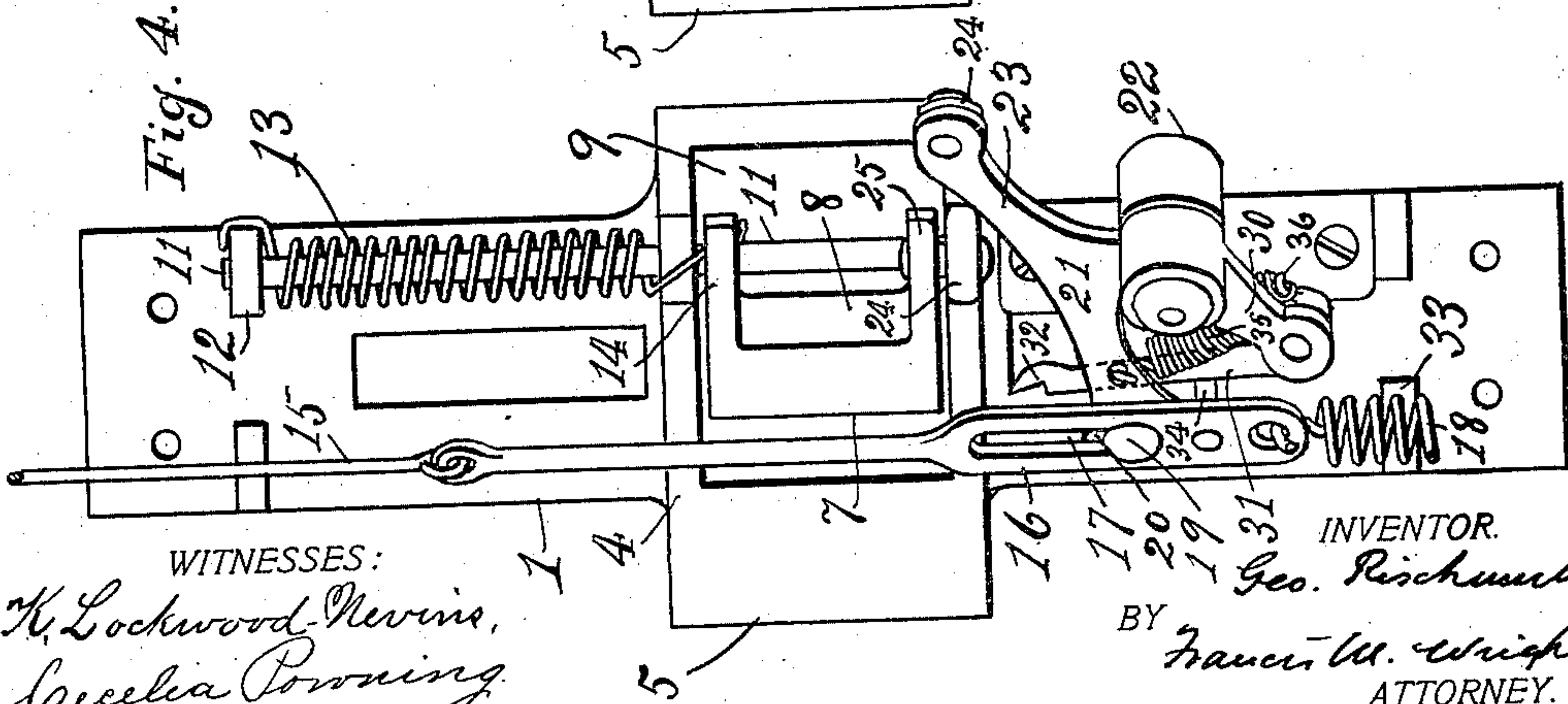
