

(No Model.)

H. C. CHAPLIN.
DOOR OR TRANSOM STOP.

No. 597,895.

Patented Jan. 25, 1898.

Fig. 1.

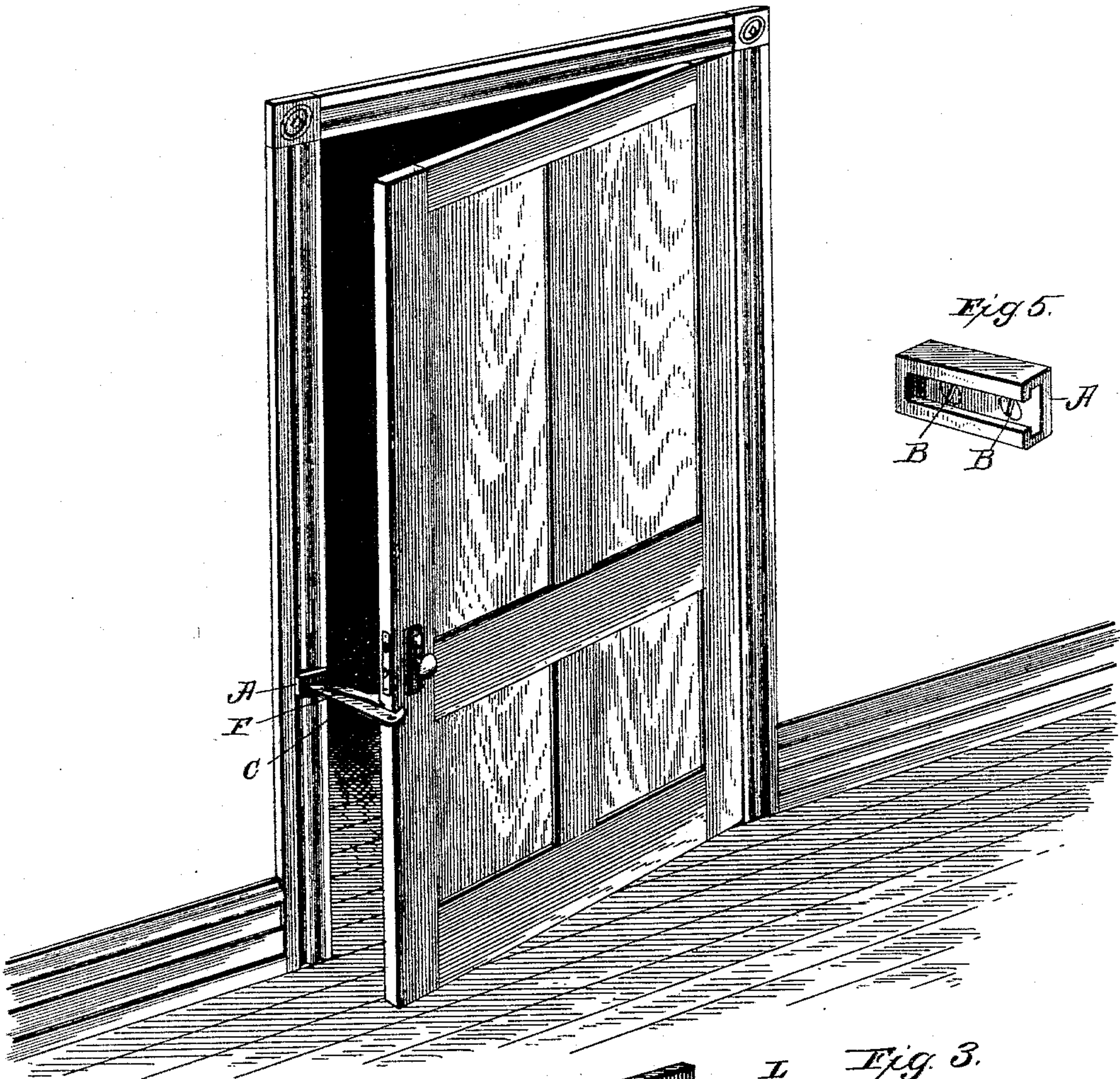
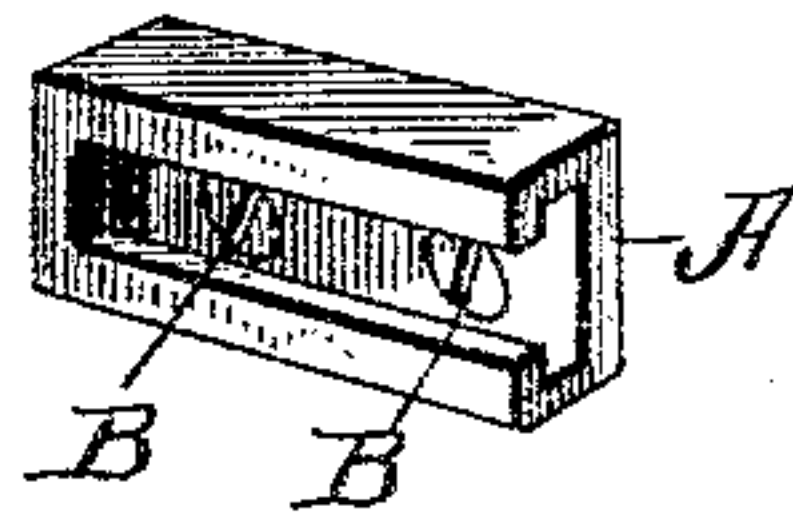


