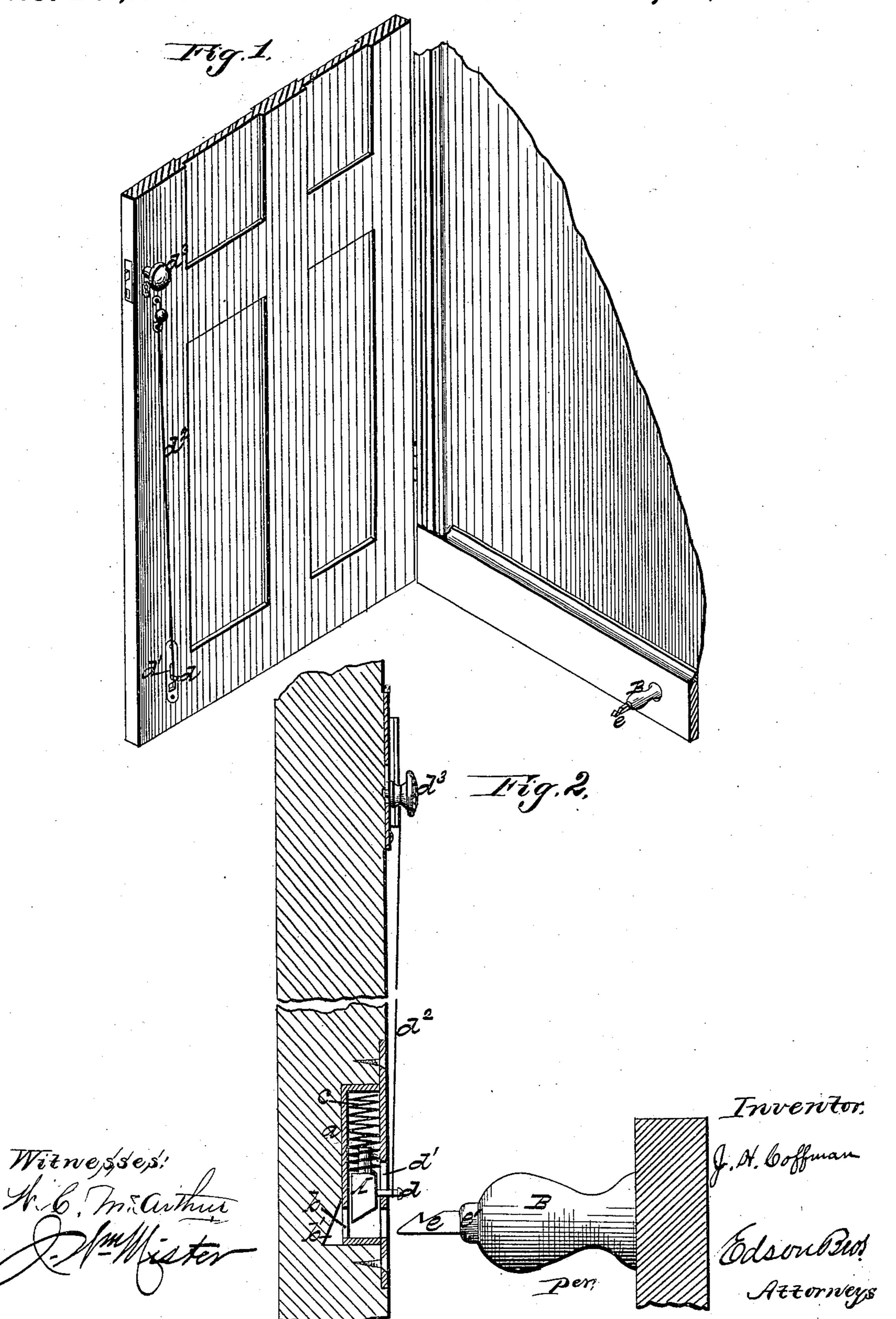
(No Model.)

J. H. COFFMAN. Door Check.

No. 241,190.

Patented May 10, 1881.



United States Patent Office.

JACOB H. COFFMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 241,190, dated May 10, 1881.

Application filed November 3, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Jacob H. Coffman, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my door-15 stop as applied for use, and Fig. 2 is a partly sectional and side view thereof.

This invention has relation to improvements in that class of door-stops employing a spring-bolt and a catch to secure the door in an open position as against being accidentally closed by the action of the wind or other force.

It consists of a beveled spring-bolt combined with a notched catch or stop, and of the combination, with the bolt, of an operating device, substantially as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, A indicates a bolt inclosed in a suitable case, a, which is applied in the present instance to the door and through its lower end is an opening, b, com-30 municating with a recess, b', in the door in rear of the case. The bolt is beveled, with its slope extending downwardly and rearwardly, and is acted downwardly upon by a spring, c, within the case a, to cause it to lock the catch after 35 its beak passes the point of the bolt, which operation secures the door in an open position. A stud or projection, d, on the bolt A extends through a slot, d', in the case a and affords a means for the attachment of the rod, chain, or 40 cord d^2 , for releasing the bolt from the catch or stop without stooping when desired to close the door. The rod d^2 is connected to a sliding knob, d^3 , by moving which upwardly to overcome the action of the spring the bolt is disengaged from the catch on the stop.

B is the stop, suitably located with relation to the door, and with a notched beveled catch, e, inserted into its outer end, with a surrounding elastic cushion, e', to break the concussion as the bolt and catch come together upon throw- 50 ing or swinging the door open. The notch in the catch of the stop, the moment its beak passes the downwardly-pressing bolt, receives the point of the bolt and secures the parts together as against the action of the wind or 55 other force, accidentally shutting the door. Further, it will be noticed that the shoulder of the catch, or rather of its notch, will sustain such a relation to the point of the bolt when in engagement that it will be impossible for the 60 two to become disengaged, and thus fail to secure the door, as is liable to arise with the use of a double-beveled bolt, or such a bolt and a perforated catch or eye, as disclosed by the previous state of the art.

I am aware that bolts and catches having inclined surfaces, and either or both having springs to hold them with a constant force in one direction, have been before used, and all constructions, embodying such devices, broad-70 ly, are not sought to be covered in this application.

What I claim as new is-

In a door-stop, the recessed door and case a fitting therein, the opening b, and recess b', 75 the bolt A, having stud d, operating in slot d', the spring c, cord d^2 , and knob d^3 , in combination with the stop B, having flexible cushion e', and catch e, all constructed, arranged, and adapted as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand.

JACOB H. COFFMAN.

Witnesses:

D. S. LINDSAY, M. E. PARKER.