

(No Model.)

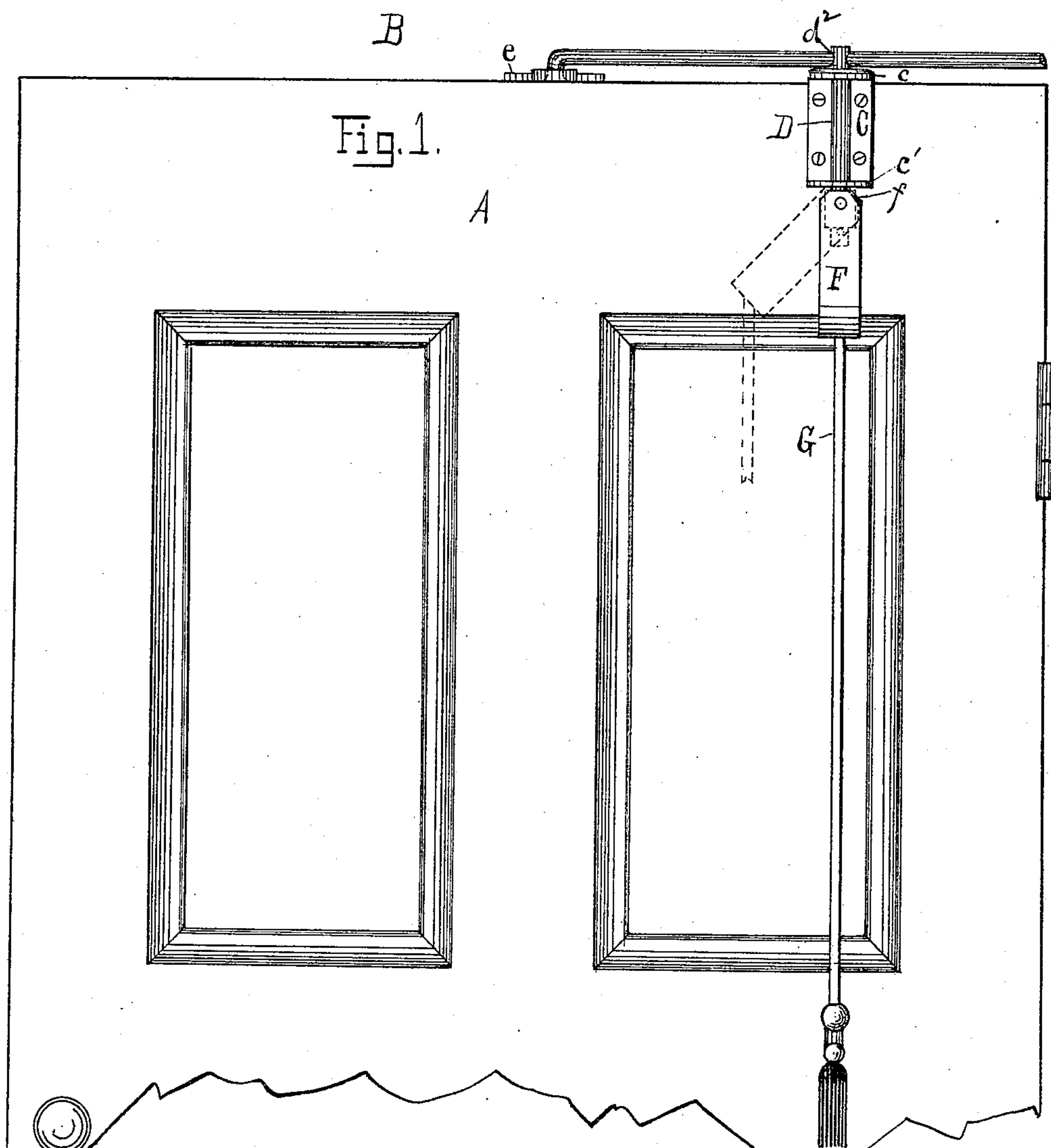
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. E. NEWCOMB.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 326,320.

Patented Sept. 15, 1885.



