

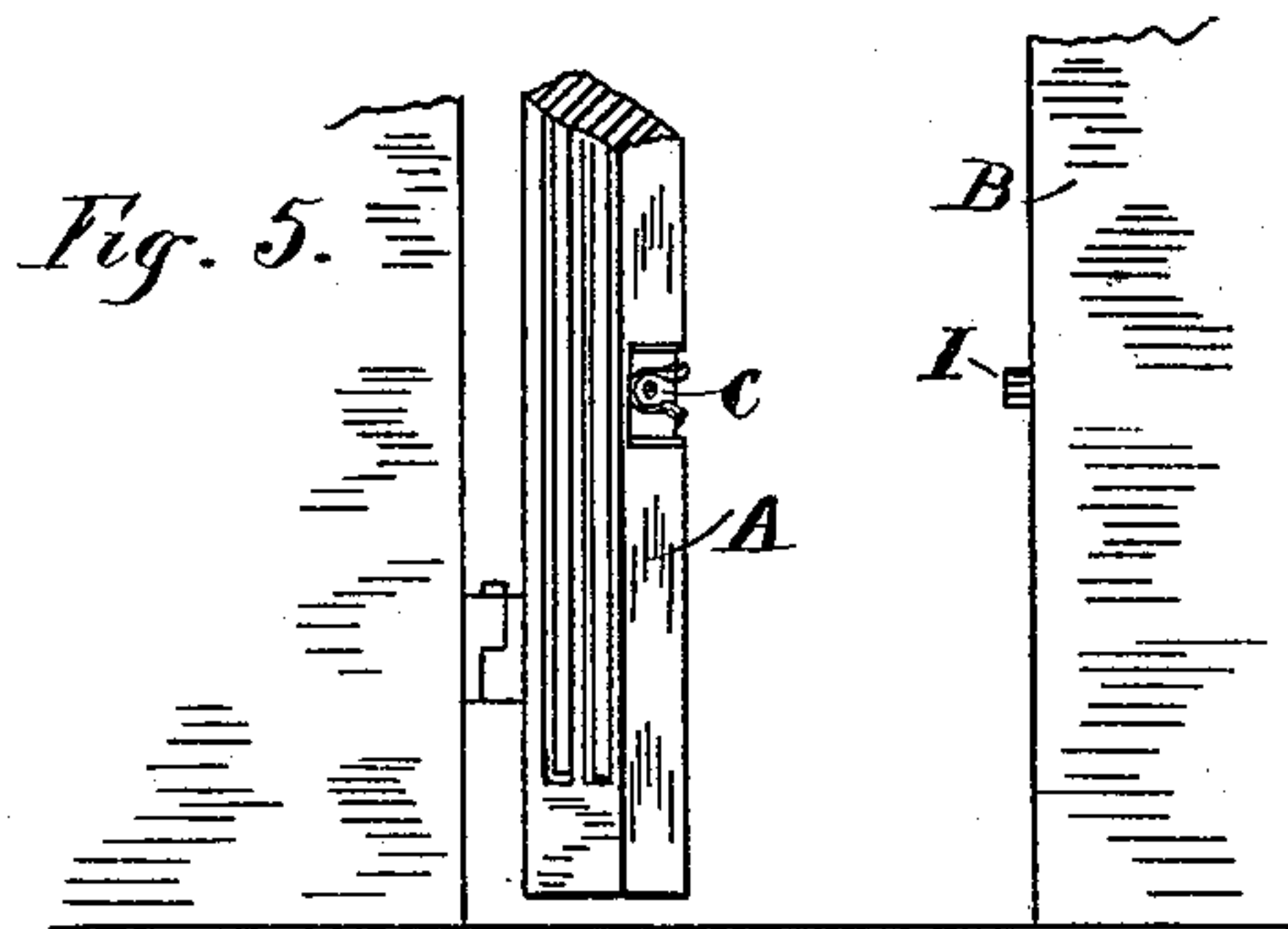
