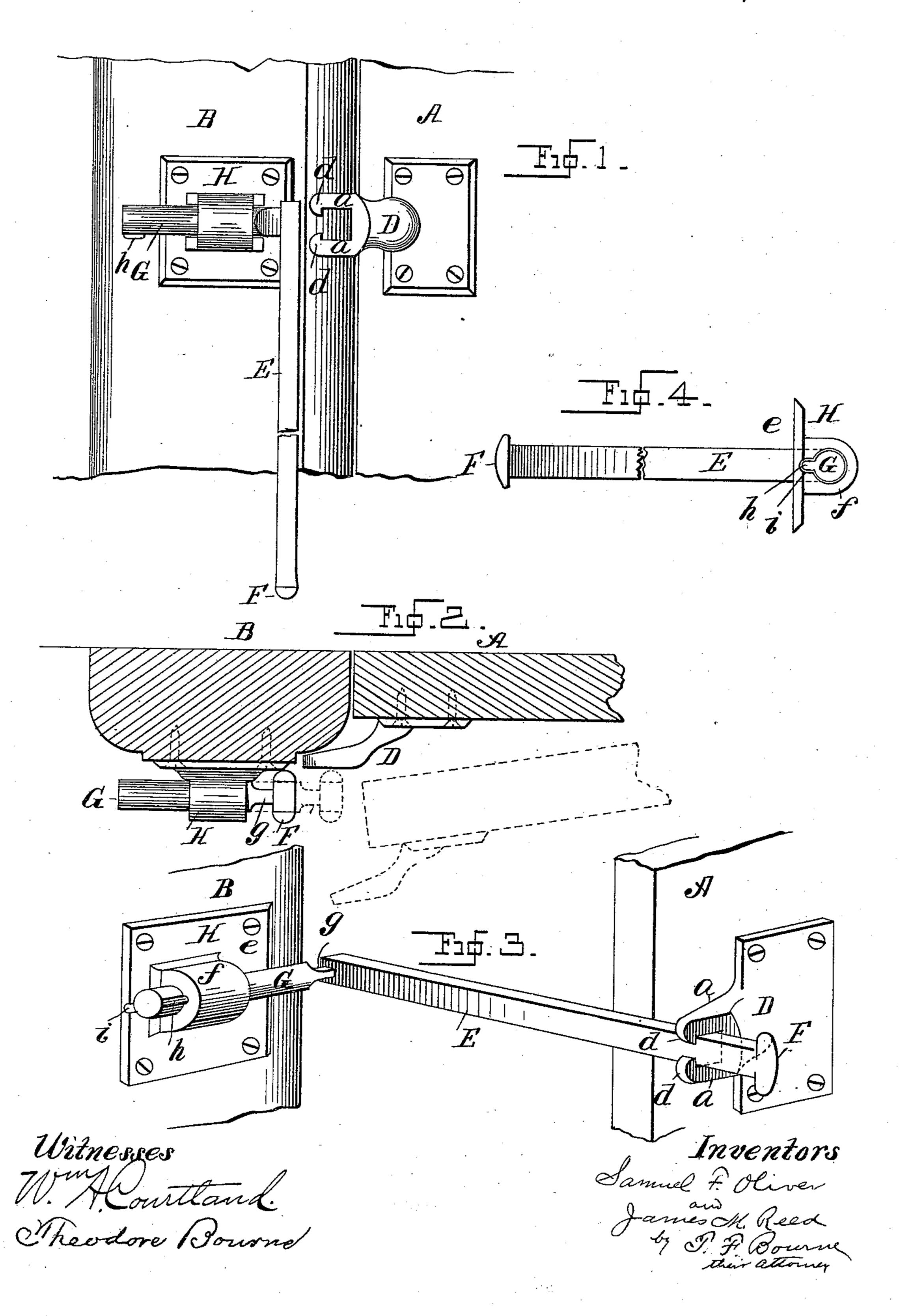
(No Model.)

S. F. OLIVER & J. M. REED. DOOR CHECK.

No. 490,920.

Patented Jan. 31, 1893.



United States Patent Office.

SAMUEL F. OLIVER AND JAMES M. REED, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK; SAID REED ASSIGNOR TO SAID OLIVER.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,920, dated January 31, 1893.

Application filed April 30, 1892. Serial No. 431,380. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL F. OLIVER and JAMES M. REED, both citizens of the United States, and residents of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has for its object to provide a door check that will not only prevent a full opening of the door, but will automatically lock or fasten the door closed when the latter is pushed shut while the check is in the fastening position.