Fig. 5.



A
B
C

Fig. 2.

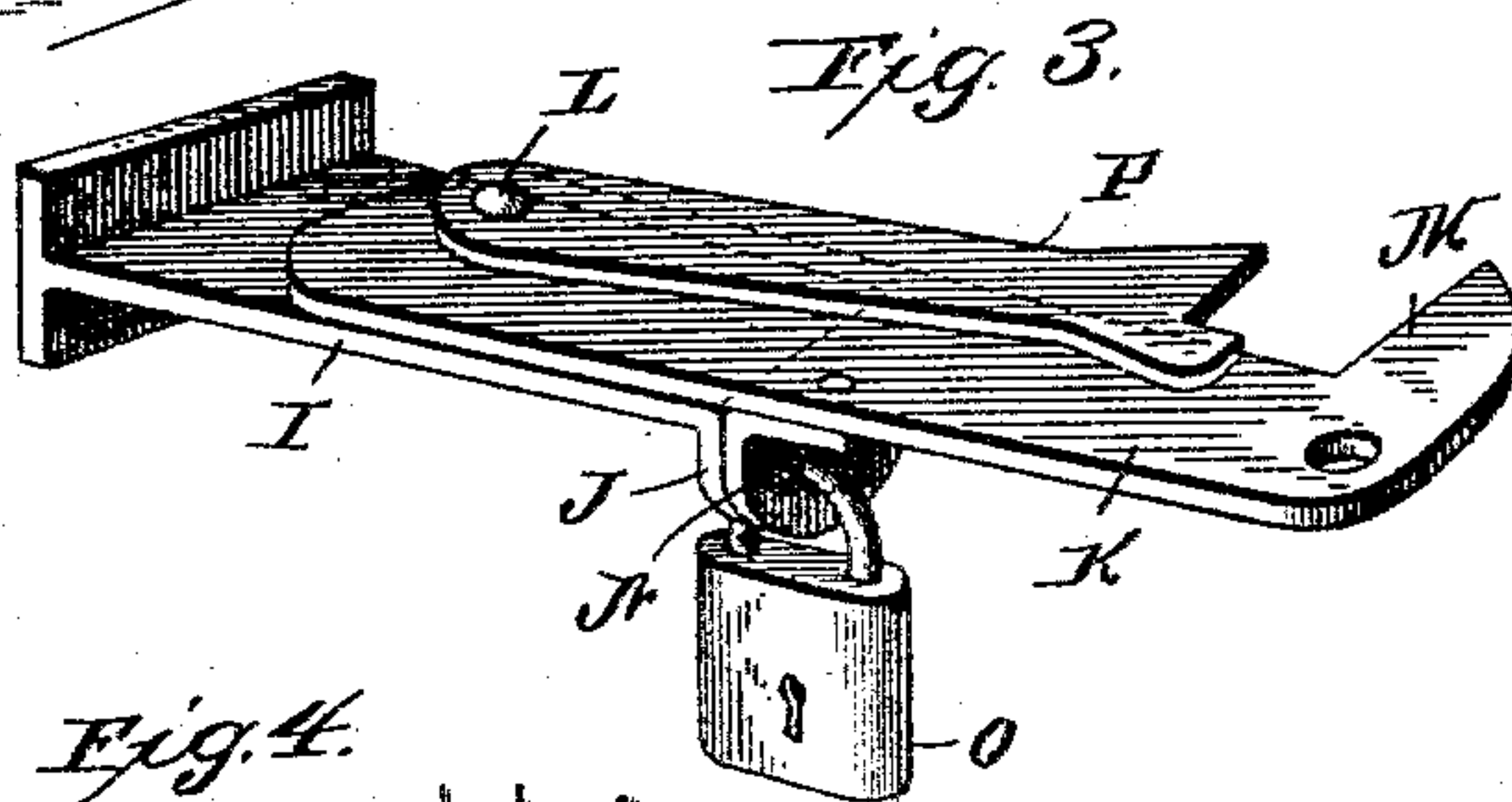
