

(No Model.)

M. MOORE & F. A. HOLLIDAY.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 570,039.

Patented Oct. 27, 1896.

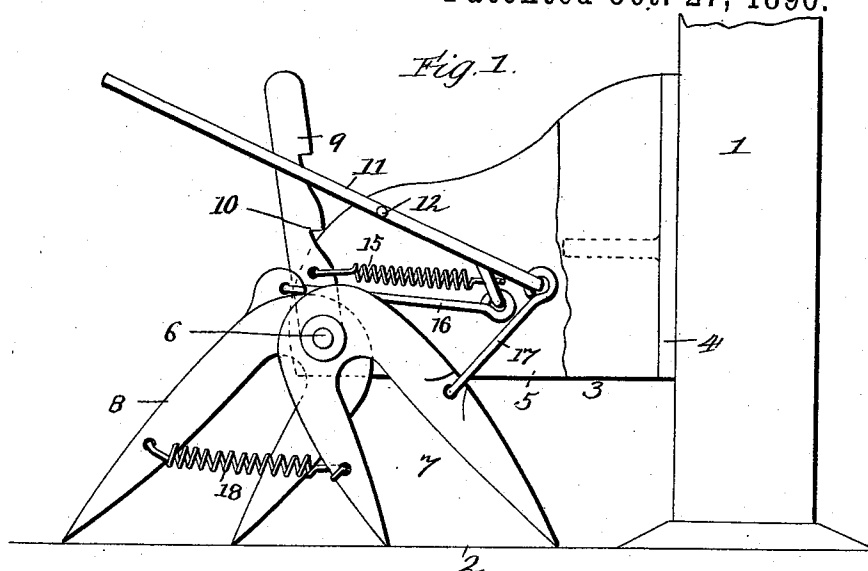


Fig. 3.

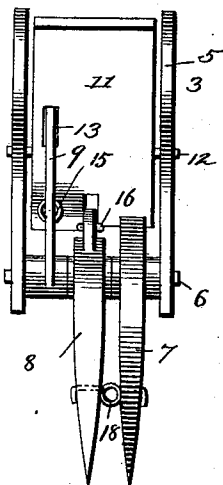
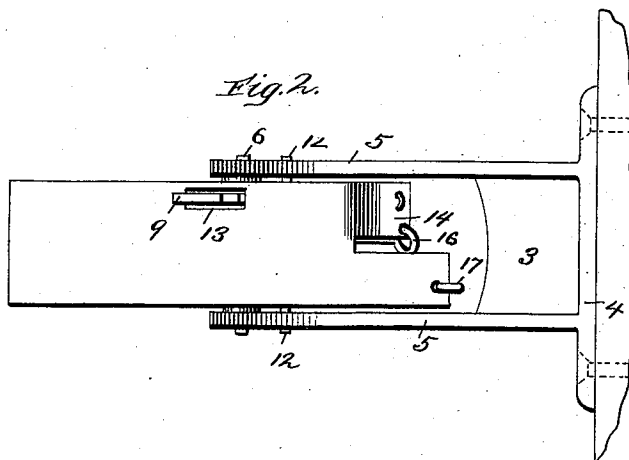


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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MELVIN MOORE AND FRANK A. HOLLIDAY, OF SCIOTOVILLE, OHIO.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,039, dated October 27, 1896.

Application filed July 1, 1895. Serial No. 554,778. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MELVIN MOORE and FRANK A. HOLLIDAY, citizens of the United States, residing at Sciotoville, in the county of Scioto and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in door-checks or devices for holding doors against movement when the same are open; and it has for its general object to provide a cheap and simple door-check which will normally engage the floor of an apartment and effectually hold an open door against movement in either direction and one which may be readily disengaged from the floor and locked in its disengaged position, so as to permit of the door being freely opened and closed in the usual manner.

With the foregoing end in view the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved device applied to a door with a portion of the bracket broken away and with the parts in their operative positions. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is an end elevation.