The invention consists in the novel details of improvement and the combinations of parts that will be more fully hereinafter setforth and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying of drawings forming part hereof wherein,

Figure 1 is a front view of our improvements shown applied to a door and its frame or jamb; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section thereof; Fig. 3 is a perspective view thereof, showing the parts in the locked position, and Fig. 4 is a detail view hereinafter explained.

In the accompanying drawings the letter A, indicates a suitable door and B, is the frame

or jamb.

D, is a bracket or frame that is preferably secured to the door A, near its vertical edge adjacent to the jamb B. The bracket D, has two arms a, a, forming between them an opening b, to receive a bar or arm E, (see Fig. 3.) 35 The arms a, a, have inwardly projecting lips d, d, that prevent the bar E, from moving sidewise from the bracket D. The bar E, has a head or enlargement F, at its outer end with which the bracket D, or its arms a, a, come in 40 contact. The bar E, is carried by a rod or the like G, that slides longitudinally, and may rotate, in bearings or the like H, to be secured to the frame or jamb B, or the part opposite to that which carries the bracket D. The 45 bearings H, are shown consisting of a plate e, carrying a tube f, in which the rod G, fits. The rod G, at g, the point of connection with

the bar E, is narrower than the distance between the lips d, d, of bracket D, whereby said so lips are permitted to pass across said rod, to allow it to enter the opening b in the bracket

D. The rod G, has a projection or the like h, adapted to engage the bearing H, to prevent the rod from becoming detached therefrom. We prefer to have the projection h, extend 55 from the same side of the rod G, as the bar E, which will permit a half revolution of rod G. When the projection is cast with the rod G, we place a groove i, on the inner side of the tube f, and outer side of the plate e, to re- 60 ceive the projection h, (see Fig. 4.) To place the rod G, in its bearings it is turned so that the projection h, extends toward the plate e, as in Fig. 4. The rod G, is then passed into the tube f, and the projection h, slides in the 65 groove i, until it passes beyond the tube f. When the bar E, now swings down as in Fig. 1, or extends outwardly as in Fig. 3, the projection h, will be out of line with the groove i, and the rod G, will be locked in its bearings 70 by the bar E, and projection h. But the projection h, can be arranged in any suitable manner, say by inserting a pin in the rod G.

Our device operates as follows:—In the normal position the bar E, hangs down as in Fig. 75 1. To adjust the parts to hold the door the bar is lifted to about a horizontal line, and the rod G, moved longitudinally in its bearings until the bar E, is in line with the opening b, in the bracket D. The door being now 80 opened the bracket D, slides along bar E, the latter then passing into opening b, between arms a, a, and lip d, d, see Fig. 3. The head F, limits the movement of bracket D, and thus the door is fastened partly open. When the 85 door is closed the bracket D, will pass back of bar E, and free from the same, whereupon the latter will swing down, leaving the end of rod G, in front of bracket D, (see dotted lines in Fig. 2) whereby the door becomes locked shut. 90 This action is automatic. To permit the door to open the rod G, isslid longitudinally through its bearings to carry its end and the bar E, from in front of the bracket D, as in full lines Figs. 1 and 2.

The device is simple in construction, not liable to get out of order and can be operated by any ordinary person.

The rod G, and bar E, can be pivotally connected as shown by dotted line E', in Fig. 3. 100

Having now described our invention what we claim is:—

1. The combination of the bracket D, with a bar having an enlargement F, and a rod G, carrying said bar, said rod being longitudinally movable to permit the bar E, to engage the bracket D, and to remain in front of said bracket when the door is closed, substantially as described.

2. In a door check, the combination of a bracket having arms a, a, and lips d, d, a longitudinally movable rod G, and bearings for said rod, said rod being narrower at g, than the distance between the lips d, d, and with a bar E, having enlargement F substantially as described.

3. In a door check, the combination of a bracket D, with a bar E, having a head or en-

largement F, a rod G, carrying said bar, a projection h, on said rod extending in about the same direction as the bar E, bearings for the rod G, and a groove in the back of said bear-20 ings to receive said projection, whereby when the projection h, is passed through said groove and the rod G, turned, the latter will be locked in its bearings, substantially as described.

Signed at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings 25 and State of New York, this 18th day of April,

A. D. 1892.

SAMUEL F. OLIVER. [L. s. JAMES M. REED. [L. s.

Witnesses:
CARL MAYER,
HENRY HUND.