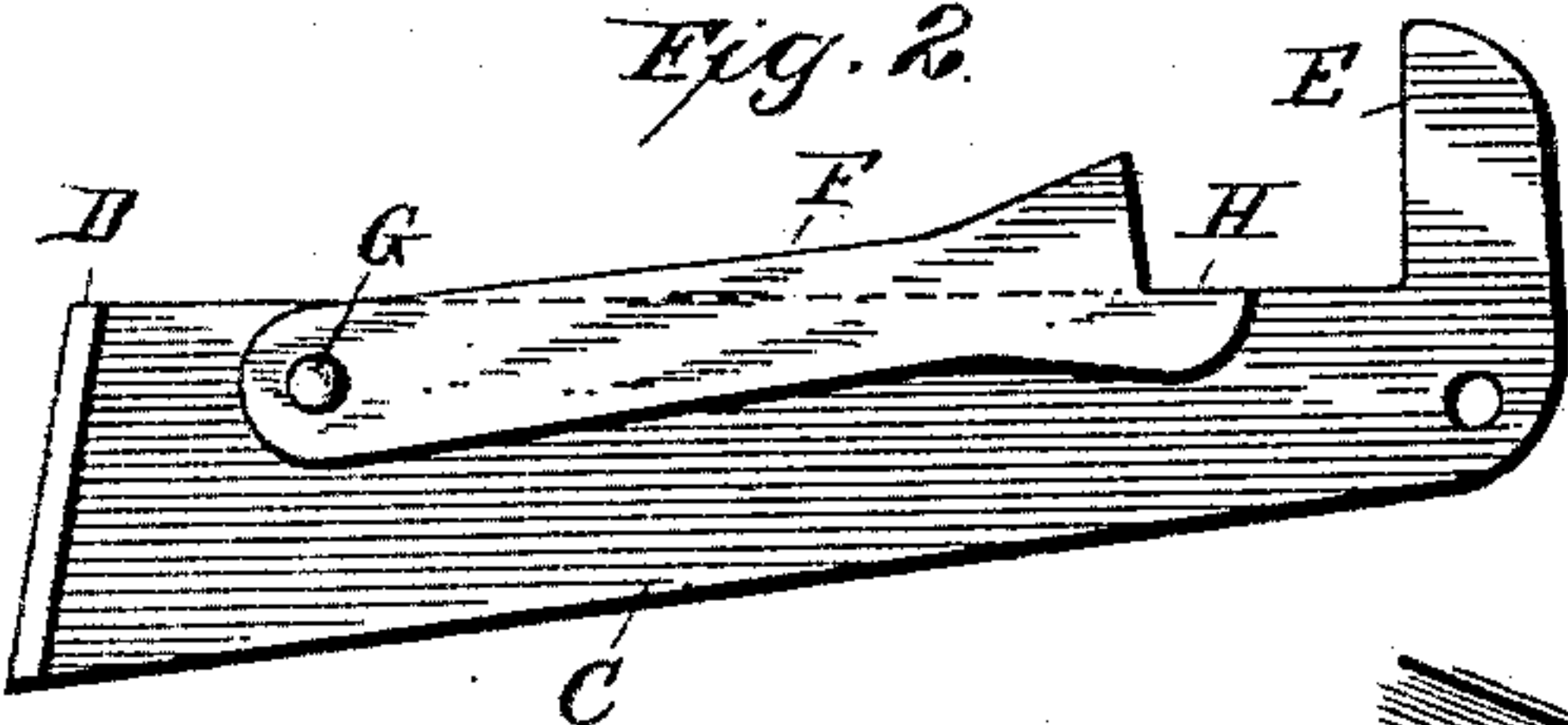
