No. 895,115. PATENTED AUG. 4, 1908.

J. P. SÉVIGNY.

DOOR STOP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1908.

Fig. 1.

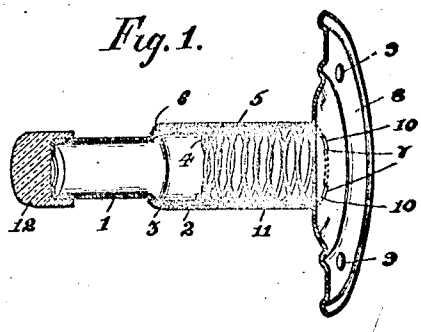
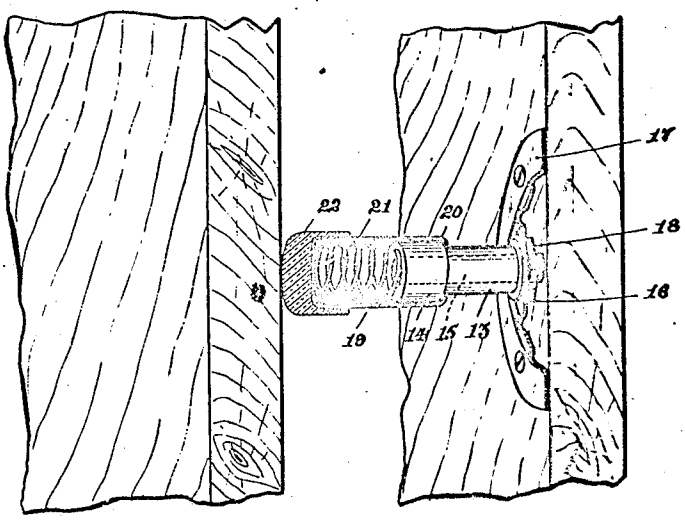


Fig. 2.



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DOOR-STOP.

No. 895,115. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 4, 1908.

Application filed April 4, 1908. Serial No. 425,173.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH PHILIPPE SÉVIGNY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of the town of Megantic, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Stops, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in door stops, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially in the novel arrangement and construction of parts; whereby an outer member is capped with a rubber buffer and is telescopically arranged in relation to an inner member and spring-held outwardly therefrom.

The objects of the invention are to prevent the breaking of the handles of doors from coming in contact with the wall on the sudden opening of said door, and also the destruction of the wall, to provide a neat and serviceable stop whereby the door structure will not be unduly strained in coming into contact therewith, and to devise a simple, cheap and durable construction.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional perspective view of one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional perspective view of another form of my invention.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the inner tubular member in Fig. 1 shown as having the enlarged outer portion 2 forming the shoulder 3 and the inturned flange 4.

5 is the outer tubular member having the inturned flange 6 engaging the smaller portion of the inner member 1, the said enlarged portion 2 sliding within the said outer member 5.

7 are projections arranged at intervals from the inner end of the inner member 5.

8 is a plate having the screw holes 9 therethrough for attaching the said plate to the wall or to the door as the case may be, and the holes 10 arranged in a circular row in the center of said plate and through which the projections 7 extend said projections being clenched on the inner side of said plate and holding the said inner member firmly to said plate. This method of fastening the inner member to the plate is not essential to the invention as any suitable method of fastening the plate and the member together may be used.

11 is a helical spring introduced into the inner member 5 between the flange 4 from the outer member and the plate 8.

12 is a rubber cap placed on the outer end of the member 1.

The plate 8 is screwed to the wall over against which the door opens so that when the door is swung open, it will come in contact with the rubber cap 12 and force the inner member 5 inwardly against the outward pressure of the helical spring 11, consequently taking all jar away from the door on the said door striking the stop.

In Fig. 2, 13 is the inner member having the enlarged outer end 14 and a central longitudinal orifice 15 through which the pin 16 extends, the said pin further extending through the plate 17 and held firmly thereto by the nut 18 on the correspondingly threaded end of said pin. This method of fastening the said inner member 13 to the plate is merely shown as being a very rigid form of construction, though any suitable method may be used and the said inner member 13 may be quite solid and otherwise rigidly secured to said plate.

19 is the outer member of tubular construction and having the inturned flange 20 at the inner end and closed at the outer end, the said outer member being mounted on the said inner member 13, the flange 20 normally abutting the inner shoulder formed by the enlarged outer end 14.

21 is a helical spring introduced in the outer member 19 between the outer face of the inner member 13 and the closed end of said outer member.

22 is a cap placed on the outer end of the outer member 19.

The operation of the form of the invention shown in Fig. 2 is precisely the same to that shown in Fig. 1, in fact the constructions are very much the same, with the exception that the outer and inner members are reversed, in the one case the spring is contained within the inner member and in the other case within the outer member, but the essential features of the invention remain the same.

What I claim as my invention is:

A door stop, comprising an outer tubular member having a closed outer end and an open inner end having an inturned flange in

the said inner open end, a cap of resilient material placed on said closed outer end, an inner member having a longitudinal surface on which said inner member slides, a plate rigidly secured to the inner end of said inner member having suitable screw holes therethrough, and a helical spring arranged between the ends of said members.

Signed at the town of Megantic, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, this twenty-eighth day of March, 1908.

JOSEPH PHILIPPE SÉVIGNY.

Witnesses:

ALFRED PEPIN,

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