No. 870,216. PATENTED NOV. 5, 1907.

W. BENNETT & W. A. RALSTON.

DOOR CHECK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1906.

FIG. 1.

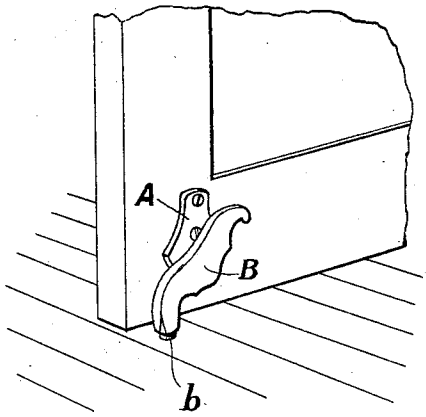


FIG. 3.

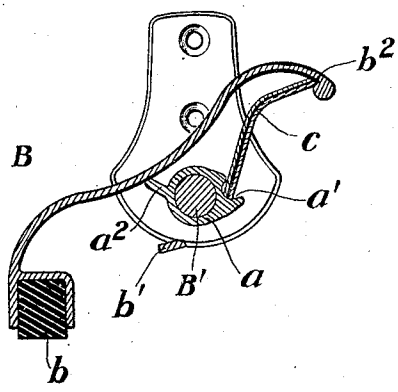


FIG. 2.

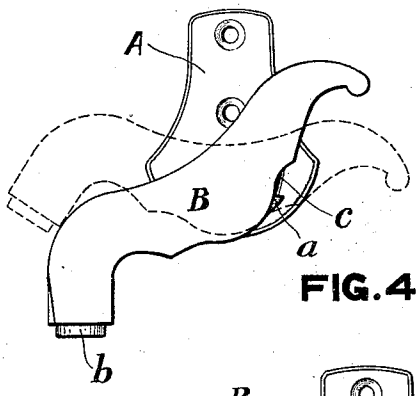


FIG. 5.

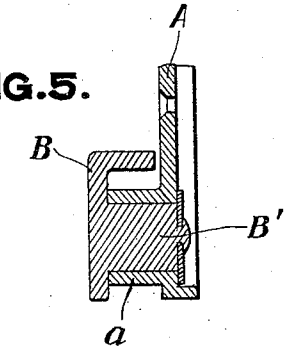


FIG. 6.

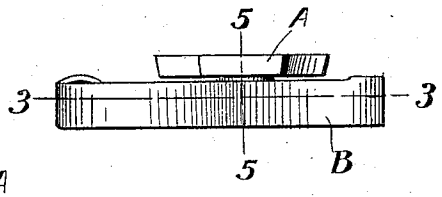
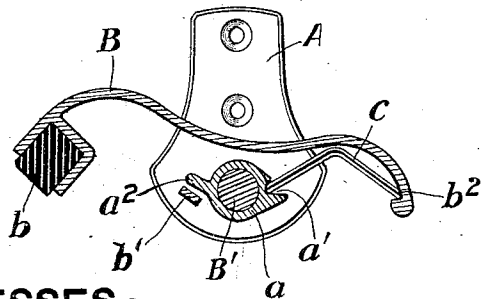


FIG. 4.



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DOOR-CHECK.

No. 870,216. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 5, 1907.

Application filed July 30, 1906. Serial No. 328,337.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM BENNETT and WILLIAM A RALSTON, citizens of the United States, and residents of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to door checks, and is an improvement upon the door stop for which Letters Patent were granted to Frank L. Rosentreter, formerly of Rochester, New York, on the 23rd day of September, 1900.

The object of the invention is to strengthen the spring action of the said stop, and otherwise to improve that feature of the device, as will appear from the following description.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a door having my door stop applied to it; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of my door stops, showing, in full and dotted lines, the lever in two positions; Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 6, showing the lever in the position in which it engages the floor; Fig. 4 is also a vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 6, but showing the lever in its disengaged position; Fig. 5 is a vertical section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 6, enlarged; and Fig. 6 is a top view.

A is a supporting plate adapted to be attached to a door in any suitable manner. The supporting plate has extending from its face a lug a, having a recess a' on one side, and a rib a^2 on the other (see Figs. 3 and 5). The lug a has a central bore perpendicular to the plate A, which is adapted to hold a stem B′, and forms the pivot of the lever B. One end of the lever is provided with a socket that holds a rubber pad b, which presses against the floor. A projection b' from the plate A at one side of the lug a limits the rotation of the lever when the rubber pad is elevated in order to release the door.

A spring C extends from the recesss a' in the lug a and a recess b^2 in the lever B, and is normally under compression so as to remain in place. In the drawings a leaf spring is shown, which may readily be changed in order to meet different requirements.

In Fig. 3, in which the stop is shown in the position in which the rubber pad b engages the floor, the inner end of the spring that lies within the recess a' is above a line connecting the recess b^2, in which the other end of the spring lies, and the pivotal center of the lever B, so that the tension of the spring tends to retain the pad b against the floor. When the lever B is released from its engagement with the floor by forcing down its free end, by the foot or hand, against the resistance of the spring, the spring will tend to retain the pad b in its elevated position and away from the floor after the recesses b^2 reaches a position where a line drawn from it to the pivotal center of the lever lies below the recess a' which holds the inner end of the spring.

What we claim is:—

In a door stop, the combination of the plate A, adapted for attachment to a door, and having a lug a; a lever pivoted upon said lug, adapted at one end to engage the floor, and a spring supported at one end by said lug a and at the other by the free member of the lever, at points so located with respect to each other that the outer end of the spring crosses a line passing through the lower end of the spring and the pivotal center of the lever, as the stop is moved from its engaging to its disengaging position and vice versa.

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WILLIAM A. RALSTON.

Witnesses:
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L. THON.