No. 641,312. Patented Jan. 16, 1900.

# G. MAIER, JR.

## DOOR STOP AND HOLDER.

(Application filed Oct. 16, 1899.)

(No Model.)

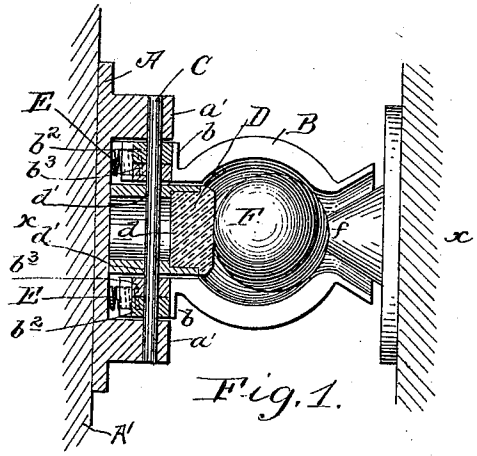



Fig. 1.

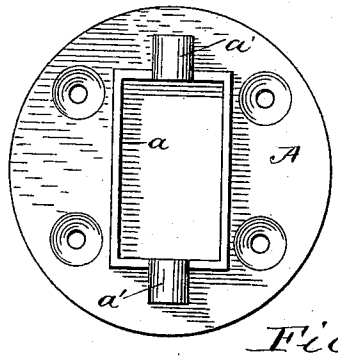



Fig. 5.

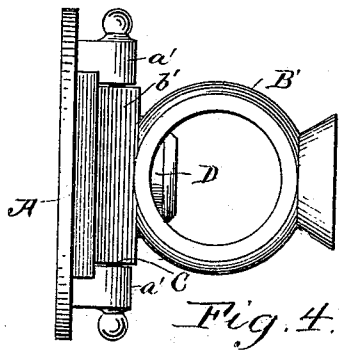



Fig. 4.

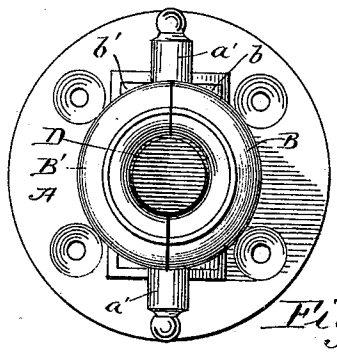



Fig. 2.

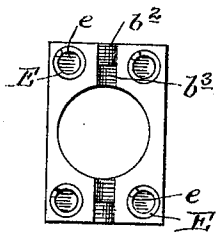



Fig. 6

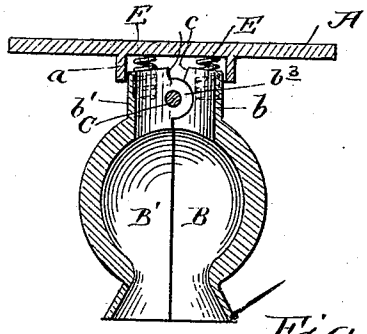



Fig. 3

Witnesses,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GOTTLIEB MAIER, JR., OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## DOOR STOP AND HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,312, dated January 16, 1900.

Application filed October 16, 1899. Serial No. 733,820. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GOTTLIEB MAIER, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door Stops and Holders; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to an improvement in stops and holders for doors, blinds, and other swinging members; and it is embodied in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

The invention consists more particularly in an improvement in that class of stops and holders wherein spring-actuated jaws are employed with which a knob or headed projection engages.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of the character above indicated wherein the spring-pressure is exerted between the jaws and the base-plate, as distinguished from those structures wherein a spring is placed between the jaws.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown an embodiment of the invention, but desire it understood that the particular construction and arrangement therein delineated is susceptible of various modifications without departing from the nature and principle of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of an improved stop with the holding-knob in position, the supporting and movable members being shown in broken section. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the stop member. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on the line $x$ $x$ of Fig. 1, showing the buffer and knob removed. Fig. 4 is a side elevation. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a base-casting; and Fig. 6 is a plan of the base of the jaws, showing the position of the springs.

In the drawings, A designates a metal plate adapted to be secured to the wall or fixture A'. This plate is formed with a rectangular seat $a$, at the opposite ends of which are the outwardly-extending perforated ears $a'$.

