(No Model.)

C. CEVOR.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 342,426. Patented May 25, 1886.

Fig. 1.

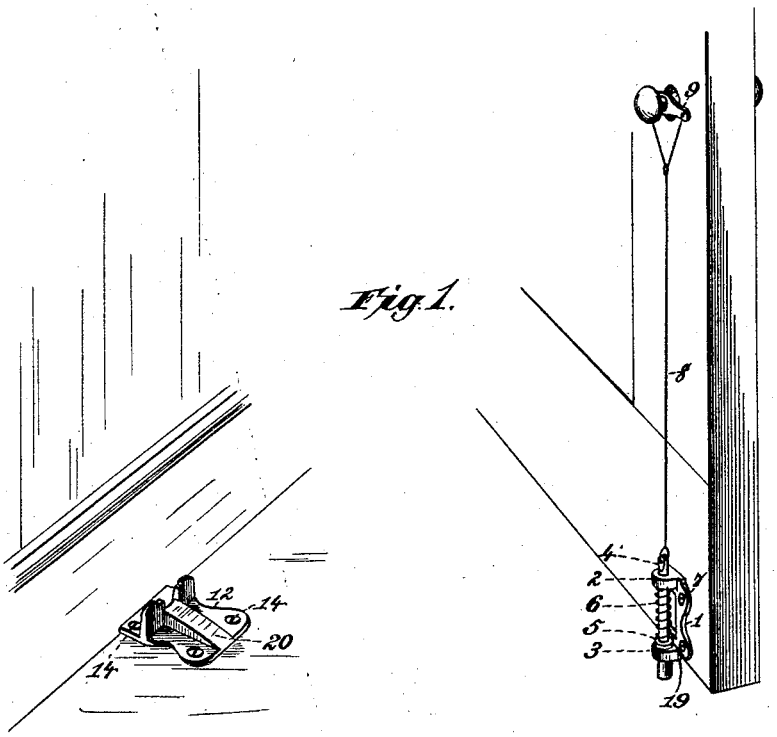


Fig. 2.

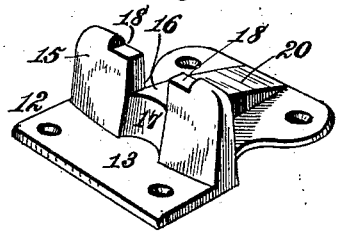
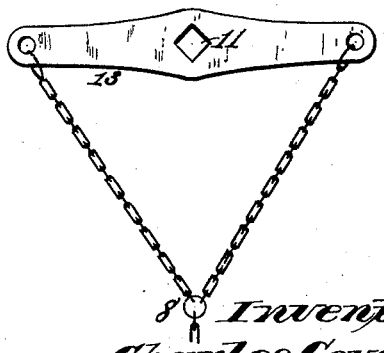


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CEVOR, OF WACO, TEXAS.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,426, dated May 25, 1886.

Application filed February 4, 1886. Serial No. 190,826. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CEVOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waco, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in devices for checking the movements of a door to prevent its forcible contact with a wall or other object, and for automatically fastening it in an open position, so that it will not be accidentally closed.

The invention consists of a check or catch plate adapted to be secured to the floor or wall and provided with an inclined track for the passage of a spring-bolt on the door, a transverse projection being arranged vertically at the rear end of said inclined track and formed into a seat for the spring-bolt and its supporting plate or frame.

It also consists of a plate or frame attached to the lower portion of the door and provided above and below with eyes or perforated lugs, a bolt passed through said eyes and provided with a collar to limit its movement, and a spirally-coiled spring placed on said bolt between its collar and the upper eye of the supporting-plate, so that the bolt will be firmly seated when brought in contact with the check or catch plate.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved door check and fastener applied and ready for use. Fig. 2 is a view of the catch-plate. Fig. 3 is a view of the lever attached to the knob-arbor.

Referring to these drawings, the numeral 1 designates a metallic plate having at its upper and lower ends an eye or perforated lug, 2 and 3, respectively. These lugs or eyes project forward from the face of the plate and admit the passage of a vertical bolt, 4. The lower portion of the bolt is enlarged, and above the lower eye, 3, is formed or provided with a collar, 5, that limits the downward movement of said bolt. Above the collar 5 the bolt 4 is reduced in diameter, and is surrounded by a spirally-coiled spring, 6, the ends of which rest or bear against the upper side of said collar and the lower side of the upper eye, 2, respectively.

