No. 724,521. PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

W. M. TEETER.

DOOR CHECK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

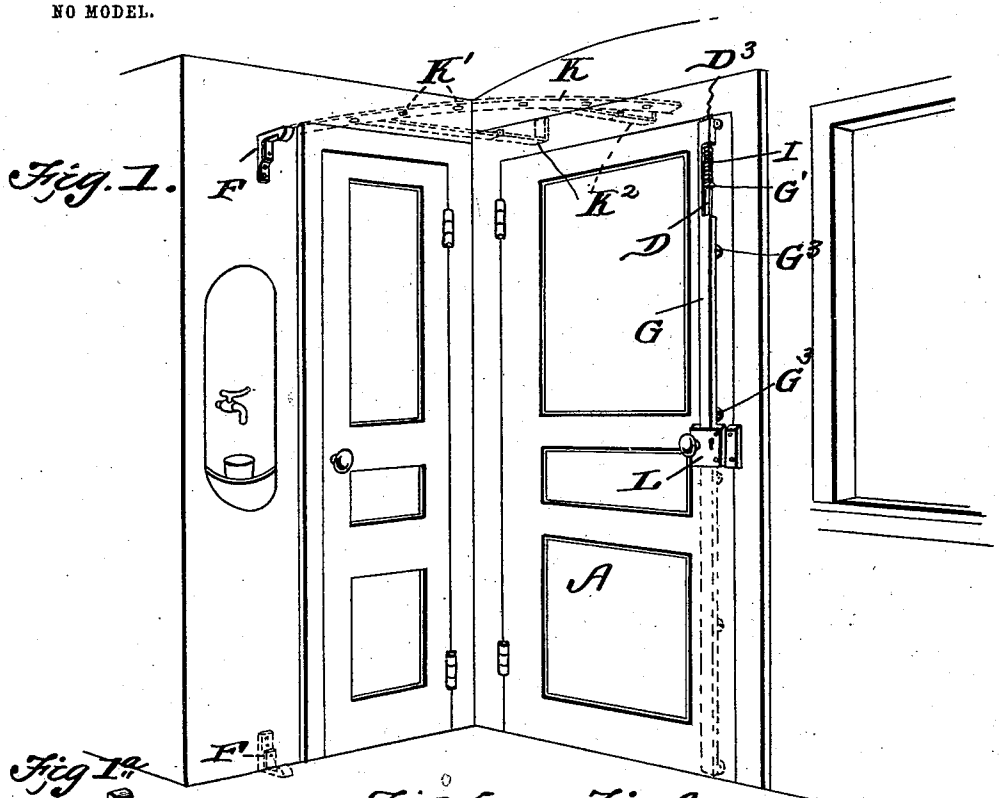


Fig. 1a.



Fig. 5.

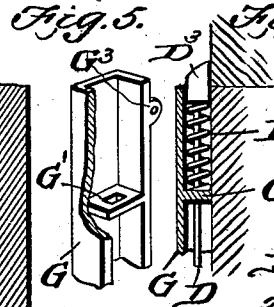


Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.

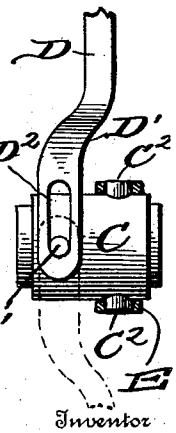


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3

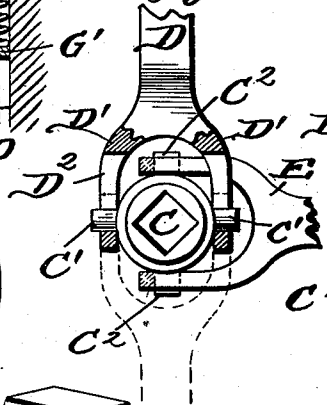
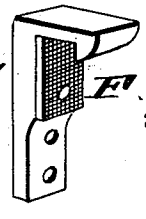


Fig. 7



Witnesses

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DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,521, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed June 7, 1902. Serial No. 110,648. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. TEETER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cripplecreek, in the county of Teller and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Door-Catch, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention is an improvement in door catches and holders, and relates particularly to an improvement upon a patent granted to me September 17, 1901, No. 682,754, the object of my present invention being to provide a device by which the upper or lower edge of a door may be securely locked in an open, closed, or intermediate position. Like my former patent above referred to, my invention is particularly adapted for doors of railway cars or coaches, although it may with equal effectiveness be applied to doors of dwellings, and it provides a locking device which is controlled and manipulated by the knob-shaft of the lock.

