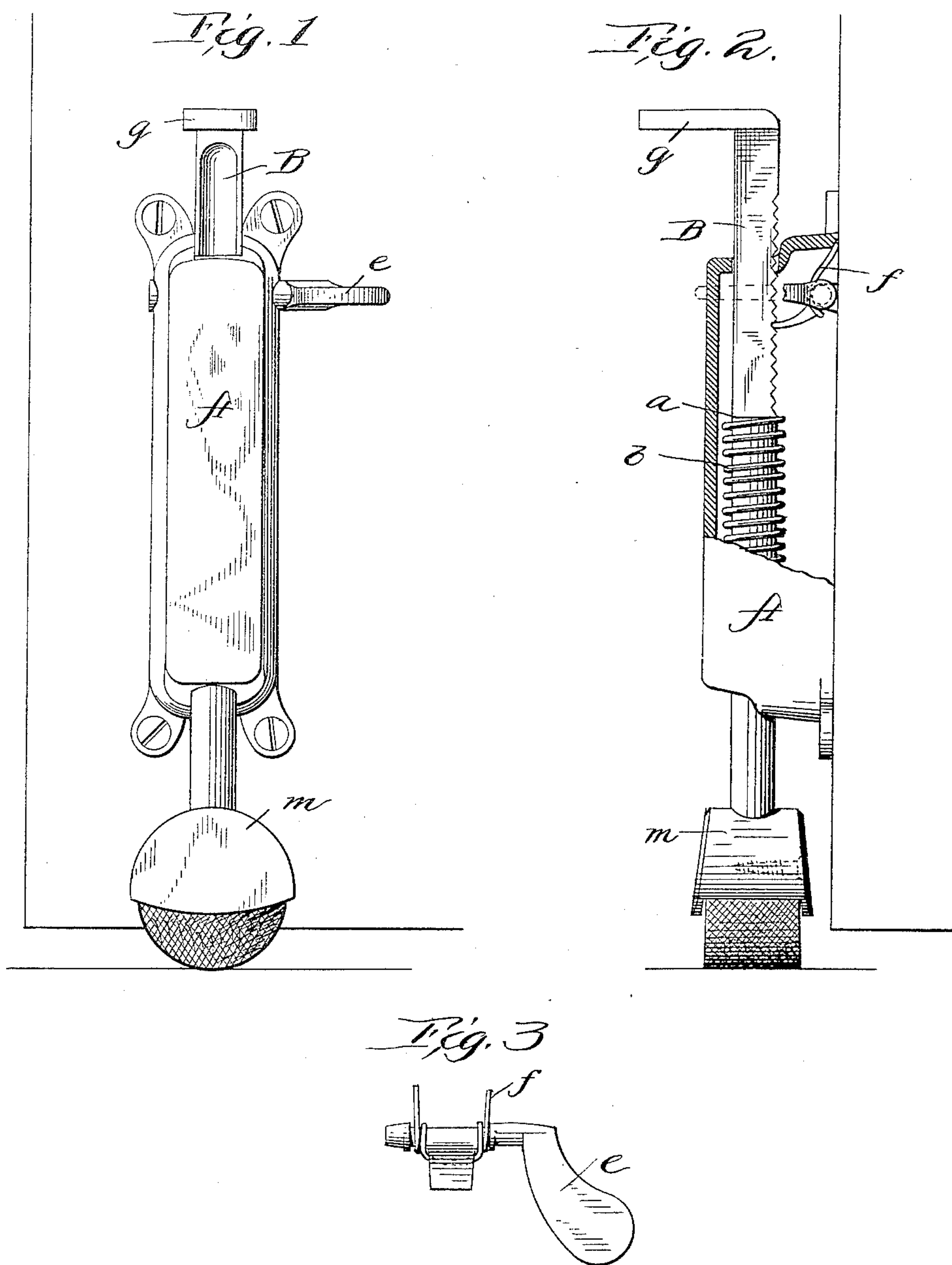


(No Model.)

E. T. COOKE & N. KIDNEY.
DOOR CHECK.

No. 435,732.

Patented Sept. 2, 1890.



Witnesses
W. F. Keene,
F. L. Middleton

Inventors,
Ezekiel T. Cooke &
Nelson Kidney
by Ellis Spear - Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EZEKIEL T. COOKE AND NELSON KIDNEY, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,732, dated September 2, 1890.

Application filed April 17, 1890. Serial No. 348,307. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EZEKIEL T. COOKE and NELSON KIDNEY, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Mansfield, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention is an improved door-check, adapted to hold the door in any desired position by contact with the floor, the check itself being secured to the door.

The main object of the invention is to reduce the number of parts, and consequently the expense of the check; and to this end the invention consists of an inclosing-case adapted to be secured to the door, a vertically-operating bar under spring-tension, and a pawl for controlling the movement of the operating-bar.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of our improved check, showing it secured to the lower edge of a door. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with the wall of the inclosing-case removed. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the holding-pawl.

The inclosing-case A is preferably made of cast metal and in one piece, and may be made of any suitable metal, though we prefer iron nickel-plated to improve its appearance. This case has projecting lugs at top and bottom, through which screws pass to secure it to the door. A rectangular opening is formed through the top of the case, and a circular opening at the bottom, and through these openings pass the vertical bar B, which is preferably made square in cross-section throughout its upper part, and circular in cross-section in its lower part. At the point *a*, where the squared part leaves off and the round part begins, shoulders are formed, and between the shouldered part and the bottom of the case on the inside is interposed a spring *b*, which encircles the cylindrical part of the bar. The tendency of this spring is to keep the bar in its highest position. Secured to the lower end of the bar is a hood *m*, and within this hood between its side walls is secured a disk of rubber or other suitable material, which is the part adapted to come in contact with the floor. While the pressure

of this part against the floor will prevent the movement of the door, it will not mar the surface against which it bears. The hood coming in contact with the casing also serves as a stop to limit the upward movement of the bar.

In order to control the movement of the bar and to keep the rubber disk pressed against the floor, we provide a simple form of pawl. (Shown in the detail figure.) This consists simply of a cross-bar having its bearings in recesses or indentations made in the rear side of the case near its upper end, being provided with a handle *e*. Projecting from the cross-bar is a pawl, which forms a part of the cross-bar, and this pawl is adapted to engage with the serrated rear face of the operating-bar. The pawl is kept in engagement by means of a spring *f*, part of the spring being coiled around the cross-bar and the pawl, with the other end bearing against the upper end of the casing. The cross-bar, with its pawl, is held in place between the casing and the face of the door, to which the casing is secured.

When it is desired to check the door, it is only necessary to place the foot upon the shoulder *g* of the operating-bar and force it downward, the pawl engaging with the serrations and holding the bar against the pressure of the spring in whatever position it may be forced, while to release the check it is only necessary to touch the handle of the pawl with the toe, and the spring will immediately draw the bar to its elevated position.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

The described door-check, consisting of an inclosing-case, a vertically-operating bar under spring-tension, said bar having its rear face serrated, and a spring-pawl held between the casing and the surface of the door engaging said serrated bar with a stop carried upon the end of the bar, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EZEKIEL T. COOKE.
NELSON KIDNEY.

Witnesses:

H. P. DAVIS,
HENRY BOSSLER.