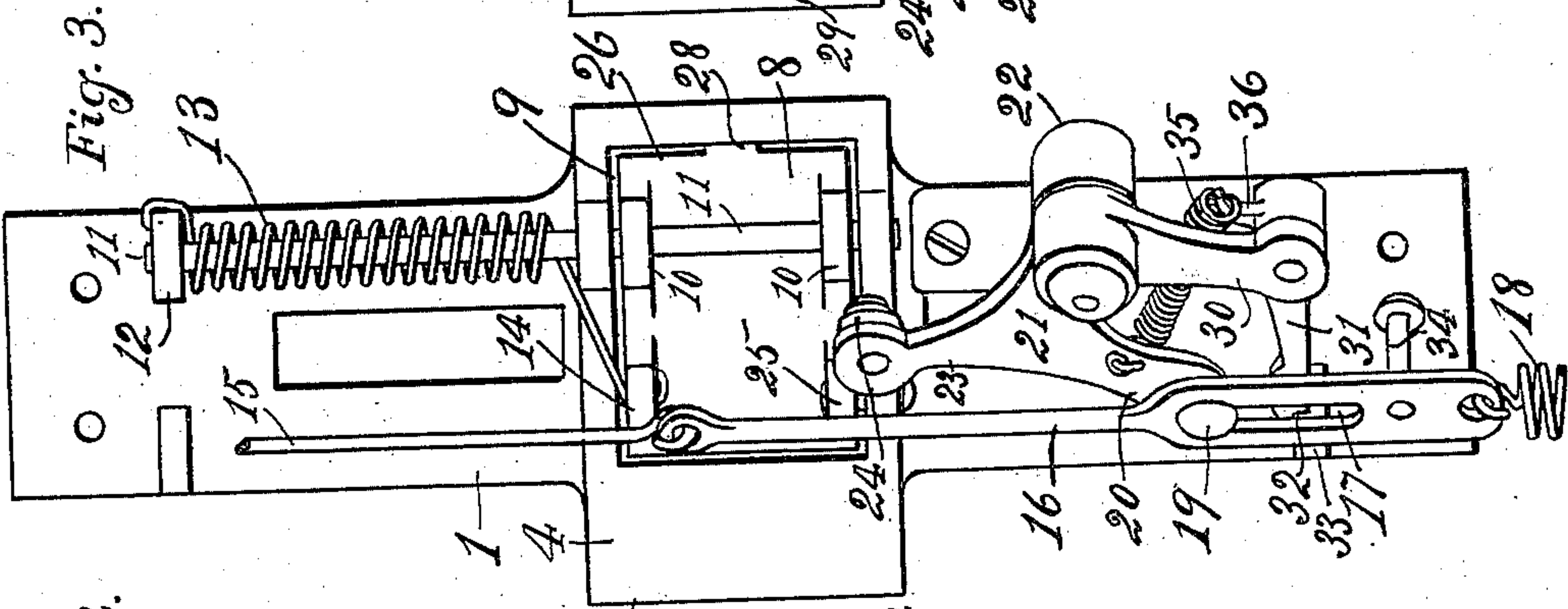
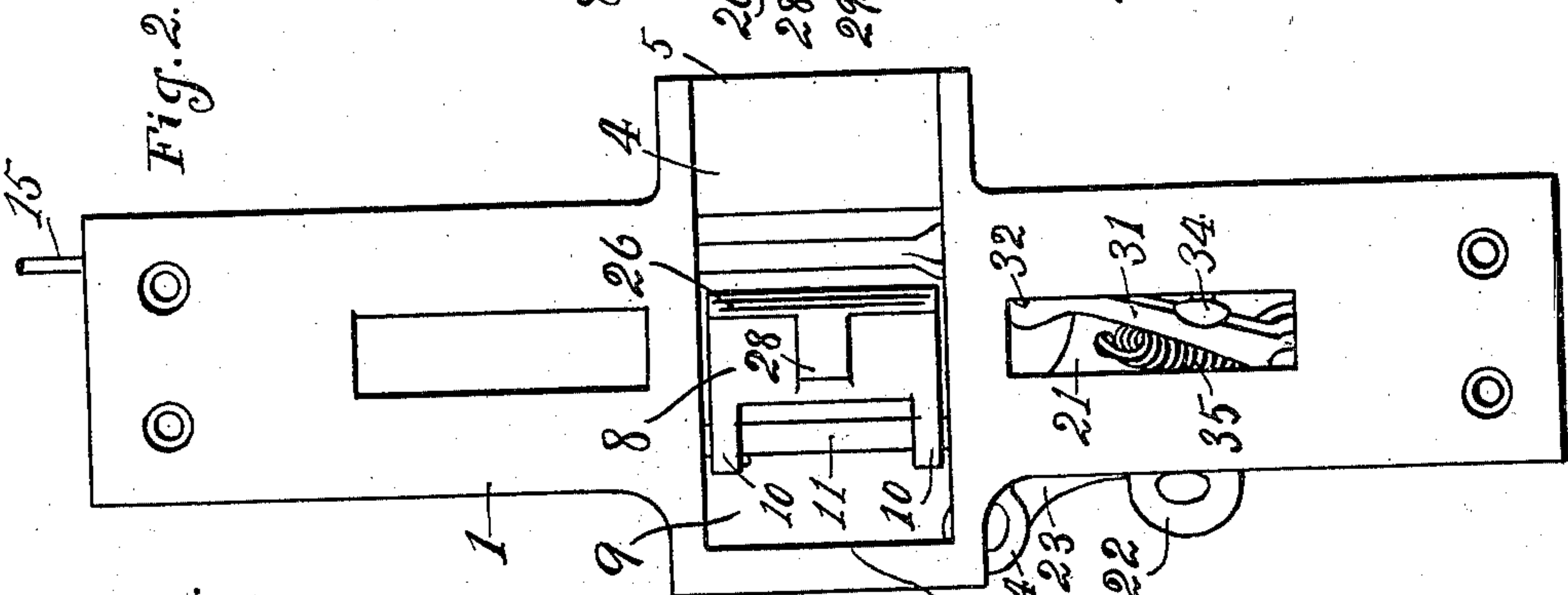
