

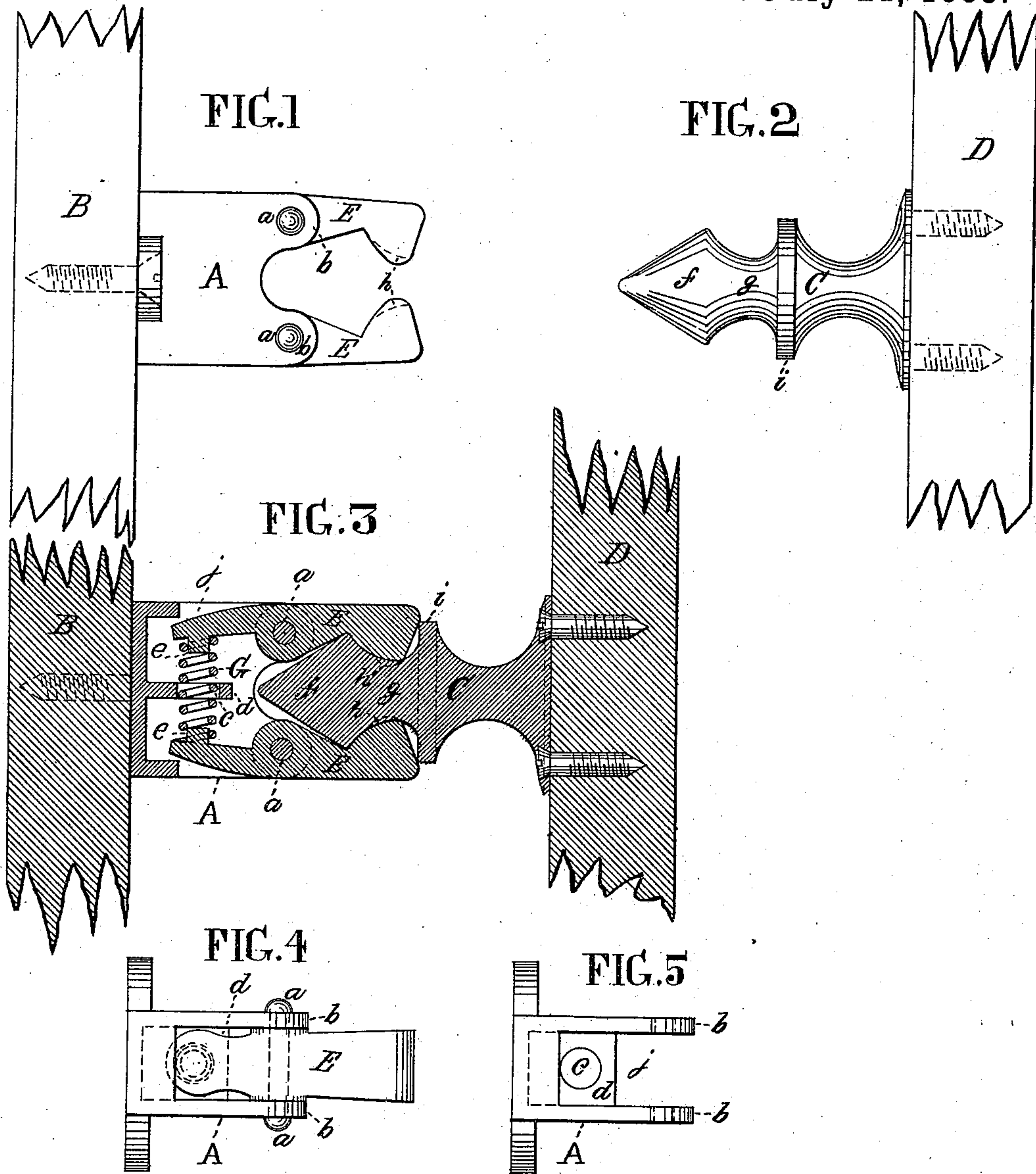
(No Model.)

T. G. WILLIAMSON.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 322,513.

Patented July 21, 1885.



Witnesses.

Thomas J. Dewey.

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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS G. WILLIAMSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,513, dated July 21, 1885.

Application filed July 28, 1883. Renewed June 16, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS G. WILLIAMSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in the combination of a pair of clasp-
levers and operating-spring, with a bracket, attached to a wash-board, the several parts being constructed and arranged, as hereinafter described, whereby to cause the levers to clasp a conically-headed bolt connected with the door when the latter is thrown back toward the wall of the room.

In the accompanying drawings, which make a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of the bracket A, provided with clasp-
levers E E, and connected with the wash-board B. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the bolt C in connection with the door D. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the bracket A, provided with the levers E E. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the bracket A without the levers.

Like letters of reference in all the figures indicate the same parts.

A represents a bracket connected with the wash-board B, and C a conical-headed bolt attached to the door D.

E E are levers, which are hung on the fulcrum-pins *a a*, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, the ends of the pins being held in the cheeks *b b* of the bracket A.

G is a spiral spring, which is held at the middle in the opening *e* of division-plate *d* of the bracket, as seen in Fig. 3, the ends bearing against the handles of the levers E E, which are provided with lugs *e e*, that fit the central opening of the spring, to support it at those points and thereby keep it in line. The head *f* of the bolt C is of suitable conical shape to cause it to open the levers E E easily when

it comes into the position between the lips *h h*, as seen in Fig. 3, as the door is thrown back. The annular shoulder *i*, by coming against the front ends of the levers, arrests the further movement of the bolt, and the lips of the lever clasp its neck *g* by being forced inward by the spring G. The lips of the levers are curved, as represented, so as to fit the neck *g* of the bolt C, and to prevent their being forced by the spring farther inward than is necessary to insure a firm clasp-
ing of the bolt the inner ends of the levers are arrested in their movement by coming against the walls of the chamber *j* of the bracket A, as seen in Fig. 3.

I do not confine myself to a spiral spring for operating the levers E E, as they may be actuated by a spring or springs of other description with a like result.

I am aware that a door-fender consisting of two jaws connected together by a spring and attached to a disk or plate, is not new, and I do not claim the same.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the bracket A, provided with fulcrum-pins *a a*, and chamber *j*, having a division-plate, *d*, with an opening, *e*, the spring G, having a middle bearing in said opening, and the levers E E, having clasp-
ing-lips *h h* at one end and lugs *e e* at the other end, the latter being surrounded by the end coils of the spring G, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of a bracket, two levers pivoted thereto, each having a lip or jaw at one end and lug at the other, a spring supported upon the lugs and pressing against the levers, and a conical-headed bolt adapted to enter between the jaws of the levers, substantially as described.

THOMAS G. WILLIAMSON.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN USTICK,
WM. LARZALERE.