March 29, 1932. O. JOHNSON 1,851,101

DOORCHECK

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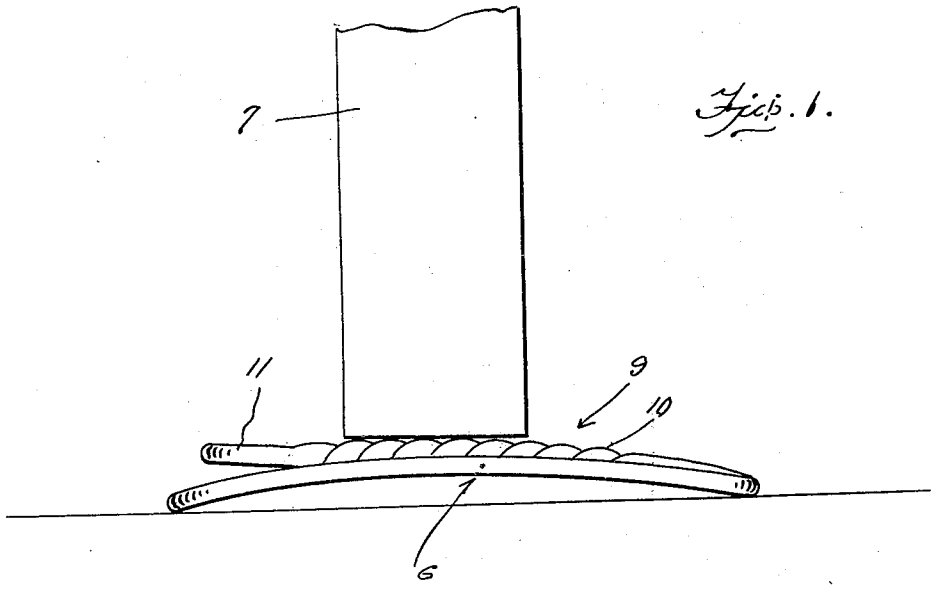
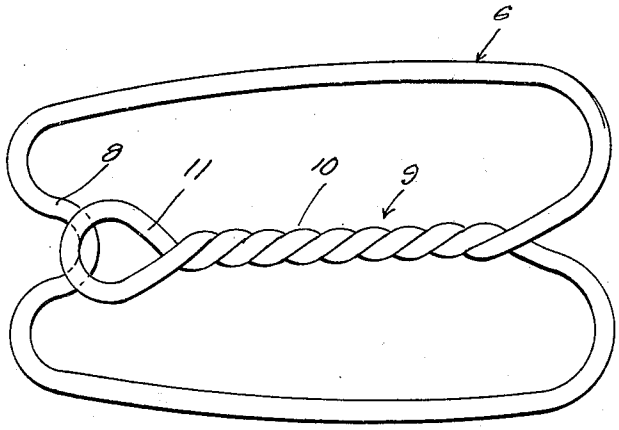


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Inventor

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DOORCHECK

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Fig. 4.

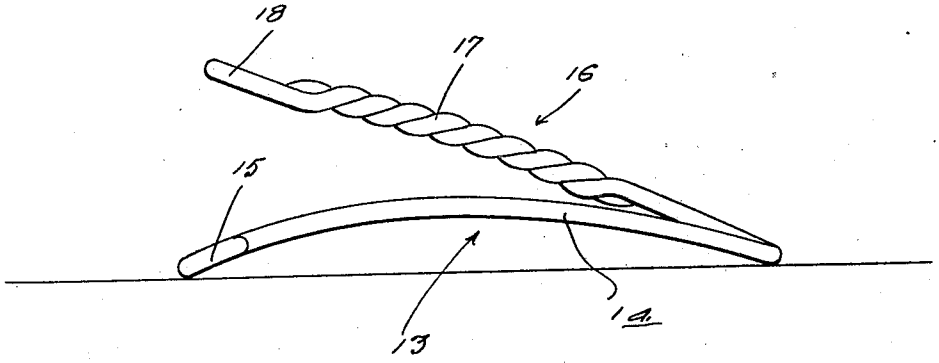
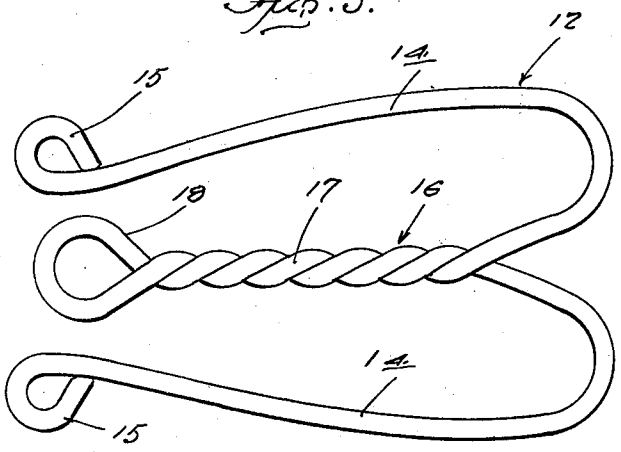


Fig. 5.



