

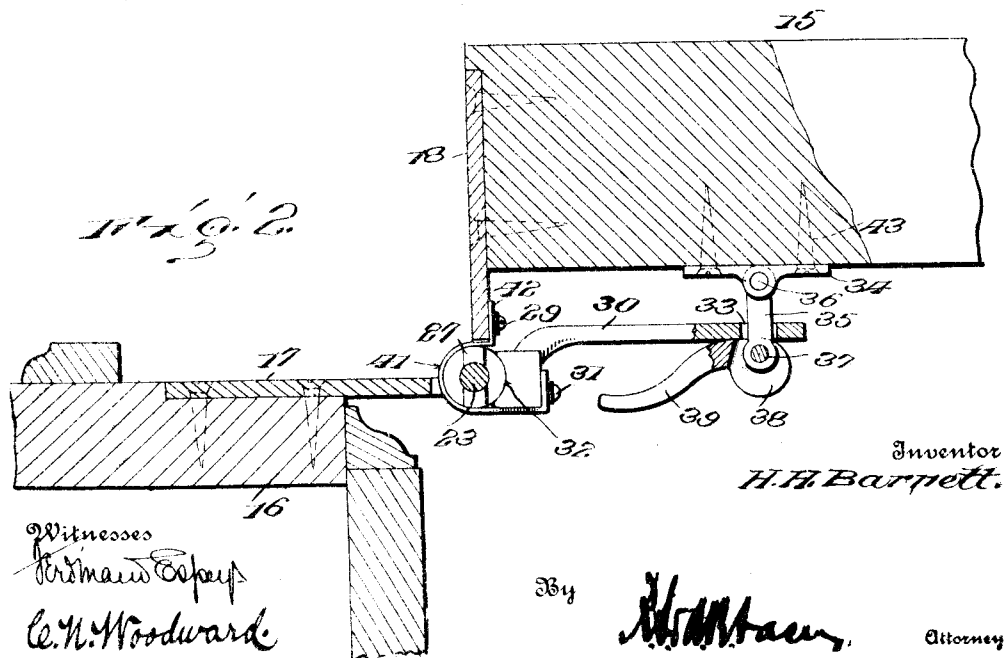
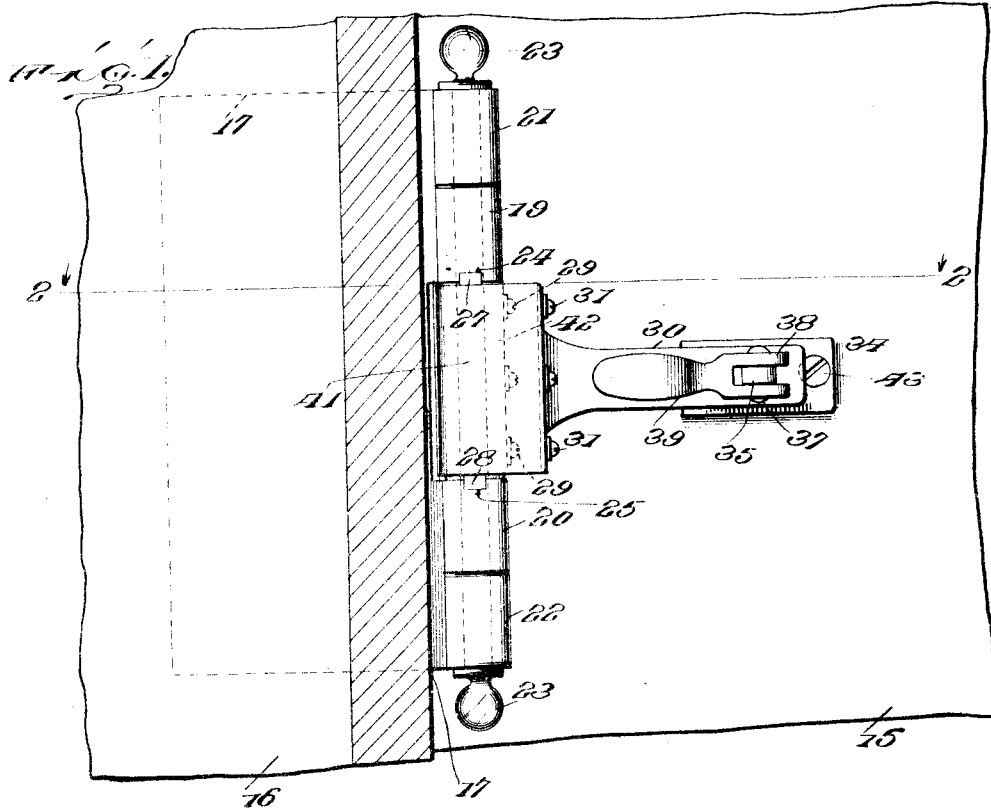
H. H. BARNETT.
DOOR HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 3, 1912.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