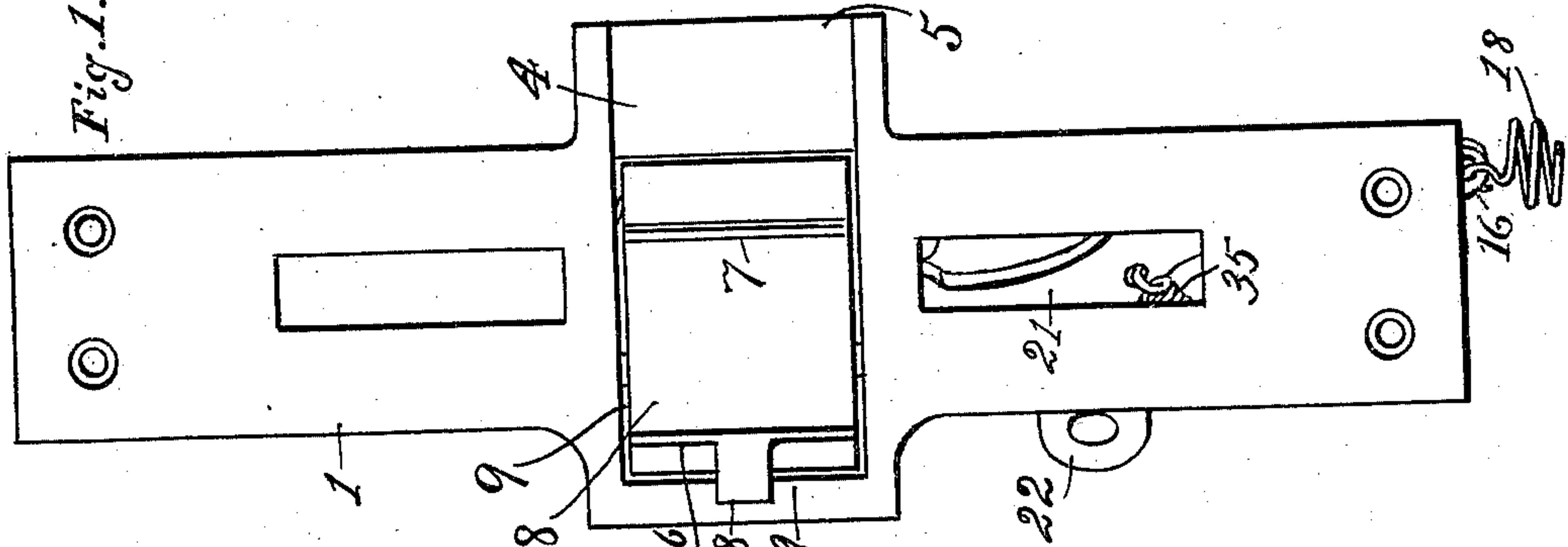