B and B' designate the spring-actuated jaws, the same being of any desired or approved shape and which may have the open sides, as shown in Fig. 4, or the closed sides, as shown in Fig. 2. These jaws are formed with flat abutting edges and bases $b$ and $b'$, having overlapping perforated pivoting ears $b^2$ and $b^3$ on their adjacent faces, the openings of which coincide with the openings in the ears $a'$ and through which openings the pintle or securing-pin C passes, thereby pivotally securing the jaws to the base-plate. The bases of the jaws B and B' are substantially rectangular and are formed with the reduced lower walls $c$, which normally, when the jaws are closed, stand at an angle to each other, thereby permitting a limited outward swinging movement of the jaws on the pivot-pin. The bases of the jaws are formed also with semicircular recesses on their faces, constituting when assembled a circular seat or holder for a buffing-plug D. The plug D is of a length to extend up into the receiving-space between the jaws a distance sufficient to intercept the knob or projection on the door or swinging member. The outer face of the plug is provided with a rubber cushion $d$ in line with the central opening between the outer ends of the jaws. This abutment or cushioned plug is conveniently secured in position by having oppositely-arranged perforations $d'$, through which the pivot-pin C passes.

At the opposite ends of the inner face of the bases of the two jaws are formed pockets $e$, in which are loosely placed coil-springs E, the springs resting against the base-plate when the parts are in operating position. These springs are so located laterally relative to the pivot-pin that by opening the jaws the springs are forced down and compressed against the base-plate. This eccentric arrangement of the springs has a tendency at all times to force the jaws together, and as the springs are arranged at the opposite ends of the bases the spring-pressure is equalized and the jaws made to act promptly when brought in contact with the knob. In forming the jaws B B', I have adopted a construction which enables them to fit or receive a globular head of the knob F, the mouth or end of the jaws being fashioned to substantially correspond with the inclination of the knob. Below the mouth portion of the jaws is an enlarged recess, into which the cush-

ioned end of the plug D projects and which is fashioned to receive the head of the knob, permitting the jaws to close around the shank *f* of the knob. The particular construction or shape of the inner faces of the jaws may be varied to adapt the same to the particular construction on the formation of the knob.

In operation it is obvious that as the door or other moving member is forced back the knob, which is properly positioned thereon, will come in contact with the mouthpieces of the jaws, forcing them apart and entering into the chamber or cavity between the central portion of the jaws. The springs will immediately thereupon reset the jaws, and thereby hold the knob securely in place. When it is desired to separate the members, it is only necessary to give the door a quick move and the knob member will be withdrawn, the same spreading the jaws as it issues from the mouth of the holder. As the knob enters the receiving-chamber it strikes the cushion, and thereby prevents metallic shocks or the unyielding portions of the two members coming into direct contact.

It will be noticed by the above construction that the securing member is made of a very convenient size and shape, so as not to protrude too great a distance from its support. It will also be noticed that the jaws are both so mounted that they are susceptible of being moved in either direction from a direct right angle to the plate. This adds to the efficiency of the device, inasmuch as the approach of the moving member or door is in that of an arc of a circle.

Where I have used the word "door" in this specification, I desire it understood that the term is employed for convenience and is intended to include such members as blinds, gates, or lids.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a door-stop, the combination with a base-plate, of two oppositely-arranged jaws fashioned to receive and hold a suitable head, of means for pivotally securing the jaws to the base-plate and independent springs interposed between the base-plate and the base of the jaws beyond the plane of the pivot, substantially as described.

2. In a door-stop, the combination with a base-plate, of pivoted jaws secured thereto, springs for normally closing the jaws and a buffer secured between the jaws adjacent the base thereof, substantially as described.

3. In a door-stop, the combination with a base-plate, of two jaws, means for pivotally securing the jaws to the base-plate, springs on opposite sides of the pivot interposed between the plate and bases of the jaws adjacent to the bases thereof and a knob fashioned to fit between the jaws, substantially as described.

4. In a door-stop, the combination with a base-plate, of two jaws, a central pivot securing the jaws to the base-plate and springs interposed between the jaws and the base-plate on opposite sides of the pivot and a buffer through which the pivot passes, substantially as described.

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

GOTTLIEB MAIER, JR.

Witnesses:
CHARLES M. LUM,
MORRISON C. COLYER.