1,055,999.



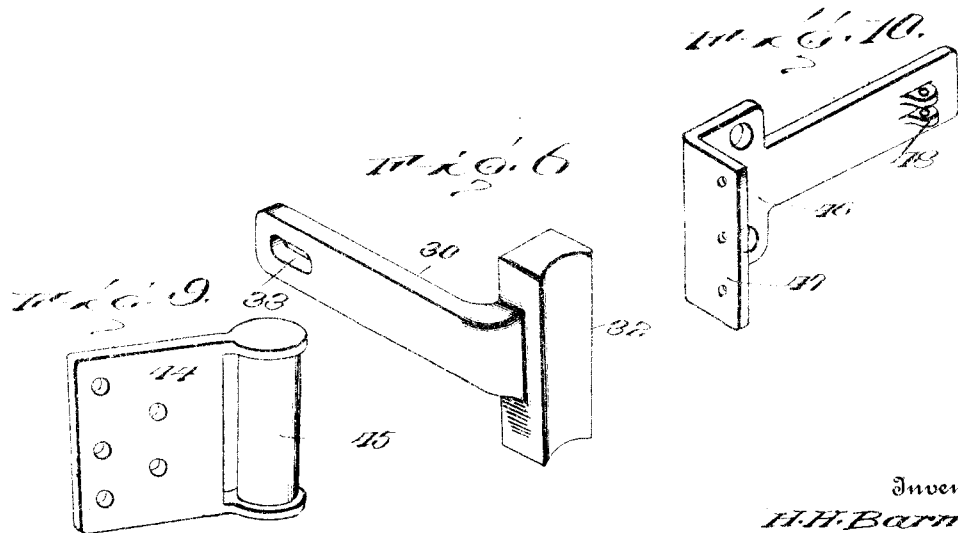
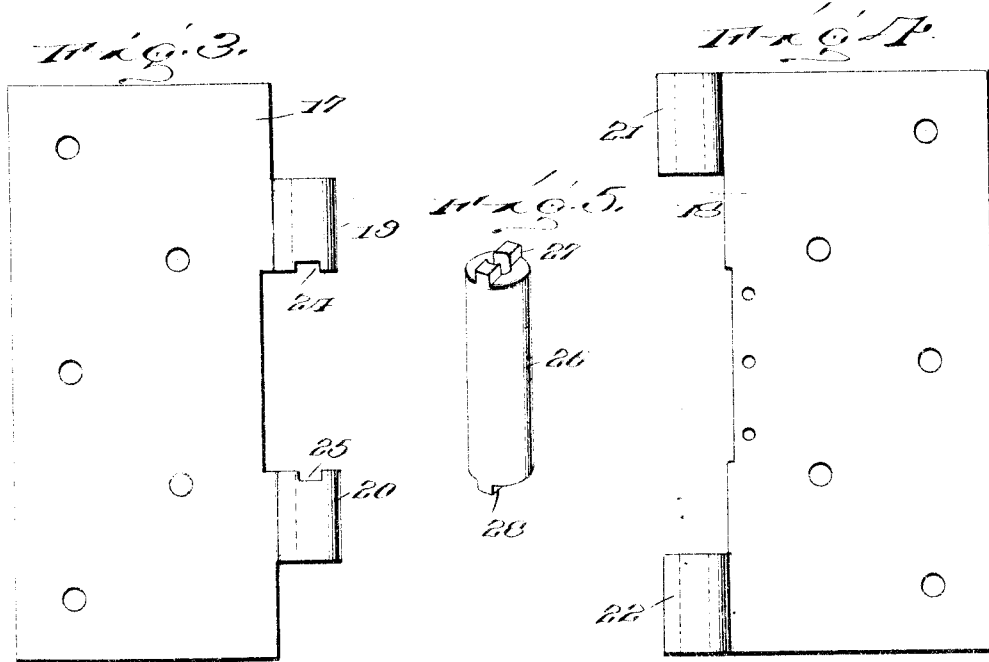
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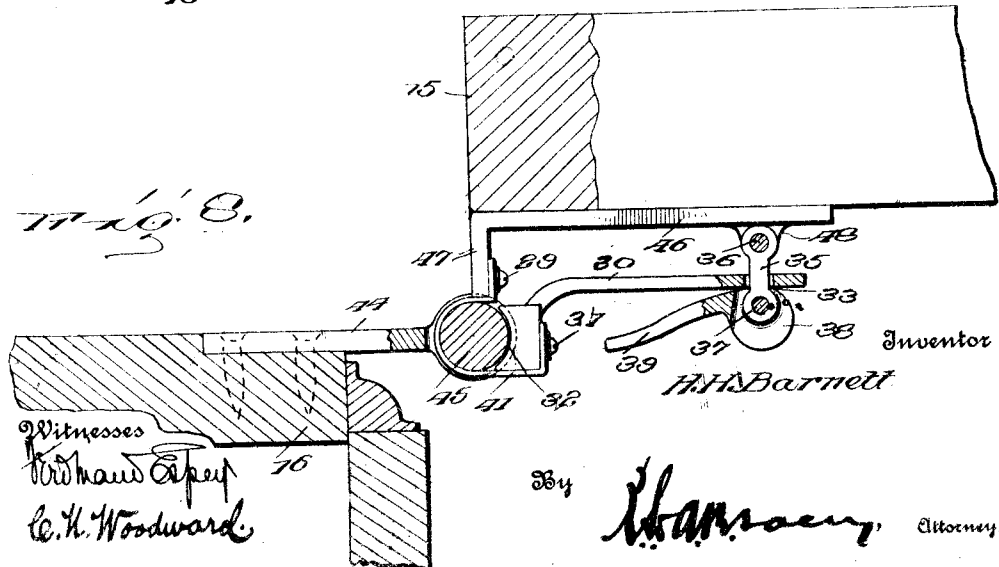
