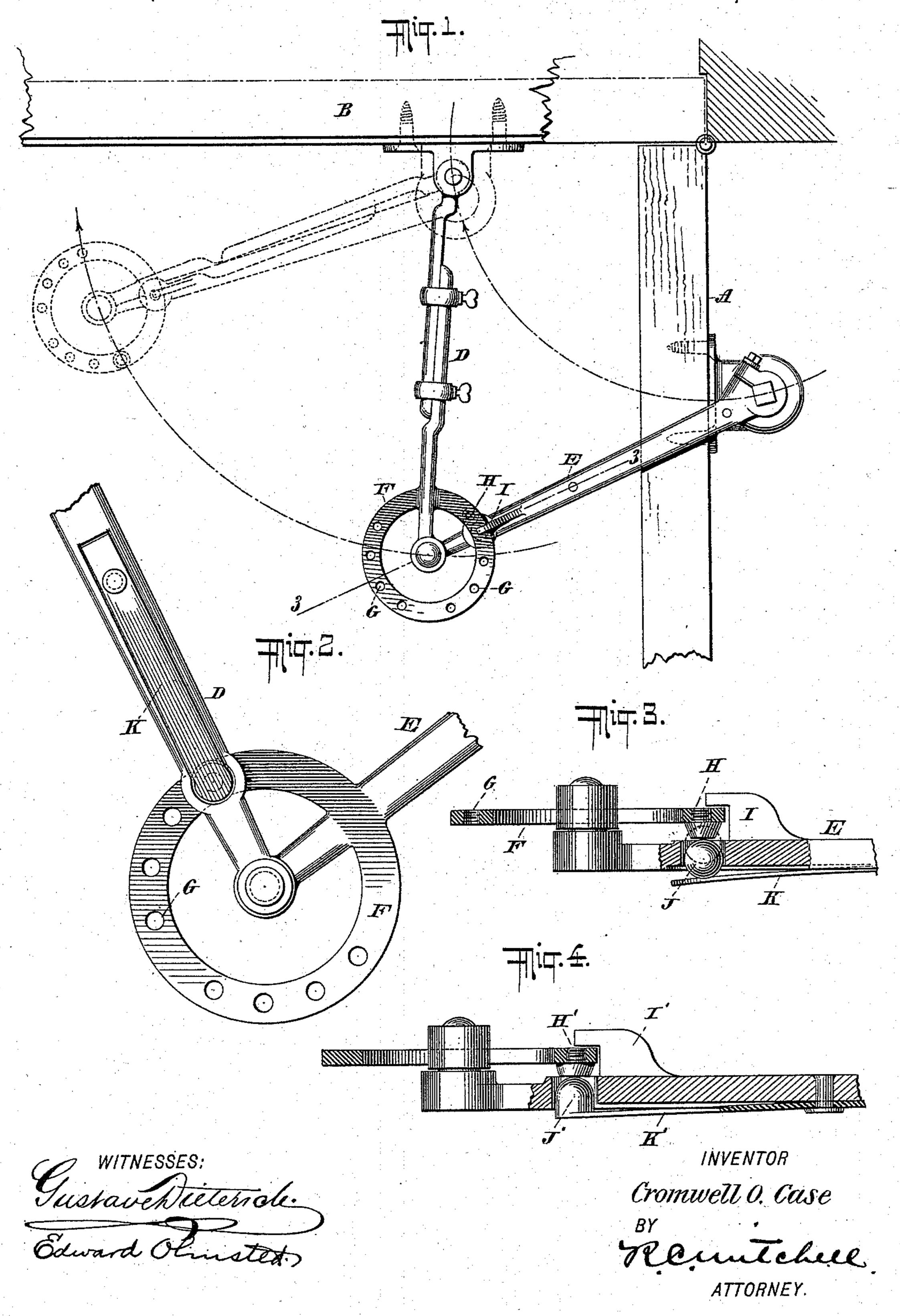
(No Model.)

C. O. CASE.
DOOR STOP.

No. 528,146.

Patented Oct. 30, 1894.



United States Patent Office.

CROMWELL O. CASE, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE P. & F. CORBIN, OF SAME PLACE.

