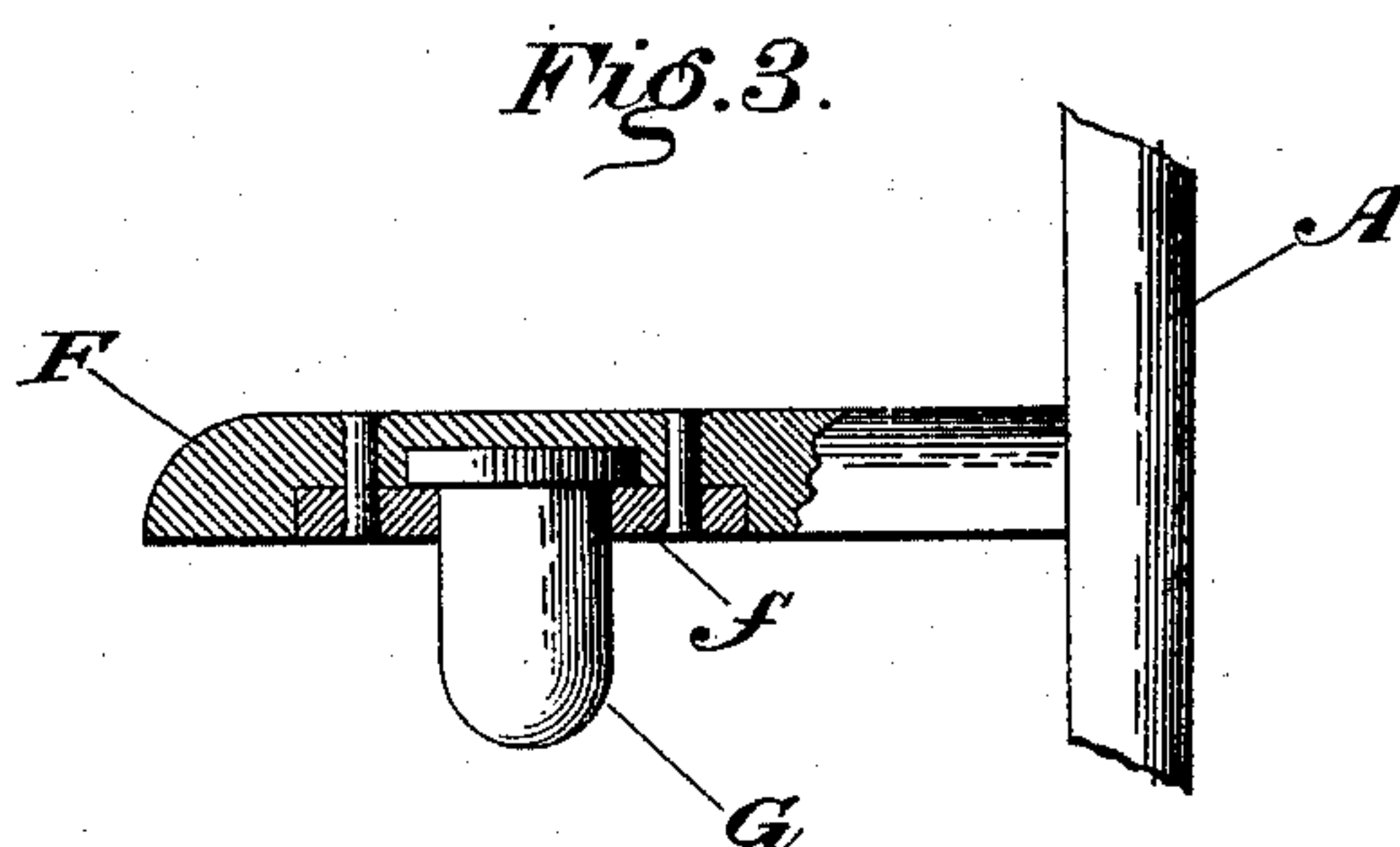
