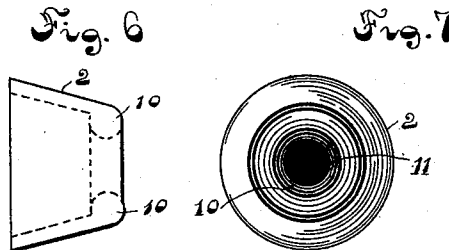
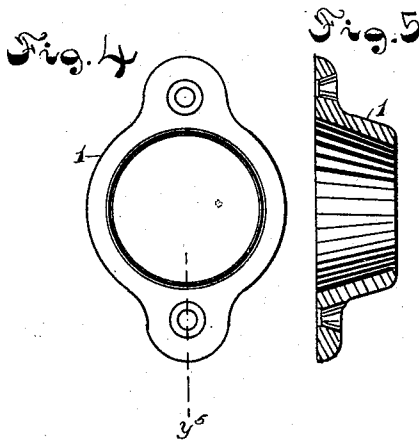
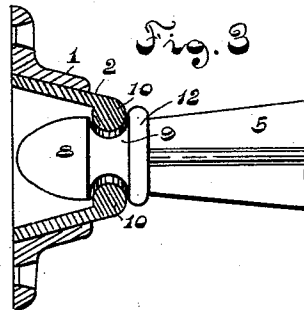
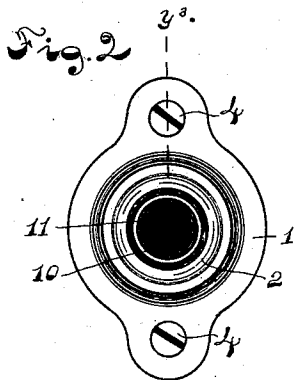
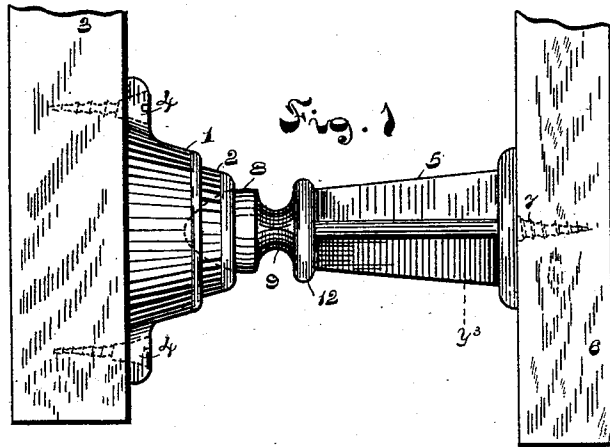


(No Model.)

H. R. FRISBIE.
DOOR CHECK.

No. 469,968.

Patented Mar. 1, 1892.



Witnesses.
James Dundon
A. J. Tanner

Inventor.
Henry R. Frisbie.
By Grover Phillips
att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY R. FRISBIE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO FRANK KINSLEY, OF SAME PLACE.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,968, dated March 1, 1892.

Application filed September 1, 1891. Serial No. 404,404. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY R. FRISBIE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Door Checks and Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in door checks and holders, its object being to check and break the force of a temporarily-opened door without jar or shock; also, to provide means whereby the door, when so required, may be retained in an open position and readily disengaged therefrom.

To this end my invention consists of two parts, one a tapered metal thimble secured to the door, carrying a correspondingly-tapered rubber thimble whose contracted mouth is calculated to sustain and repel the shock of an opening door and react against a stud secured to the base-board or to expand under a greater or more potent force and hold the door open.

The invention further consists in the construction and combination of the parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an end elevation of a broken section of a door and base-board, also side elevation of the device attached thereto and acting, as represented, in the capacity of a check. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the metal and rubber thimble. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation both of the metal and rubber thimbles through Y³ of Fig. 2 and a section of the stud through Y³ of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front plan view of the metal thimble. Fig. 5 is a sectional side elevation of said thimble through Y⁵ of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the rubber tip or thimble; Fig. 7, a front plan view of the same.

Its construction and operation are as follows: 1 represents the metal thimble; 2, the rubber tip or thimble placed within the one of metal; 3, the door to which the metal thimble is secured by screws 4. 5 is the check or holding stud, (as the case may be,) which is secured to the base-board 6 by means of the central screw 7. 8 is an acorn-shaped head

on the stud 5; 9, a reduced portion or neck of the stud with which the lip 10 of the rubber thimble engages to hold the door open.

In the construction used heretofore it has been difficult to employ an elastic device for the twofold purpose of the check and holder. If made sufficiently elastic to readily engage the stud, its holding power or grip thereon is correspondingly reduced. Increasing its holding power renders it liable to be detached from the door when disengaging the stud therefrom.

In my device all the elastic properties of the rubber are brought out and utilized both as a check and holdback, while no amount of pull in disengaging the stud can displace it. The metal shell or thimble 1 forms a solid and firm support for the thin rubber thimble or holder 2, which is correspondingly tapered and placed within said metal thimble. The contracted mouth 11 (see Figs. 2 and 7) is sufficiently reduced to enable the head 8 of stud 5 (see Fig. 1) to strike quite a blow and rebound therefrom when operating simply as a check; but when required as a holdback sufficient power must be applied to force the head 8 of the stud 5 into the contracted mouth 11. As the rubber extends beyond the metal, it will permit the mouth to expand sufficient for this purpose, whereupon the rounded lip 10 will embrace the neck 12 of the stud. However firmly the lip 10 embraces the neck 9 the rubber cannot possibly be pulled out of the tapered metal thimble when the stud is disengaged. Therefore the holding power may be increased to any extent without such accident occurring. The neck 9 of the stud and the lip 10 of the rubber thimble or holder 2 are so formed that the holding power is greatly improved, while the shoulder 12 of the stud will prevent a further entrance into the rubber thimble than is required to lock the device.

In attaching the device the thimble portion is first secured to the door, as shown. Then the stud, which carries its own screw, is placed against the base-board and on a line with the mouth of the portion on the door. A slight blow of the swinging door will cause the screw of the stud to indent the base-board, at which point the stud will be secured. It is quite

evident that the position of the two parts may, if so desired, be reversed—*i. e.*, the stud placed upon the door and the thimbles attached to the base-board.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 The combination, with the truncated-cone-shaped retaining-ring having means for securing it to its support, of a truncated-cone-shaped elastic thimble whose exterior diameter corresponds with the interior diameter of

the retaining-ring, a semi-cylindrical lip formed at the mouth of the thimble, and a stud with an entrance-edge and a shoulder 15 adapted to pass into said thimble, substantially as and for the purposes described.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 14th day of August, A. D. 1891.

HENRY R. FRISBIE.

Witnesses:

EDWD. B. SEYMOUR,
E. S. PHILLIPS.