

No. 652,982.

Patented July 3, 1900.

L. H. SCHNEIDER.
DOOR CHECK.

(Application filed Aug. 15, 1899.)

(No Model.)

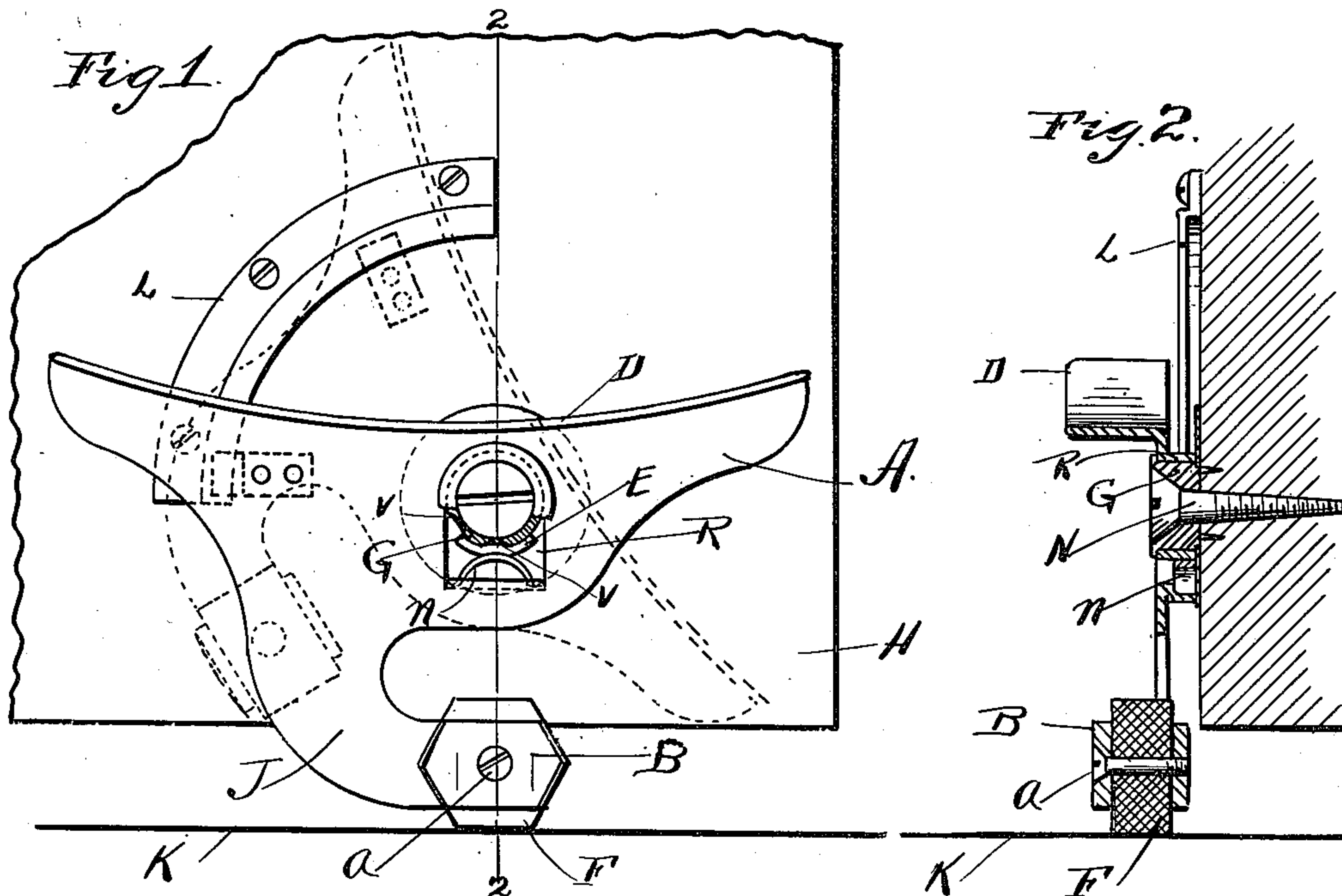


Fig. 3.

Fig A.