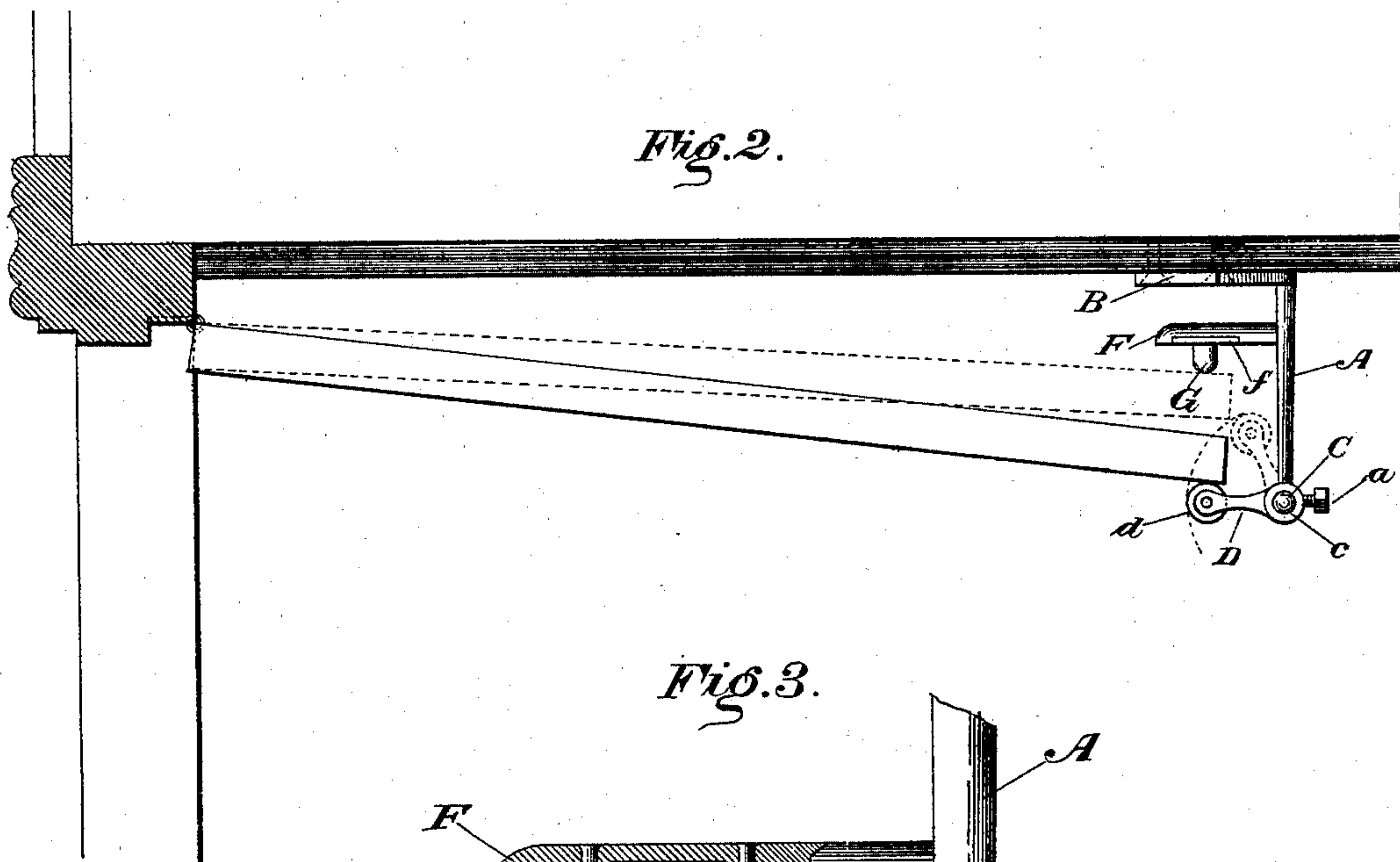
