

G. C. BUNSEN,

Door Check.

N<sup>o</sup> 81,746.

Patented Sep. 1, 1868.

Fig: 1

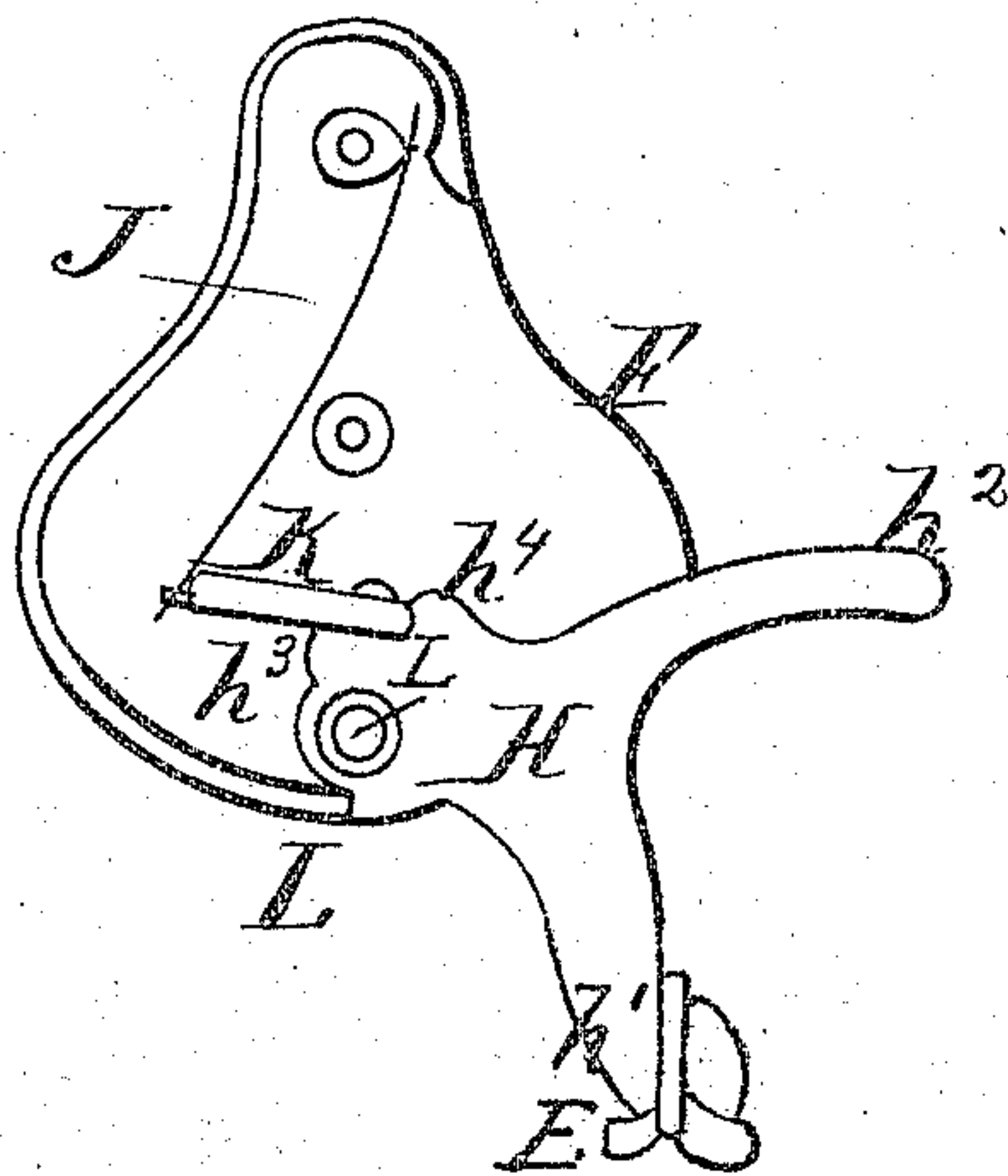
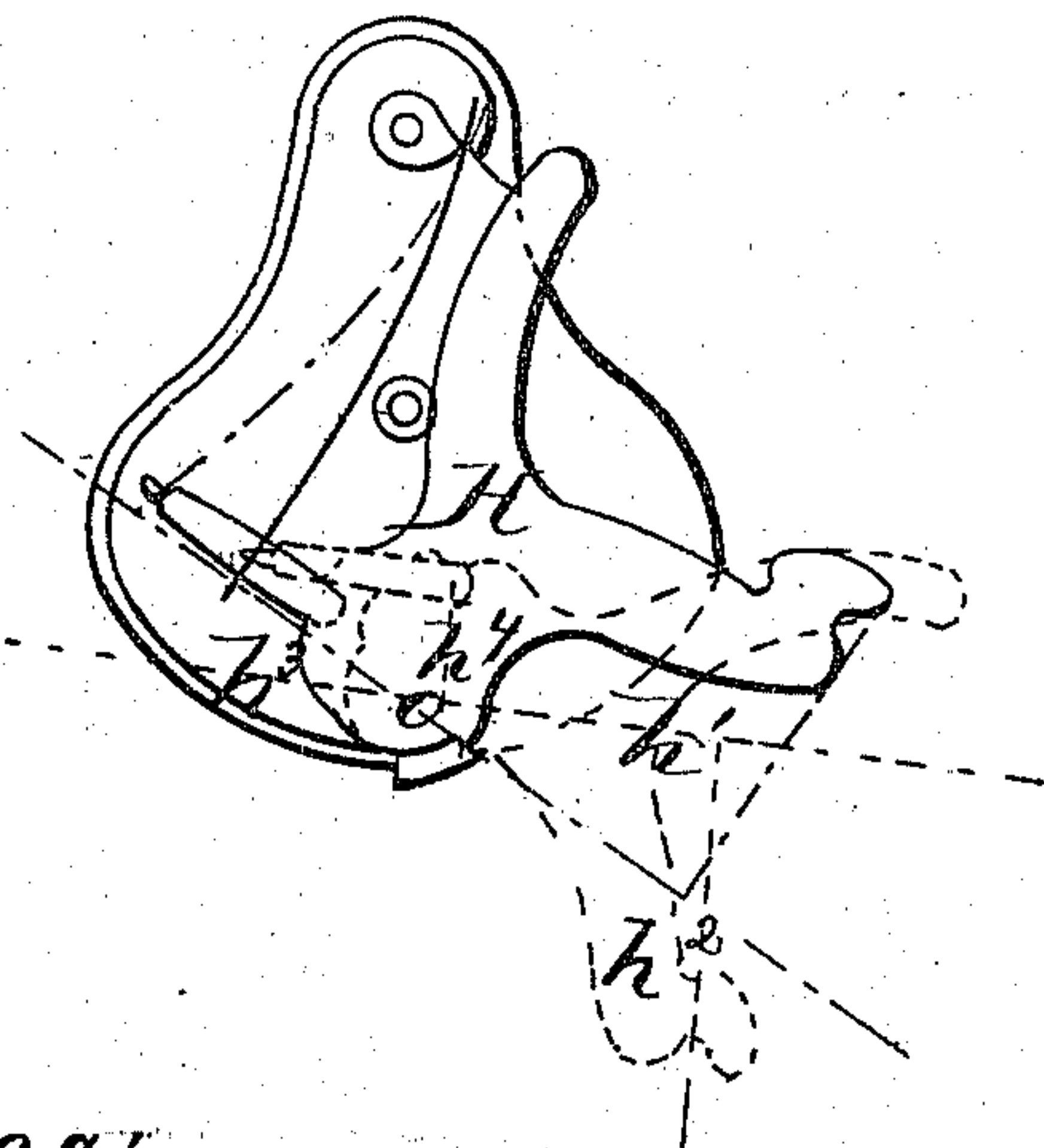


