J. R. CRUIKSHANK.

DOOR SECURER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1920.

1,412,340. Patented Apr. 11, 1922.

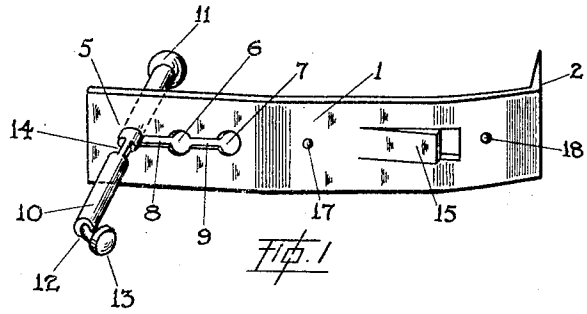


Fig. 1

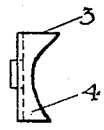


Fig. 2

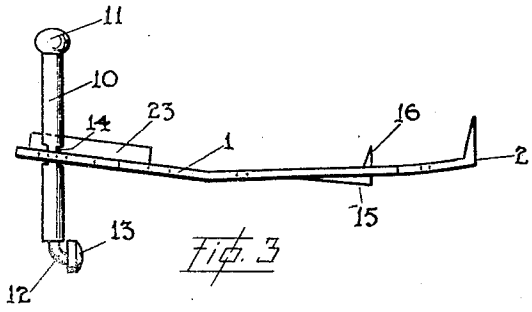


Fig. 3

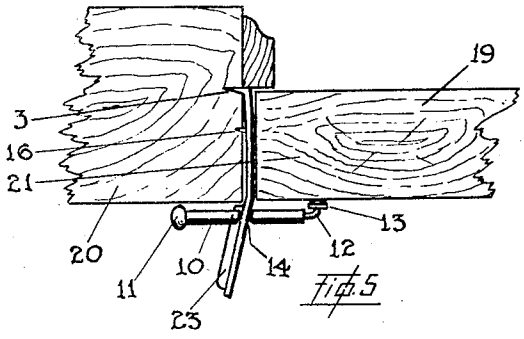


Fig. 5

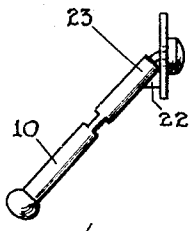


Fig. 4

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DOOR SECURER.

1,412,340. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 11, 1922.

Application filed July 15, 1920. Serial No. 396,354.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES R. CRUIKSHANK, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door Securers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in locks with more particular reference to a portable lock, and the object of my invention is to devise a portable form of lock which can be carried in the pocket and which can be instantly applied to a door, or window, from the inside, by the occupant of a room, in such a manner that it will be impossible to open the door from the outside until the portable lock is removed, thus preventing entrance to the room without the permission of the occupant. A further object is to make the device simple, convenient, and strong and of such construction as will enable it to be manufactured and sold at a very low cost.

I attain this object by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Fig. 1 is a side view of the lock.

Fig. 2 is an end view of the toothed end.

Fig. 3 is an edge plan view.

Fig. 4 is an end view of the device showing the bar-supporting ledge.

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the application of the lock to a door.

Similar figures of reference indicate similar parts throughout the several views.

The lock consists of a metal plate 1 turned at right angles at one end, as at 2, the turned end being provided with two teeth 3 and 4 the tooth 4 being shorter than the tooth 3. Towards its opposite end the plate is provided with a plurality of spaced openings 5, 6, and 7, connected together by slots 8 and 9, and seated in one of the openings but capable of being moved to any of the other ones is a bar 10 having one end enlarged, as at 11, its opposite end being reduced as at 12, to pass along the slots when required, the reduced end being also enlarged at its extremity, as at 13. About midlength the bar is reduced and flattened as at 14, so that it may be passed from one opening to another, the reduced portion, when turned on its flat side, fitting slidably the slots 8 and 9. Intermediate its length the plate is cut out so that a spring tongue 15 is formed, the free end of which tongue is turned at right angles and sharpened to form a tooth 16, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the tongue 15 projecting outwardly beyond the outer face of the plate. Apertures 17 and 18 are provided in the plate through which nails may be passed to secure it to a door jamb, if such fastening is desired. 22 indicates a ledge having an inclined face 23 adapted to support the bar in such a manner that at no time can it hang in way of the door when it is not indicated to do so.