WITNESSES:

E. L. Thurston
T. H. Shedd

INVENTOR:

James E. Newcomb
by Hill & Dixon
his Attorneys

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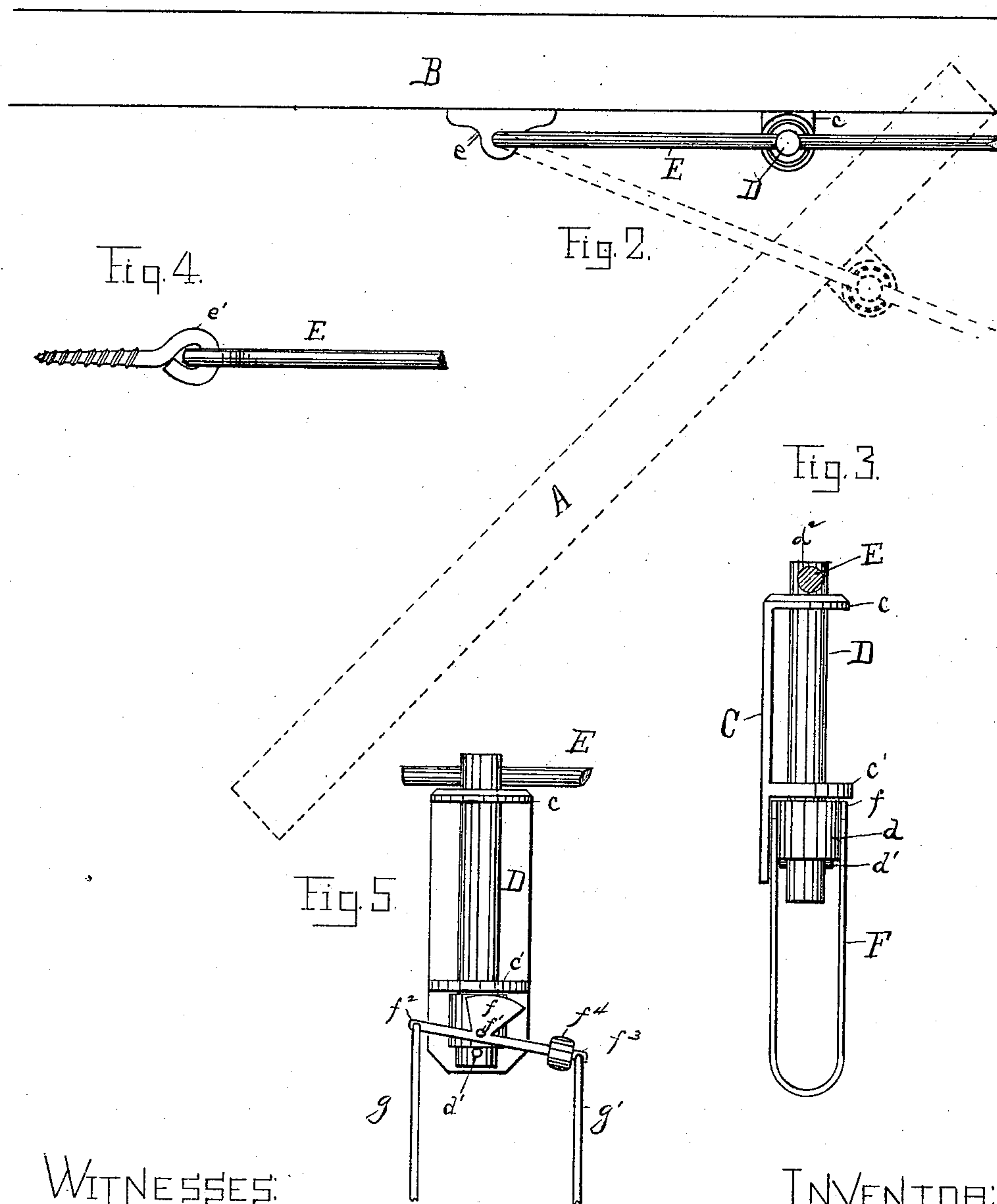
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WITNESSES:

E. L. Hurston
T. H. Hood

INVENTOR:

James E. Newcomb
by H. C. & Dixon
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. NEWCOMB, OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,320, dated September 15, 1885.

