

(No Model.)

J. E. CARR.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 359,202.

Patented Mar. 8, 1887.

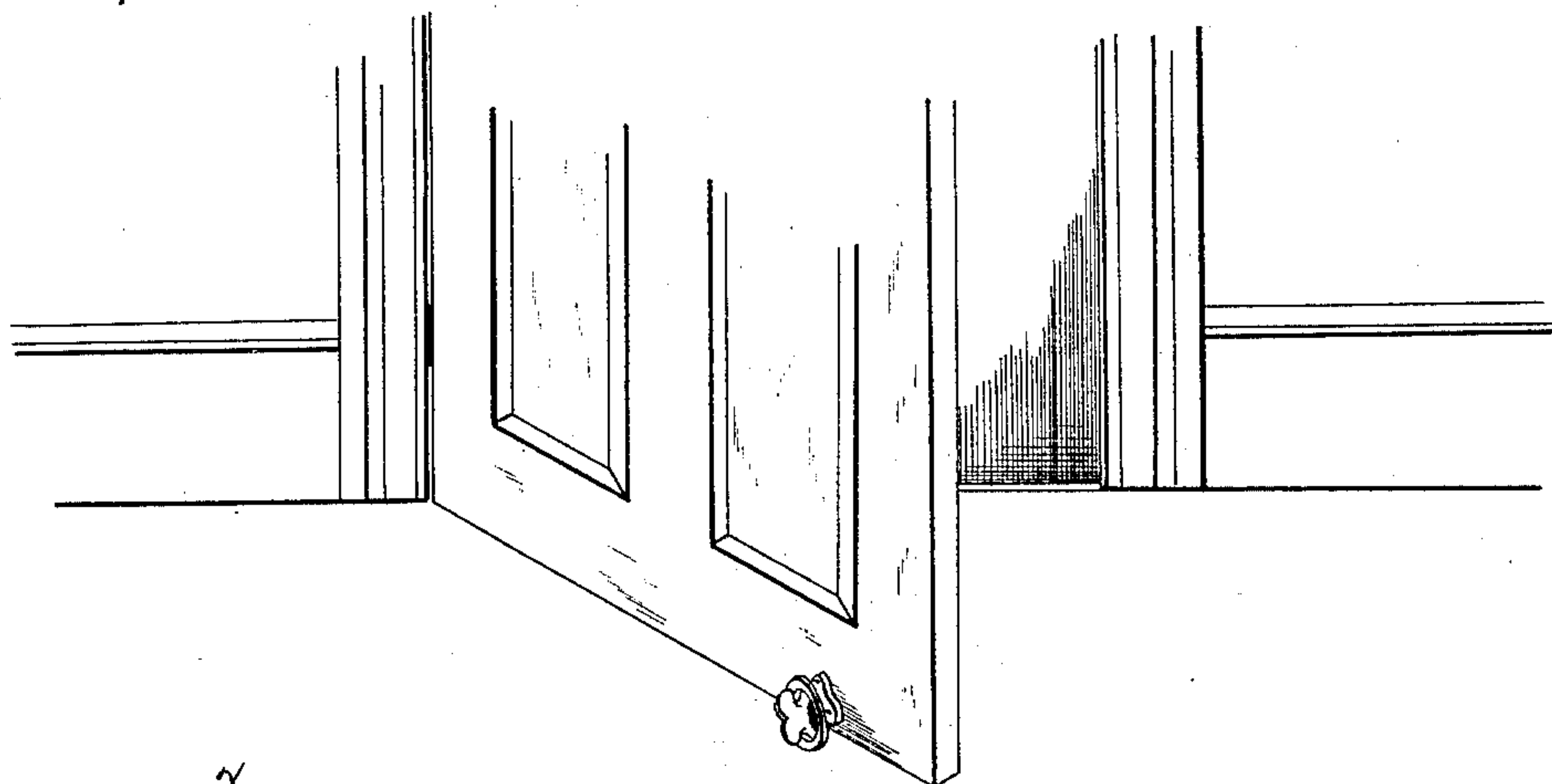


Fig. 1.