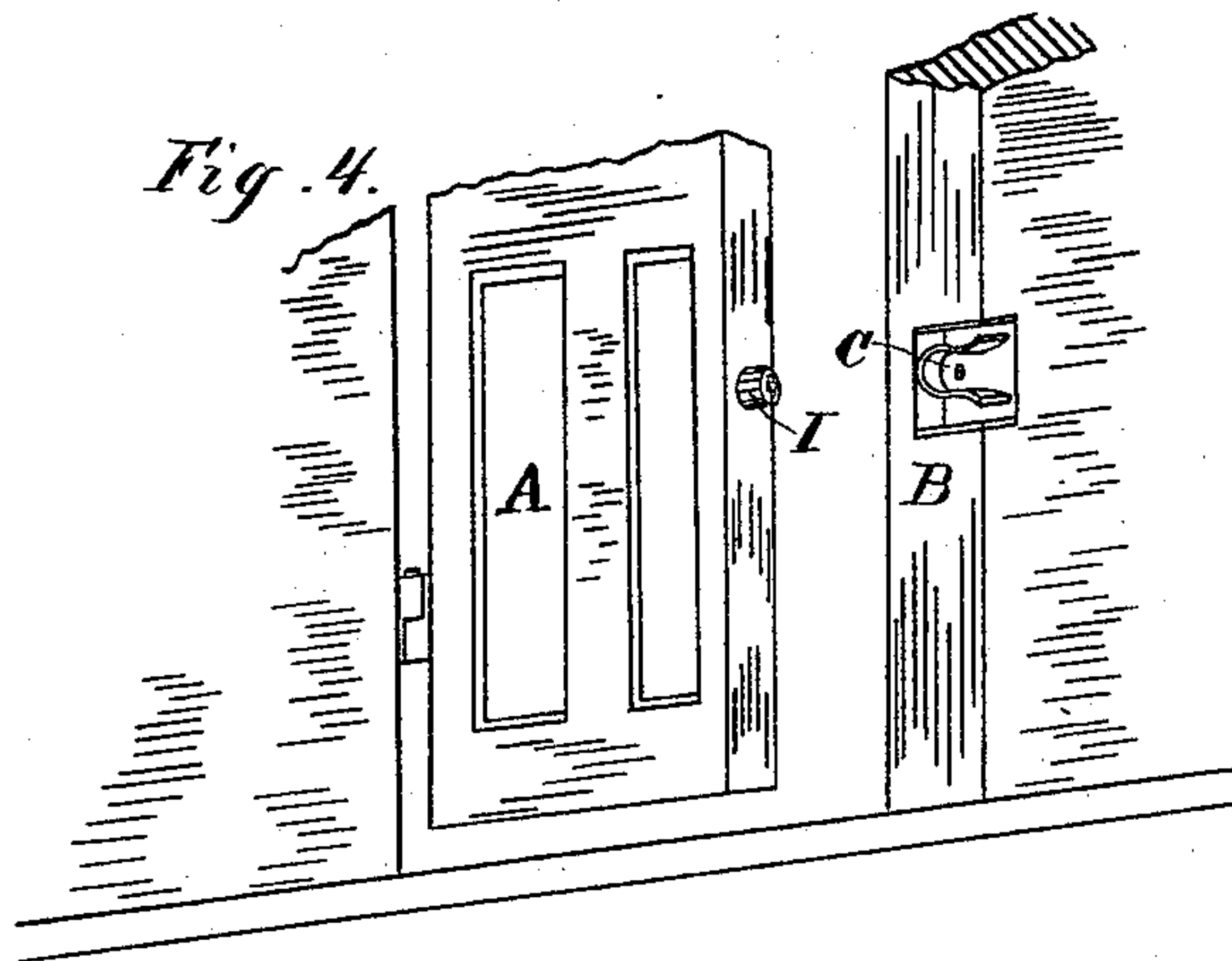
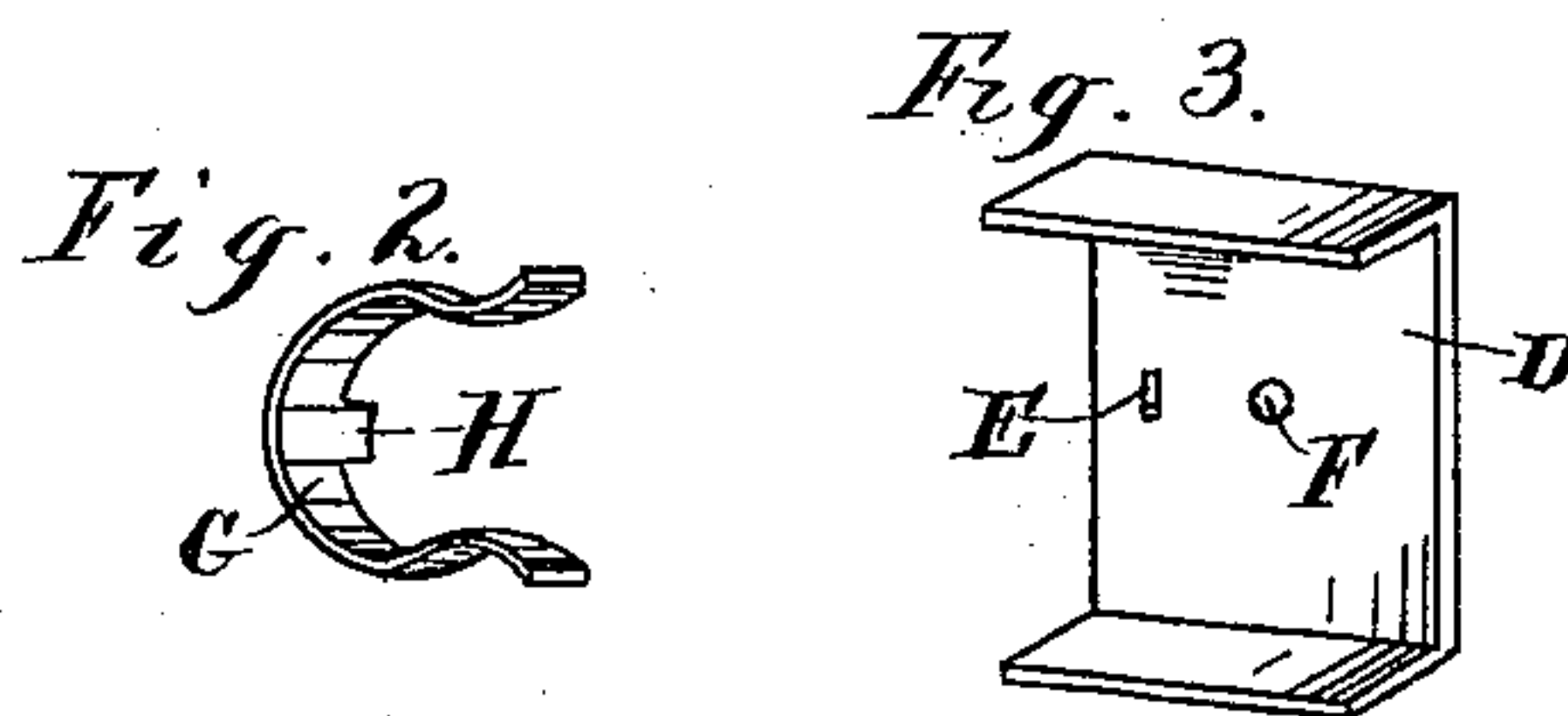
