

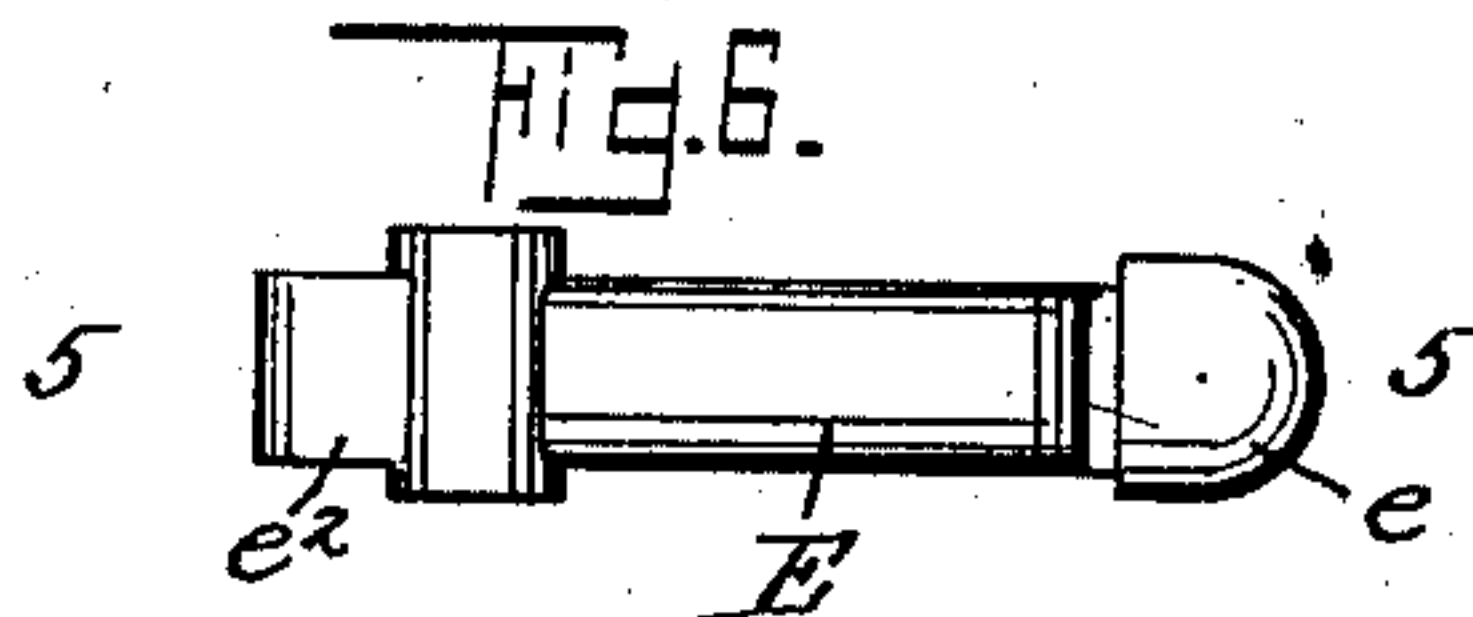
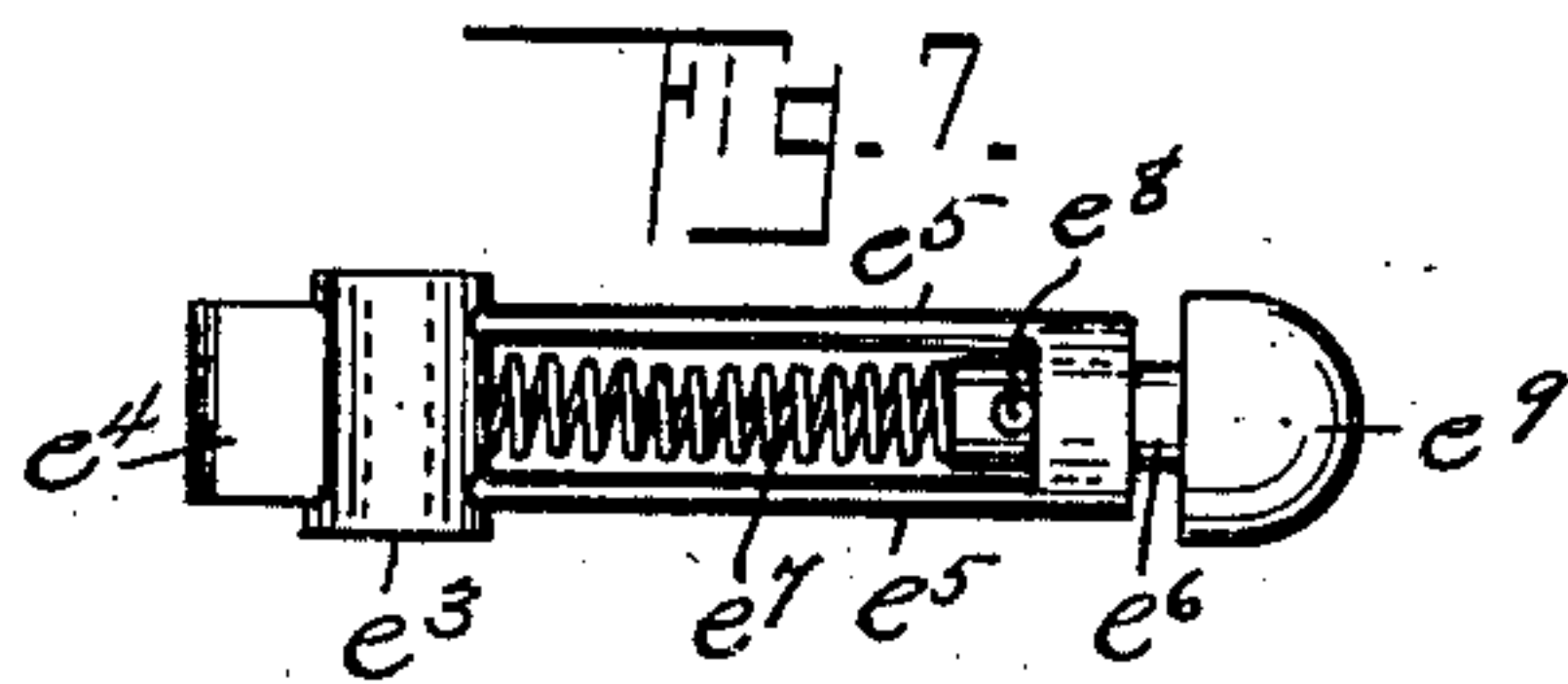
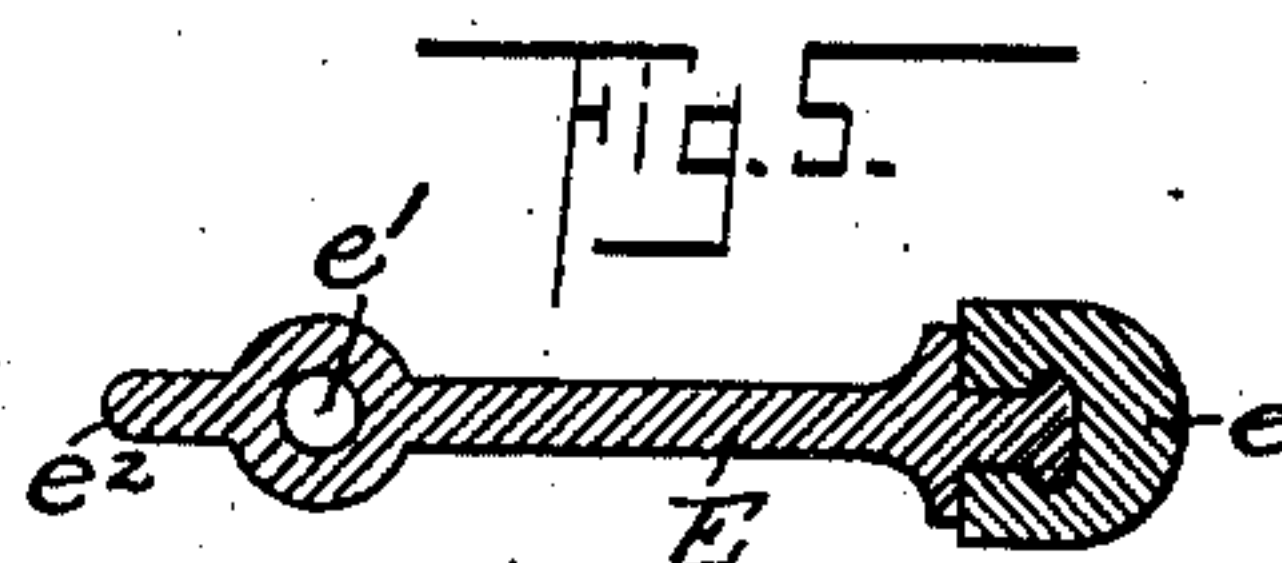
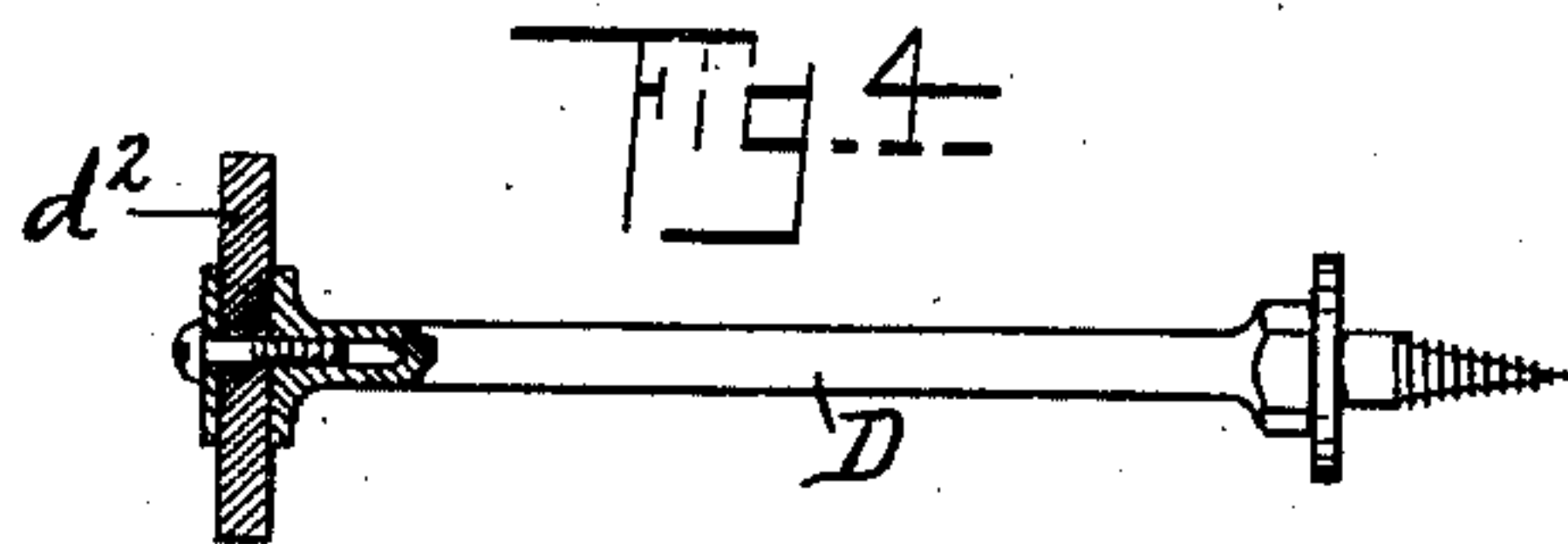
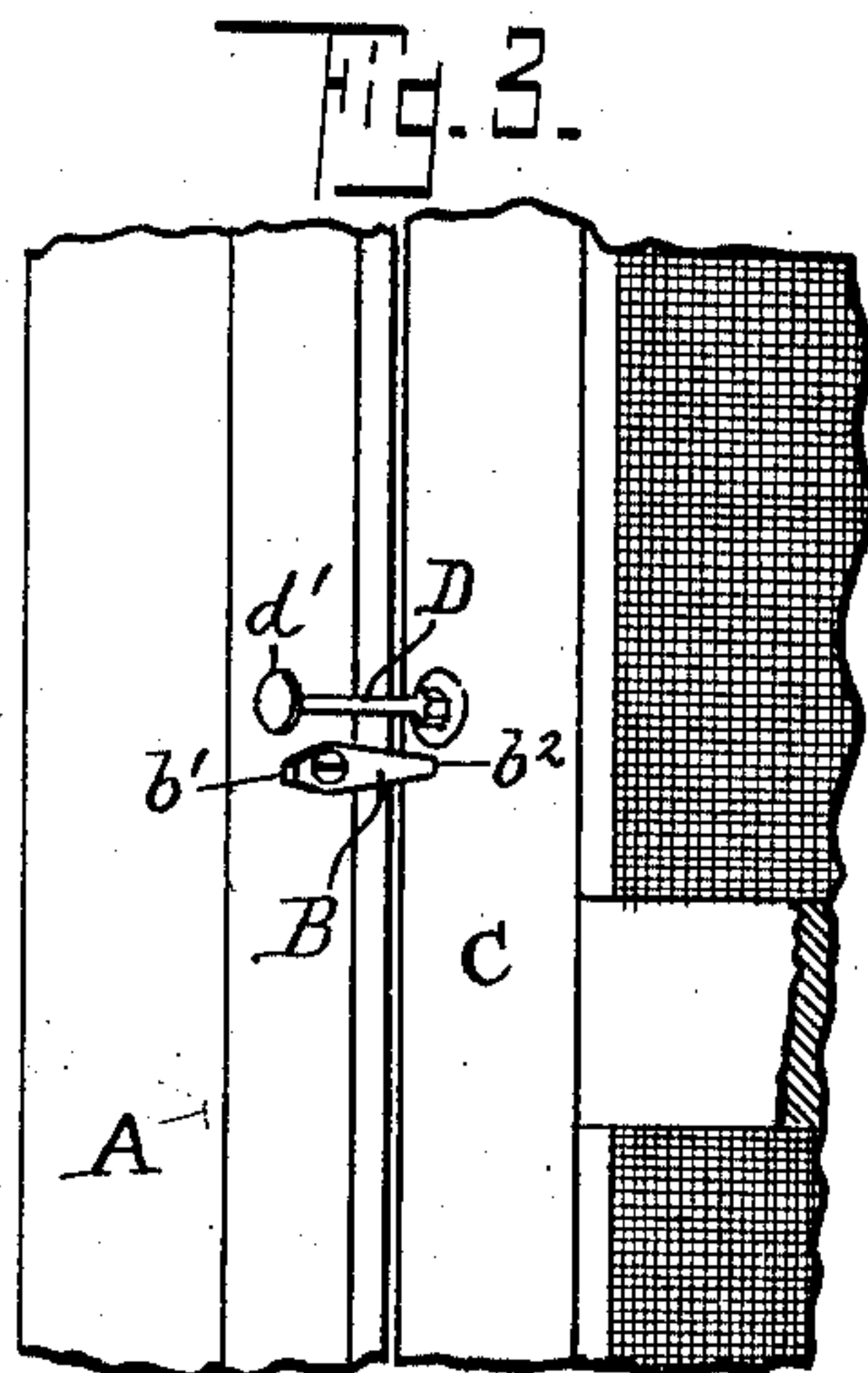
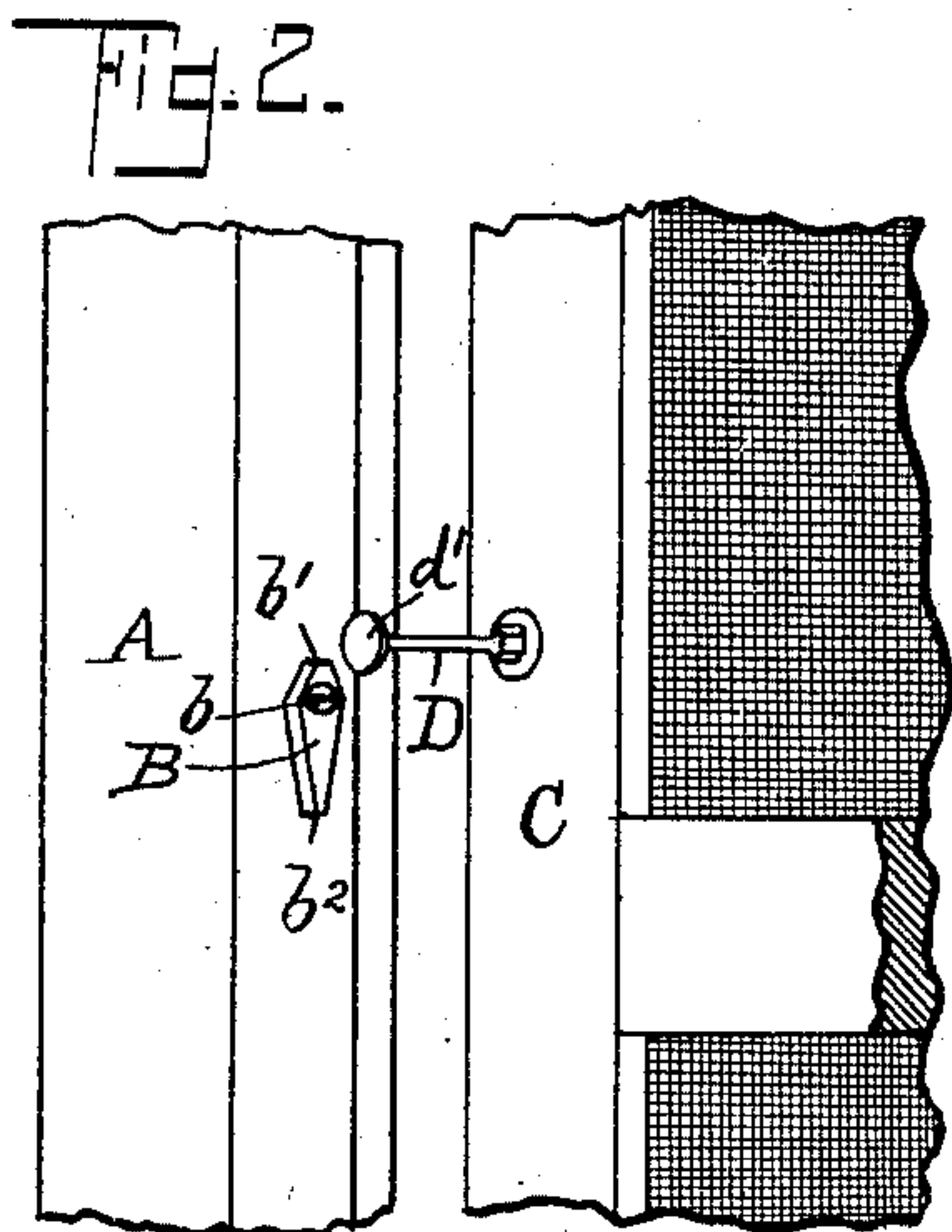
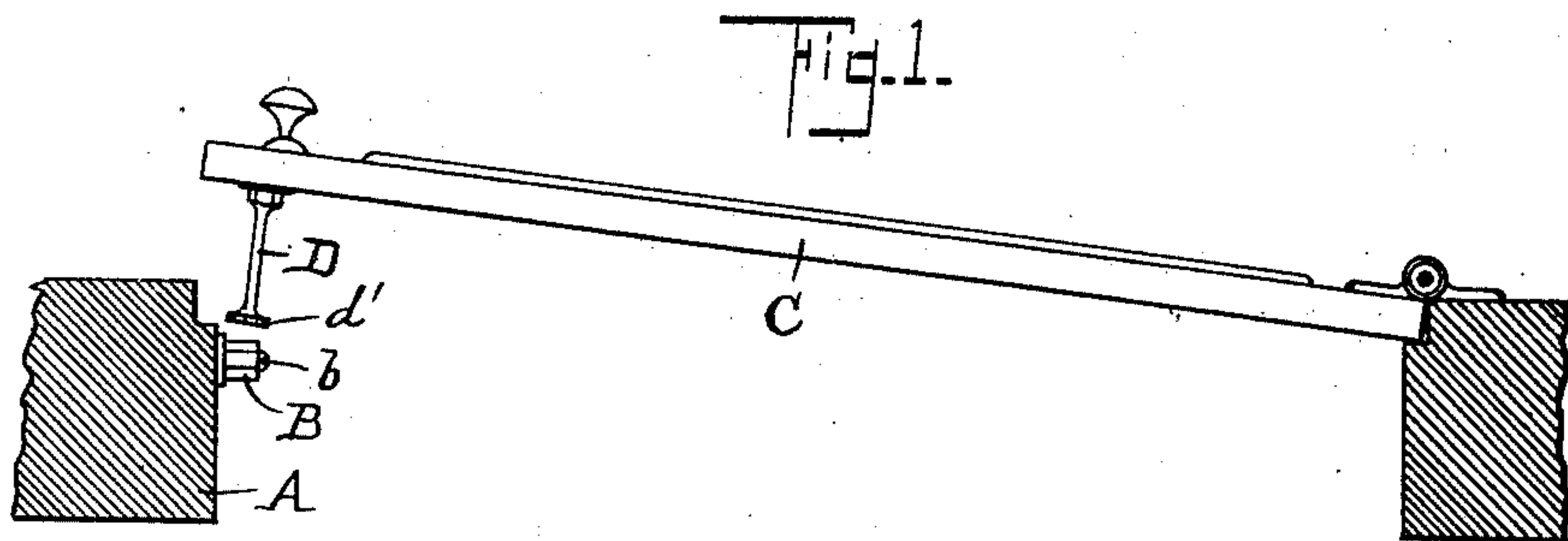
No. 719,510.

PATENTED FEB. 3, 1903.

F. L. ROSENTERER.
CHECK FOR CLOSURES.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1901.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES -