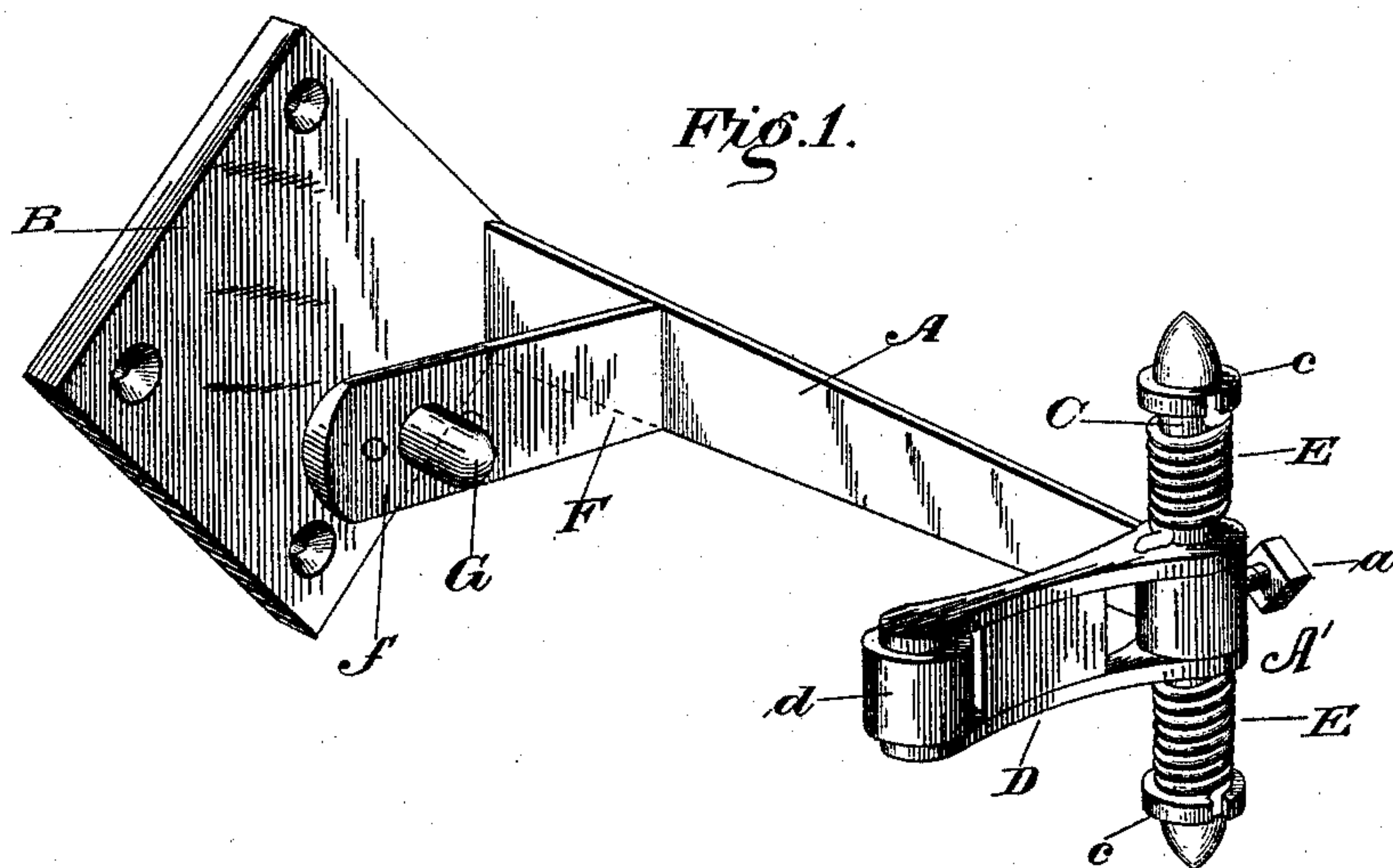


