Oct. 13, 1931. E. M. WINEGAR ET AL 1,827,634

DOOR HOLDER

Filed Jan. 20, 1930 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

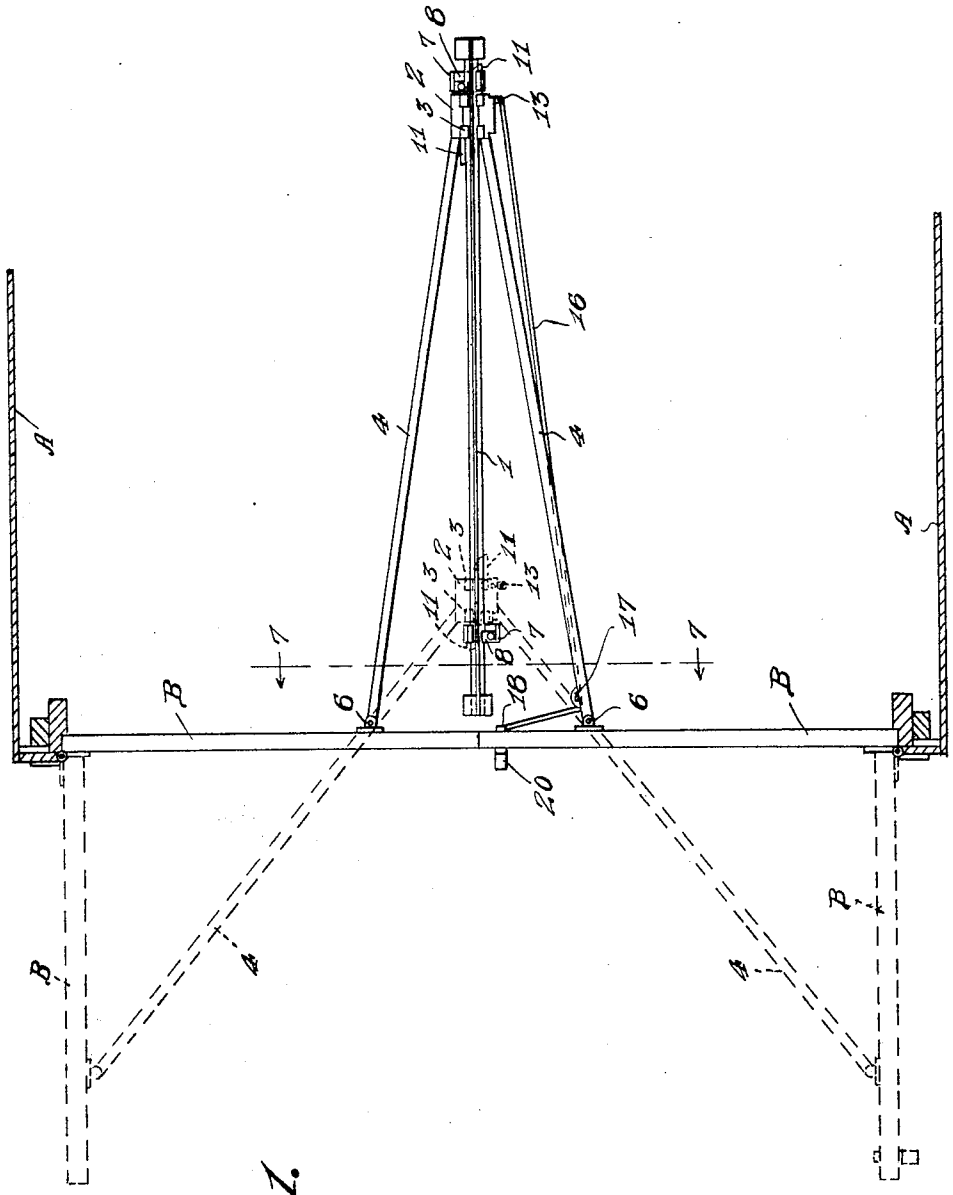


Fig. 1.

WITNESS

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DOOR HOLDER

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Fig. 3.

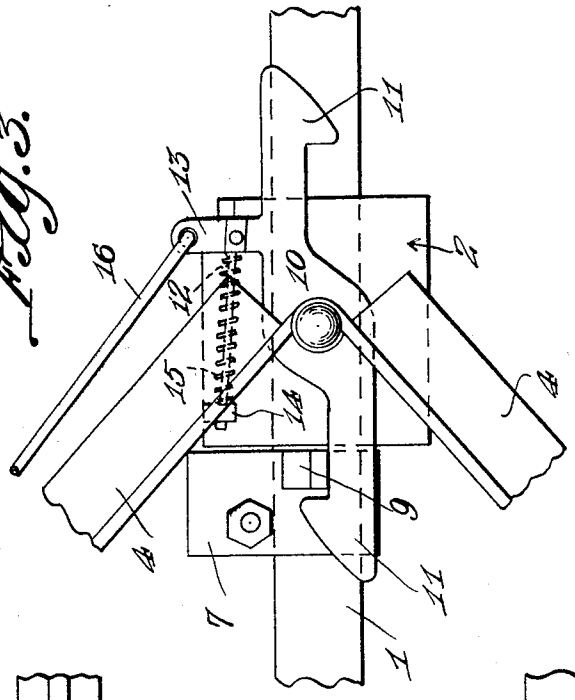


Fig. 2.