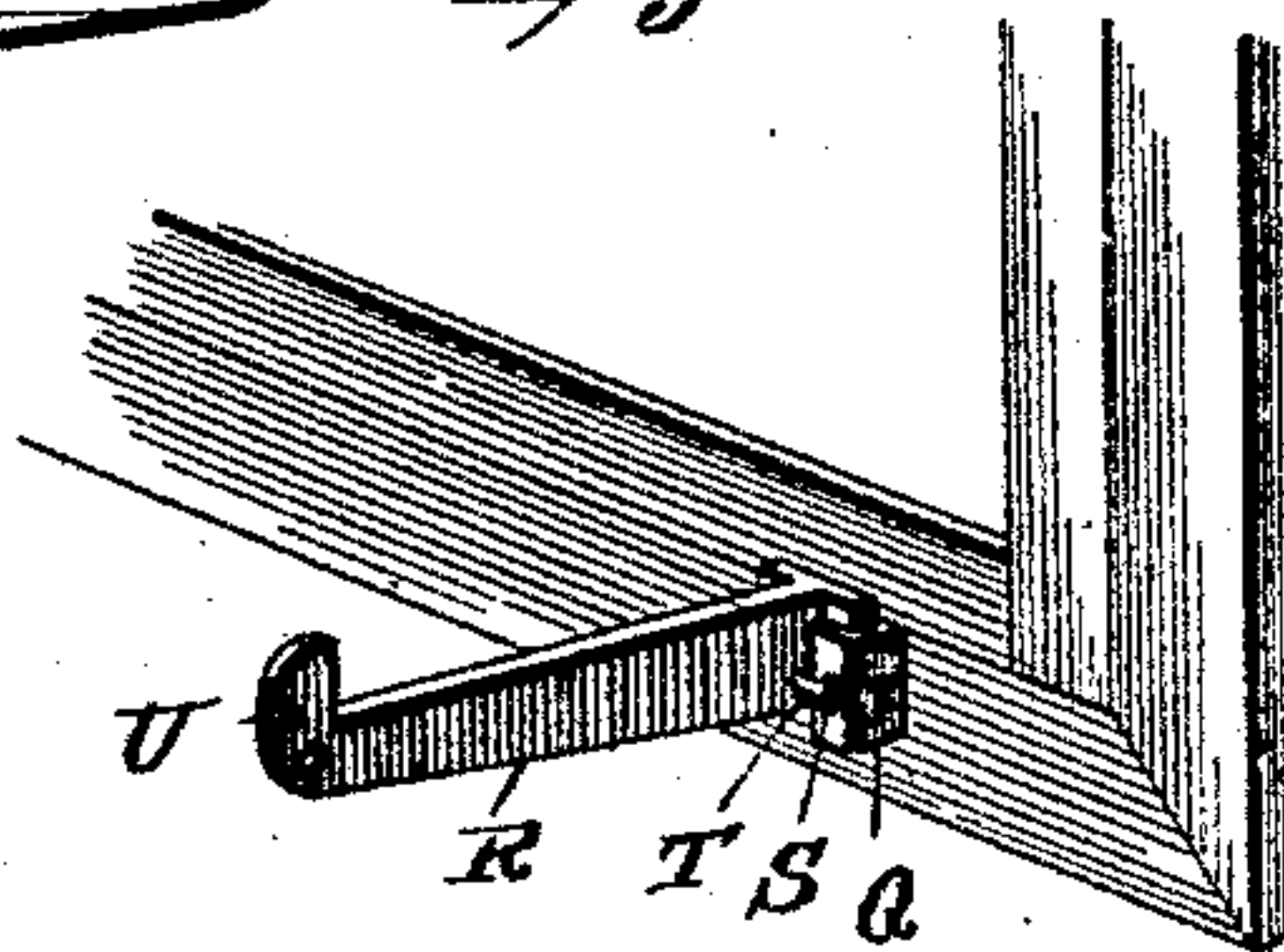