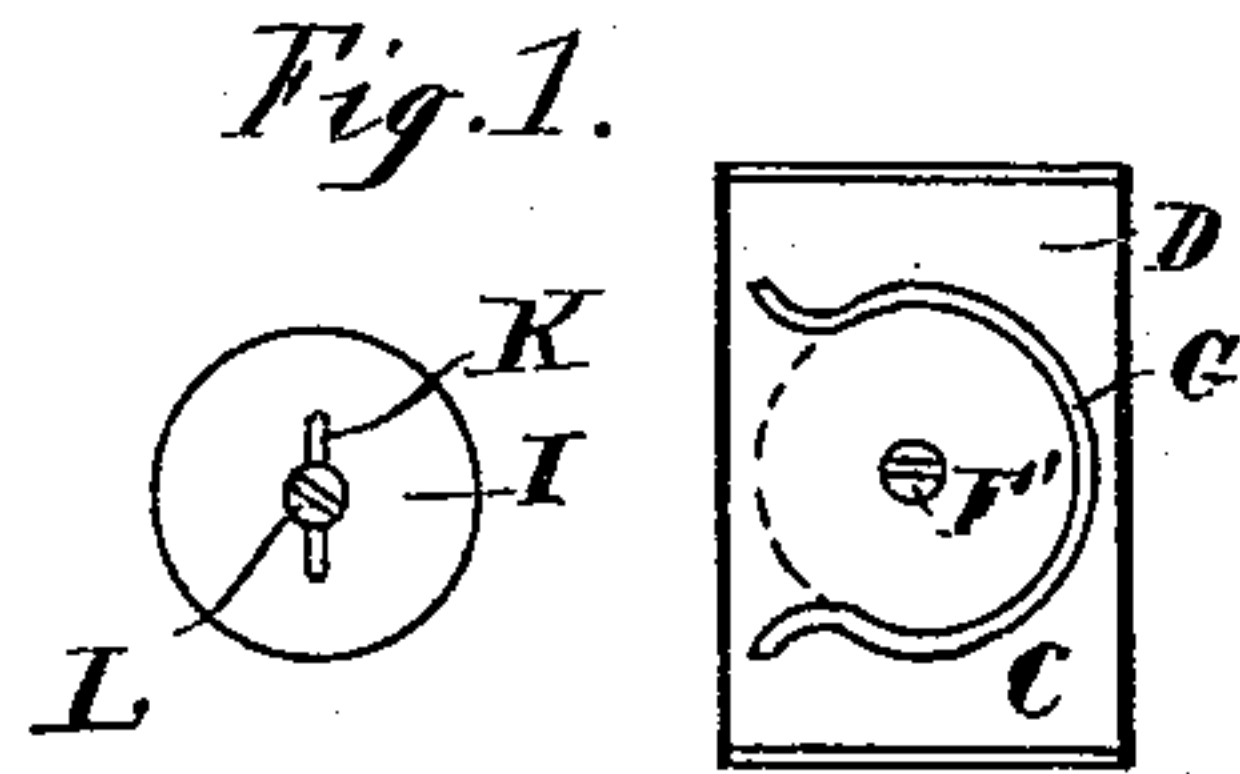
(No Model.)