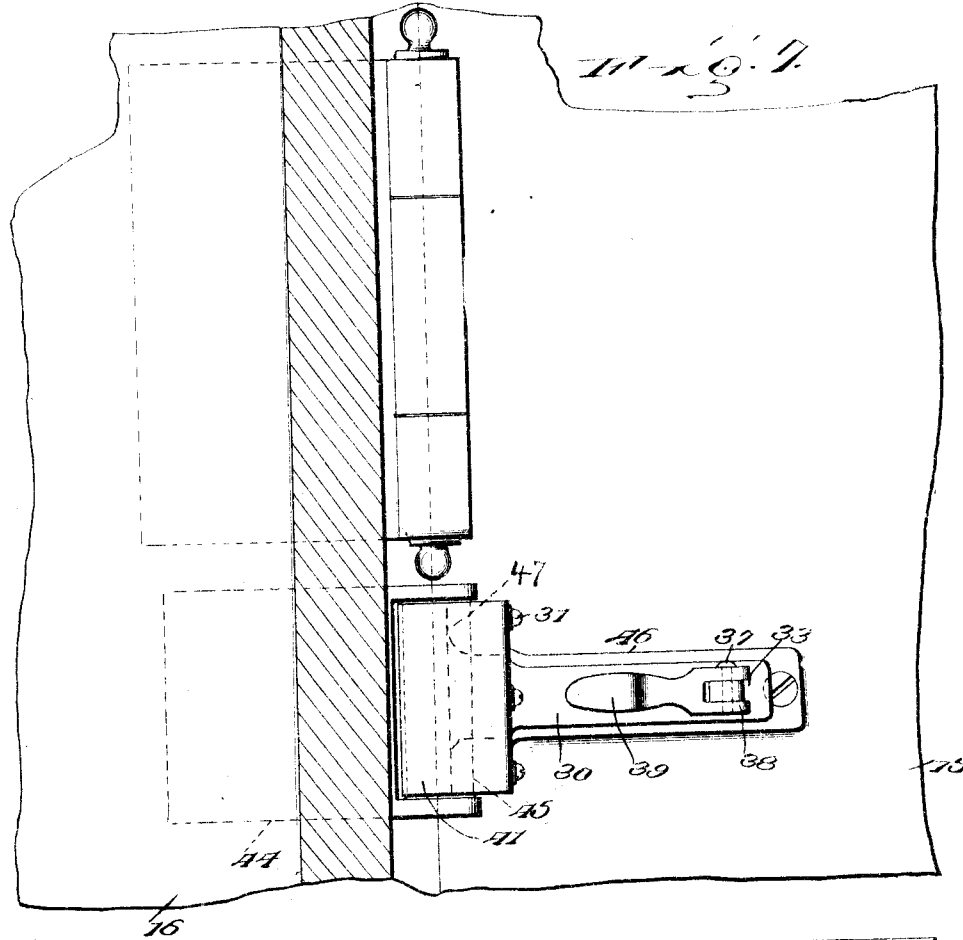
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOWARD H. BARNETT, OF PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.

