Aug. 21, 1928. 1,681,834

A. A. ARENDS

DOOR HOLDING TOOL

Filed May 14, 1926

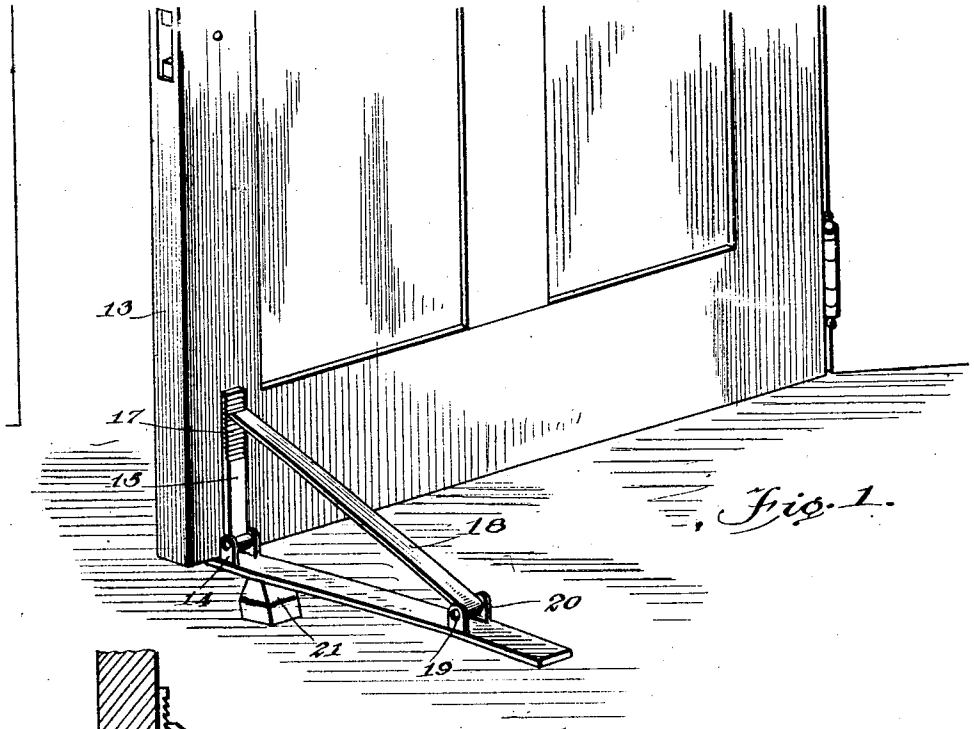


Fig. 1.

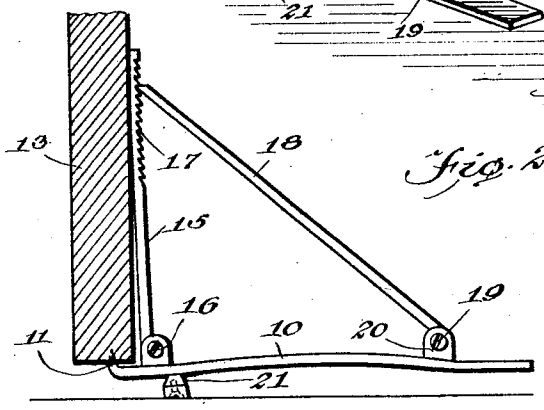


Fig. 2.

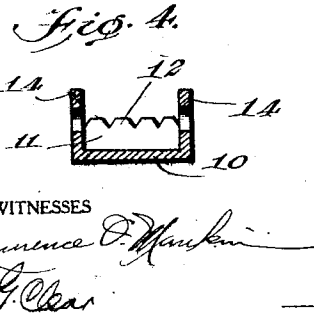


Fig. 4.

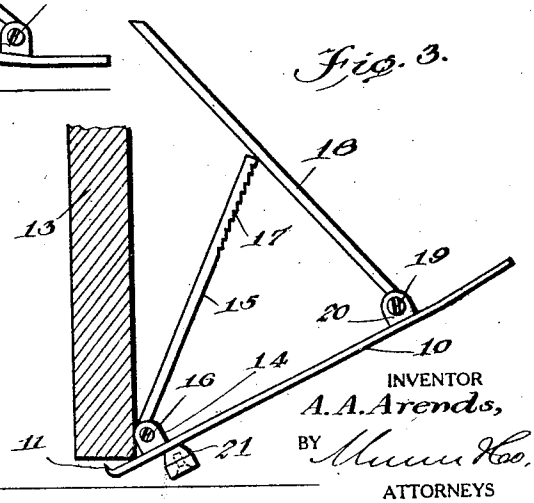


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DOOR-HOLDING TOOL.

