J. P. STOFFEL.

DOOR SECURER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 7, 1908.

902,772. Patented Nov. 3, 1908.

Fig. 1.

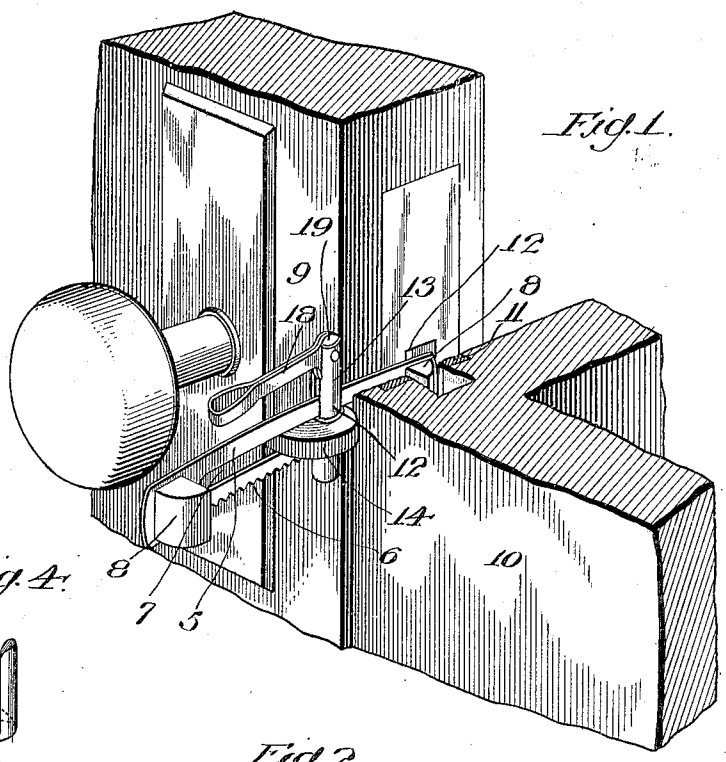



Fig. 4.

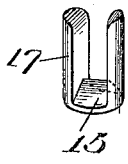



Fig. 2.

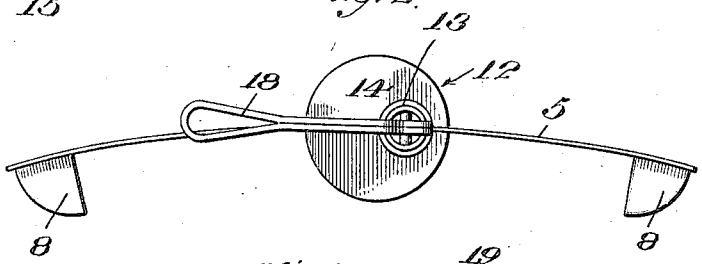
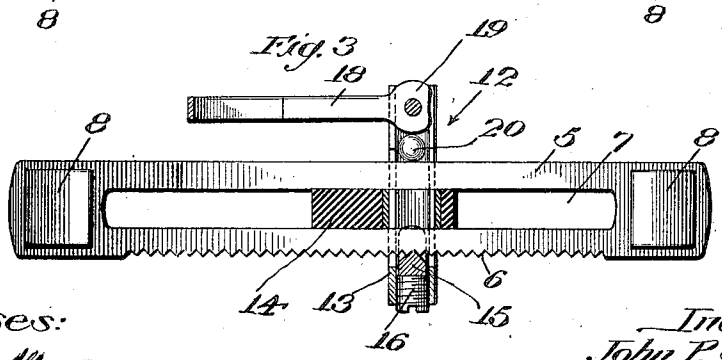



Fig. 3.




Witnesses:

Lutz S. Miller.

James T. Barkelew

Inventor:

John P. Stoffel

By Hazard & Strause.

Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. STOFFEL, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

## DOOR-SECURER.

No. 902,772. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 3, 1908.

