Oct. 10, 1933. E. L. CHISLING 1,929,623

DOORSTOP

Filed April 21, 1932

Fig. 1.

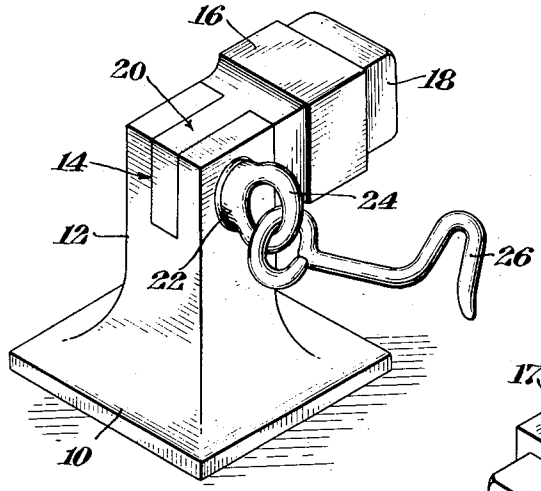


Fig. 3.

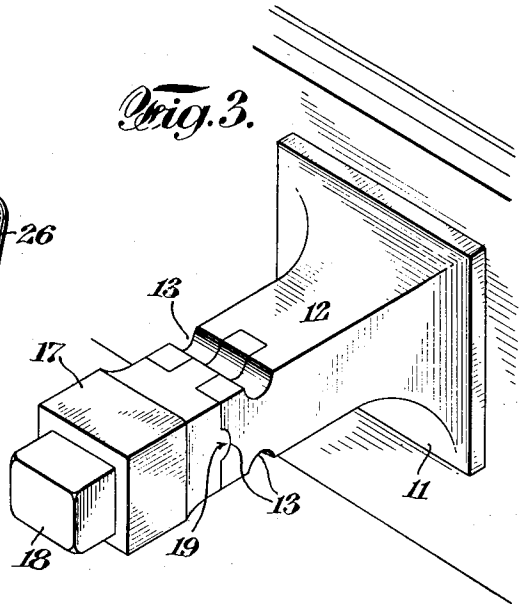


Fig. 2.

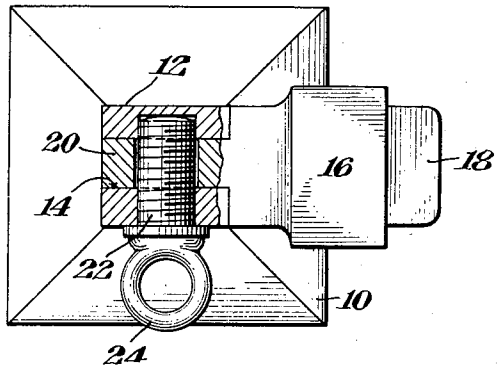
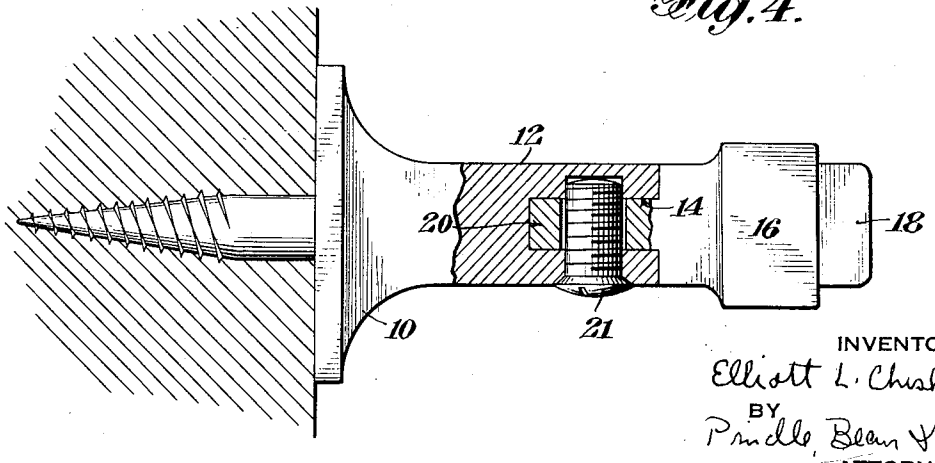


Fig. 4.



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DOORSTOP

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Application April 21, 1932. Serial No. 606,594

4 Claims. (Cl. 16—86)

This invention relates to door stops, and its object is to produce a door stop which can be made inexpensively but which is adapted to be used either on the floor or extending horizontally out from the wall. By the use of my invention such a stop can be made very strong, and at the same time can be made of good architectural appearance.

