J. A. FRASER.

DOOR SECURER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1914.

1,167,342.

Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

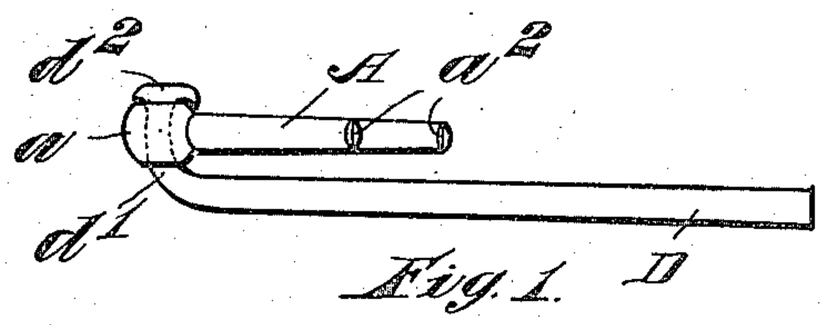

Fig. 1.

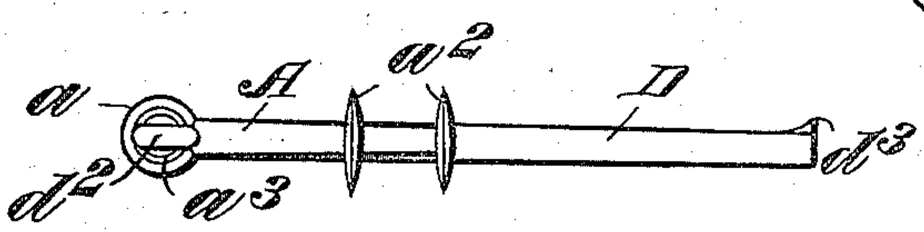

Fig. 2.

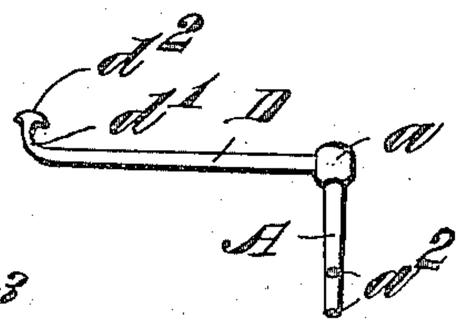

Fig. 2a

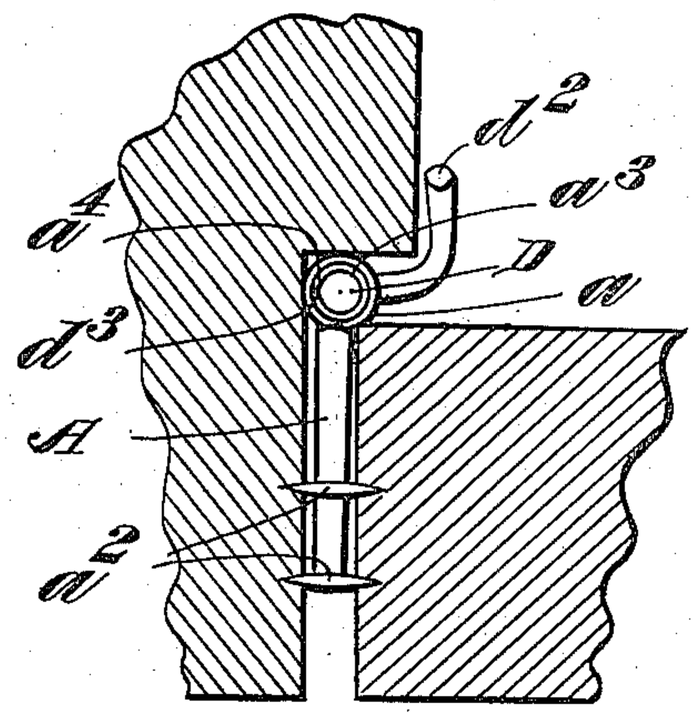

Fig. 3.

