

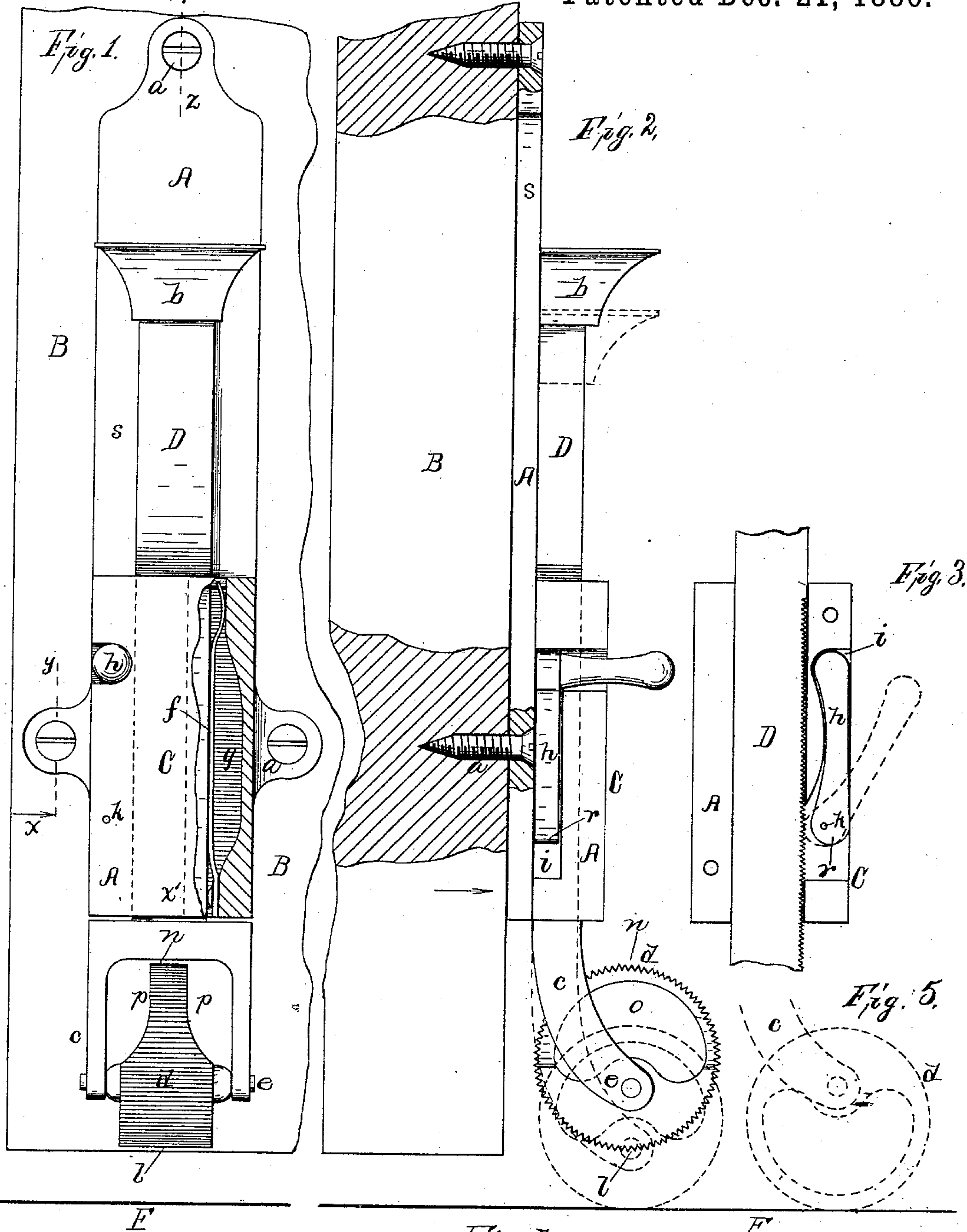
(No Model.)

L. H. LEMPERT.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 354,559.

Patented Dec. 21, 1886.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,559, dated December 21, 1886.

Application filed September 17, 1886. Serial No. 213,764. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEON H. LEMPert, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door-Holders, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, and shown in the accompanying drawings.

It is frequently convenient to hold a door steadily in place when swung back upon its hinges to any position desired against drafts of air or other causes tending to move it by some means other than employing a heavy body upon the floor with its attendant inconvenience, and also to thus hold the door by a device secured thereto that will not injure the floor or covering thereof.