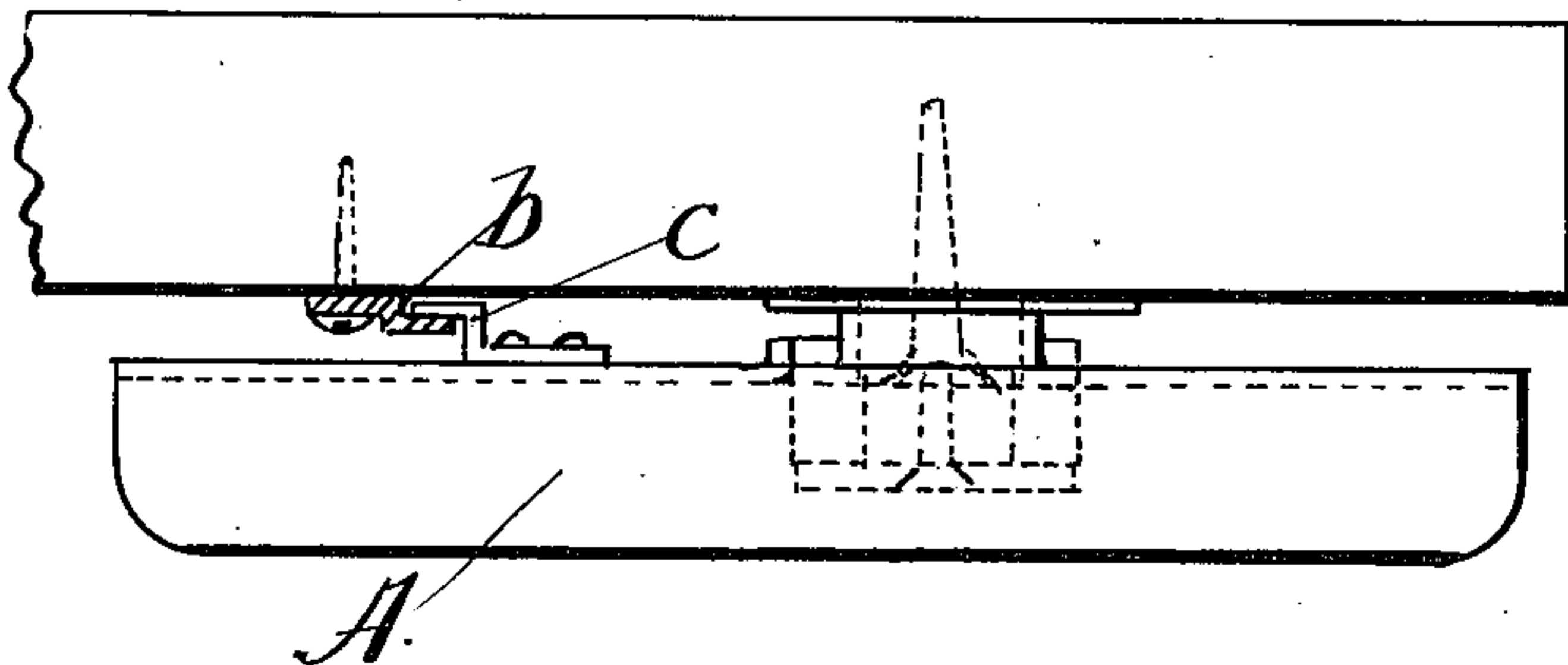


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

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LOUIS H. SCHNEIDER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,982, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed August 15, 1899. Serial No. 727,305. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS H. SCHNEIDER, of New York, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and
5 useful 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
10 thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the devices contrived for the purpose of holding the doors of dwellings, &c., open when desired; and it
15 consists of a plate having its upper edge turned over to form a flange for the foot and an opening made in it, occupied by a stud and a spring to press the plate down and produce a frictional engagement between the stud and
20 plate, and an arm on the lower edge of the plate carrying a friction-block.

The invention is fully explained and illustrated in this specification and the accompanying drawings.

25 Figure 1 shows a front elevation of the check attached to a door. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the device, taken on line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a top view of the check. Fig. 4 shows a perspective view of
30 the center collar. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a detent enlarged. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a spring enlarged.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

35 The construction and operation are as follows:

A is a plate, made, preferably, of sheet metal, having a flange D turned outward at the upper edge at a right angle to the main plate.
40 The lower part of the plate is carried down to form an arm J, which is brought forward a little to clear the door and is bent out around at its end to form a clamp B to inclose a polygonal block of rubber F or some other material suitable to make a friction-contact with
45 the floor K. A screw *a* is put through the front of the clamp B and the rubber F and screwed into the back of the clamp to compress the rubber and hold it securely in place.

50 The plate A is secured to the door H by means of a collar G, (see Fig. 4,) which has a flange C on its front side to hold the plate on and two prongs *d d* on its rear to enter the door and prevent the collar from turning. A

screw N is put through the collar into the
55 door to fasten it in place, and a flanged opening R is made in the plate to receive the collar G, the opening being made long enough vertically to allow the plate A to move up and down as well as swing on the collar. The col-
60 lar G has two recesses *v v* made in its periphery, and a curved detent-plate E, Fig. 5, having a projection *t*, that fits into the recesses *v* on its upper side, is held in the opening R between the collar G and a curved spring *n*,
65 Fig. 6, which spring rests on the lower side of the opening R to hold the plate A down with a yielding pressure. A segment of a circle L is attached to the door above the plate A by means of screws, and the inner part of
70 the circle *b* is set off from the door to allow the end of a clip *c*, attached to the back of the plate A, to slide under the part set off to help hold the plate in place.

The normal position of the check when not
75 in use is shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and when used it is turned down into the position shown in full lines in that figure by pressing on the end of the flange D, outside the segment L, with the foot until the friction-
80 block F is in contact with the floor K and the projection *t* on the plate E is in the lowest recess *v* in the collar G and the door will be held stationary. When it is required that the door be closed, the plate A is thrown back
85 to its first position by pressing down with the foot on the outer end of the flange D until the projection *t* is in the upper recess *v* and the friction-block F will be held clear of the
90 floor and the door be free to move.

Having thus described my improvement, I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a door-check the combination of a plate having its upper edge turned over to form a
95 flange for the foot, and an opening made in it, a stud and a spring occupying said opening said spring operative to press the plate down and producing frictional engagement between the stud and plate, an arm on the lower edge
100 of the plate carrying a friction-block, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of August, A. D. 1899.

LOUIS H. SCHNEIDER.

In presence of—

M. E. CLEVELAND,
BENJ. ARNOLD.