

J. EWART.
DOOR CHECK.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1909.

950,566.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

Fig. 1.

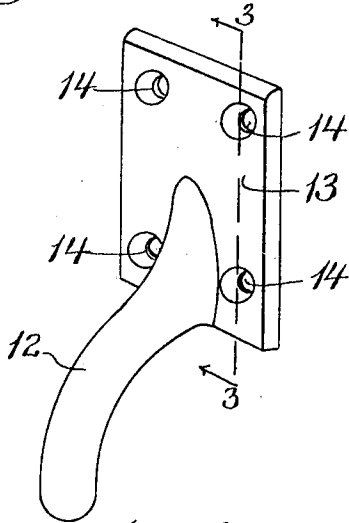


Fig. 2.

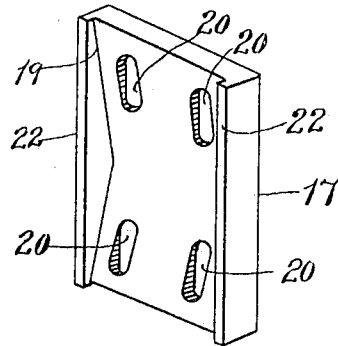


Fig. 3.

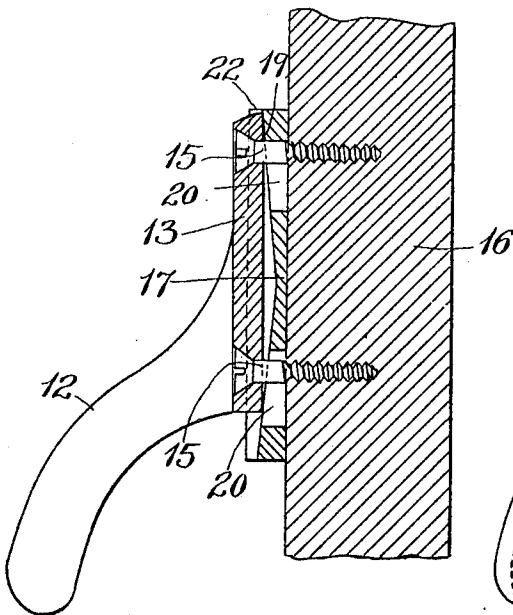
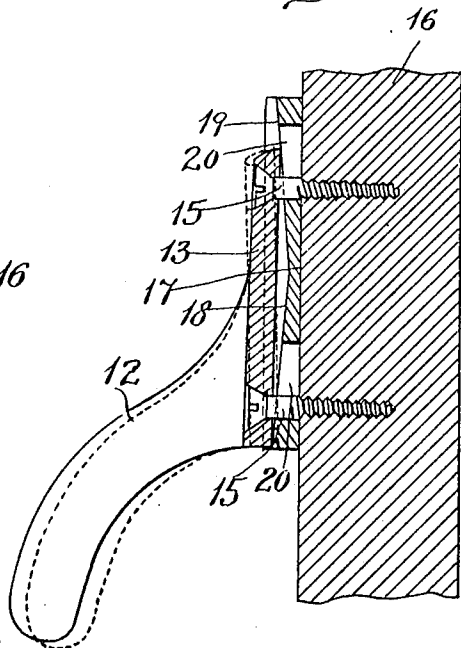


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EWART, OF ARLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO JOSEPH A. EWART, OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, AND ONE-HALF TO SHERBURNE & COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A FIRM.

DOOR-CHECK.

950,566.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

Application filed November 8, 1909. Serial No. 526,747.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EWART, of Arlington, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for yieldingly securing car and other doors in an open position, and has especial reference to the type of door check shown in Letters Patent of the United States, No. 594,613, dated November 30, 1897. Said patented door check comprises a member adapted to be attached to a floor, and to yield vertically relatively thereto, said member having an inclined portion, and a recess above the incline, and an arm member adapted to be attached to a door and to engage the recess of the floor member when the door is fully opened, the floor member being pressed upwardly by a spring and adapted to yield downwardly to permit the disengagement of the arm member from it by the application of closing force to the door.