To produce a device attached to the door, which will thus serve to hold the latter in any position desired, is the object of my invention, said invention being fully described hereinbelow, and more particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved door-holding device, shown as secured to the face of the door at the bottom of the front stile thereof, a part of the device being longitudinally sectioned and broken away to uncover parts within; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same, viewed as indicated by arrow *x* in Fig. 1, parts being vertically sectioned, as on the dotted lines *y* and *z*, and other parts shown in two positions by full and dotted lines; Fig. 3, a view within the inclosed part of the device, (seen in a direction opposite from that in which Fig. 1 is seen,) the back plate being removed to show more fully the eccentric-lever, the latter being shown in two positions by full and dotted lines, portions of the bolt being broken away; Fig. 4, another view of a portion of the interior of the device (seen in the direction indicated by the arrow *x*), the frame being longitudinally sectioned, as upon the dotted line *x'* in Fig. 1, to expose to view the tension-spring for the bolt; and Fig. 5, drawn in dotted lines, shows the eccentric-wheel turned half around, with the throw of the same against the floor.

Referring to the parts, A is the frame of the device, being secured to the door B by common screws, *a*.

C is the inclosing portion of the frame, containing certain parts of the device.

D is a bolt fitted to move vertically or longitudinally within the frame, having a bearing against the plate *s* of the frame, said bolt having parallel sides, and preferably formed at its upper end with an ornamental head, *b*, upon which to place the foot to force the bolt downward within the frame. At its lower end the bolt is formed with an offset fork, *c*, within which turns an eccentric-wheel, *d*, upon a horizontal pin, *e*, secured at the extremities of the branches of the fork.

f is a simple tension spring for the bolt, held within a cavity, *g*, within the frame in position to press against a face of the bolt mainly for the purpose of holding the latter in position when drawn up out of use.

h is an eccentric-lever employed to firmly clamp the bolt within the frame in any position of vertical adjustment, said lever resting within a cavity, *i*, in the side of the frame and pivoted upon a horizontal rigid pin, *k*.

The wheel *d* is eccentrically hung and formed with a corrugated face to better hold to the floor or to the covering thereof, against which it bears to hold the door from swinging. The wheel is counterbalanced in such a manner that the part *l* or the shortest radius is always directed toward the floor, so that when the bolt is pressed down that part of the wheel will meet the floor. The part of the wheel *n* of longest radius is formed with a cavity, *o*, to make it lighter, and also cut away at the sides at *p*, serving to reduce the weight at the point opposite *l*, to insure the shortest radius of the wheel to normally point toward the floor.

The clamp-lever *h*, when turned to the position shown in full lines, exerts no pressure upon the bolt, the latter being allowed to slide freely through the frame, except as to the slight resistance offered by the tension-spring *f*, above described; but when turned outward at the top, as indicated, the eccentricity of the end *r* causes it to press said bolt firmly against the opposite inner side of the frame, holding it rigid.

In using this device, the door is swung to the position desired, when the bolt is pressed down to cause the wheel to bear firmly upon the floor, and the lever *h* is turned outward to lock or clamp the bolt in position. Now, it

will be understood that any pressure upon either side of the door tending to swing the latter upon its hinges will be resisted by the wheel, for the moment the latter commences
5 to roll in either direction its eccentricity causes the distance between the axis of the pin *e* and the floor to increase, serving to press more firmly against the floor and resist lateral motion.
10 Should the wheel not be firmly pressed against the floor in the first instance, or should the floor-covering be thick and yielding and the pressure against the door sufficient, the wheel would turn clear over, but would catch again
15 after arriving at its normal position, which is when the part *l* is down.

The face of the bolt in contact with the lever may be, if desired, horizontally corrugated to give said lever a firmer hold thereagainst.
20 The corrugations upon the face or tread of the wheel cause it to have a rolling motion if at

any time moved along the floor and prevent its sliding, so that no wear of the floor or carpet occurs from the use of the device, and no damage or injury can be done them.

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What I claim as my invention is—

In a door-holding device, a frame, a vertically-adjustable bolt held therein, a wheel held by said bolt to roll on the floor, said wheel being annular and formed with an internal weight or mass at one side thereof, the
30 axis of said wheel passing through said mass eccentric with the periphery of said wheel, and located so the plane of the axis and the shortest radius of the wheel shall equally divide said
35 mass, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

LEON H. LEMPert.

Witnesses:

E. B. WHITMORE,
H. B. KNIGHT.