The bolt-supporting plate 1 is secured or attached by means of screws 7 to the lower part of the door, as shown in Fig. 1.

To the upper end of the bolt 4 is attached one end of a rod, wire, cord, or chain, S, the opposite end of which is secured to a lever, 9, which is mounted on the arbor of the door-knob. This lever 9, as shown in Fig. 3, is provided at both ends with a circular opening, 10, for attachment of the wire S or other bolt-connection, and at its center has a rectangular opening, 11, for engaging the knob-arbor. It will be seen that by turning the door-knob in either direction the bolt 4 will be raised against the tension of its spring. On releasing the knob the tension of the compressed spring will lower or seat the bolt.

Secured to the floor near the wall, or to the upper part of the mop-board or other convenient support, is a metallic check or catch plate, 12, adapted to engage the bolt 4 when the door is opened sufficiently. This check or catch plate is formed with a horizontal portion, 13, that is perforated for the passage of screws 14, by which it is secured in place. Near the rear end of the horizontal portion is a vertical transverse lip or projection, 15, tapering upward in cross-section, and thickened or re-enforced at its lower portion for insuring strength. The upper edge of this transverse lip 15 is provided centrally with a slot or opening, 16, for the passage of the bolt, and on the rear side of said projection, below the opening 16, is a groove or concavity, 17, as shown in Fig. 2, to afford a seat for the bolt 4 when the parts are engaged. The upper edge of the lip 15 is also cut away, as shown at 18, on each side of the opening 16. The purpose of this construction is to afford a seat for a projection, 19, at the lower end of the bolt-supporting plate. It will be observed that the bolt-plate 1 and its lower eye, 3, extend slightly downward at the center portion of the lower edge of said plate, thereby forming a projection or shoulder, 19, that by engaging the cut-away portion or depression 18 of the catch-plate 12 serves to prevent lateral play or rattling of the parts when engaged.

On the forward end of the check or catch plate 12 is a central inclined track, 20, that leads up from the front edge of said plate to

the lower side of the opening 16, and so gradually elevates and guides the lower end of the bolt 4 to and through said opening, after passing which it drops, under the tension of its spring, into the concave seat or depression 17 on the rear side of the transverse lip or projection.

On opening the door and throwing it backward the lower end of the bolt 4 is brought into contact with and made to travel up over the inclined track 20, the bolt being thereby raised, and compressing its spring between the collar 5 and the upper eye of the bolt-plate. After the bolt has passed through the slot or opening 16, it is seated in the groove or concavity 17 on the rear side of the lip 15 by reason of the tension of its compressed spring, which at once comes into play. The parts are now firmly engaged, so as to obviate any liability of sudden or accidental closure of the door, and the engagement of the projection or shoulder 19 of the bolt-plate with the recess or depression 18 of the catch-plate will prevent rattling of the door or lateral play of the engaged parts. In order to disengage the bolt and close the door, it is only necessary to turn the knob, so as to raise said bolt through the lever 9 and intermediate connection.

It will be understood that this check can be used with doors having latches as well as with those having knob-locks, and by detachably connecting the bolt 4 and its actuating rod or wire 8 said rod or wire can be disconnected when desired, and so enable the bolt and its catch to be used as a fastening independent of the knob or latch.

What I claim is—

1. In a door-check, a catch-plate having a transverse lip or projection provided on its upper edge with a vertical opening for the passage of a bolt, and an inclined track extending from the front edge of the plate to the lower side of said opening, substantially as described.

2. In a door-check, a catch-plate having a transverse lip or projection provided on its upper edge with a bolt-opening, and having depressions on each side of said opening to receive a shoulder on the lower end of the bolt-plate, a bolt-seat at the rear of said lip, and an inclined track extending from the front edge of the plate to the lower side of the bolt-opening, substantially as described.

3. In a door-check, the combination, with a door-plate having eyes 2 3, and a shoulder, 19, at its lower end, and a spring-bolt supported vertically in said plate, of a catch-plate having an inclined track, 20, a transverse lip, 15, provided with bolt-opening 16 and depression 18, and a bolt-seat, 17, in rear of said lip, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES CEVOR.

Witnesses:
LEE JENKINS,
ARTHUR E. SCOTT.