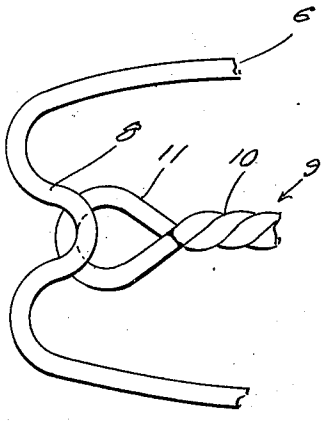


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OSCAR JOHNSON, OF VERDUGO CITY, CALIFORNIA

DOORCHECK

Application filed June 16, 1931. Serial No. 544,845.

This invention relates to an improved door check and retaining device for use and association with hingedly mounted doors.

I am aware of the fact that door checks and jacks are not commercially new and are notoriously old in the prior art. So far as I have been able to ascertain however, the known marketed and patented devices do not, in my opinion, fulfill the requirements of an article of this type to best advantage.

I do not wish to enter statements derogatory of such devices except to say that my familiarity therewith has prompted me to devise a novel structure which, I believe, is a practical and improved contribution to the art.

In carrying the inventive conception into actual practice, I have found it expedient and practical to make the complete check from a single length of wire which wire is bent upon itself to form a floor engaging base or frame, and an overlying spring tensioned retention tang susceptible of securely contacting and holding the door in a set position.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of one embodiment of the invention showing the manner in which it is used.

Figure 2 is a top plan view.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary end bottom plan.

Figure 4 is a side or edge elevation of a different embodiment of the invention.

Figure 5 is a plan view of the structure seen in Figure 4.

As I have said before, the improved check herein illustrated and now to be specifically described is calculated to supercede known devices, and is conducive to practical results principally because of the predominating factor of simplicity in construction.

In both forms of the invention, a single length of wire of appropriate gage and tensile strength and flexibility is utilized. The wire is so bent in Figures 1 to 3 inclusive as to form an elongated open frame 6 which constitutes a base or rest adapted to be seated on the floor underneath of the door 7 as seen in Figure 1.

This base frame is bowed longitudinally to provide for the desired resiliency and to avoid unnecessary contact of the metals with the floor. Incidently, in cases of hard wood floors a piece of paper can be placed underneath the base or the side and end portions thereof may be wrapped and padded for protection.

One end of the base frame is bent inwardly as at 8 to form what may be designated as a stop. The opposite end of the frame is bent to provide the retaining shank or tang 9. This is of convolved construction, that is, the wire is twisted upon itself to form close nested convolutions 10 providing the desired degree of roughness for door maintenance purposes. The door literally ratchets over these convolutions in a direction from right to left in Figure 1 forcing the shank 9 down sufficiently to provide the resilient retaining action.

The left hand end of this shank is formed into an eye 11 engageable with the stop 8 and also forming a toe piece so that the parts 9 can be employed somewhat as a pedal. For instance, when the door is in the position shown in Figure 1 and it is desired to release the door all that is necessary is to press the foot down against the toepiece 9 depressing this part 9 sufficiently to release the door and allow it to be swung to closed position.

The door check illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 is identical so far as function and principle of construction and operation is concerned, but slightly different in configuration to facilitate expeditious manufacture. This particular check is distinguished by the numeral 12 and the base frame 13 is of general U-shaped configuration. The arms 14 are bowed longitudinally and are formed with terminal abutments or eyes 15.

The tang or shank is denoted by the numeral 16 and is of convolved construction, the convolutions being designated by the numerals 17 and the toe piece by the numeral 18. This part 18 terminates at a point substantially between the eyes 15.

Generically stated, in both forms of the invention the base or floor engaging part or frame is longitudinally bowed and possesses

the requisite degree of resiliency. It is so constructed as to provide minimum contact with the floor yet sufficient contact as to secure the device against slippage.

The tang is centrally located and overlies the central portion of the frame and in normal position inclines upwardly thus forming a sort of depressible roughened pedal for engaging the door.

It is thought that the description taken in connection with the drawings will enable a clear understanding of the invention to be had. Therefore, a more lengthy description is thought unnecessary.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, it is to be understood that minor changes coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice if desired without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

As a new article of manufacture, a door check comprising a single length of wire bent upon itself to form an elongated loop-like base frame of longitudinally bowed configuration, said frame having a stop element at one end, the opposite end portion of the frame carrying a centrally located upwardly inclined depressible retention tang of convolved construction.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

OSCAR JOHNSON.