

No. 896,242.

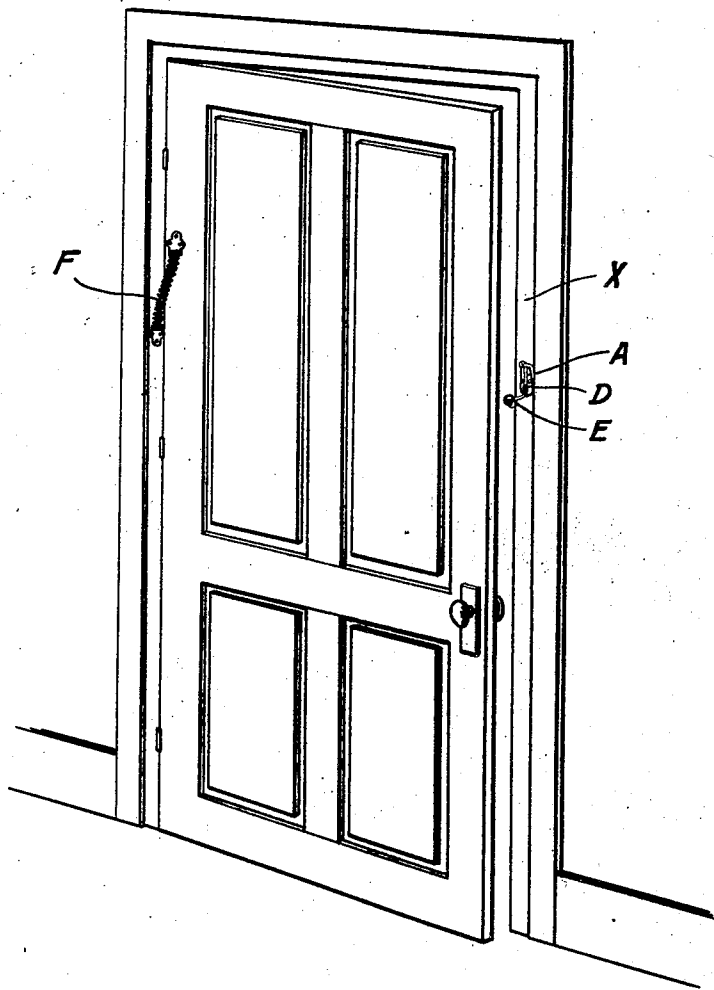
PATENTED AUG. 18, 1908.

W. A. RALSTON.
DOOR CHECK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.



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FIG. 3.

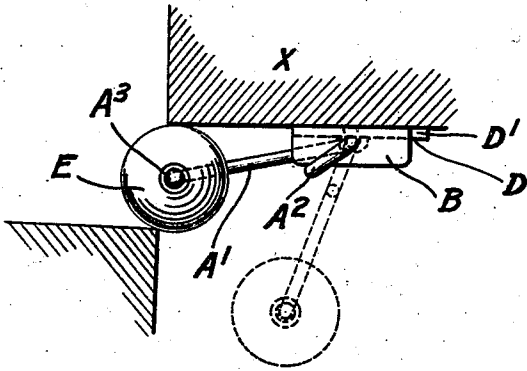


FIG. 5.

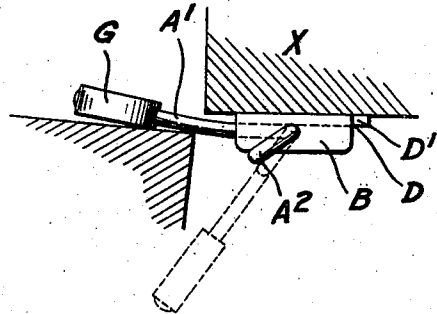


FIG. 2.

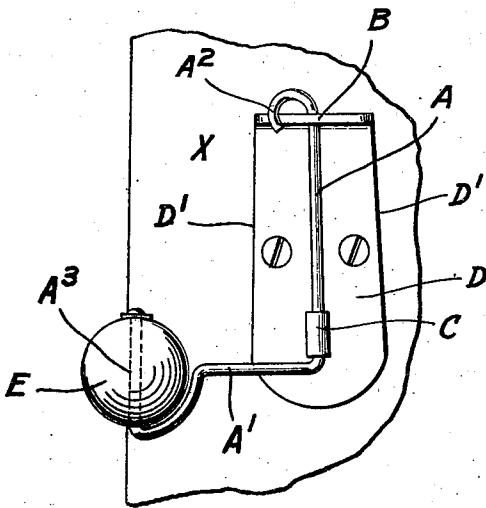
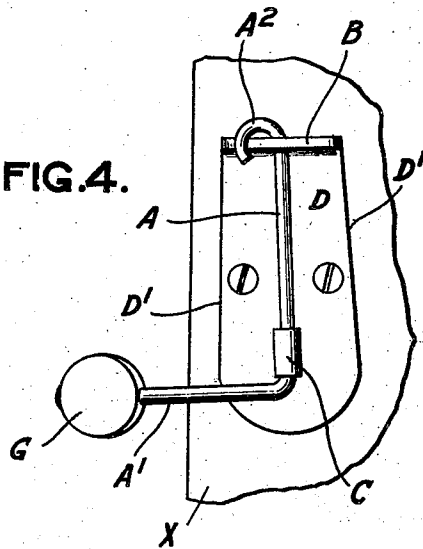


