

(No Model.)

E. H. SHAW & J. D. WIXOM.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 389,605.

Patented Sept. 18, 1888.

FIG. 1.

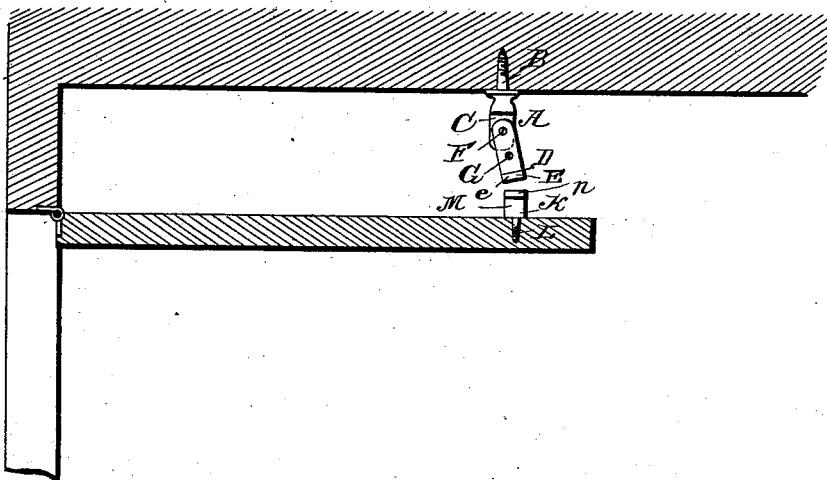


FIG. 2.

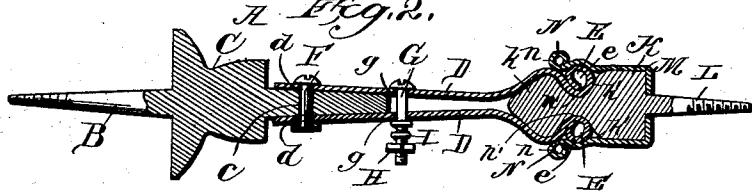
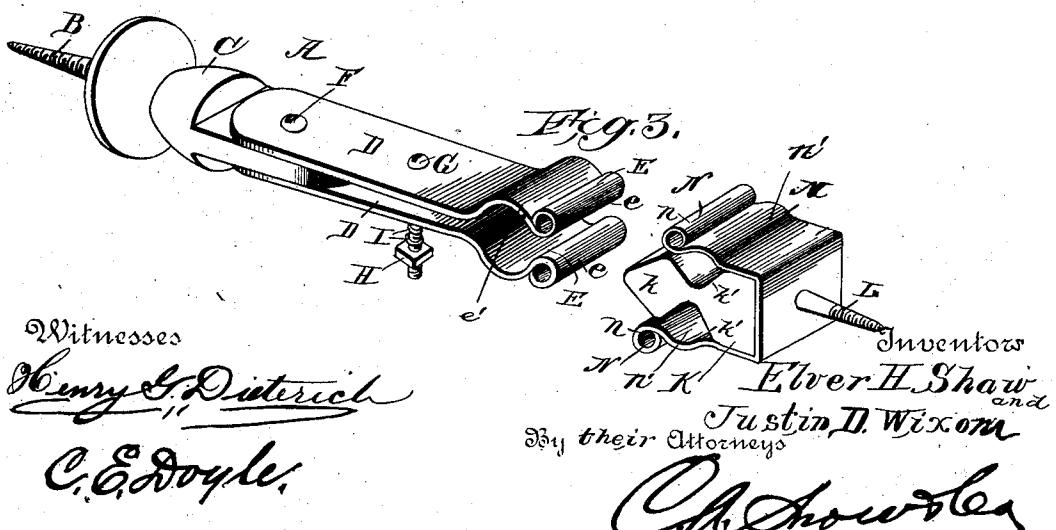


FIG. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ELVER H. SHAW AND JUSTIN D. WIXOM, OF CLAY CENTRE, KANSAS.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,605, dated September 18, 1888

Application filed May 22, 1888. Serial No. 274,710. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELVER H. SHAW and JUSTIN D. WIXOM, citizens of the United States, residing at Clay Centre, in the county of Clay 5 and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in door-checks, having for its object to simplify, 10 improve, and cheapen their construction and provide a device which may be suitable for application to either the floor or the wall, and which may be adjusted to assume a position perpendicular to the door, whereby the engagement 15 of the latter by the check is rendered more certain.

The invention consists in a certain novel construction and arrangement of devices, fully set forth hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the check applied in the operative position to a door, and illustrating the manner of adjustment. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central vertical sectional view 25 of the check. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view with the stud and the catch detached.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates a standard, which is secured to the wall, floor, or skirting by means of the rigid 30 screw B, and to an apertured ear, C, on the outer end of the standard, are pivoted the spring-plates D D, having the jaws E E, formed on their outer ends. The inner ends 35 of the plates are provided with apertures d d, registering with an aperture, c, in the ear C, and the clamping-bolt F engages the said apertures, whereby the plates may be clamped at any desired angle to the standard, whereby the jaws may be presented at right angles to 40 the plane of the door. The plates are preferably made of spring metal, whereby the jaws are normally pressed together; but to aid this spring action we arrange the adjusting-bolt G in registering apertures g g in the plates near 45 their inner ends and provide it on the free end with the nut H. On this bolt, between the nut and the adjacent plate, is coiled the spring I, which presses the plates toward each

other, and the tension of the spring is regulated by the nut to suit the weight of the door. 50 The stud K is secured to the door by the rigid screw L, and is adapted to engage the jaws E E, the wedge-shaped head k on the stud passing between the jaws until the rolls e e, which are formed on the extremities of the latter, 55 bear against the shoulders k' k' on the stud.

M designates a spring-clamp, which passes between the inner end of the stud and the door, and is provided with the jaws N N, approximately parallel with the stud, having the rolls n n on their outer ends formed by bending the ends of the jaws upon themselves. The jaws E of the catch are adapted to pass between the clamping-jaws and the stud, the rolls e e on the jaws E being received in suitable offsets, n' n', in the clamping-jaws, and the rolls n n on the clamping-jaws bearing on the offsets e' e' on the jaws E. 65

It will be seen that when the door is thrown back the spring-jaws E E will be separated 70 and the clamping-jaws will be separated, and when the rolls on the extremities of these jaws engage in the offsets prepared for them the door will be firmly locked in place. As the rolls on the extremities of the jaws E bear 75 against the shoulders k' k' at the inner end of the stud K and slide on the same, the clamping-jaws yield slightly, thereby preventing a jar when the door is thrown back forcibly. By pivoting the inner ends of the plates D on 80 the standard, whereby they may be swung in a horizontal plane, the jaws are enabled to be arranged perpendicularly to the plane of the door. If it is inconvenient to attach the standard to a wall it may be attached to the floor, 85 in which case it will be in a vertical position, and it will be necessary to turn the jaws E E down to assume a position perpendicular to the plane of the door. When the jaws are arranged in this position, the stud must obviously be turned until the clamping-jaws are 90 on the sides instead of on the top and bottom of the stud.

Having thus described the invention, we claim—

In a door-check, the spring-jaws E, adapted

to be affixed to the wall or floor, in combination with the stud carried by the door and adapted to pass between the jaws, and the clamping jaws arranged on opposite sides of the said stud and adapted to bear on the outer sides of the jaws E, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as

our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ELVER H. SHAW.
JUSTIN D. WIXOM.

Witnesses:

FRANK V. GAY,
J. A. HANNA.