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY CLIFFORD CHAPLIN, OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA.

DOOR OR TRANSOM STOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 597,895, dated January 25, 1898.

Application filed December 15, 1896. Serial No. 615,811. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY CLIFFORD CHAPLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Charlottesville, in the county of Albemarle and State of Virginia, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Door or Transom Stops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in door and transom stops, and has for its object to provide a simple, cheap, and effective device of this description which will securely lock the door or transom when closed or will permit the opening thereof to a limited extent, but preclude the possibility of its being opened sufficiently to permit an unauthorized person to pass within the door, thus providing for ventilation or the reception of small articles through the door, while leaving the same substantially locked to outsiders; and with these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, its construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a door, showing my improvement applied thereto, the door being arranged to the limit of the stop; Fig. 2, a detail view of the stop; Fig. 3, a slightly-modified form of the stop in which a lock is utilized for the securement thereof; Fig. 4, a perspective illustrating the application of my improvement to a transom, and Fig. 5 a perspective of the housing which is utilized for the securement of the stop to the door-casing.

In carrying out my invention as embodied in Figs. 1 and 2 a housing A is provided, which is secured to the casing of the door by the screws B, passed through suitable holes therein, and these holes are so located that they lie immediately beneath the foot of the stop when in place, for the purpose hereinafter set forth.

C represents the stop, which has formed

therewith the foot D, adapted to enter the groove of the housing, so as to be supported by said housing, and in practice the outer end of this housing is closed, or partly so, in order that the foot cannot be withdrawn therefrom except in the direction of the door, and this will be impossible save when said door is closed in order that it may pass inside of the plane in which the foot would have to move. The outer end of the stop has formed therewith a striker or projection E, so arranged that when the stop is held in position by the housing the door will come in contact with the striker, thereby limiting its outward movement to the length of the stop-arm, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, and in order to hold the door in this partly-opened position, should occasion require, a latch F is pivoted at G to the stop-arm and its outer end adapted to swing inward, after the door has been thus opened, into contact with the opposite face of the door, thereby firmly holding it in place, and in order that this latch may be limited in its inward movement a lug H is formed therewith adapted to strike against the edge of the door.

It will be obvious from this description that a door thus secured by my improved stop cannot be further opened by a person from the outside, since the stop cannot be removed so long as the door remains open, and to close the door would exclude the person from access thereto, whereas a person upon the inside of the door may not only remove the stop by closing the door and withdrawing the foot from the housing, but may also utilize the foot for bolting the door by first closing said door and then sliding the foot outward sufficiently to overlap the edge of the door and yet not be withdrawn from the housing.

Among other desirable results gained by the use of such a device is the free ventilation of a room by the partial opening of the door, while access to the room is as completely prevented as though the door were closed and locked.

When the stop is in place, a person inside of the room may open the door sufficiently to permit the carrying on of a conversation with a person upon the outside of the door and also for the reception of small articles, thus avoiding the danger which sometimes arises from

giving free access of the house to persons unknown to the occupant thereof.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the stop-arm I is somewhat shorter than that just described and the end thereof is turned downward, as indicated at J, and has a hole formed therethrough for the passage of the shackle of a suitable lock. To this arm is pivoted the swinging arm K at L, and the last-named arm has the striker-stop M formed thereon, and also has a lug N, which projects downward and has a hole formed therethrough, whereby, when the arm K is in alignment with the arm I, the hole in this lug and that in the lug J register and may be locked in this position by an ordinary hasp-lock O, and when so locked it will be seen that the striker cannot be swung out of alignment with the door, and therefore the door will be as securely held as though the stop-arm were made in one piece, yet when it is necessary to open the door from either the outside or inside this may be accomplished by an authorized person in possession of a key for the opening of the lock. To open the door on the inside, withdraw the stop entirely, and to bolt the door withdraw the stop until the edge overlaps the door well, the same as when the stop is made in one piece. In this construction a latch P is also pivoted at L and is for the same purpose as that in connection with the latch F.

When my improvement is to be used for a transom-stop, a housing Q is secured to the frame of the transom, and the stop-arm R is provided with a suitable foot for securement to the housing, as before described, and a key or pin S is adapted to pass through a hole formed in the stop-arm and abut against the

lugs T, formed upon said housing. Thus when it is desired to secure the transom in a closed position the foot is moved upward until it slightly overlaps the lower edge of the transom and the pin S inserted in the hole in the arm, by which means it will retain the foot in its elevated position; but when the foot is permitted to move downward to its normal position the striker U will limit the swinging movement of the transom in the same manner as that described in connection with the door.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. In combination, a housing, a stop-arm, a foot therewith adapted to fit within the housing, a striker formed upon the outer end of the arm, and a latch pivoted to the stop-arm, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A stop for doors, consisting of a housing, a foot adapted to slide in said housing, an arm formed with the foot, a striker-block, an arm formed on said block at right angles thereto, said arm being pivoted to the first-named arm, lugs projecting downward from the arms, said lugs having openings which are adapted to register when the arms are in alignment, whereby they may be locked together, and a latch pivoted to the arms, to limit the inward swing of the door, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY CLIFFORD CHAPLIN.

Witnesses:

S. S. WILLIAMSON,
D. V. CHADWICK.