(No Model.)

K. REICHERT.
DOOR CHECK.

No. 505,329.

Patented Sept. 19, 1893.



Witnesses:

M. E. Fowler

James Mansfield

Inventor:

Karl Reichert

By his Attorneys, *Alexander & Lowell*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL REICHERT, OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,329, dated September 19, 1893.

Application filed May 4, 1893. Serial No. 472,958. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL REICHERT, of Muscatine, in the county of Muscatine and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Door-Checks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which
10 form part of this specification.

This invention is an improved check and holder for doors, blinds, &c., and it consists in the novel construction and combinations of parts hereinafter specifically described, and
15 illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the holder. Fig. 2 is a top view thereof indicating it in use. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view.

Referring to the drawings by letters:—A
20 designates a supporting arm rigidly attached to a base-plate B, from which it projects at right angles, or in other desired direction, and the base-plate is provided with openings for securing it to a wall or other support. The
25 arm may be secured in position by any other suitable means and the base dispensed with if desired. On the outer extremity of the arm is an eye A' through which passes a short rod C which is adjustably secured to the arm in
30 said eye by means of a set screw *a*. As shown the rod projects equally on both sides. In some cases this rod might be integral with the arm. A swinging keeper D is hinged on rod C, and as shown, is bifurcated to embrace the
35 end of arm A, and perforated for the passage of rod C, whereby the keeper will be prevented from moving on the rod or arm, but can swing in a plane parallel with the arm. In the outer
40 end of the keeper, which as shown is also bifurcated, is journaled a cushioning roller *d* which is useful to prevent scraping of the doors, and to deaden shock of impact of the doors against the keeper. Obviously this roller might be omitted, or replaced by a pad
45 cushioning if desired.

E, E, are helical springs slipped on the rod C at opposite sides of arm A, their outer ends being secured to the rod, and their inner ends being connected to keeper D in such manner
50 that the springs hold it at right angles to arm A, as indicated in the drawings. The rod C

may be provided with collar *c* notched to receive the outer ends of springs E, which are thus prevented from turning on the rod, and by loosening screw *a*, the rod C can be turned
55 so as to bring the keeper to the desired position in relation to the arm.

The arm A has a stop stud F projecting from it at the side adjoining the keeper, which stud is adapted to arrest the movement of the
60 door, &c., when swung past the keeper. I have provided this stud with a projecting cushion G which is secured thereto at the side adjoining the keeper. As shown cushion G is passed through an opening in a plate *f*
65 which is secured to the stud F by rivets or screws, the cushion being flanged on its inner end so that it cannot drop out of the plate, and the stud F being recessed to accommodate the head of the cushion and the plate *f*
70 so that the whole presents a finished appearance.

The keeper is secured to the wall or foot-board beside the door which it is to hold open, and at such a distance therefrom that, as the
75 door is swung open, the edge thereof will strike the end of keeper D and turn the same back until the edge of door passes it, when it will immediately be turned back to its original position by the springs, and therefore
80 hold the door open as indicated in Fig. 2 until it is forcibly closed. In closing the door, the keeper is turned forward by the pressure of the door thereagainst, until the door swings clear of the keeper. The stud F positively
85 stops the door after it has passed the keeper, in opening.

While I prefer to employ two springs E, one on each side of the arm, obviously one spring would satisfactorily answer in some
90 cases, and various other changes may be made in the form of the parts without varying the essential features thereof.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
95 Patent thereon, is—

1. The combination of a support, a rod adjustably attached thereto, a keeper hinged on said rod, and a spring on said rod for holding the keeper in normal position, substantially
100 as described.

2. The combination with a supporting arm,

of a swinging keeper connected thereto, and
springs for holding said keeper normally at
right angles to the arm but permitting it to
be forcibly turned in either direction as the
5 door swings therepast, and a stop projecting
from the arm adjoining the keeper, substan-
tially as described.

3. The combination of the arm, the rod ad-
justably secured thereto, the keeper hinged
10 on said rod, and the springs on said rod ad-
justable therewith connected to the keeper

for holding it in normal position and a stop
in rear of the keeper, substantially as and for
the purpose specified.

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

KARL REICHERT.

Witnesses:

ROBERT SEILER,
F. E. STOCKER.