Still a further object of my invention is to provide a suitable bar that is arranged adjacent the door and in position to be engaged by the catch-rod, so that the door may be held in various open positions; and with these objects in view my invention comprises certain details of construction and novelties of combination and arrangement, as will be fully described in the following specification and pointed out in the claim, reference being had to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement as applied to a car-door. Fig. 1ª is a detail view of a modified form of bracket used when the catch-rod is positioned upon the lower end of the door. Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section of a portion of the car-door, taken through the lock and showing the manner of securing or connecting my catch-rod and locking-bolt to the knob-shaft. Fig. 3 is a detail section taken on about the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail side elevation of the sleeve, showing the rod and locking-bolt in position. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the upper portion of the box or casing. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view showing the latch-bolt in position within the case, and Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the keeper that is fastened to any suitable support adjacent the door for the purpose of holding the door in an open position.

In the drawings I have illustrated my invention as applied to a railway-car door A and upon the free edge of the door and in alinement with the lock-casing L, in which operates the usual knob-shaft B, upon which and within the casing is positioned a sleeve C, carrying two sets or pairs of trunnions C′ and C^2, one pair of the trunnions C′ being adapted to operate a spring-actuated catch-rod D, whose inner end is bifurcated, as at D′, the members of which are slotted, as shown at D^2, for the purpose of receiving the trunnions C′, as clearly illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings. The other pair of trunnions C^2 is arranged at right angles to the trunnions C′ and are adapted for engagement with the inner bifurcated end of the lock-bolt E, the said bolt having the members of the bifurcated portion slotted the same as the inner ends of the catch-rods, and in these slots is adapted to operate the trunnions C^2.

The outer end of the catch-rod D terminates in a head portion D^3 and which is adapted for engagement with a suitable keeper F, arranged at any suitable place adjacent the door, the drawings illustrating the keeper F as positioned upon the lavatory. Surrounding the rod is a box or casing G, preferably U-shaped in construction and having guides G′ and G^2 arranged in the upper and lower ends of the channel of the said casing and through which is slidably retained the catch-rod D, and between the head D^3 of the rod and the outer guide of the box or casing and preferably surrounding the rod is a spring I, whose tendency is to normally hold the bar in an extended position. The box or case is provided with a series of perforated lugs or ears G^3, by which it is securely held to the face of the door.

In the drawings I have illustrated my invention as applied to the upper end of the door, although it will be seen by reference to the drawings that my improvement may be applied to the lower end of the door, and in this latter arrangement I would provide a keeper H, that is fastened to the floor and in alinement with the head of the catch-rod; but I may use the keeper F, it being only neces-

sary to invert the said keeper, as also shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings. By this construction it will be seen that I provide an exceedingly cheap and effective device for securely holding and locking a door either in an open or closed position, and it will of course be understood that by dropping the usual safety-latch of the lock the shaft may be held from turning and the door positively held either in an open or closed position. In order to operate the rod and locking-bolt, it is only necessary to turn the knob in the usual manner, as when opening the ordinary door, when the catch-rod or lock will be released from its respective keeper, when the door may be opened, and it will be thus particularly noted that my improvement requires only the one operation of the door-knob, and therefore requiring no instructions before one may operate it. By reference to Fig. 3 it will be seen that the catch-rod and locking-bolt may be operated by turning the knob-shaft in either direction, as by either movement one or the other of the trunnions will operate against the outer end of one member of the catch-rod and locking-bolt, drawing the same inwardly, and thus releasing the head of the catch-rod or locking-bolt from its respective keeper, and by providing the box or casing for the rods the whole device is positively protected from molestation or injury.

By reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings it will be seen that I also provide an arrangement by which the door may be held in various open positions, which construction, however, I prefer to use upon the doors of dwellings, and comprises a circular bar K, having a series of perforations K′ arranged therein, into which is adapted to enter the outer end of the catch-rod D, the said bar K being hingedly connected to brackets K^2, that are arranged upon the frame of the door, and in practice I prefer to arrange the hinge-joints about four inches from the door-frame, so that the bar K may be raised out of alinement with the door, and in such position it will rest against the wall, as will be clearly understood.

It will thus be seen that I provide a cheap and simple device that will meet any and all emergencies.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a door-catch, the combination of the door-knob and its shaft, of a sleeve positioned upon the shaft and having two sets of trunnions arranged thereon, a casing arranged upon the door, said casing being made U-shaped and having guides arranged in the channel thereof, a catch-rod slidably retained within the casing and operating through the said guideways, the said catch-rod having its outer end terminating in a head portion and its inner end terminating in a bifurcated portion, the members of which are slotted, a spring surrounding said rod, and bearing at one end against the said head and at its opposite end against one of the said guides, and a keeper adapted to receive the outer end of said catch-rod.

WILLIAM M. TEETER.

Witnesses:
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