DOOR-HOLDER.

1,055,999.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

Application filed April 3, 1912. Serial No. 688,261.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOWARD H. BARNETT, citizen of the United States, residing at Pontiac, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in door holders, and has for one of its objects to provide a simply constructed device which may be applied to one of the hinges of a door and by means of which the door may be held against accidental displacement, and held from too free movement ordinarily, and likewise provided with means whereby the door may be held with sufficient force to prevent movement.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which may be applied in the neighborhood of one of the hinges, and which does not require the disfiguring of the door or casing.

With these and other objects in view, as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention: Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a door and its frame and one of the improved devices applied; Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Figs. 3 and 4 are elevations of the hinge leaves shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and separated; Fig. 5 is a detached perspective view of the locking cylinder; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the gripping lever; Figs. 7 and 8 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 2, illustrating a modification in the construction; Figs. 9 and 10 are detached perspective views of the main members employed in the modified structure shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

The improved device may be applied to doors and casings or frames of various sizes, and it is not desired therefore to limit the improved device for use in connection with any form of door or like closure. For the

purpose of illustration the improvement is shown applied to a conventional door and its frame, a portion of the door being represented conventionally at 15 and a portion of a door frame and its casing at 16. The improved device may be applied to one of the hinges of a door as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or independently of the hinge as shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

When employed in direct connection with the hinge the form of "leaf" represented at 17—18 will be employed. The leaf 17 is provided with pintle-receiving projections 19—20 spaced apart, while the leaf 18 is provided with pintle-receiving projections 21—22 engaging over the projections 19—20, and 23 represents the pintle which extends through the various projections 21—19—20 and 22. The confronting ends of the projections 19—20 are provided respectively with notches or transverse recesses 24—25, and extending between the projections 19—20 is a cylindrical member 26 provided with transverse lugs 27—28 which engage in the recesses 24—25 and thus couple the member 26 to the leaf 17 and its pintle-receiving projections. The pintle 23 extends also through the cylindrical member 26, as shown. By this means it will be obvious that a complete hinge is produced, the leaves 17—18 being connected respectively to the door and frame by screws in the usual manner.

The leaf 17 is formed with a considerable space between the body of the leaf and the cylindrical member 26, while a similar space is formed between the body of the leaf 18 and the projection 19—20, and the cylindrical portion 26. Partly surrounding the cylindrical portion 26, and extending through the spaces between the cylindrical portion and the hinge leaves, is a resilient member represented as a whole at 41 with one end extended at 42 in parallel relations to the outer face of the hinge leaf 18, and secured thereto by screws 29 or other suitable fastening device. At its opposite end the member 41 is extended for engagement with a lever 30 by screws 31 or other similar suitable fastening devices. The lever 30 is provided at its inner end with a concaved face 32 conforming to and bearing against the

outer face of the cylindrical portion 26 of the hinge. The lever is also provided near its outer end with a slot 33. Secured to the door 15, is a plate 34 in which a link 25 is pivoted at 36. The link extends through the slot 33 of the lever 30 and is pivoted at 37, to a cam 38, the latter having an operating arm 39. By this simple arrangement it will be obvious that when the cam device 38—39 is turned into its released position as shown in Fig. 1, the resilient member 41 will be released from engagement with the cylindrical member 26 so that the door will swing freely upon its hinges, but when the arm 39 is moved in the opposite direction, the cam 38 will exert its force to compress the lever 30 and firmly "pinch" the resilient member 41 and the concave face 32 of the lever 30 upon the cylindrical member 26 and thus hold the door from movement.