In the said drawings similar numerals designate corresponding parts in all of the views, referring to which—

1 indicates an ordinary hinged door.

2 indicates the floor of an apartment, and

3 indicates the bracket of our improved device. This bracket has the base 4, which is connected to the door 1 adjacent to the lower end thereof, and the parallel side plates 5, which are preferably formed integral with the base 4, and it carries the transverse bolt or shaft 6, which is arranged in and extends between the side plates 5 adjacent to the forward ends thereof, as shown.

7 indicates the pointed floor-engaging device which is designed to prevent the door from moving toward a closed position, and 8 indicates the pointed floor-engaging device

which is designed to hold the door against movement in the opposite direction. These floor-engaging devices 7 8, which are loosely mounted on the bolt or shaft 6 and are arranged side by side, as better illustrated in Fig. 3, are preferably fork-shaped and are each provided with two pointed prongs, the inner ones of which are of a less length than the outer ones, so as to enable them to engage the floor when the devices rest in an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 1.

9 indicates a latch-bar, which is loosely mounted on the shaft or bolt 6 and is provided with a shoulder 10, and 11 indicates a pedal-lever, which is suitably fulcrumed between the side plates 5, as indicated by 12, and is provided with an opening 13, through which the bar 9 extends, as better shown in Fig. 2. This lever 11 is also provided at its rear end with the downwardly-bent portion 14, and this portion 14 is connected by a coiled spring 15 with the latch-bar 9 and by the link 16 with the floor-engaging device. The rear end of the said lever 11 is also connected by a link 17 with the floor-engaging device 7.

The floor-engaging devices 7 and 8 are normally held in the position shown in Fig. 1, so as to enable them to take into the floor and thus hold the door against movement in either direction by the coiled spring 18, which is connected to the inner short prong of the device 7 and the outer long prong of the device 8. When the devices 7 8 are in such position and pressure is applied against either side of the door 1, it will only serve to force the prongs of said devices deeper into the floor and enable them to more effectually prevent movement of the door. When it is desired to freely move the door to and fro in the usual manner, it is simply necessary for the operator to press the outer end of the lever 11 downwardly a sufficient distance, when the devices 7 8 will be raised from the floor through the medium of the links 17 16, and the latch-bar 9 will be rocked by the spring 15, so that its shoulder 10 will engage the lever 11 and retain it in its depressed position, and thereby retain the devices 7 8 in their raised position. When it is again desired to lock the door, when open, against movement in either direction, it is simply necessary to press the bar 9 forwardly, so as

to disengage its shoulder 10 from the lever 11, when the spring 18 will draw the devices 7 8 into a position to engage the floor, and will, through the medium of the connections described, return the other parts to the positions shown in Fig. 1.

It will be observed from the foregoing that our device is very simple and cheap; that it may be quickly and easily applied to all kinds of swinging doors; that it will serve effectually in operation to prevent movement of the door in either direction, and that it may be easily adjusted and adjustably fixed so as to permit the door to which it is applied to freely swing in either direction in the ordinary manner.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A door-check comprising a bracket, floor-engaging devices loosely mounted on a bolt or shaft carried by said bracket, a spring connecting the said devices and adapted to draw and hold them in engagement with the floor, a lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point of its length on the bracket, connec-

tions between one end of said lever and the floor-engaging devices, and means for engaging and holding the pedal-lever when the same is depressed, substantially as specified.

2. A door-check comprising a bracket, floor-engaging devices loosely mounted on a bolt or shaft carried by said bracket, a spring connecting the said devices and adapted to draw and hold them in engagement with the floor, a lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point of its length on the bracket, connections between one end of said lever and the floor-engaging devices, a latch-bar loosely mounted on the bolt or shaft carried by the bracket and having a shoulder adapted to engage the lever, and a spring connecting said bar and the lever, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

MELVIN MOORE.

FRANK A. HOLLIDAY.

Witnesses:

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