DOOR-STOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,146, dated October 30, 1894.

Application filed July 18, 1894. Serial No. 517,868. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CROMWELL O. CASE, of New Britain, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Door-Stop, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to a door stop, and consists essentially in providing a mechanical means in combination with the lever arms 10 of the door check, whereby a door, after being pushed open to a desired point, is at that point automatically held until it is desired to again close the door, when, by a pressure in the opposite direction sufficient to overcome 15 the stop, the door will be closed.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and effective means to cause a door, provided with a spring check, to be temporarily held open at an intermediate point in 20 its swing.

My invention is illustrated by the accom-

panying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my invention as it appears in the operation of holding a door 25 open. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the lower side of the essential portion of my invention. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of Fig. 2 taken on the plane of the line 3—3 Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating a similar modifi-30 cation.

A is a door.

B is a door-jamb. Secured thereto in the ordinary manner is a door-check, as shown, provided with lever-arms D, E, pivotally con-35 nected at their outer extremities. To one of these arms, D, near its outer end, is secured a flat metal disk or ring F, having its center coincident with the pivotal connection between the two arms. In this ring F at suit-40 able points, may be provided one or more preference screw-threaded.

H is a screw, the shank of which is adapted to screw into the perforations G G, while its head projects above the flat surface of the ring F. Secured to the other arm E, by preference, is a lug I, the upper end of which extends slightly around the outside of the ring F, as shown. In the arm E, directly adjaso cent to the ring F and in a line coincident with the circle marked by the perforations l

G G, a hole is formed sufficiently large to permit a ball J to be loosely carried therein. The edge of this perforation adjacent to the ring F is constricted slightly, so as to pre- 55 vent the ball J from slipping entirely therethrough. The diameter of the ball should be such that it will project partially through said perforation adjacent to the ring F, so as to stand into the path of the screw-head H. 60 A spring K secured to the opposite side of the arm E normally holds the ball J in this

position. It will be seen that, as the door is opened, the ball will travel around the ring F un- 65 til it contacts with the screw-head H. The

spring K allows the ball to be depressed to a sufficient extent to permit it to slide past the said screw head, when it again assumes the position indicated by the dotted outline 70 thereof in Fig. 3. In this position the door will be held until sufficient pressure is applied against the opposite side of the door, to overcome the resistance offered by the stop. This resistance may be regulated by 75 the strength of the spring K. In Figs. 2, 3

and 4, the mechanism is shown in the position that it assumes just as the ball J is riding over the stop H. The modification shown in Fig. 4 consists 80

merely in substituting in place of the ball J, a projection J'extending from the spring K'. the head of which projection is by preference rounded off so as to facilitate its slipping over

the stop H. The purpose of making several perforations G G in the ring F is to provide a means whereby the angle at which the door is to be

stopped may be readily changed by shifting the screw H.

It is obvious that instead of screw-threadperforations G. These perforations are by | ing the stop, a rivet with suitable head may be substituted in place of the screw. The screw-head H may have a round or angular surface, as desired. It is also obvious that a 95 segment may be substituted in place of the disk or ring F without departing from the spirit of my invention.

> The ball J, or projection J' operates as a spring stop in conjunction with the rigid stop 100 H to hold the door open and it is obvious that these stops may be interchanged if desirable.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-

ent, is—

1. In combination with the arms of a door 5 checking device, a plate F connected to one arm near the outer end thereof and carrying a stop projection, with a stop carried by the other arm and co-operating with the stop on the plate F, one of said stops being spring 10 pressed, said arms being pivotally connected at their outer ends, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the arms of a door checking device, a circular plate F connected 15 to one arm near the outer end thereof and carrying the rigid stop projection H, with the spring pressed stop carried by the other arm,

said stops co-operating with each other and said arms being pivotally connected at their outer ends, substantially as and for the pur- 20

pose described.

3. In combination with the arms of a door checking device, a ring F connected to one arm and perforated as described to facilitate adjustability of the stop H, with a spring 25 pressed ball J carried by the other arm and projecting partially above the surface of said arm into the path of the stop H, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

CROMWELL O. CASE.

Witnesses:

C. A. BLAIR, G. E. ROOT.