C. A. PRATT.

DOOR CHECK.

No. 396,429.

Patented Jan. 22, 1889.



Witnesses,

Carroll J. Webster
Eston J. Robinson

Inventor,

Charles A. Pratt
By William Webster
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. PRATT, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,429, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed June 7, 1888. Serial No. 276,322. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. PRATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Catches for Doors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to a catch for doors, and has for its object to provide a frictional catch that shall be positive in its action to hold the door, screen, or blind to which it may be attached closed, and that shall be inexpensive in construction, easily attached, and durable.

A further object is to provide a means for holding a door, screen, or blind closed by means of a catch that shall be adjustable to compensate for any sag of the same.

The invention consists in the peculiar and novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the catch, with the disk also shown in plan view as removed, the dotted lines showing the position of the disk within the catch. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the spring-catch. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the catch-plate. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a portion of door and jamb, showing the disk attached to the door and the catch secured to the jamb. Fig. 5 is a like view showing the catch attached to the door and the disk secured to the jamb.

A designates a door; B, the jamb; C, the catch, which is shown in plan view in Fig. 1, and consists of a plate, D, having the end portions turned at right angles to a height corresponding to the width of the spring-catch to be attached to the plate. Plate D has a rectangular perforation, E, formed near one edge, and a central perforation, F, through which a fastening-screw, F', is passed, and by which means the plate is secured in place.

G designates a spring-catch made in the

form of the letter C, the free ends being curved outwardly to serve as guides to the disk. At the central portion of the C-spring is formed a lug, H, adapted to fit within perforations E of plate D and be riveted therein, thereby securing the spring-catch to the plate.

I designates a disk of a diameter corresponding to the greatest circumference of the inner portion of the circular part of the spring.

K is a slot formed in the disk, through which screw L is passed and by which the disk is secured in position, the slot permitting any desired adjustment to compensate for sag of the door.

As shown in Fig. 4, the catch is secured to the jamb as a permanent fixture, the disk being secured to the door, this being a preferred way when used on desks, book-cases, dressers, wash-stands, &c.; or when used upon screens, doors, or temporarily for any purpose where it is not desired to cut away the jamb to insert the catch and plate the catch may be secured to the door and the disk to the jamb, as shown in Fig. 5.

In operation the catch is secured in place by screw F'. Disk I is secured in place to properly register with the spring, and upon the door being closed the disk enters between the contracted end portions of the spring-catch and passes into the circular portion of the same, holding the door securely closed, and in opening the door requiring but a straight pull sufficient to overcome the friction of the spring against the disk.

Should the building sag or the door or jamb be out of plumb, the disk can be lowered or raised by loosening the screw and adjusting the same in any portion of the slot, or, should it be desired to adjust the disk horizontally, the disk is turned to bring the slot horizontal, which allows its movement to or from the spring-catch.

It will be seen that the catch is less expensive than the ordinary latch and more positive in its action.

While I have shown and described the catch as applied to a door of a dwelling, cabinet, book-case, or screen, it is especially adapted for tin, sheet-iron, or cast-iron ware, such as oven-doors, stove-doors, &c.

It will be understood that I may employ

various ways of attaching the spring to the plate and the plate to the door and operate within the scope of my invention.

What I claim is—

- 5 In a door-catch, the combination of a C-shaped spring having a riveting-lug, H, at one side of its middle or bent portion, a backing or plate provided with a recess for receiving said lug and with means for attaching
10 the plate to the door or frame, and a disk formed with an elongated slot for permitting

the adjustment of the disk and with means for its attachment opposite to the spring, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 15 my own I hereby affix my signature in presence of two witnesses:

CHARLES A. PRATT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CARROLL J. WEBSTER.