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My present invention relates generally to door holders, and more particularly to a door holding tool having as its primary object the secure connection and holding of a door in both closed and open positions, as well as various positions between open and closed positions, with various purposes in view, including the locking of the door in place of the usual wedges or floor entering nails while mortising the door for the application of the lock.

In many instances doors are hung before the locks are applied and various means are used to hold the door with its free edge spaced from the door frame and during the mortising of its free edge for the reception of the door lock. Wedges beneath the lower edge of the door are commonly employed for this purpose, and not infrequently nails are driven into the floor at opposite sides of the door. Both of these practices tend to injure the floor and also the door surfaces, and my invention proposes a tool by means of which the door may be held without danger of marring the same or marring the floor surface, and my invention further proposes a tool of this nature which may be easily and quickly placed in and removed from effective position and which will be strong and durable in use.

In the accompanying drawing which illustrates my present invention and forms part of this specification:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the practical application of my invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional side view showing my invention in its effective position;

Figure 3 is a similar view showing the position of the parts during either application or removal of the tool and,

Figure 4 is a detail transverse section through the main locking bar adjacent to its door engaging end.

Referring now to these figures my invention proposes a tool consisting of an elongated flat bar 10, which is the main locking bar, and which is provided at one end with an upwardly turned extremity 11 for engagement with the lower edge of a door and preferably terminating in a sharpened toothed edge 12, as shown in Fig. 4, in order to adapt the same to bite into the material of a door such as shown at 13 in the manner illustrated in Fig. 2.

At a point spaced from the upturned door engaging end 11, the main bar 10 has upstanding apertured side ears 14, and between these side ears the lower end of a brace bar 15 extends. The lower end of the brace bar 15 is curved around a pivot pin 16 extending also through the ears 4, and whereby the base bar 15 is thus swingably supported in connection with the main bar 10. Adjacent to its free end the brace bar 15 has its rear face toothed at is 17 in order to cooperate with the free end of a second brace bar 18 whose opposite end is pivotally mounted as at 19 between upstanding side ears 20 of the main bar 10 adjacent to the outer free end of the lock.

Between its ends and at a point adjacent to its angular door engaging end 11, the main bar 10 is provided upon its lower surface with a fulcrum block 21 and in practice this fulcrum block is preferably rubber tipped so as to engage the floor without injury to the latter when the upturned end 11 is shifted beneath the lower edge of a door 13 in a manner shown in Fig. 3. The free end of the main bar 10 is then pressed downwardly by applying the foot thereto and as the fulcrum block 21 comes into engagement with the floor, the upturned door engaging end 11 of the main bar will be forced to securely engage the door in the manner shown in Fig. 2. In this position of the parts the brace bar 15 will upstand along one face of the door, and when the free end of the brace bar 18 is engaged with one of the teeth 17 of brace bar 15 it is obvious that the free end of the main bar 10 will then be locked in its lower position and in firm engagement with the door 13, so that the latter will be rigidly locked in place.

It is obvious that the tool proposed by my invention need occupy in practice but minimum space, and that for this reason a door may be easily secured in position when closed or when opened to various degrees, and in fact in any particular position in which it may be most conveniently handled.

I claim:

1. A door holding tool including a main bar having one up-turned end adapted to be extended beneath the lower edge of a door and having a floor engaging fulcrum block adjacent to said door engaging end, and a pair of brace bars extending upwardly from said main bar at spaced points in the length of the latter and having relatively engaging free ends for the purpose set forth.

2. In a door jack, a lever engageable beneath the door, a floor engaging fulcrum element carried thereby to cause one end of the lever to engage and lift the door upon depressing the opposite end of the lever, a brace

element carried by the lever and engageable with the door, and a latch element engageable with the brace element for retaining the brace element against the door and holding the lever in depressed position.

3. In a door jack, a lever engageable beneath the door, a floor engaging fulcrum rigid with the under face thereof whereby to cause one end of the lever to engage and lift the door upon depressing the opposite end of the former, a brace element carried by the lever and engageable with the door, and a latch element also carried by the lever and engageable with the brace element for retaining the latter against the door to hold the lever in depressed position.

ALBERT A. ARENDS.