(No Model.)

J. R. PALMENBERG.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 372,326. Patented Nov. 1, 1887.

FIG. 1

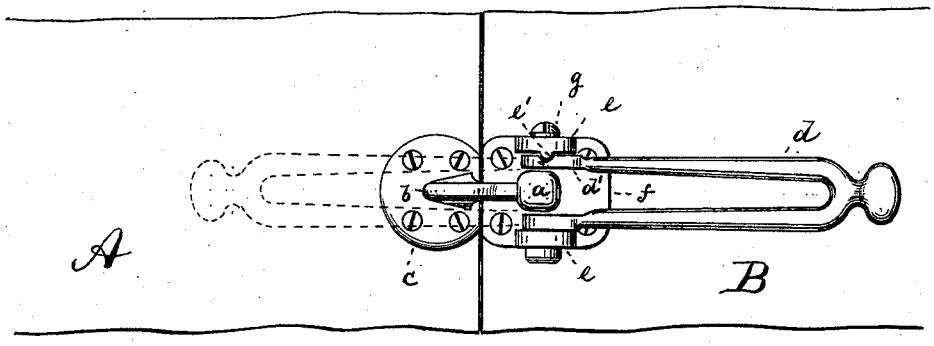


FIG. 4

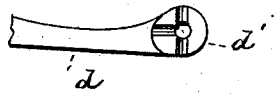


FIG. 2

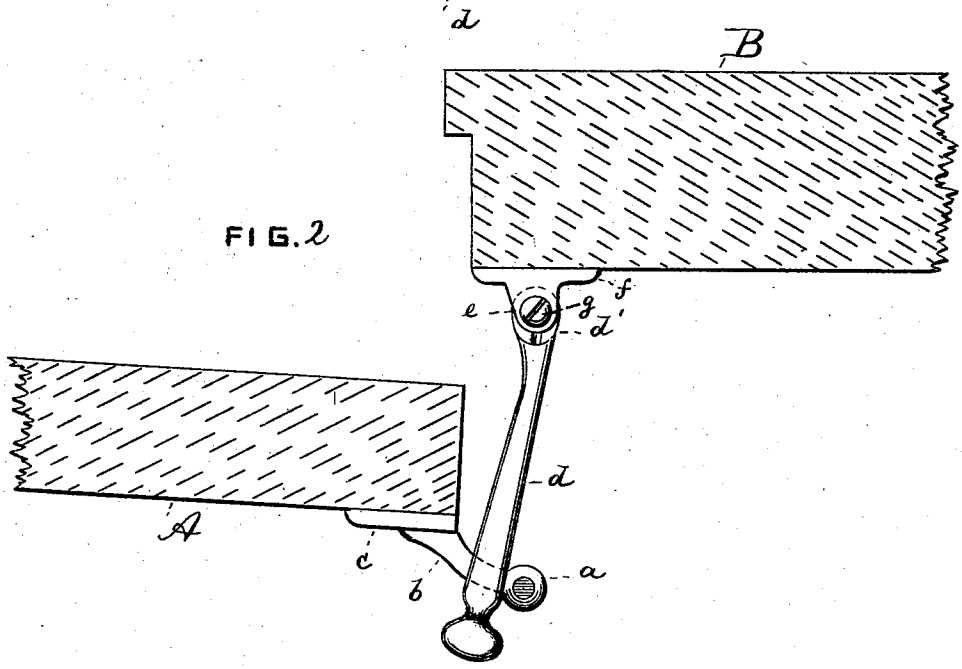
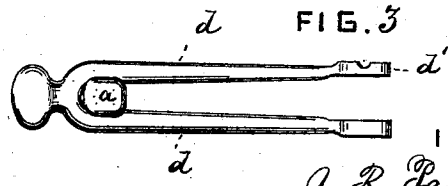


FIG. 3



WITNESSES

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DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,326, dated November 1, 1887.

Application filed June 17, 1887. Serial No. 241,679. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH R. PALMENBERG, of New York city, New York, have invented a new and Improved Door-Guard, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a door-guard which will permit partial, but prevent entire, opening of the door from the outside.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement, more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my improved door-guard, showing the door closed and the guard open. Fig. 2 is a top view showing the door partly open and the guard closed. Fig. 3 is a partial front view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top view of the end *d'* of one of the yoke-shanks.

The door-guard consists, principally, of two interacting parts—a yoke, and a head adapted to be received by such yoke. The head *a* is preferably ball-shaped, and is secured to the end of a curved bar, *b*, the other end of which is secured to a plate, *c*. This plate is provided with screw-holes, so that it can be attached to the door A in such a way that the head *a* projects beyond the edge of the door, as shown.

d represents the spring-yoke having two shanks connected at one end. The yoke-shanks are not parallel, but diverge from their connected to their disconnected end, so that the space inclosed by the yoke is of increased size near the foot of the yoke. The yoke-shanks are pivoted to lugs *e*, projecting forwardly from a plate, *f*, adapted to be secured to the door-frame B. One of the yoke-shanks is provided at its end *d'* with cross-shaped grooves, Fig. 4, into which fits a nose, *e'*, on one of the lugs *e*. The screw-pivot *g*, which connects this lug *e* with its yoke-shank, passes loosely through such lug, and thus the natural spring of the yoke will always cause an engagement of the nose *e'* with that one of the cross-grooves which is directly beneath such nose.

In use the yoke may be swung aside or upon the door-frame, (full lines, Fig. 1,) when the door may be opened or closed, as usual; but when the guard is to be applied the yoke is swung upon its pivots, so as to straddle the head *a*, (dotted lines, Fig. 1,) the distance between the yoke-shanks at their free ends being sufficiently large for the admission of the head. When the door is now opened, the head will travel along the yoke, and the latter will assume an inclined position until the head *a* abuts against the end of the yoke, Figs. 2 and 3. Here the yoke is so constructed that the head will no longer pass through it. Thus further opening of the door is checked, and it will not be possible to fully open the door from the outside, because only when the door is again closed can the head be released from the yoke.

In either position of the yoke it will be held tightly in place by one of the cross-grooves and the nose *e'*.

It will be observed that by reason of the nose *e'* engaging in the grooves *m* the end of the rod *b*, this rod will be held firmly in either of the three positions indicated in the drawings.

What I claim is—

The within-described door-check, comprising a bifurcated spring-yoke having diverging tines terminating in perforated pivotal ends, one of which is provided with radial grooves and lugs *e e*, to which said spring-yoke is pivoted, one of the said lugs *e* having nose *e'* for engaging radial grooves on said yoke, in combination with an overhanging bracket adapted to be fixed to the door, and having a head, *a*, to engage with the said yoke, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:
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