Heretofore, the arm member has been rigidly attached to the door with no provision for adjustment. It has been found in practice that owing to various causes the arm and floor members become relatively displaced from their coöperative positions, so that in some cases the arm member fails to properly coincide with the floor member.

The present invention has for its object to enable the arm member to be adjusted to different positions relatively to the door, so that in case of failure of the arm member to properly coincide with the floor member, the difficulty can be corrected by an adjustment of the arm member.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figures 1 and 2 represent perspective views, respectively, of an arm member and an adjusting member embodying my invention. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of a portion of a door to which the arm member and adjusting member shown in Figs. 1 and 2, are applied. Fig. 4 represents a view similar to Fig. 3, showing a different adjustment of the arm member.

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

In the drawings,—12 represents the arm member of a door check of the character shown in the above mentioned Patent No. 594,613, said arm member having a flat base 13 provided with holes 14 adapted to engage and closely fit attaching screws 15 which secure the arm member to a door 16. The floor or socket member which coöperates with the arm member and is engaged with the floor of a car or other structure at a suitable point to engage the arm member when the door is opened, is or may be of the construction represented in the above mentioned patent to which reference may be had for a complete illustration and description of the floor member.

Instead of applying the arm member so that its base 13 bears directly upon the door, I separate the base from the door sufficiently to permit the interposition between the base and the door of an adjusting member 17. This member is preferably a cast metal plate of malleable iron or any other suitable metal, and is provided with a flat inner side adapted to bear on the door, and with two oppositely inclined faces 18, 19 on its outer side, said faces forming bearings for the end portions of the base 13. The adjusting member is also provided with longitudinal slots 20 arranged to receive the attaching screws 15, the said slots being so arranged that the adjusting member 17 is adapted to be adjusted longitudinally so that it may occupy either the position shown in Fig. 3, or that shown in Fig. 4, or any desired intermediate position. When the adjusting member is in the position shown in Fig. 3, the lower end of the base bears on the face 18 at a point above the lower end of the latter, the upper end of the base bearing on the extreme upper portion of the face 19. The base is therefore inclined so that the outer end of the arm has the minimum projection from the door, its outer end having the minimum height above the floor. When the adjusting member is in the position shown in Fig. 4, the lower end of the base bears on the extreme lower portion of the face 18, and its upper end bears on the face 19 at a point below the upper end of the latter, the base being therefore so inclined that the arm has the maximum projection from

the side of the door, and its outer end has the maximum elevation above the floor.

It is evident that various intermediate positions of the arm member may be secured by intermediate adjustments of the adjusting member. The attaching screws should of course be loosened prior to the adjustment of the member 17, and then tightened to hold said member and the arm member at the desired adjustment. The adjusting member is preferably provided with longitudinal edge flanges 22 adapted to bear on the longitudinal edges of the base 13.

I claim:

1. In a door check of the character stated, an arm member carried by a door and adapted to engage a complementary member adjacent to the door, said arm member having a base, combined with an adjusting member interposed between the base and door, and adapted to occupy different positions relatively to the base and door, and to support the arm member in different positions relatively to the door.

2. In a door check of the character stated,

an arm member carried by a door and adapted to engage a complementary member adjacent to the door, said arm member having a base having screw-engaging holes, combined with an adjusting member adapted to be interposed between the base and door and provided with oppositely inclined faces forming bearings for the end portions of the base, and with longitudinal slots to receive attaching screws engaged with said holes, said slots permitting a longitudinal adjustment of the adjusting member relatively to the base plate and door.

3. As an article of manufacture, an adjusting member adapted to receive the base of a door check arm, and having oppositely inclined faces and longitudinal screw-receiving slots.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN EWART.

Witnesses:

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