

I. G. DODGE.
DOOR SECURING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 16, 1911.

1,037,457.

Patented Sept. 3, 1912.

Fig. 1.

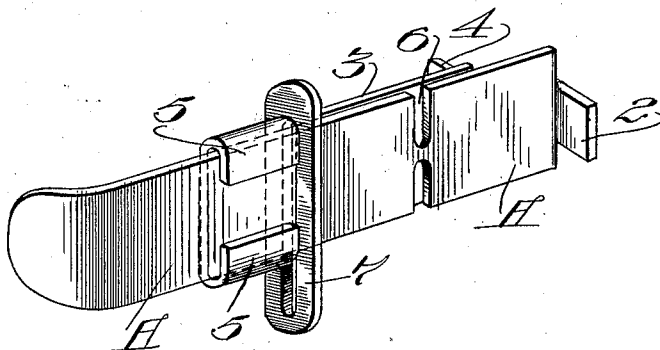


Fig. 2.

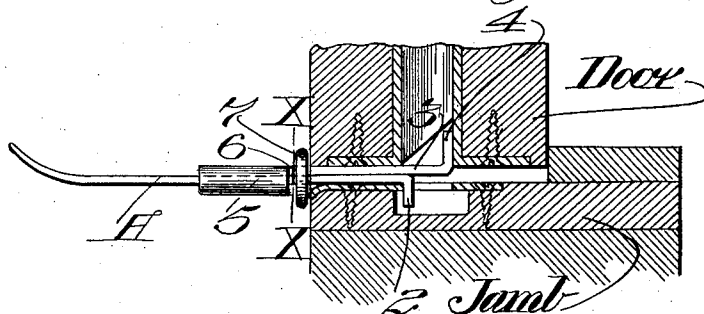
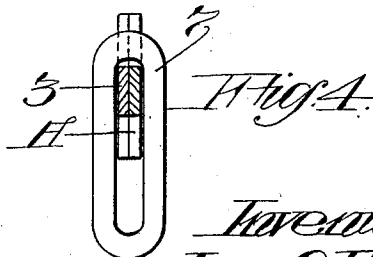
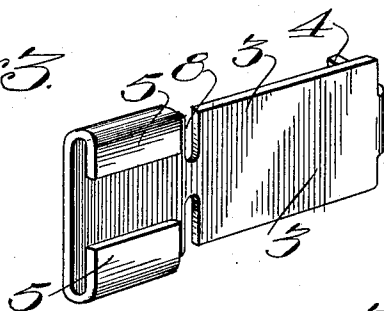


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVIN G. DODGE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

DOOR-SECURING DEVICE.

1,037,457.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 3, 1912.

Application filed October 16, 1911. Serial No. 654,888.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVIN G. DODGE, citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Door-Securing Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a means for securing doors independent of the use of the ordinary lock and key.

It consists of a pair of plates so contrived as to be slidable with relation to each other and having outwardly turned flanges at their ends which will engage with the bolt openings of the lock and keeper and a catch by which the parts are maintained in relative position.

The invention consists of the parts and the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device. Fig. 2 is a view showing it applied to the door. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the plate. Fig. 4 is a cross section on line X—X of Fig. 2.

Various locking or securing devices for doors have been made with plates adapted to engage with the edge of the door and the contiguous side of the casing to hold the two in place and prevent the door being opened.

In my invention I have shown a plate A having an end 2 turned outwardly and adapted to engage with the opening in the keeper of an ordinary door lock. 3 is another angular plate having an extension 4 similar to that shown on plate A. When the plates are connected this extension 4 projects in the opposite direction from the extension 2. These two extensions are intended to project one into the bolt opening in the casing and the other into the space occupied by the bolt in the door, as plainly shown in Fig. 2. The two plates are connected to each other so as to be slidable with relation to each other. For this purpose the plate 3 is shown as being stamped out of a sheet of metal having T-shaped rear ends which may be turned over to form clasps upon each side of the plate A, as plainly shown at 5. These clasps serve to hold the two plates together and allow one to slide freely upon the other.

The plate A has notches 6 formed in opposite edges of it, and a link 7 fits upon the two plates A and 3 in such a manner as to be movable with the plate 3. This may be effected by making the link to fit around the two plates at the point where the turned over extensions are formed on the plate 3, and by cutting away the metal of the plate so that two lugs or shoulders may be formed, as at 8, the link will be loosely connected but in such a manner that it will slide with the plate 3.

This being the construction, the operation will then be as follows: The door being slightly open the device is applied by introducing the extension 4 of the slidable plate into the opening of the latch bolt and the tongue 2 of the plate A into the keeper opening in the casing. As the door moves to a closed position the plate 3 slides upon the plate A and the outwardly turned extension 4 will be carried by the movement of the door beyond the extension 2. The two extensions are then as far apart as the distance between the inner and outer sides of the lock bolt opening and the keeper, as plainly shown in Fig. 2. At this instant the link will have arrived opposite the notches 6 in the plate A and will drop into these notches 6 preventing the door from being moved at all, and the extensions 2 and 4 contacting as they do against the sides of the bolt and keeper openings will hold the door firmly in place.

By notching the plate A upon both edges it will be possible to reverse the device to suit right or left hand doors, and the loose link will drop into the uppermost notch by gravitation when the parts 2 and 4 have been separated so as to contact with opposite sides of the respective openings into which they project.

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

1. A door securing device, consisting of two plates having outwardly turned extensions, and slidable upon each other, one of said plates having notches upon opposite edges, and a link extending crosswise of and inclosing both plates and leaving a length greater than the width of said plates and movable in unison with one of said plates, said link being adapted to drop into the notched plate by gravitation.

2. A door securing device, consisting of

plates slidable with relation to each other, and having oppositely extending tongues at one end adapted to enter the bolt and keeper openings respectively, notches in one of the plates, and a loose link carried by the other plate and extending crosswise of both plates and having a length greater than the width of said plates, and adapted to drop into the notch of the first plate when the

tongues are separated to engage opposite sides of the bolt and keeper openings.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

IRVIN G. DODGE.

Witnesses:

G. H. STRONG,

CHARLES EDELMAN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
