W. FULTON & J. F. BENGERT.

PORTABLE LOCK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1908.

932,694. Patented Aug. 31, 1909.

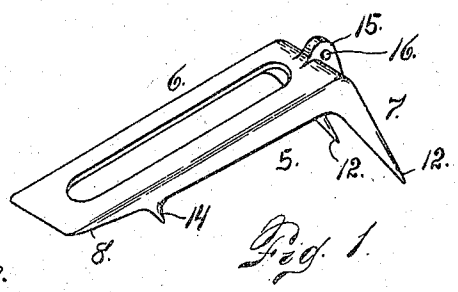

Fig. 1.

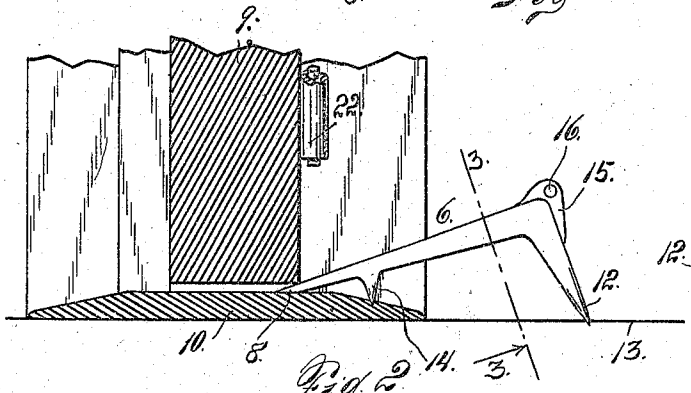

Fig. 2

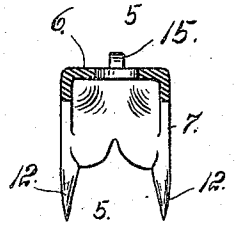

Fig. 3.

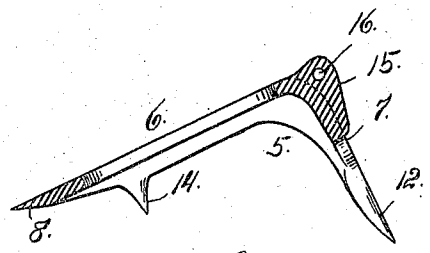

Fig. 4

Wm Fulton.
John F. Bengert.
Inventors

Witnesses
Otto E. Hoddick
Daisy F. Higher

By A. J. Amire

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FULTON AND JOHN F. BENGERT, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

PORTABLE LOCK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

932,694. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 31, 1909.

Application filed August 17, 1908. Serial No. 448,979.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM FULTON and JOHN F. BENGERT, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Locks for Doors and Windows; and we do 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 the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in portable locks for doors and windows, our object being to provide a device which may be used as an auxiliary lock for doors, and as a sash lock for windows. In the latter instance it may be used entirely alone or in connection with an ordinary sash lock. This device may be carried about and employed temporarily to prevent the opening of a door or window by an unauthorized person. It often happens that guests at hotels or rooming houses are given rooms in which the windows and doors have poor locks, and perhaps no locks at all. Our improved device may be employed by the guest to make the window or door, or both as the case may be, absolutely secure, even though the door or window is not supplied with a lock of any kind.

Broadly speaking, our improved device consists of an angle-shaped plate, one arm of which is adapted to pass beneath the door while the other arm is pointed and adapted to engage the floor of the room. If an attempt is made to open the door, the part of the device engaging the floor will be forced thereinto, thus preventing the slipping of the lock, and also preventing the opening of the door.

When used in connection with a window, one arm of the device is passed between the sash and the frame, while the other arm having pointed extremities, is adapted to engage the frame whereby the lock is securely held in place. The angle at which the main arm of the device stands, prevents the opening of the window, or door, when the lock is properly positioned.

Our improved device may be portable, or it may be connected with the door or door frame, by means of a chain, which simply retains it in convenient position for use when desired.

Having briefly outlined our improved lock or fastening device, we will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In this drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device shown in detail. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the device shown in connection with the door, the latter, together with the frame of the door being partly broken away, the door and sill being sectionized. Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 2, viewed in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the device taken on a plane at right angles to the plane 3—3 and the floor, Fig. 2.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate our improved device considered in its entirety. This device is angle-shaped and is provided with two arms 6 and 7 which occupy positions at right angles to each other. The arm 6 is preferably the longer, and its free extremity is made quite thin, as shown at 8, whereby it is adapted to pass underneath a door 9 occupying a position between the edge of the door and the sill 10. The arm 7 is bifurcated, being provided with two sharpened members 12, which are adapted to indent the floor 13 of the room in the vicinity of the door. The arm 6 may be further provided with two short brads 14 which are adapted to enter or indent the sill of the door on the inside. The device may be provided with a lug 15 centrally located and projecting outwardly from the exterior angle of the arms 6 and 7. This lug is provided with an opening 16 to facilitate the attachment of a chain or other suitable flexible device which may serve to connect the device either with the door or the door frame for the purpose of retaining the device in convenient position for use when desired.

In applying the device to a door, the extremity 8 of the arm 6 is passed beneath the lower edge of the door and above the sill thereof. By pressing upon the device with the foot from above, the brads 14 will be caused to indent the sill of the door, while the pointed extremities of the members 12 will be caused to indent the floor of the room in the vicinity of the door. In this

event, the arm 6 occupies an inclined position extending upwardly from the lower edge of the door, whereby, if an attempt is made to open the door by swinging it inwardly, the pointed members will be caused to indent the sill and the floor more deeply, thus making it impossible to open the door.

When the device is used in connection with a window, the device is substantially the same as that used in connection with the door, except that the arm 7 is preferably shorter as compared with the arm 6. In this event, the free extremity of the longer arm of the device is passed between the frame of the window and the sash. When it is desired to lock the window sash from being raised, the pointed extremity of the arm 6 is inserted between the top rail of the lower sash and the frame, while the arm 6 engages the frame above the top rail of the lower sash. In this event the arm 6 is considerably inclined and projects inwardly from the extremity of the rail which it engages, thus making it impossible to raise the sash.

In Fig. 2 the lower hinge of the door is shown, the same being designated 22.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:

An auxiliary lock for doors, comprising an integral plate composed of two arms arranged approximately at right angles to each other, the said arms being of unequal length, the longer arm being adapted to pass between the door and the sill, the said last named arm having brads also adapted to indent the sill, the other arm of the device being adapted to indent the floor beyond the sill, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM FULTON.
JOHN F. BENGERT.

Witnesses:
A. J. O'Brien,
Daisy F. Hughes.