

(No Model.)

J. CABUS.
DOOR CHECK.

No. 505,893.

Patented Oct. 3, 1893.

Fig. 1.

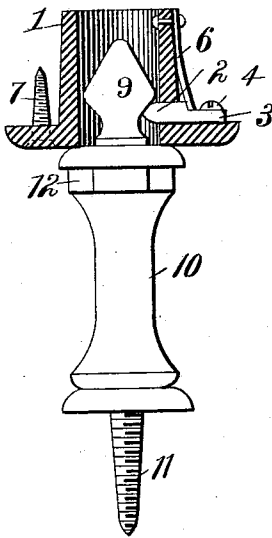


Fig. 5.

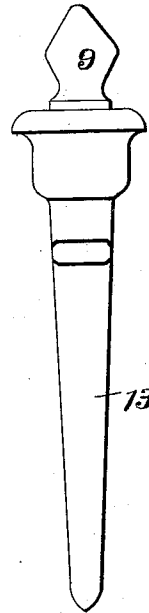


Fig. 7.

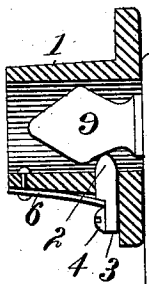


Fig. 6.

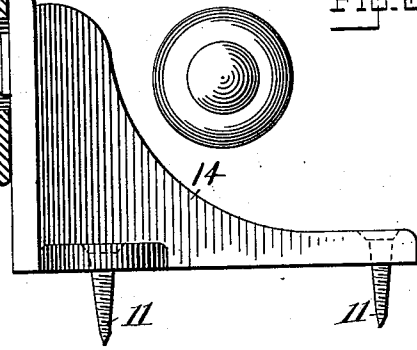


Fig. 2.

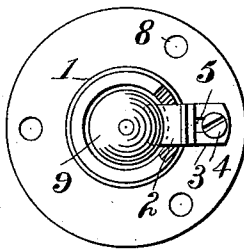


Fig. 3.

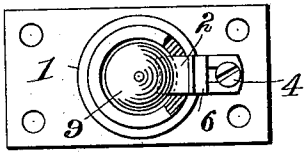


Fig. 8.

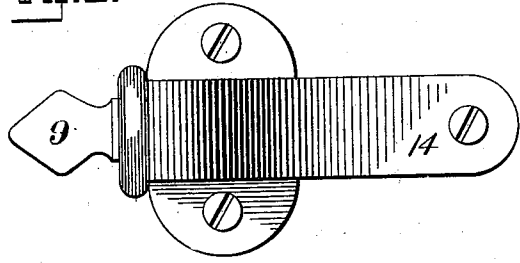
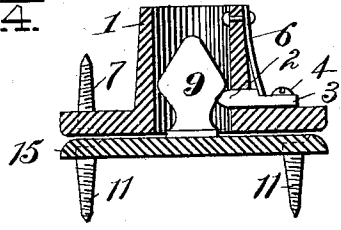


Fig. 4.



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JOSEPH CABUS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,893, dated October 3, 1893.

Application filed June 30, 1893. Serial No. 479,202. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH CABUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks; 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.

My invention relates to that class of apparatus known as door checks which have for their object the catching and holding of a door when it is opened with a force sufficient to prevent it from swinging to again but not sufficient to prevent its release when a sharp pull is given to it by any one desirous of shutting the door.

The object of my invention is to secure a particularly neat, compact and durable form of apparatus for this purpose.

In the drawings, Figures 1, and 2, represent a form of the invention to be applied to ordinary house doors which open back against the wall. Figs. 3, and 4, represent a form of the invention to be used on shutters which fold close together. Figs. 5, and 6, represent a form to be used where the door or shutter swings back against a brick wall. Figs. 7, and 8, represent a form of the invention which can be attached to the floor at any point to check and hold the door.

Throughout the specification like reference figures refer to like parts.

1, represents a metal socket which is set into and attached to the door or shutter. This socket is made with a flange in which are screw holes 8, through which screws 7, may be driven into the wood of the door or shutter.

2, is an opening in the side of the metal socket 1, which is contiguous to the flange on said socket.

3, is a bolt which slides back and forth through the opening 2, and along the inner side of the flange.

5, is a longitudinal slot opening in the rear end of bolt 3, and 4, is a set screw which passes through this slotted opening in the

bolt and comes to a bearing in the flange of the socket.

The movements of the bolt 3, are to a certain extent controlled by the plate spring 6, which is fastened to the outside of the metal socket 1, and bears on the shoulder or on some projection of the bolt 3. Of course several spring bolts 3, could be used on opposite sides of the knob 9 if necessary or desirable.

9, is a knob made approximately in the shape of a double cone so that its head is of greater diameter than its shank and which has its greatest diameter of such size as to render it a working fit in the socket 1. This knob 9, is mounted on a spindle 10, which can be attached to the base board by screws 11, when the ordinary form of door shuts back against the wall. 12, is a hexagonal portion of the spindle 10, which may be seized by a wrench to screw the apparatus into the base board.

The apparatus shown in Figs. 3, and 4, is the same except that the circular flange of the metal socket is replaced by a rectangular flange which can be more easily attached to the narrow frame of a shutter and the knob 9, is mounted upon a similarly shaped plate 15, which is held to the frame of the opposite shutter by the screw 11.

In Fig. 5, the knob 9, is shown mounted on a spike 13, of metal which could be driven into the crevice between the bricks of a brick wall in cases where the door or blind shuts back against such brick wall.

In Figs. 7, and 8, the knob 9, is mounted on an angle piece 14, which can be screwed to the floor at any convenient point by means of the screws 11, so as to check and hold the door at that point.

The mode of applying and operating my invention is the following: The socket 1, being affixed to the door or blind, the knob 9, is inserted in the socket and thereby the point on the wall may be marked at which the support of the said knob should be attached. When the knob is in place in any of the four forms shown and the door or shutter swings back against it the tapering end of the knob 9, enters the socket 1, and forces back the bolt 3,

against the pressure of spring 6, until the greatest diameter of the knob 9, has passed the bolt, when the bolt will be forced in again by the spring 6, and will act to hold the knob
5 in the socket and consequently hold the door open until it is over-powered by a sharp pull on the door.

The advantages of my construction are its simplicity and fewness of parts, the long bearing given to the bolt 3, which causes it to
10 work smoothly and not jam, the durability arising from the fact that all the working parts are simple in form and strong in construction, and the convenience with which
15 the apparatus may be applied inasmuch as the socket 1, can be set in the door in any position and the remaining portion of the door check can be adjusted to it without any difficulty.

20 An incidental advantage of my construction as applied to shutters (Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6) is that the bolt, 3, being spring pressed against the inclined under surface of the knob, 9, holds the shutter snugly against the
25 wall, or against the adjacent leaf of the shutter, and prevents that rattling under the ac-

tion of the wind which is so annoying when the usual form of shutter catches are employed.

Having, therefore, described my invention, 30 what I claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

In an improved door check the combination of the double cone shaped knob rigidly attached to the building, the metal socket for
35 said knob attached to the door, the opening through the side of said socket contiguous to the flange of said socket, the bolt which fits into and slides in and out of said opening, and has a longitudinally slotted opening in
40 its rear end, the screw which passes through said slot and into the flange of the socket, and the plate spring which is attached to the outside of the socket and bears on the bolt, substantially as described. 45

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

JOSEPH CABUS.

Witnesses:

R. P. SMITH,

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