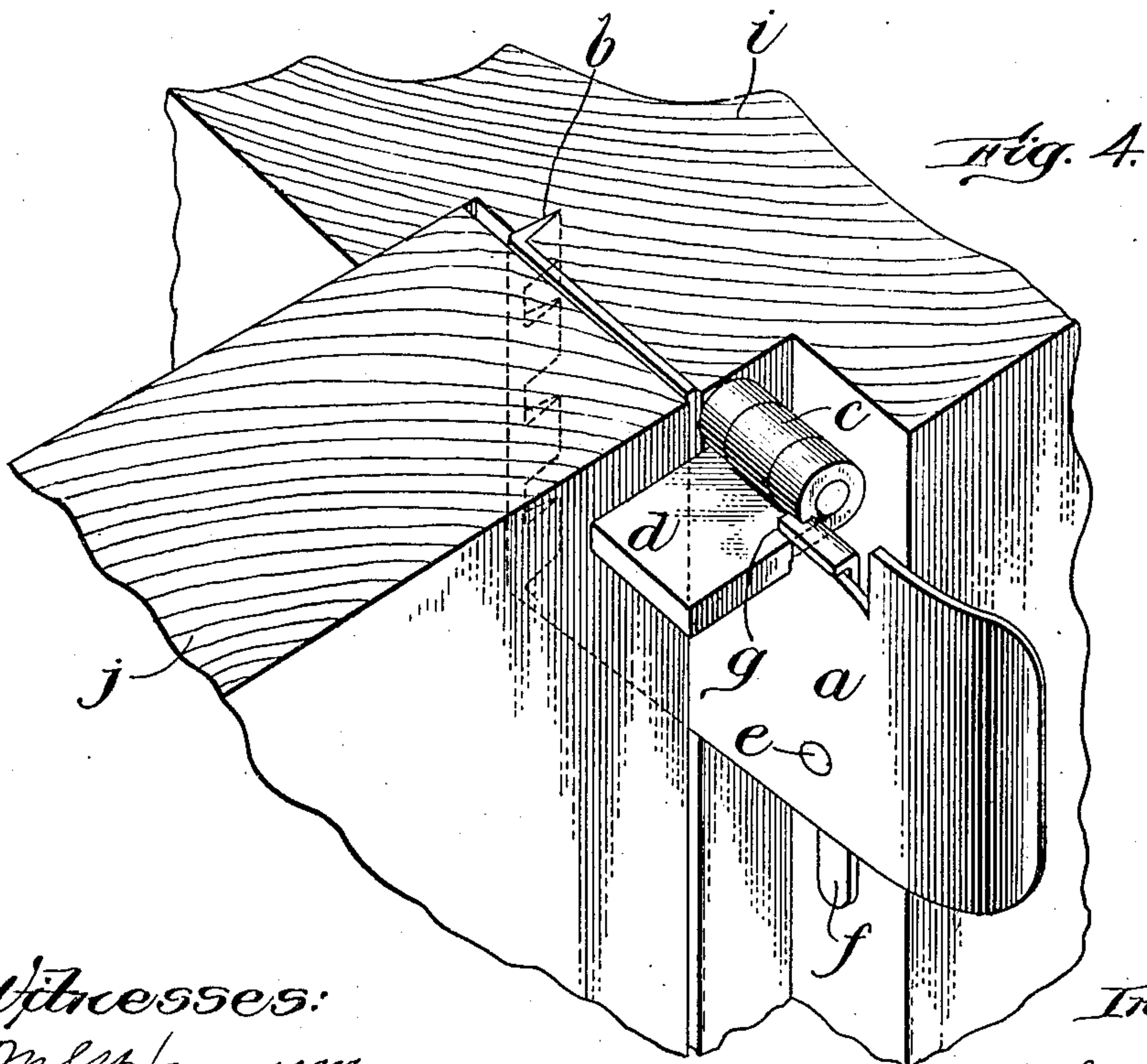
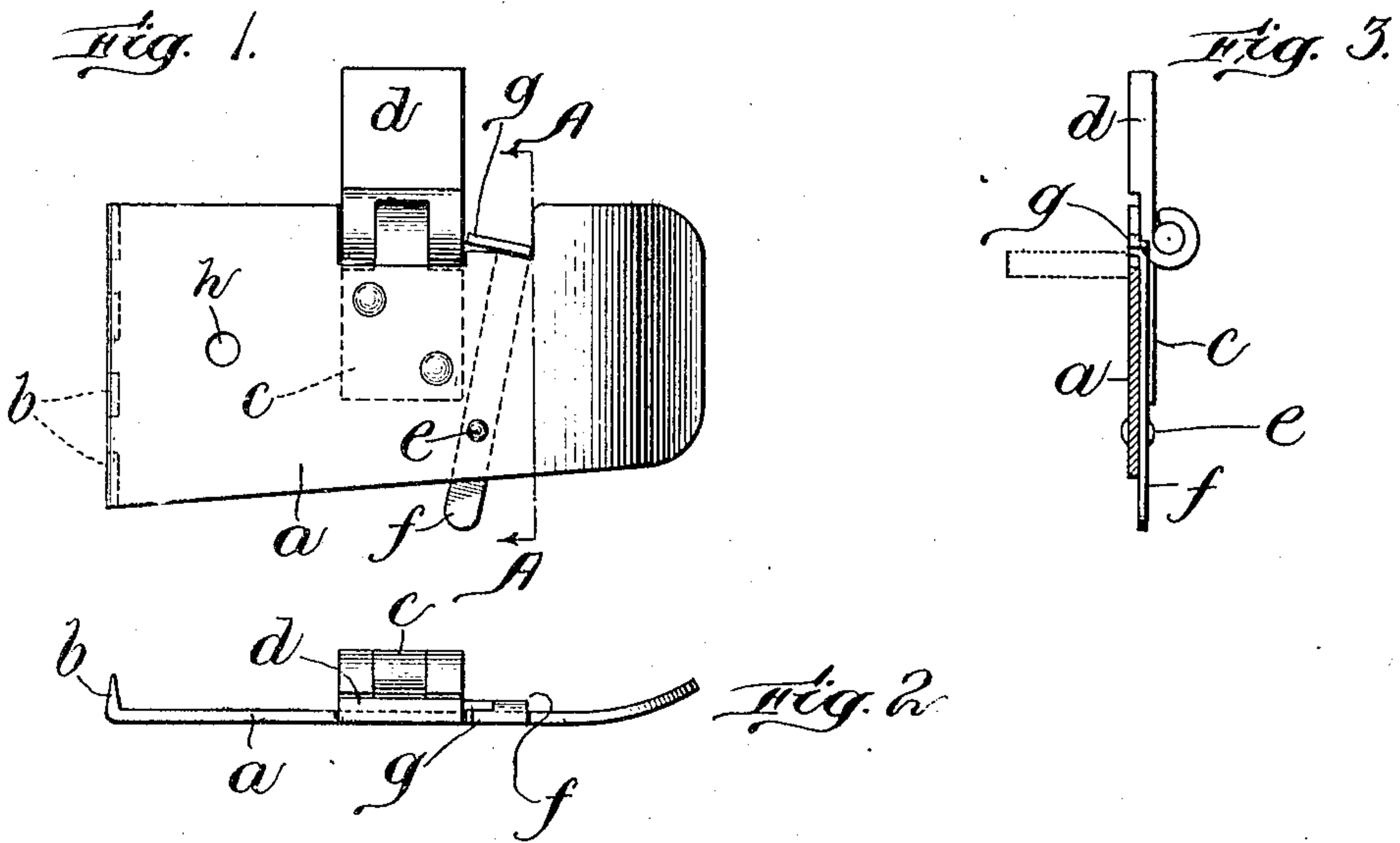