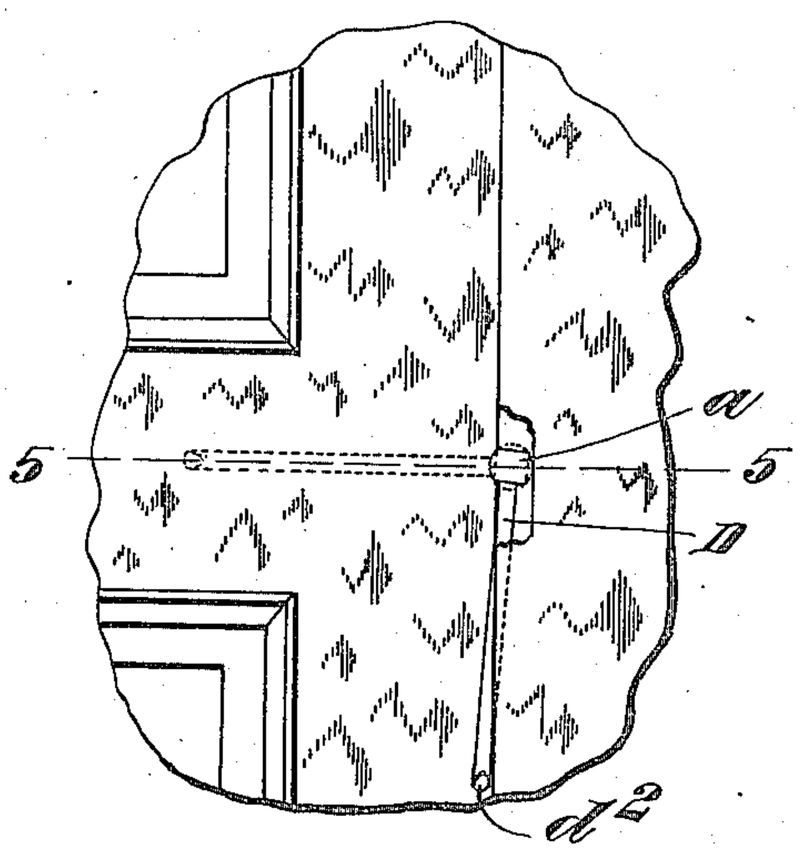

Fig. 4.

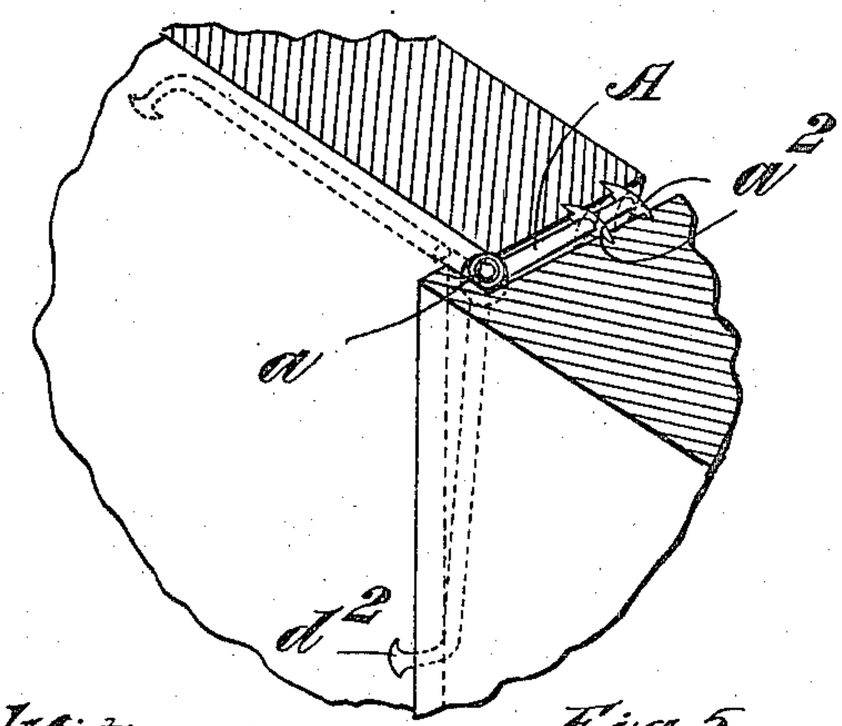

Fig. 5.