G. RISCHMULLER.
DOOR OPENER.

(Application filed Nov. 4, 1901.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
H. Lockwood Nevins,
Beelia Downing.

INVENTOR.
Geo. Rischmuller
BY Francis W. Wright.
ATTORNEY.

No. 705,147.

Patented July 22, 1902.

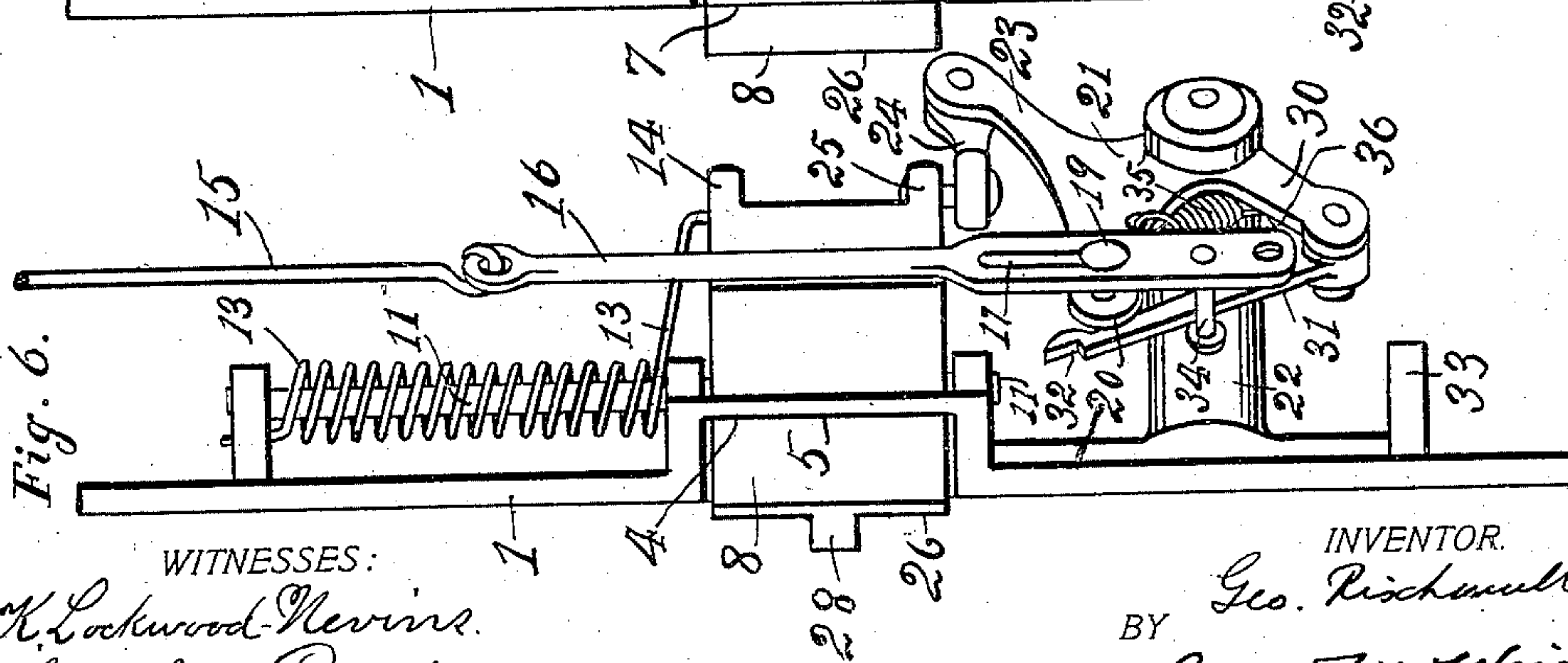