Fig: 2.



Witnesses,

Aug Lammers  
Eugene Langenberg

Inventor;

George C. Bunsen

# United States Patent Office.

GEORGE C. BUNSEN, OF BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 81,746, dated September 1, 1868.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR-HOLDERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. BUNSEN, of Belleville, in the county of St. Clair, in the State of Illinois, have invented a new "Automatic Door-Fastener;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a plan view of the inside of the door-fastener.

Figure II shows the working of the spring in two different directions, as applied in construction of Fig. I.

My invention is so contrived that a bent lever, fastened on a door, and operating on the floor or in any other direction, without requiring a notch, simply by means of a permanent elastic pressure bearing on it, overcomes, in the moving of the door, any unevenness of the floor or any other matter, without injuring the floor or the like, effecting the moving of the door by means only of a greater pressure than the draught of the air could produce.

I effect this by the following arrangement, the working of which is shown in Fig. II, which shows the bent lever in its two different positions.

H represents the bent lever,  $h^1$  being the lower arm, and  $h^2$  the upper arm of said lever, with its centre or supporting-point at L. The pressure of the spring I, acting either on the tooth  $h^3$  or  $h^4$ , makes the lever either self-acting, by pressing the arm  $h^1$ , or sets it at rest, by pressing the arm  $h^2$  in the opposite direction. The pressure of spring I on teeth  $h^3$  and  $h^4$  is effected by the mediating piece K turning between those teeth, or direct. The lever being at rest, whenever the piece K, by means of spring I, is pressed against the tooth  $h^3$ , as in this position, it forms a double lever, by the three construction points,  $h^3$ , L, and  $h^1$ , of which  $h^3$  is the point acted on, L is the axle; and the end of  $h^1$  is the point of result; in this way the last point being moved reverse to the first. By pressing piece K in the opposite direction, by means of spring I pressing against tooth  $h^4$ , the lever will be self-acting, as in this position a simple lever is formed, by the three construction points  $h^4$ , L, and  $h^1$ , of which  $h^4$  is the point acted on, L is the axle, and the end of  $h^1$  is the point of result; in this way the first and last points being moved in the same direction. The spring-dog or lever H has its supporting-point L on the case F.

The door-fastener will be constructed of iron and gutta percha, or other suitable materials, as well in the manner heretofore described, as in all other varieties which the principle of the invention allows, operating in the direction of the floor, of the top or sides of the door, or in any other direction, as it may be required by the locality.

### Claim.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination and arrangement of the spring-dog or lever H with the case F, for operating as a door or window-holder, substantially as described.

GEORGE C. BUNSEN.

Witnesses:

AUG. LAMMERS,

EUGENE SPANGENBERG.