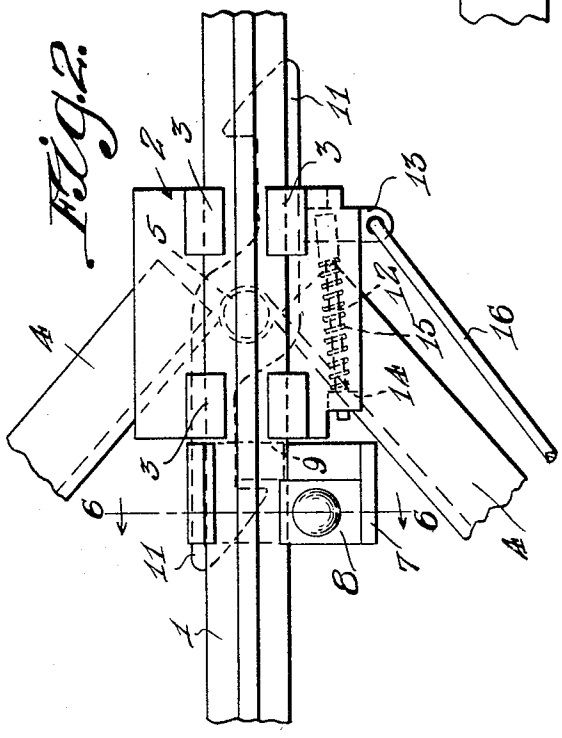
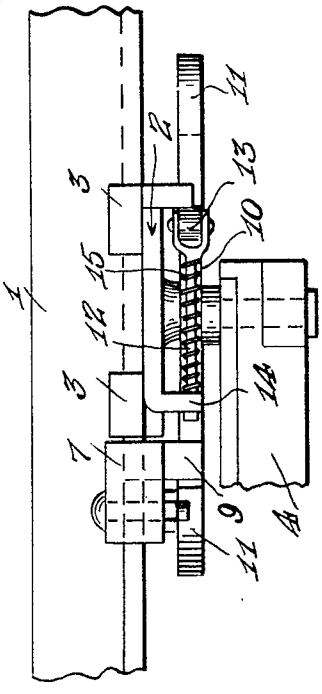


Fig. 4.



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DOOR HOLDER

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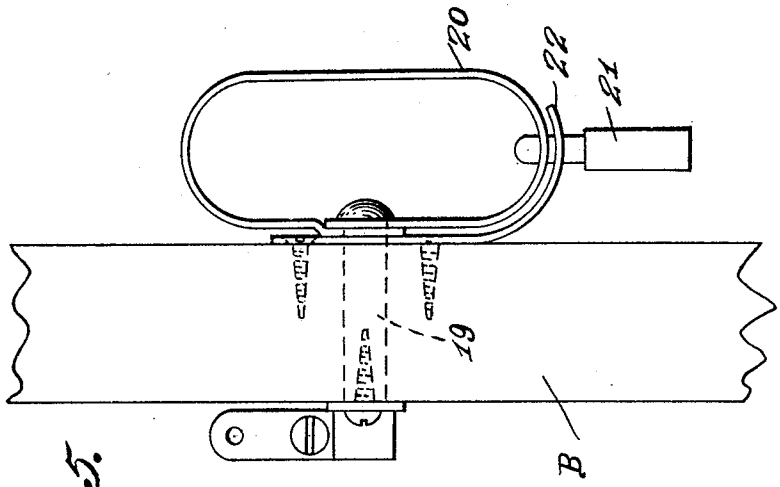