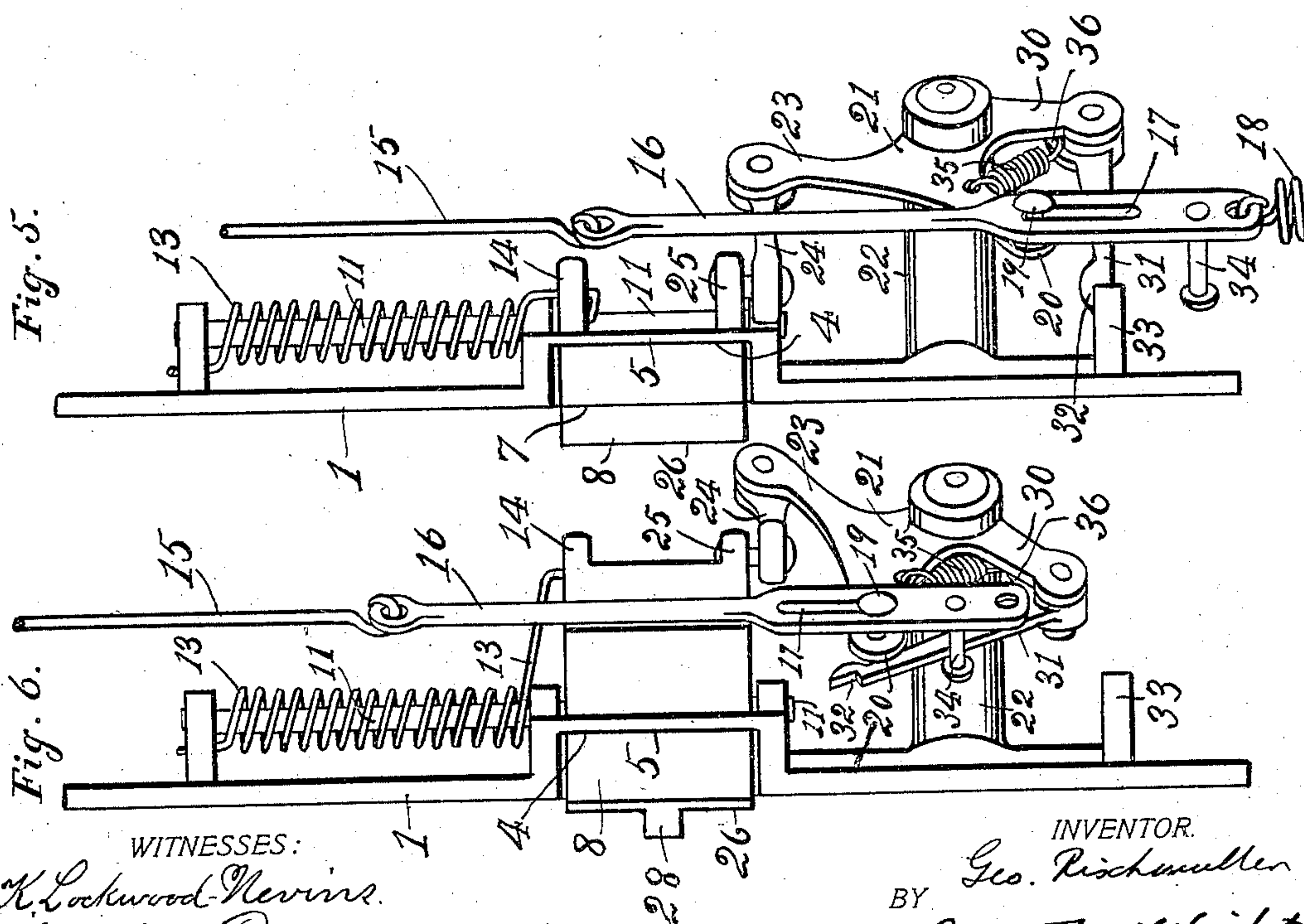
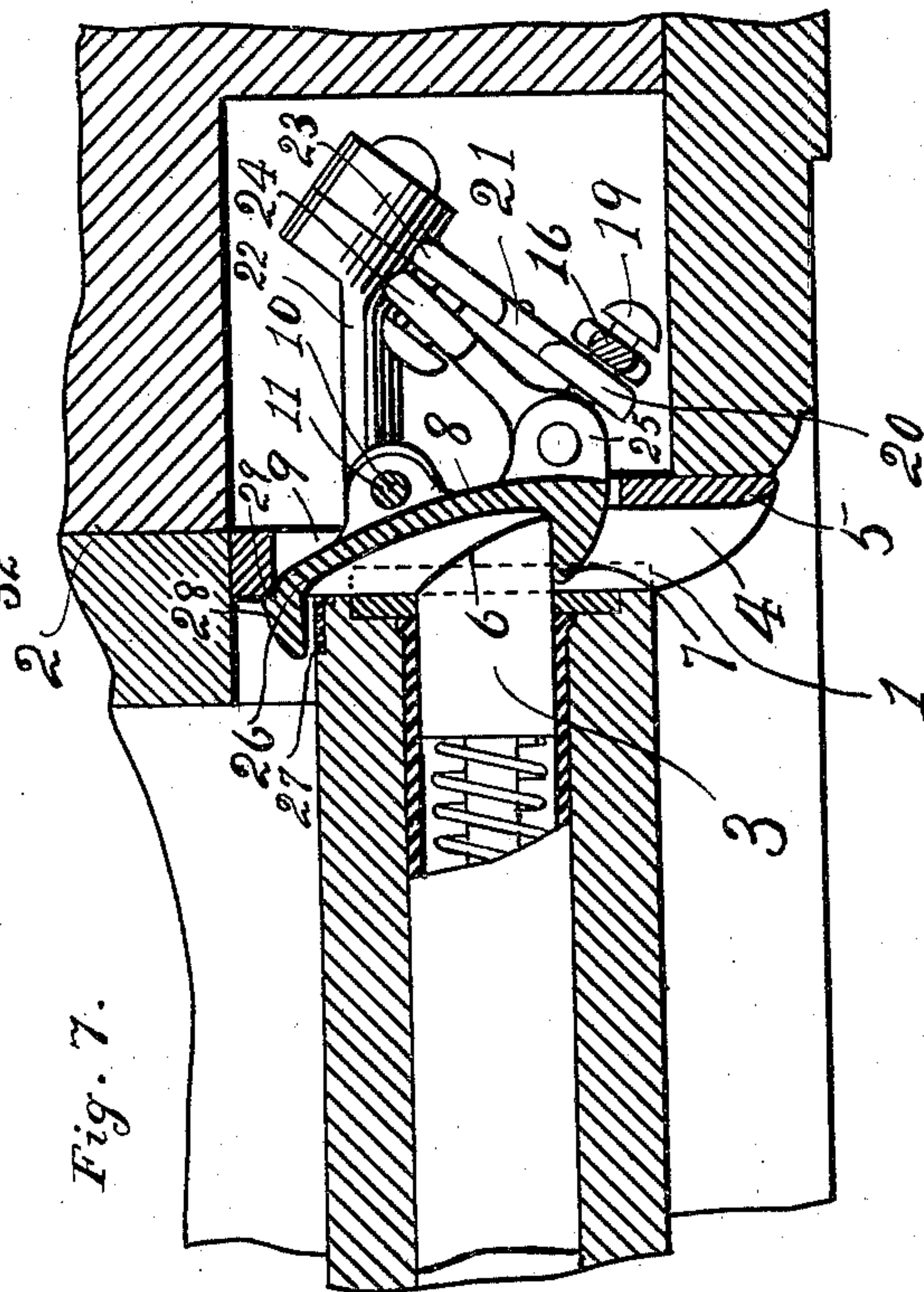
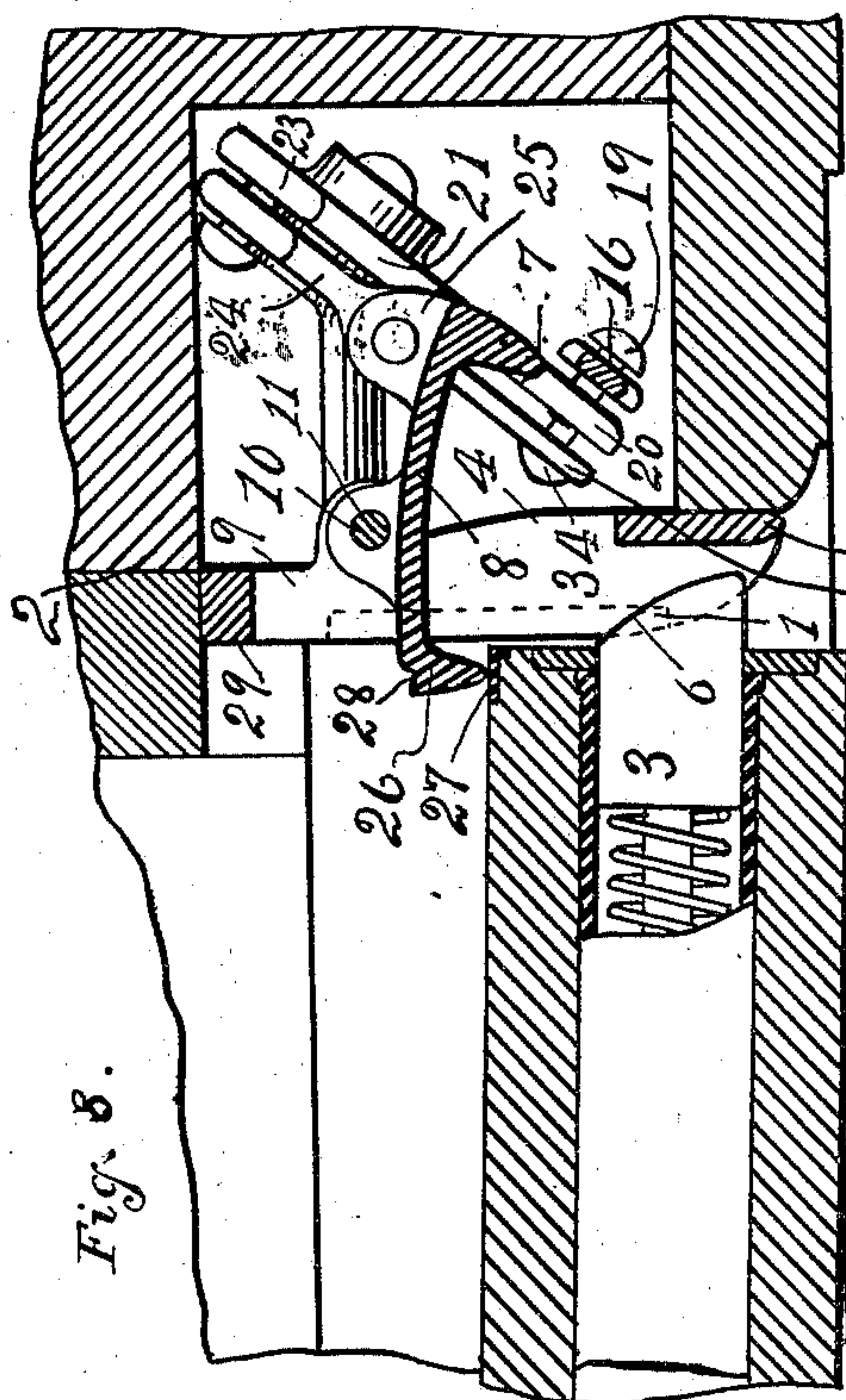
G. RISCHMULLER.

