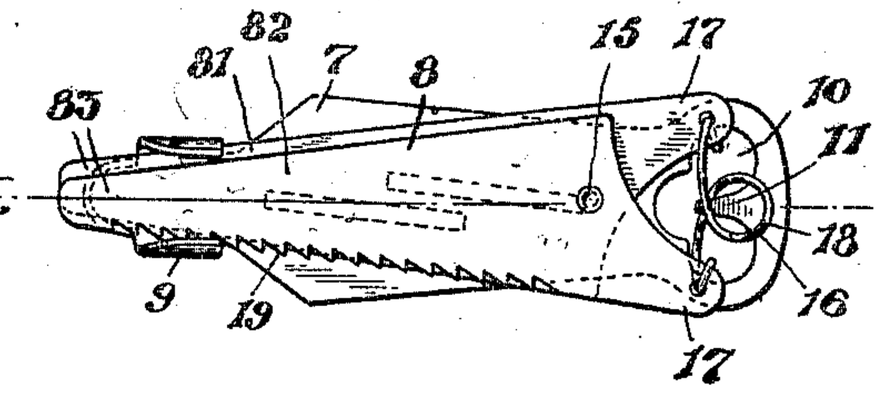

Fig. 3.

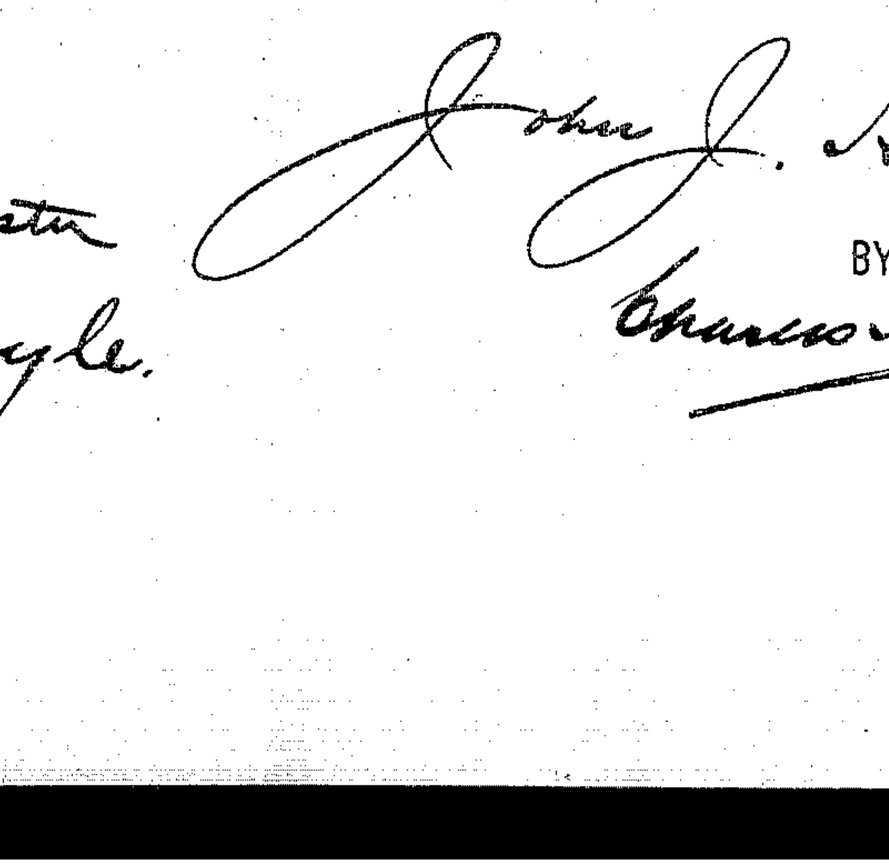

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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No. 776,245. Patented November 29, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. HUYLER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

DOOR-SECURER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,245, dated November 29, 1904.

Application filed September 20, 1904. Serial No. 225,164. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. HUYLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Securers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The invention relates to that class of door-locks separable from the door and its casing or frame adapted to be conveniently applied to said door and frame to lock the same securely independently of the locks permanently attached thereto, the invention being for the use more especially of traveling salesmen or others when stopping at hotels or like quarters.

