

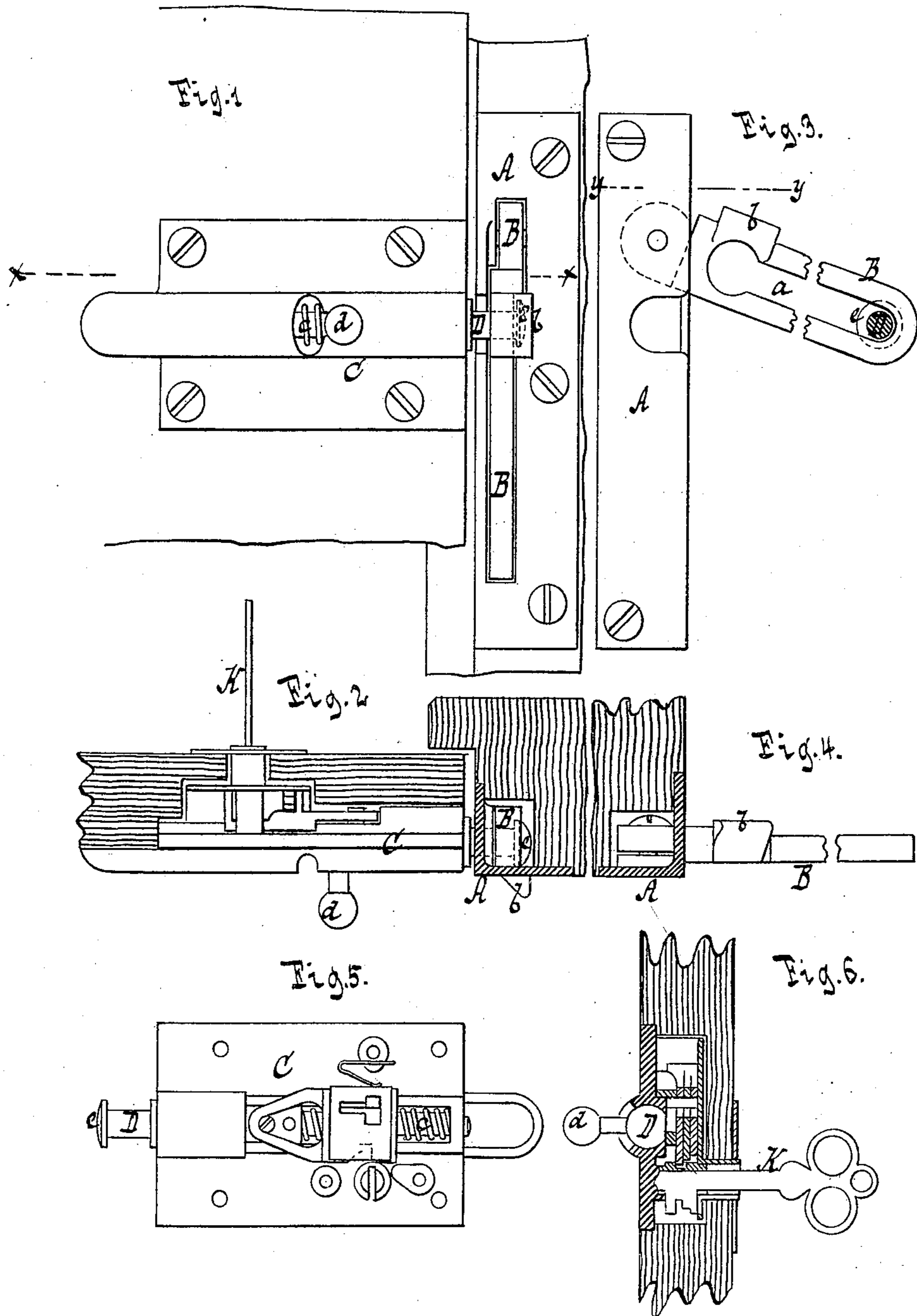
(Model.)

F. W. BOLDT & P. C. A. VOGEL.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 252,993.

Patented Jan. 31, 1882.



Witnesses
Otto Hufeland
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDRICH W. BOLDT AND PETER C. A. VOGEL, OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,993, dated January 31, 1882.

Application filed September 14, 1881. (Model.) Patented in Germany November 24, 1880, and June 3, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRIEDRICH WILHELM BOLDT and PETER CHRISTIAN ANTON VOGEL, citizens of the German Empire and Denmark, respectively, residing at Hamburg, in the German Empire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in the combination, with a locking-plate, of a hinged check-bar, a pear-shaped slot in said check-bar, an incline formed on one edge of the check-bar, and a latch with a spring-bolt having a conical or beveled head, so that when the door is closed the bolt engages automatically with the check-bar.

It is a well-known fact that door-checks would be used much more extensively than they are at present if, in addition to their great advantages of forming a protection against sneak-thieves, beggars, and of allowing communication with persons outside without giving them admission into the house, such door-checks were free from the disadvantage or inconvenience—viz., that if a person opens the door in going out, the door-check must necessarily be disengaged, and in most cases a second person is required to throw the door-check again into action, or the person having opened the door must perform this operation by means of a key or otherwise, and if this operation is forgotten the door-check becomes useless. In order to overcome this disadvantage, we have constructed a door-check which is automatically thrown in a position to operate by the act of closing the door.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents an inside view of a door provided with our door-check. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same in the plane $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a face view of the lock-plate, showing the hinged check-bar partly raised. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section in the plane $y y$, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an inside view of the latch. Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical section of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the locking plate, which is provided with a hinged check-bar, B. In this check-bar is a pear-shaped slot, a , and from its edge projects an incline, b . When the check-bar is free to follow its inherent gravity it drops into a slot formed for its reception in the locking-plate, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

C is the latch, which is provided with a bolt, D, that is subjected to the action of a spring, e , having a tendency to throw the bolt in the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 5. The bolt can be moved back against the action of its spring by a button, d , on the inside, or by a key, K, from the inside, of the door. The head e of the bolt is conical or beveled, and when the door is closed it rides up on the incline b of the check-bar B, and after having passed this incline it passes through the large end of the pear-shaped slot a . If the door is now opened without throwing back the bolt D, said bolt throws the check-bar up into the position shown in Fig. 3, and as the body of the bolt slides out into the narrow part of the slot a , the head e catches behind the edges of said slot, and the door can only be opened as far as the check-bar will permit. If a person desires to go out of the door, the bolt D is pressed back by means of the button d , and when the door is closed the head of the bolt engages again automatically with the slot a of the check-bar. In the same manner a person provided with a proper key can throw the bolt back from the outside, and after entering and closing the door the door-check is automatically thrown in operation.

From this description it will be seen that our door-check is always in proper position for operation, and at the same time persons provided with a proper key can enter without the aid of a second person.

We do not claim broadly as our invention a door-check composed of a latch and a hinged gravitating check-bar, such being well-known.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, substantially as hereinbefore described, of the locking-plate, the check-bar hinged therein, the pear-shaped slot in said check-bar, the incline formed on one edge of the check-bar, and the spring-bolt having a conical or beveled head.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM BOLDT. [L. S.]
PETER CHRISTIAN ANTON VOGEL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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