DOOR OPENER.

(Application filed Nov. 4, 1901.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

K. Lockwood-Nevins.
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INVENTOR.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE RISCHMULLER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

DOOR-OPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,147, dated July 22, 1902.

Application filed November 4, 1901. Serial No. 81,001. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE RISCHMULLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Openers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved device for unlatching and opening doors from a distant point. It is especially adapted for use in buildings containing flats where the street-door is to be opened from an upper flat without descending to the door for that purpose.

In doors heretofore provided with devices of this character a source of much annoyance has been the liability of the door to slam when being closed from a distance. This is due to the fact that it has not been possible to properly control the pressure exerted upon the door through prior devices. The reason why it is not possible to control this pressure is the short leverage at which the pressure is applied to the door. Prior forms of door openers and closers have operated on the door at a comparatively short distance from the hinged side thereof. For the same reason it has not been practicable to prevent slamming of the door by providing a door-check of the usual form, for a door-check would offer a resistance to the opening of the door too great for the pull applied to the door by means of the door-opener at the short leverage at which it acts.

The object of my invention is to avoid the above-mentioned objection and annoyance by providing a door-opener which can be used in conjunction with a door-check of the ordinary form, and for this purpose I have devised a door unlatching and opening device in which the pressure is applied at the free edge of the door, thus obtaining a leverage of the full width of the door.

My invention therefore resides in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts for the above ends hereinafter fully specified, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a striking-plate and the parts connected therewith constituting my invention, the parts being in the position they occupy before opening the door. Fig. 2 is a

similar view showing the parts in the position they occupy after opening the door. Fig. 3 is a rear view corresponding to Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a rear view corresponding to Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a side view corresponding to Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a side view corresponding to Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section through the door-latch and the striking-plate, the parts being in the position corresponding to Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is a similar view, the parts being in the position corresponding to Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a striking-plate inserted in the face of the door-jamb 2 in the usual manner. Said striking-plate has its central portion opposite to the door-latch 3 increased in width and has a transverse recess or depression 4 extending almost the full width of said central portion. The bottom of said recess at the inner side of the striking-plate forms a ledge 5, against which the curved face 6 of the latch rides when the door is being closed. Said latch then passes over a lip 7, formed upon the outer end of a dog 8, pivoted to swing through an opening 9, formed in the recessed portion of the socket-plate. Said dog has ears 10, by means of which and a pivot-pin 11 it is pivoted to the striking-plate, said pin then extending upwardly and passing through a lug 12, cast upon the upper end of the striking-plate, to form a support for a coiled spring 13, which is attached to a lug 14 on the dog to throw the same normally forward or inward. Thus as soon as the latch has passed the lip 7 of said dog said lip is thrown inward behind said latch and prevents the opening of the door.

The door is opened from a distant point by means of a wire 15, suitably guided to the distant point and attached to the upper end of a link 16, the lower end of which is slotted, as shown at 17. A spring 18, attached to the lower end of the link 16, retracts the wire when the tension is released. In the slot 17 moves a stud 19, carried on an arm 20 of a lever 21, pivoted on a standard erected on the striking-plate, to another arm 23 of which lever is attached a link 24, said link 24 being also connected with a lug 25, projecting rearwardly from the dog. Thus when the lower end of the slot reaches the stud 19 the latter begins to move upwardly, thereby swinging rearwardly the arm 23 of the lever and also swing-