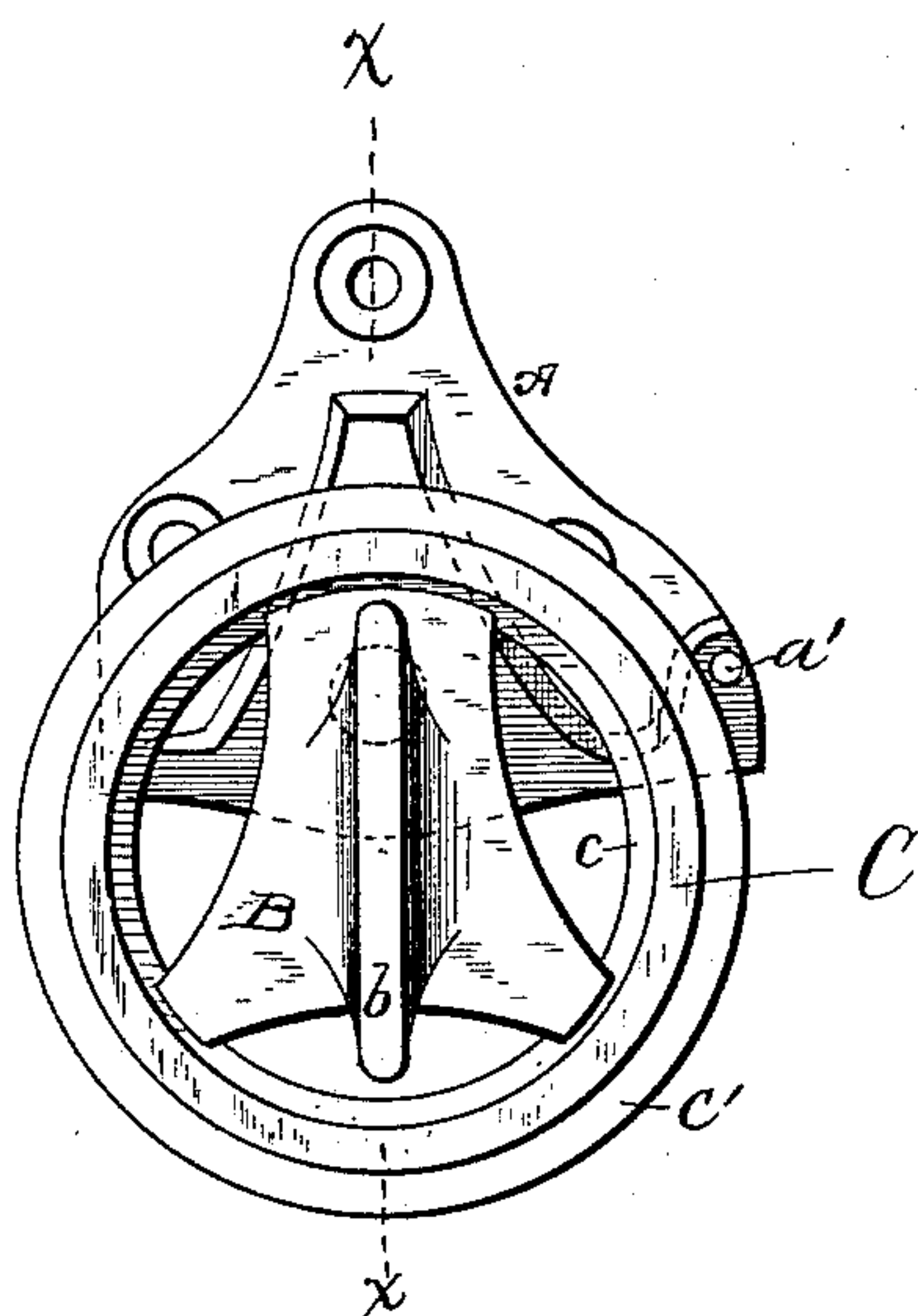


Fig. 2.