Application filed May 7, 1908. Serial No. 431,489.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN P. STOFFEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Door-Securers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a securing device which may be mounted on the inside of a door and an object thereof is to provide an efficient device which renders the opening of the door from the outside impossible.

A further object is to provide a device simple in construction and use and which may be manufactured economically from cheap materials.

I accomplish these objects by means of the device described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1,—is a perspective view of my door securer showing its application to a door. Fig. 2,—is a full sized plan view of the securer. Fig. 3,—is an elevation of the same, parts being in section. Fig. 4,—is a perspective detail of one of the locking parts.

In the drawings 5 designates a bar preferably stamped from resilient sheet metal in the general configuration shown and with a series of teeth 6 on its lower edge. A longitudinal slot 7 is stamped out of its center and a lug 8 is mounted on each end. Bar 5 is adapted for placement in the space between door 9 and casing 10, one of lugs 8 hooking into casing plate 11 through the aperture in which spring bolt 12′, or the dead bolt, normally works. When in this position it will be seen that it will be impossible to remove bar 5 without opening the door as it is obvious that the bar must be moved towards the door in order to disengage it from the casing plate. The bar is made of thin material and is curved away from the door as illustrated so as to offer no obstruction to its movement.

As before stated it is impossible to remove the bar from its position unless the door is opened and means are provided to prevent the opening of the door. This means consists of a sliding member 12 mounted on bar 5 comprising a slotted vertical tube 13 encompassing the bar provided with a stop 14 mounted thereon within slot 7 in the bar. This stop is preferably circular and mounted eccentrically upon tube 13 so that when it is placed tightly against the door as shown in Fig. 1 the door cannot be opened as it will be noted that any such movement of the door will wedge the stop against it. Mounted in lower end of tube 13 is a small sliding toothed catch 15 held in position by a plug 16. The configuration of this catch is shown in Fig. 4, being provided with projections 17 adapted to pass on each side of bar 5 and to thereby keep the catch in position. At the upper end of tube 13 is pivotally mounted a small lever 18 having a double eccentric head 19, the double eccentric being arranged to allow the lever to be thrown over to a position diametrically opposite that shown so as to allow the opposite end of the securer to be inserted in the door casing. Under eccentric head 19 is a small ball 20 which rests upon the upper edge of bar 5 and is adapted to be forced against the same on the rotation of lever 18.

In using my improved securer plug 16 is adjusted so that catch 15 is tightly engaged with the notched edge of the bar when lever 18 is thrown into the position illustrated. When the lever is thrown into a vertical position the whole tube 13 is lowered so that catch 15 is dropped out of engagement with the notches and the sliding member may be moved along the bar. Thus the stop 14 is moved tightly against the door and the lever is then thrown into its locking position. When in this position it will be seen that it is impossible to open the door.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a securer which renders it impossible to open from the outside, a door to which it is applied. Moreover, it will be noted that the device is simple and easily applied to and removed from the door on the inside thus requiring but little trouble to securely fasten the door from all attempts at unauthorized opening.

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

1. A door securer, comprising a notched bar provided with means on its end for securing it to the door casing plate, a slider mounted on said bar, a buffer mounted on said slider and adapted to engage with the door, and eccentric means to secure said slider on said bar.

2. A door securer, comprising a notched bar provided with lugs on its ends adapted to enter the door casing plate, a slider

mounted on said bar, a stop eccentrically mounted on said slider, means on said slider to engage with the notches in said bar, and means to hold said slider in position on said bar.

3. A door securer, comprising a notched bar provided with lugs on its ends adapted to enter the door casing plate, a slider mounted on said bar said slider being provided with a toothed catch adapted to engage with the notches in said bar, a stop eccentrically mounted on said slider and adapted to engage with the door, and eccentric means to hold said catch in rigid engagement with the notches in said bar.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 1st day of May, 1908.

JOHN P. STOFFEL.

Witnesses:
EDMUND A. STRAUSE,
OLLIE PALMER.