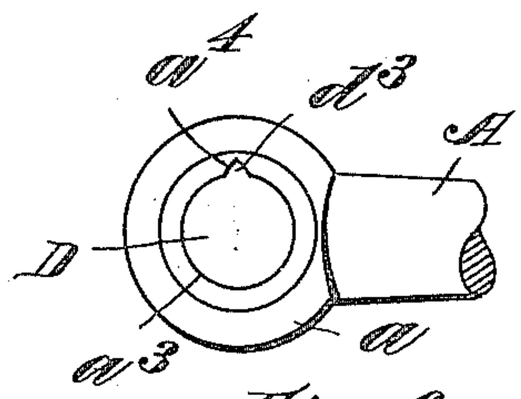

Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

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By Albert M. Moore,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. FRASER, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

## DOOR-SECURER.

1,167,342. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

Application filed August 31, 1914. Serial No. 859,303.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES A. FRASER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Door-Securers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to door securers.

The object of said invention is to fasten a door to a jamb or to fasten a swinging door to a standing door of the same pair of doors; to enable the securer to be used from the outside or from the inside of a room or building, whether the door in opening swings toward or away from the person applying said securer; to enable the shank which carries the teeth or blades, to be held in a horizontal position while being inserted between the doors of a pair or between the lock stile of a door and its jamb or casing; to enable the securer to be folded into small space when not in use; to prevent the free end of the lever or handle from being turned into the space between the door and the object to which it is fastened so far as to be beyond the reach of the fingers.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1 is a side elevation of my securer folded; Fig. 2, a plan of the same; Fig. 2ª, a side elevation of the same extended in position to be inserted; Fig. 3, a horizontal section of the door and jamb on the plan of the axis of the shank, showing the securer in locking position between the jamb and door; Fig. 4, an elevation of adjacent parts of double doors with the securer in position between them, the position of the lever, when the shank is being placed in locking position being shown in dotted lines; Fig. 5, an isometric view partly in section on the line 5 5 in Fig. 4; Fig. 6, an enlarged end elevation of the lever in operative engagement with the shank, the adjacent part of the latter being shown in side elevation.

The shank A is represented as circular in cross-section and slightly tapering from the head $a$ to the point $a^1$ and is provided with one or more pairs of oppositely-extending points or blades $a^2$ adapted to engage the lock-stile $b$ and jamb $c$ of a wooden door, B. The head $a$ of the shank is preferably spherical and is perforated at $a^3$ at right angles to the blades and to the axis of said shank to receive the lever D. The body of said lever or bar D is represented as cylindrical and having a sliding fit in the perforation $a^3$. One end of said lever D is tapered for a short distance and curved into a right angle with the body of said lever at $d^1$ in such a manner as to project from the crack between the door, being fastened, and the jamb or standing door to which said first named door is to be secured, far enough to be grasped by the fingers, whereas, if the lever were straight throughout its length, there would be danger of pushing the handle $d^2$ or enlarged free end thereof into said crack, beyond the reach of the fingers when it became necessary to remove the securer.

The reduced size and curvature at $d^1$ also allows the shank A to be folded parallel with the lever D into small space (Fig. 1), so that the securer may be carried in the pocket. The end of the lever farthest from the handle has a lateral projection $d^3$ or tongue which enters and fits a groove $a^4$ in the head $a$ of the shank, said groove opening laterally out of said perforation and said tongue and groove being so arranged that when in engagement with each other, the shank will extend radially from the lever in a direction opposite that of the bent handle portion of said lever as shown in Fig. 2ª with the blades $a^2$ at right angles to the plane of the lever and shank, so that the blades may be turned into a vertical position and the shank and blades placed against the edge of the lock-stile of the door with the lever horizontally against the face of said lock-stile, as shown in the upper part of Fig. 5, where the lever and blades are shown in dotted lines in the positions above described. When the securer is in this position the door to be secured is closed and the lever is turned down into the lower position shown partly in full lines and partly in dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 5, thus turning the shank a quarter way around on its axis and causing the blades to enter the wood of the swing door, and fastening the swinging door securely. The handle or enlargement $d^2$ may be spherical or circular but is represented as cut away on the sides to allow the lever to be turned as far as possible before being stopped by the jamb or by the center bead of the standing door. The lever may be turned up to secure the door instead of down as above described with the same effect.

I claim as my invention:—

1. The combination of a shank having

oppositely extending blades and having a perforation and a groove opening out of said perforation and a lever having a sliding fit in said perforation and provided with a tongue to engage said groove; to prevent said shank from turning about the axis of said lever.

2. The combination of a lever having a reduced and curved end-portion and an enlarged handle and a shank having a perforation through which said lever has a sliding fit, to enable said shank to be folded against the body of said lever.

In witness whereof, I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES A. FRASER.

Witnesses:
ALBERT M. MOORE,
DENNIS J. MURPHY.