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. RALSTON, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO CALDWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DOOR-CHECK.

No. 896,242.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 18, 1908.

Application filed December 23, 1907. Serial No. 407,664.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. RALSTON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door - Checks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to door checks, and has for its object to produce a device of few parts and cheap construction that can be put up easily, and that is not likely to get out of order.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 shows in perspective a door equipped with this check; Fig. 2 shows the manner in which the check is attached to the casing; Fig. 3 shows the way in which the door engages the check; and Figs. 4 and 5 show a modified form and correspond with Figs. 2 and 3.

The door check proper consists of an angular spring wire A supported in vertical bearings B and C on a plate D, the plate being attached to the door frame X, so that the free end A' of the wire projects into the doorway. At the upper end, as at the loop A², the wire engages a stop on the plate (the edge of the flange B that constitutes the upper bearing), which causes it to resist the door.

The plate D is so attached to the jamb that the vertical part A of the wire is tilted somewhat out of the vertical plane, as shown in Fig. 2. Accordingly, the free end A' of the wire will normally lie in the path of the door, and will return to that position after it has been sprung back out of the way of the door. The edges D', D' of the plate D are at an angle to its vertical axis, so that when the edge adjacent to the doorway is parallel with the edge of the jamb, the door check will hang in the correct position.

In the construction shown in Figs. 2 and 3, a block or ball E of hard rubber is attached to the free end of the wire. When a rubber block is used, the plate is so attached to the jamb that the ball is caught between the door and the jamb, and the compact both bends the wire and compresses the rubber block. The door is accordingly thrown back by the joint resiliency of the block and the wire, and the check swings free of the door, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3. Before the check can return to its normal position in the path

of the door, the spring F will have closed the door. When the rubber block is attached to the wire on a vertical axis A³, as shown in Fig. 2, and is revoluble, it is turned by each compact of the door, and accordingly is not so quickly worn. If the rubber block is dispensed with, the end A' of the wire is extended further into the doorway, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, so that the door will engage it. In this form of construction, it is desirable to weight the end of the wire with a block G of some kind, so as to increase the momentum of the check in both its movements. The stop B is adapted to engage the overturned end A² of the wire before the part A' comes into contact with the jamb. This prevents the check from marring the jamb, and at the same time permits the wire to be bent enough to gain resiliency sufficient to force back the door and pass back of it. If the stop is not employed, the jamb itself becomes a stop for the same purpose, but in that case the only part of the wire that counteracts the impact of the door is the outer end of the part A'.

What I claim is:—

1. A door check adapted for spring-closed doors, and consisting of an angular, spring-wire, supported in vertical bearings, adapted to be attached to the door jamb, and to lie normally in the path of the door.

2. A door check adapted for spring-closed doors, and consisting of an angular, spring-wire, supported in vertical bearings, adapted to be attached to the door jamb, and to lie normally in the path of the door, and a check adapted to engage a part of the wire that extends at an angle to its axis, and thereby to stop its rotation before the other end of the wire can contact with the jamb.

3. A door check adapted for spring-closed doors, and consisting of an angular, spring-wire, supported in vertical bearings, adapted to be attached to the door jamb, and to lie normally in the path of the door, and a weight upon the free end of the wire to increase its momentum.

4. A door check adapted for spring-closed doors, and consisting of an angular spring-wire, supported in vertical bearings, adapted to be attached to the door jamb, and to lie normally in the path of the door, and a rub-

ber block upon the free end of the wire, adapted to lie normally against the edge of the jamb, to receive the impact of the door.

5 A door check adapted for spring-closed doors, and consisting of an angular, spring-wire, supported in vertical bearings, adapted to be attached to the door jamb, and to lie normally in the path of the door; and a rub-

ber block rotatively supported upon a vertical axis on the free end of said wire, and adapted to lie normally against the edge of the jamb, to receive the impact of the door. 10

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Witnesses:

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