The manner in which the lock is used is shown in Fig. 5, in which 19 represents a door, 20 the door jamb, and 21 the space between the door and the jamb to which the lock is applied at any point in the vertical height of the door. To insure the door cannot be opened from the outside against the will of the occupant all the occupant has to do is, before closing the door place the lock against the jamb, as shown in Fig. 4, with the teeth 3 and 4 pressing into the wood. The door is then closed and as it closes its edge bears against the back of the plate 1, forcing the teeth 16, 3 and 4 into the woodwork. The bar 10 is then positioned transversely of the plate so that it engages the back of the door, being positioned in the opening suitable to the door thickness, from which it will be evident that the door is now locked firmly and that as long as the lock remains between the door edge and jamb with the teeth embedded in the woodwork and the bar 10 bearing against the back of the door it will be impossible to open the door from the outside.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have devised a portable door lock which can be carried handily in the pocket and which can be instantly applied to a door from the inside to lock it so that no access can be had into the room without the occupant's consent. It will be seen further that the lock is extremely simple in construction and operation and on account of the several slot-connected openings into which the bar may be readily moved, is easily adapted to different thicknesses of doors with practically instantaneous adjustment.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A door lock comprising a plate having one end turned at right angles and toothed and having an aperture adjacent its opposite end, said plate being provided intermediate

its length with an inwardly depressible spring tooth member, and a bar loosely mounted in said aperture adapted to be positioned transversely of the plate.

2. A door lock comprising a plate having one end turned at right angles and toothed and having an aperture adjacent its opposite end, and a bar slidably fitting said aperture, adapted to be positioned transversely of the plate, said bar being reduced at one end whereby it may be folded to lie on the plate when the reduced end is engaged in the aperture.

3. A door lock comprising a plate having one end turned at right angles and toothed and having an aperture adjacent its opposite end and a bar slidably fitting said aperture adapted to be positioned transversely of the plate, said bar having a reduced end adapted for engagement in said aperture, and a supporting ledge on said plate adapted to support said bar in an inclined position when the reduced portion is engaged in said aperture.

4. A door lock comprising a plate having one end reduced and turned at right angles, the right angled end being provided with teeth, said plate having a series of slot-connected apertures adjacent its opposite end and an inwardly depressible spring tooth member intermediate its length, and a bar adapted to fit slidably with said apertures having a reduced end normally engaging one of them and capable of being positioned transversely of the plate, said bar being reduced at midlength to fit slidably the said slots whereby it may be moved from one aperture to another.

5. A door securer comprising a plate provided intermediate its length with a depressible spring member, a tooth formed on said member adapted to engage a door jamb, said plate having a plurality of apertures, and a bar adapted to engage said apertures to retain a door in closed position.

6. A door securer comprising a plate provided with a slot restricted for a portion of its length, and a solid bar of a size permitting transverse movement thereof in the unrestricted portion of the slot, and said bar being provided with a reduced portion permitting the longitudinal movement of the bar through the restricted portion of the slot.

7. A door securer comprising a plate adapted to engage a door jamb, and provided with a plurality of slot connected apertures, and a bar adapted to engage in one of said apertures by means of the slot and provided with enlargements at the ends thereof preventing detachment of the bar from said slot and apertures.

8. A door securer comprising a plate adapted to engage a door jamb provided with a plurality of slot connected apertures and a bar engaging in one of said apertures by means of said slots, and means engaging with said bar to prevent detachment thereof from said apertures.

Signed at Vancouver, B. C., Canada, this 2nd day of July, 1920.

JAMES R. CRUIKSHANK.