The essential feature of my invention is that the stop is made in two principal pieces—an end member and a base, which are assembled together by a tongue and socket connection so shaped that the tongue is substantially square. By utilizing a square tongue, the conformation of the sides is carried out for any one of the three positions possible for the end member and the strains are exerted directly from the end member to the base. A supplemental pin is used simply to hold the parts assembled but not to take up the strain. I have found it desirable to form the tongue on the top and the socket on the base, but a reversal of these parts is permissible. It may even be possible to omit one side of the slot member to form a halved joint, but this may be considered an inefficient equivalent of my preferred construction.

My invention can readily be understood from the illustrative examples shown in the accompanying drawing, in which Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a device embodying my invention set for use on the floor; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the structure shown in Fig. 1 with some of the parts broken away and the hook not shown; Fig. 3 shows a slightly modified form of device assembled for mounting on the wall, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the device shown in Fig. 3 with parts broken away.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the numeral 10 designates the base portion which has an upwardly extending square column 12 in which is formed a slot indicated at 14. This slot is square, that is, its depth is exactly equal to the width of the column where the slot passes through, and the top is formed perpendicular to the sides.

The top of end member 16 is provided with a resilient cushion 18 made of rubber or other desired material and has a tongue 20 which is square and is of such a size that it will fit exactly into the slot 14. A pin 22 passes partly through the base and the tongue 20, and should be exactly centered on the squares of the tongue and slot. In this example the pin 22 is formed with a ring 24 at one end, in which is engaged a hook 26 which is intended to cooperate with an eye on the door to hold the door open when desired.

In the structure shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the parts are very similar, but in this case the base 11, instead of having plain sides, carries at its upper end, three grooves 13, and the end member 17 has a transverse ridge 19, which fits into one of these grooves. In this case, as before, I designate the slot and tongue as square even though they are of somewhat irregular conformation due to the grooves 13. In these figures the pin 21 is a simple screw passing partly through the base and the tongue. It is preferable that the two forms of pins shown at 21 and 22 be made interchangeable.

It will be seen that with either form of construction when the pin is removed, the top member can be inserted either as a continuation of the base as shown in Fig. 3, or pointed in either of two directions sideways as shown in Fig. 1, and other forms of pin may be utilized, but the strains on the bumper will be transmitted directly from the top member to the base without any tendency to shear through the pin, and the parts cannot change their relative position without removing the pin, so there is no possibility of their being assembled out of adjustment.

The construction above described not only lends itself to highly artistic designs, but is of great advantage in that only one type of bumper need be shipped to a construction job and then as the bumpers are installed, they can be arranged either for attachment on the floor or the baseboard. Further, if at any time it is desired to supply a hook to hold the door open, it simply means substituting the form of pin shown at 22 in Fig. 1 in place of the form of pin shown at 21 in Fig. 4. The economies resulting from these ready interchanges more than overcome the added expense of making the bumper in three parts instead of in a single part.

What I claim is:

1. A door stop comprising a base member and an end member, one of such members having a squared end and at least two sides substantially perpendicular to the end, a slot passing through such end and sides, which slot is of a depth equal to the distance between such sides, the other member having an end portion of substantially identical cross section with the end of said first member and having a tongue extending therefrom of a size substantially identical with the size of said slot so that contact shoulders are provided upon the tongued member adapted to contact fully with the other member when said slot is occupied by said tongue and the end member is a continuation of, or is transverse to, said

base member, and a pin adapted to connect said members by insertion on an axis centered on said tongue and slot.

2. A door stop comprising a base member and an end member, one of such members having a substantially square tongue running substantially from edge to edge and so that substantial contact shoulders are provided and the other a substantially square slot extending to its end and sides, which slot is substantially the same size as the tongue, whereby such members may be interlocked in a plurality of positions with two faces of the tongue serving as continuations of the faces of the slotted member and with the contact shoulders of the tongued member fully bearing against the slotted member so that the two members cannot be moved relative to each other without partial disengagement, and means whereby such disengagement may be prevented.

3. A door stop comprising a base member, an end member, and connective means therebetween, which include a slot provided in the end of one of said members running from side to side of longitudinally square dimensions and a tongue of substantially equal dimensions provided upon an end of the other member running from side to side thereof and providing substantial contact shoulders upon said member so that the end member and base member may be joined in three different positions to give different directions to said end member by inserting the tongue into the slot, in all of which positions the contact shoulders of one member fully bear against the other member and in which the tongue fills but does not extend beyond said slot, said connective means further including means adapted to hold the tongue in the desired position in the slot.

4. A door stop comprising a base member having a substantially square post provided with a slot in its outer end running from side to side of longitudinally square dimensions and an elongated end member of substantially similar cross sectional size as said post provided with a bumper at its outer end and a tongue upon its inner end, said tongue being of approximately equal size as said slot, said members being so proportioned that substantial contact shoulders are provided upon said end member adapted to contact and to transmit strains from said end member to said base member directly, said tongue being adapted to be positioned in said slot so that the end member is a continuation of or lateral to said base member at choice and so that the slot is completely filled, but so that the contact shoulders fully bear against the base member, and means for retaining said tongue of said end member in position in said slot.

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