Application filed October 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. NEWCOMB, of Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a door hav-
10 ing my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, showing the relative positions assumed by the various parts of the device. Fig. 3 is a side view of my improvement. Fig. 4 is a view of a modifica-
15 tion of the connection between the rod E and the lintel. Fig. 5 is a front elevation showing an alternate form of the cam hereinafter described.

The object of my invention is to provide a
20 simple, cheap, and durable device which will enable one to stop a door at any desired point in its swing, and hold it firmly against any ordinary force, either of the wind or other agency. To this end it consists in the combi-
25 nation and arrangement of parts fully described herein, and definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A represents the door, and B the lintel thereof. C represents a
30 plate, which is fastened to the front side of the said door upon its upper rail. This plate C is provided with the ears *c c'* practically at right angles to said plate C. These ears *c c'* are perforated to form the bearings in which
35 the pin D is permitted to turn freely. The upper end of the pin D has drilled in it a hole, *d²*, into which the rod E passes and slides loosely. The end of the rod E next the hang-
40 ing stile of the door is free and of any desired length. The other end of said rod is pivotally connected to the lintel through the instrumentality of the plate *e*, or its equivalent. The plate *e* is set into the lintel so
45 that its lower edge is flush with the lower edge of the lintel, and thereby it does not interfere with the opening or closing of the door.

d represents a collar loosely surrounding the pin D, and sustained by the pin *d'* pass-
50 ing through said pin D. To this collar *d* is pivoted the swinging arm F, preferably bent or doubled, as shown in Fig. 3, the upper

end of which is practically cam-shaped, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5.

The operation of my device is as follows: When the door is closed, the various component
55 parts assume the relative positions shown in Fig. 1, and in the full lines in Fig. 2. As the door is opened, the rod E swings freely from its pivotal point at *e* out with the door. At the same time the rod slips freely through the
60 orifice *d²* in the pin D, while the pin D turns loosely within its bearings in the ears *c c'*, thus enabling the device to adapt itself to any position the door assumes in its swing. When it is desired to stop and hold the door
65 at any point, the operator grasps the cord G and pulls it to the right or left until the cam-shaped end *f* of the arm F engages with the ear *c'* and forces the pin D downward, thus clamping the rod E to the upper side of the
70 ear *c*. The pressure thus applied of the rod E upon the ear *c* holds the said rod securely, and does not permit of any movement of said rod within the pin D, and the swinging of the door is effectually prevented. 75

Fig. 4 represents an alternate form of connecting the rod E to the lintel, *e'* representing a screw-eye to be attached to the lintel above the lower edge thereof. The eye *e'* incloses the eye formed on the end of the rod E. The
80 form of connection shown in Fig. 4 is, however, deemed preferable.

Fig. 5 shows an alternate form of the cam by which the rod is clamped and its move-
85 ment checked. *f* represents the cam pivoted at *f'*. *f²* and *f³* represent arms rigidly attached to said cam, and *g* and *g'* cords attached, respectively, to said arms. The weight or bead *f⁴*, attached to the arm *f³*, or a weight
90 attached to the cord *g'*, tends to hold the cam normally in the position shown, so that the rod E is free to slide within the pin D. A pull downward upon the cord *g* clamps the rod E, as in the preferable construction hereinbefore
95 described, and the door is held securely. A pull upon the cord *g'* relieves the pressure upon the rod E, which is then permitted to slide freely within the pin D, and the door to swing as desired.

The cam *f* is in the preferable construction
100 made somewhat angular, as shown in Fig. 1, as the angles tend to prevent it from jarring

loose and relieve the pressure upon the rod E.

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

- 5 1. In a door-check, the combination of a rod pivoted to the lintel of the door with the plate C, perforated ears *c c'*, pin D, provided with an orifice near its upper end, the collar *d*, mounted upon said pin, and the cam-arm
c F, pivoted to said collar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a door-check, the combination of a

pin turning freely in bearings attached to the door and a rod pivotally connected with the lintel, which rod slides freely within an orifice 15 in the upper end of said pin, with a cam pivoted to the lower end of said pin, whereby a pressure is applied against said rod, which prevents its movement within said pin, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JAMES E. NEWCOMB.

Witnesses:

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