No. 892,462.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1908.

C. W. STEWART.
DOOR SECURER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1908.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. STEWART, OF WAYNESBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

DOOR-SECURER.

No. 892,462.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 7, 1908.

Application filed February 11, 1908. Serial No. 415,430.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. STEWART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waynesburg, in the county of Greene and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Securers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in locks, and particularly to locks which may be readily carried upon the person and attached to and detached from a door-frame or door-jamb.

An object of my invention is to provide a lock of the character described which will be especially adapted for use by travelers for the purpose of temporary application to the door-jamb of a room of a hotel, tavern or like stopping-place, the locks of which are commonly of such a character as to afford little or no safeguard against sneak-thieves and others of like character adept in lock-picking.

Another object of my invention is to provide a lock of the character described which cannot be unfastened by shaking the door.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, Figure 1 is an elevation; Fig. 2 is a plan; Fig. 3 is a section on line A—A, of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the lock in place and in operative position.

The jamb-plate *a* is formed at one end with teeth, spurs or prongs *b* and at the opposite end is curved, as shown in Fig. 4. To the jamb-plate is riveted a hinge-plate *c* to which is rotatably secured the locking-plate *d*. Fulcrumed on the jamb-plate at *e* is a guard-

lever *f* formed at one end with a lug *g*. The latter is adapted to be thrown over the locking-plate *d* and to retain the latter in operative or locking position despite any shaking to which the door may be subjected. Through the hole *h* may be passed a screw, nail or the like, in case it is desired to fasten the jamb-plate to the door-frame more permanently than is possible with the spurs *b*.

The operation of the device will be readily understood from an inspection of Fig. 4. The spurs *b* are driven into the door-jamb *i* and are forced firmly into the latter by the pressure of the door *j*, as the latter is closed. The locking-plate *d* is now thrown downwardly into a horizontal position, thereby locking the door. To guard against the displacement of the locking-plate *d* by shaking the door, passing a knife-blade through between the door and door-jamb or performing a similar maneuver, the guard-lever is next thrown to bring the lug *g* over the locking-plate *d*.

I claim:

A lock of the character described consisting of the combination of a jamb-plate formed with spurs at one of its ends; a hinge-plate fastened to said jamb-plate; a locking-plate rotatably mounted on said hinge-plate; and a guard-lever mounted on said jamb-plate and having one end formed to pass over and thereby engage said locking-plate, when the latter is thrown into locking position.

CHARLES W. STEWART.

Witnesses:

W. C. MONTGOMERY,
H. C. SCOTT.