The plate 34 is attachable to the door by screws or other suitable fastening devices 43, and will be so arranged that the member 41 and the lever will be moved to just the right extent to apply the requisite force to hold the door stationary, and by increasing or decreasing the length of the link 35, the grip of the lever and the resilient member may be increased or decreased, as required. By this means the device may be readily adapted to changes in sizes of the cylindrical member 26, and likewise to the area of the door.

When the improved device is employed independently of the hinges the modified structure shown in Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 will be employed, and constitutes a leaf member 44 having a detachable cylindrical portion 45 and a clip member 46 having an offset 47 for receiving the spring. The member 45 is designed to be embedded in the frame 16 in the same manner as the leaf 17 is embedded, while the member 46—47 is designed to be attached to the door 15 with the offset 47 occupying the same position as the outer portion of the leaf 18 of the hinge. The cylindrical portion 45 of the leaf 44, is designed to be located in alinement with the hinge pintles of the door as represented in Fig. 7. The spring 41 is attached at one end to the offset 47 and encircles the cylindrical portion 45, and is attached to the lever arm 30 in the same manner as in the structure shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In the modified structure the lever arm 30 operates by its cam face 32 against the cylindrical portion 45 and produces precisely the same effect as when compressed against the cylindrical member 26 in the structure shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In the modified structure the plate 46 is provided with ears 48 to receive the link 35, and operates in the same manner as the like structure shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

By employing the modified construction it will be obvious that the improved device

may be applied to any form of door without disturbing the hinges of the same or interfering in any manner with their operation. The modified structure may be employed upon doors already in use, while the structure shown in Figs. 1 and 2 will be preferably employed upon newly mounted doors.

The improved device may be employed without material modification upon gates, transoms or like structures.

The improved device is simple in construction, can be inexpensively manufactured and applied, and the leaves 17—18 together with the cylindrical member 26, may be manufactured to conform to the other hinges of the door so that they will not detract from its appearance. The device will preferably be applied to the upper hinge so that a person can readily operate the lever from the floor and without stooping or otherwise assuming an inconvenient position.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. Coacting members adapted to be attached respectively to a door and its frame, one of said members having a cylindrical portion, a resilient member bearing partly around the cylindrical portion of one of said coacting members and connected at one end to the other coacting member, a lever connected to the resilient member at its other end and provided with a bearing face engaging said cylindrical portion, and means for actuating said lever to apply strain between the resilient member and the cylindrical portion.

2. A device of the class described comprising a resilient member adapted to be connected to a hinge, a lever connected to the resilient member and provided with a bearing face adapted to engage against a hinge, a swinging link, and another lever having a cam face and swinging from said link and engaging by its cam face against the first-mentioned lever.

3. A hinge including coacting leaves pivotally united, one of said leaves including pintle-receiving projections spaced apart, a cylindrical member disposed between said projections, means for coupling said cylindrical member to said projections, a resilient member connected to one of said leaves and bearing against said cylindrical member, and means for applying strain to said resilient member.

4. A hinge including coacting leaves pivotally united, one of said leaves including pintle-receiving projections spaced apart, a cylindrical member disposed between said projections, means for coupling said cylindrical member to said projections, a resilient member connected to one of said leaves and bearing against said cylindrical member, a lever connected to said resilient mem-

ber, and means for adjusting said lever to cause it to apply strain to said resilient member.

5 5. A hinge including coacting leaves pivotally united and a cylindrical portion, a resilient member connected to one of said leaves and engaging against the cylindrical portion, an operating lever connected to the resilient member and engaging against the

cylindrical portion, a swinging link, and a 10 cam lever pivoted to said link and engaging said operating lever.

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

HOWARD H. BARNETT. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

BERT J. GREER,

Mrs. CLARENCE D. FIRST.