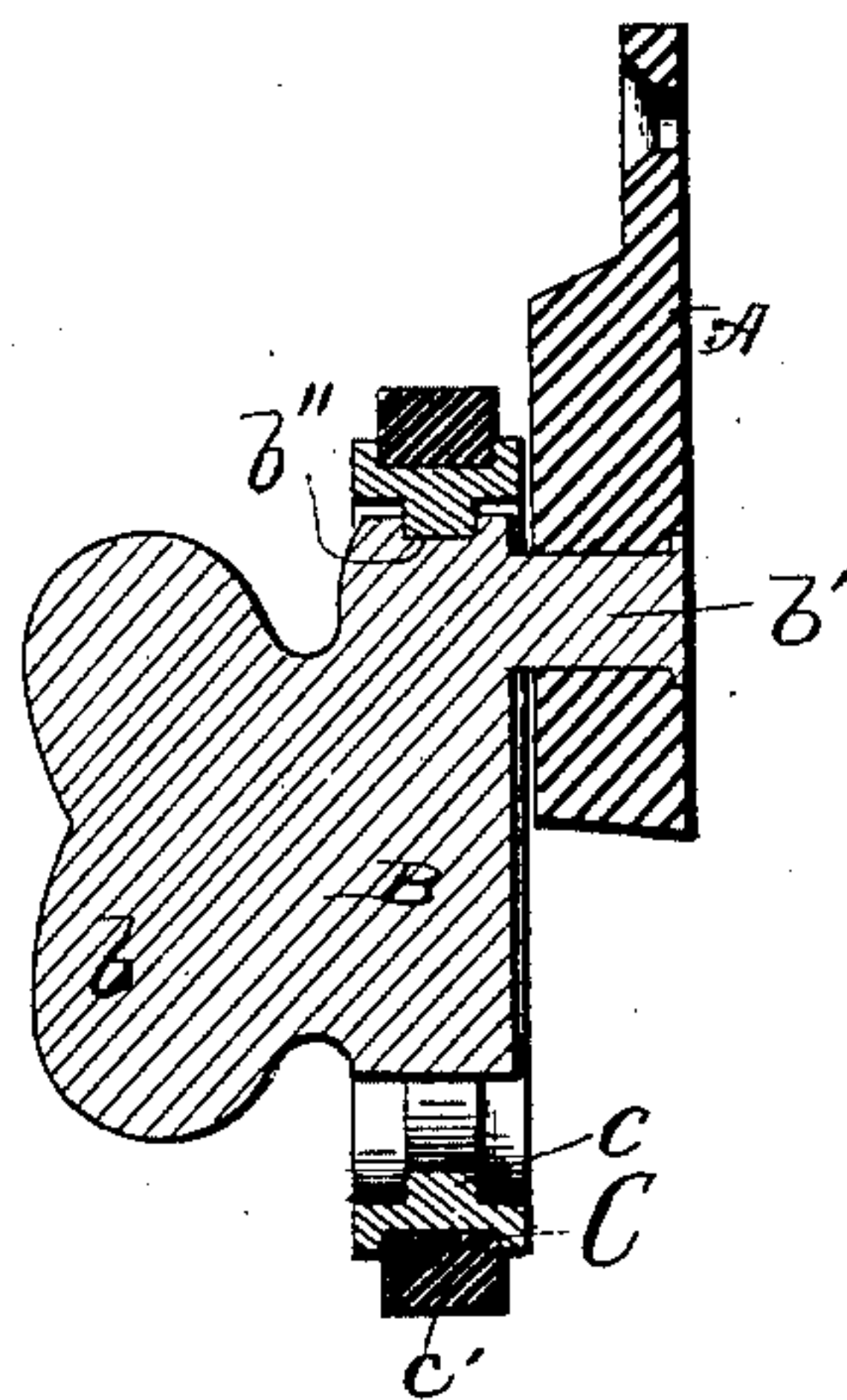


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. CARR, OF FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AS-
SIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JACOB Y. MARTINDALE, OF SAME PLACE.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,202, dated March 8, 1887.

Application filed September 6, 1886. Serial No. 212,830. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. CARR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Frankford, 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.

My invention relates to door-checks; and it consists in the combination of a suitable base or bracket, a block eccentrically pivoted thereto, and a ring within which the block is adapted to turn freely.

It also consists in other details, which will be fully pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows my invention applied to the lower edge of a door. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the device, and Fig. 3 is a section on line *x x* of Fig. 2.

A represents a bracket provided with suitable holes for screwing it to a door. The bracket is also provided with a centrally-located hole, and with the projection *a'* to serve as a stop, as hereinafter described.

B is a block, preferably of triangular shape, the corners being grooved, as shown in Fig. 3. It is provided with a knob, *b*, and with an eccentric stud, *b'*, which fits in the centrally-located hole of the bracket, and is free to turn within it. The block carries a ring, C, provided with an interior flange, *c*, which loosely fits in the grooves *b''* in the corners of the block. The periphery of the ring is grooved to receive a square rubber ring or tire, *c'*, which acts with friction against the floor. The normal position of the ring when the door is closed is up and over against the projection *a'*, where it lies until required for use, when it is pushed back,

drops down in contact with the floor, and holds the door in the position desired. To release the door the knob *b* should be turned, causing the block to turn within the ring and raise it from the floor without friction. This motion lifts the ring directly from the floor and avoids the friction due to rubbing or sliding the periphery of the check against the floor, incident to an eccentrically-hung disk.

It is obvious that this device may be successfully used on inside blinds which extend to the floor.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A door-check consisting of the combination of a bracket and block eccentrically pivoted thereto, and a ring, within which the block turns freely, as described.

2. In a door-check, the combination of an eccentrically-pivoted block, provided with peripheral grooves, and a ring having an interior flange adapted to fit in the grooves and allow of a free movement of the block within the ring, as set forth.

3. In a door-check, the combination, with an eccentrically-pivoted block, of a ring provided with a rubber tire, and adapted to slide on said block when the block is turned within it, substantially as described.

4. In a door-check, the block B, provided with knob *b*, eccentric stud *b'*, and exterior grooves, in combination with ring C, provided with flange *c* and external groove, and the rubber ring *c'*, as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH E. CARR.

Witnesses:

FRED. L. HOFF,

HARRY R. JOHNSON.