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

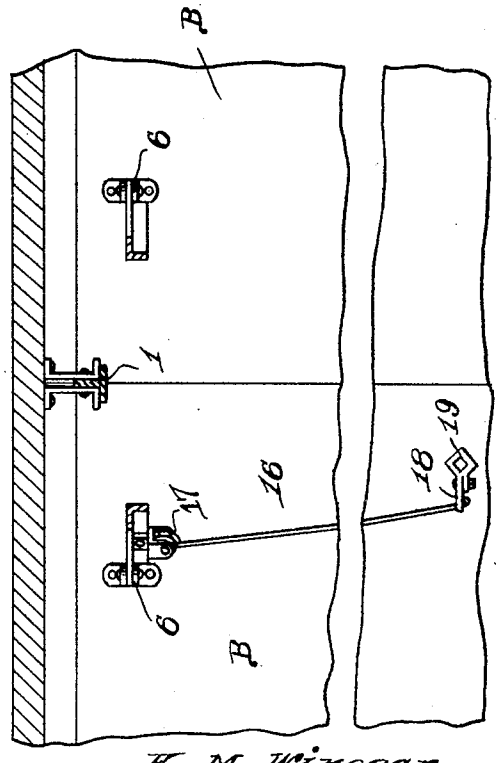


Fig. 7.

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WITNESS:

Patented Oct. 13, 1931

1,827,634

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DOOR HOLDER

Application filed January 20, 1930. Serial No. 422,117.

This invention relates to a door holder, the general object of the invention being to provide means for holding a pair of doors in either open or closed position, with means for operating the holding means from a handle on one door.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a horizontal sectional view with parts in plan, showing the invention in use.

Figure 2 is a top plan view showing the holding means in engagement with the keeper member located adjacent the doors.

Figure 3 is a view looking toward the opposite side from that shown in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a side view of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view of one of the doors, showing the hand operated means and the means for locking the same against movement.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 2.

Figure 7 is a section on line 7—7 of Figure 1.

In these drawings, the letter A indicates portion of a building and B indicates a pair of doors hingedly connected with portions of the walls of a building. An inverted T shaped track 1 is suspended from the roof or other top part of the building and a carriage 2 is slidably arranged on the track, this carriage being of plate-like form and engaging the lower face of a head of the track and having ears 3 on its upper face engaging the upper faces of the flanges of the head. A pair of bars 4 is pivoted to the carriage, as shown at 5, and the opposite ends of these bars are pivotally connected with the inner faces of the dors, as shown at 6. A pair of stop members 7 is adjustably connected with the track member, each stop member being of substantially channel shape to receive the head of the track member and having one of its flanges bent over one side of the flange, with a block 8 bolted in the channel part and clamping the other edge of the flange, as clearly shown in Figure 6. Thus by loosening the bolt, each stop member can be adjusted on the track. Each stop member carries a depending keeper 9 and a double latch 10 is pivoted to the carriage midway its ends by the pin 5 which pivots the bars 4 to the carriage. The latch parts 11 are oppositely arranged so that when the carriage strikes the stop member at the front end of the track, one of the latch parts will engage the keeper thereof and thus hold the carriage against said stop. When the carriage strikes the other stop member, the other latch part 11 will engage the keeper of this stop member and lock the carriage at the opposite end of the track.

A rod 12 is pivoted to an arm 13 on the latch member 10 and slides through a perforated ear 14 on the plate 2 and a spring 15 encircles the rod and tends to hold the latch member in latching position. A cable 16 is connected with the arm 13 and passes over a guiding pulley 17 on the forward end of one of the bars 4 and then the cable passes to an arm 18 to which the cable is connected, said arm being connected to the inner end of a shaft 19 which is rotatably supported in the free end of one of the doors and has a loop shaped handle 20 on its outer end. The doors may be locked in closed position by means of a padlock 21 engaging the handle 20 and a member 22 connected with the door, whereby turning movement of the handle 20 is prevented.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the opening and closing movements of the doors will cause the bars 4 to move the carriage on the track. Thus when the doors are to be closed, it is simply necessary to swing one of the doors inwardly so that this movement will be imparted to the carriage and the other door and as the carriage reaches the end of its inward movement, the rear latch part 11 will engage the keeper of the rear stop mem-

ber 7 and thus the doors will be locked in closed position. When the doors are to be opened, the handle 20 is given a partial rotary movement so as to cause the cable to move the latch member 10 to releasing position and then as the door is swung to open position, the carriage will be pulled forwardly so that the other door will be opened and when the carriage reaches its forward limit of movement, the front latch part 11 will engage the keeper on the forward stop member 7 and thus the doors will be locked in open position. A simple turning movement of the handle will release the latch means.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What we claim is:—

In combination with a pair of doors, a track, a carriage sliding thereon and consisting of a plate having ears thereon which are bent over the edges of the track, a bar pivotally connected to each door, with the inner ends of the bars pivoted to the carriage, a pair of stops slidably arranged on the track, clamping means for holding the stops in adjusted position on the track, keepers on the stops, a double latch pivoted to the carriage and having oppositely arranged keeper engaging members at its ends, spring means for normally holding the latch in latching position, a cable having one end connected with a part of the latch, a rotary handle on one door to which the other end of the cable is connected and guiding means on one of the bars for the cable.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

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