ing rearwardly or outwardly the dog and withdrawing the lip 7 from behind the rear or inner face of the latch 3, permitting the latch to move inwardly and the door to be opened. At the same time a positive outward movement is given to the door by means of an arm 26 of said dog, which extends behind the outer edge of the door, which arm when the dog is swung outwardly abuts against a small plate 27, secured on said outer edge to avoid wear, and so positively opens the door a short distance. This will apprise the person seeking admittance that the door is now unlatched, and he will now need only to push the door fully open in order to enter. The arm 26 has a short lug or stop 28, which rests against the edge 29 of the striking-plate and limits the backward movement of the dog. A strong push against the door from the outside might have the effect of swinging the door inward by the mere pressure of the latch upon the lip 7 of the dog. I therefore provide positive locking means to prevent this. It is clear that the dog 8 cannot be swung outward unless the arm 20 of the lever moves upward. This is prevented by providing a third arm 30 of said lever, which moves inward when the arm 20 moves upward, and this inward movement is prevented by means of a locking-arm 31, pivotally attached to the arm 30 and having a notched free end, as shown at 32, which notched end normally rests upon a lug 33, extending outward from the striking-plate. When the arm rests with its notched end upon said lug, inward movement of the arm 30 and upward movement of the arm 20 will be prevented; but in the operation of opening the door the first effect of raising the link 16 by means of the wire 15 will be to cause a stud 34 to strike against the under side of the locking-arm 31 and raise the same from engagement with the lug 33. This will permit the lever 21 to swing and the dog 8 also to swing outwardly, thus opening the door. The locking-arm 31 will when the parts are at the position shown in the drawings fall into its place by gravity when released. In order to prevent said locking-arm from swinging too far over, a spring 35 is provided, attached to the arm 21 and also to a short arm 36 at right angles to the locking-arm. This spring has the further advantage of positively insuring the dropping of the locking-arm into place, which operation might possibly fail to take place in the case of a tight joint or dust or dirt impeding the movement of said arm.

I claim—

1. In a door-opener, the combination with a striking-plate of a device movably supported thereon comprising a part arranged to engage the latch of the door and prevent inward movement thereof, and a part arranged to engage said door to swing the same on its hinges, and means for transmitting to said device from a distant point force applied at said distant point to withdraw the former part out of

engagement with the latch and to press the latter part against the door to swing the same open, substantially as described.

2. In a door-opener, the combination with a striking-plate of a device movably attached thereto, comprising a part adapted to engage the latch of the door and prevent inward movement thereof, and a part arranged to engage the outer free edge of the door, and means for transmitting to said device from a distant point force applied at said distant point to withdraw the former part out of engagement with the latch and to press the latter part against the outer edge of the door to push the same open, substantially as described.

3. In a door-opener, the combination with the striking-plate of a door, of a dog pivotally mounted on said striking-plate, said dog having a lip arranged to engage the latch of the door when the door is closed, to prevent inward movement of the same, and having also an arm arranged to engage the outer free edge of the door, means for swinging said dog to remove said lip from engagement with the latch to release the latter and to press the arm against the outer free edge of the door to push the same open, and means for imparting to said swinging means from said distant point force applied at said distant point, substantially as described.

4. In a door-opener, the combination with the striking-plate of a door, of a dog having a lip arranged to engage the latch of the door, when the latter is closed, to prevent the opening of the door, a lever whereof an arm is attached to said dog to draw said lip away from said latch, and a wire extending to a distant point and suitably connected with said lever to actuate the dog to release said door, substantially as described.

5. In a door-opener, the combination with a striking-plate of a door, of a dog pivotally mounted thereon having a lip arranged to engage the latch of the door to prevent the opening of the door, and having also a device arranged to engage the door to thrust the same open when said dog is vibrated, a spring for normally throwing said dog inward toward said latch, a lever having an arm connected with said dog to swing the same upward, a locking-arm connected with another arm of said lever, said locking-arm engaging a suitable stop to prevent the outward swinging of said dog, and a link having a sliding connection with an arm of said lever and arranged first to operate said locking-arm to release the same and then to actuate said lever to swing said dog outwardly, substantially as described.

6. In a door-opener, the combination with a striking-plate of a door, of a dog pivoted thereon having a lip arranged to engage the latch of the door to prevent the opening of the door and having also a part arranged to engage said door to push the same open when the dog is moved, a lever, a link connecting one arm of said lever with said dog to swing

the same, a locking-arm pivotally mounted
upon another arm of said lever, a stop against
which said locking-arm abuts to prevent the
moving of said lever to swing the dog out-
5 wardly, and a vertically-moving link having
a stud arranged to engage said locking-arm
to withdraw the same and having also a slot
to engage a stud on another arm of said lever,
whereby, after a certain movement upward
10 of said link, said link actuates said lever to

release said dog from engagement with said
latch, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand in the presence of two subscribing wit-
nesses.

G. RISCHMULLER.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,
CECELIA POWNING.