The objects of the present improvements are to provide a more convenient and compact structure, to reduce the cost of construction, to prevent injury to the door to which the device may be applied, and to secure other advantages and results, some of which may be hereinafter referred to in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved door-securer and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embraced in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved securer shown in connection with a door and its frame. Fig. 2 is a face view of a stay-plate in detail. Fig. 3 is a face view of the stay-plate with the key arranged therein for the pocket; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal view of the securer, taken on line *x*.

In said drawings, 5 indicates a portion of a door-frame, and 6 a portion of a door in closed relation to the same and locked or fastened by my improved securer. Of said securer, 7 indicates the stay-plate, and 8 the key adapted to enter said stay-plate and be held thereby in locking relation to the door. Said stay-plate comprises a piece of sheet metal (shown in plan in Fig. 2) having a pair of curved arms or fingers 9 at opposite edges of one end and at the opposite end having an opening or eye 10 to receive a key-ring or the like and a lip 11 for holding the parts together, as hereinafter described, convenient for the pocket. Intermediate of said ends are longitudinal slots 12 12, arranged at different distances from the arms or finger 9 and adapted to receive the key 8, the differently-disposed slots providing for variations in the thickness of doors or the location of the ordinary lock-bolt slot 13 in the door jamb or frame.

The stay-plate when entered between the frame and door with its arms or fingers 9 within said slot 13 projects out from the point between the door and frame, so that the slots 12, or one of them, will lie flush with the inner face of the door and its inside casing. The key 8 is then inserted and extends across the joint of the door and the frame into engagement with the inner face of both said parts and presents a long edge thereto, so that should pressure be applied from the outside of said door such pressure will be resisted without injury to the door or frame, either within the crack or joint 14 or on the more exposed surface of said parts within the room, it being understood that in many hotels the doors and trimmings are of costly finish, and damage thereto is a matter of serious import.

Said key 8 comprises two tapering sections 81 82, of sheet metal, pivoted together near one end, as at 15, the pivot being a fulcrumal rivet. The small ends 83 easily enter the slots 12 and also between the arms of fingers 9 9, which latter curve inward or have their concave sides at their inner sides, so that said small ends will catch in said concavities under the power of the spring 16. At the lower ends of the sections 81 82 are extensions or arms 17, which are perforated to receive said spring, as shown more clearly in Fig. 1, and when said spring is properly in place in said arms it tends to draw said arms or extensions 17 17 together and to spread the small ends for the purposes of holding the key in one of

the slots 12 and for holding said key at one end between the inwardly-turned arms or fingers 9. The outer longitudinal edge of one of said sections—the section 81—is straight and smooth, so as to provide a long and smooth bearing against the woodwork, and thus reduce the danger of damaging said woodwork, and the outer longitudinal edge of the other section, 82, is serrated or toothed, as at 19, so that the key will slide freely inward with relation to the keeper-plate 7, but will be prevented from slipping outward excepting when said sections are pressed together against the power of the spring.

The spring 16 is preferably provided with a loop or extension 18, which is adapted to receive the snap or holding tongue 11 and unite the parts for the pocket.

In operating the device the parts 7 and 8 are detached from one another. The keeper-plate is inserted between the door and its frame, with the arms or fingers 9 in the slot 13. The key-sections are then pressed together against the stress of the spring 16 and thrust through the proper slot 12, when the hand is released and the spring forces the serrated edge of one section against an end wall of the slot 12 and the straight longitudinal edge of the other section against the door and frame, thus preventing the opening of the door. On removal from the door the key-sections are again pressed together, the small ends inserted between the curved lips and released, and the spring snapped into engagement with the holding-tongue. The parts are thus held together for the pocket.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination with the slotted keeper-plate having an extension to enter the slot 13, of a door-frame, of a key having pivotally-united sections, one with a serrated edge, and a spring tending to spread the ends of said sections opposite those to which the spring is connected.

2. The combination with the keeper-plate having arms or fingers 9, and longitudinal slots 12, of a key comprising sections pivotally riveted together, a spring being attached to adjacent ends or extensions of said sections and tending to draw said sections together to spread the opposite ends or extensions apart, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of September, 1904.

JOHN J. HUYLER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL,

RUSSELL M. EVERETT.