Allen Bonden
F. Russell.

INVENTOR -

Frank L. Rosentreter
by Ogden & Davis
his Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK L. ROSENTER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO CALDWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

CHECK FOR CLOSURES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 719,510, dated February 3, 1903.

Application filed September 25, 1901. Serial No. 76,553. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK L. ROSENTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Checks for Closures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to checks for closures; and it consists in the mechanism hereinafter described and claimed. Its object is to produce a simple, efficient, and cheap check for doors and other closures.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a door and its casing, the latter being shown in cross-section, provided with a door-check constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of one of these checks when the door is partially open. Fig. 3 is a like elevation showing the check in operation; and Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are views of modifications, Fig. 5 being a longitudinal section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 6.

In the drawings the device is shown as applied to an ordinary swinging door having a spring or other automatic closing apparatus. The device, however, is adapted for use on doors, windows, and closures of various constructions, both swinging and sliding, and with or without apparatus for closing them automatically. It is adapted for use with light screen-doors as well as with heavy doors.

One example of the invention is shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. To the door-casing A is pivoted a spring-buffer consisting of an elongated block of india-rubber B. A screw b or other pivoting means is employed, whereby the block of rubber may swing or tilt freely thereon. The said block of india-rubber has a lug or short end b' and a long end b^2 , measuring from the pivotal point. The buffer is suitably counterbalanced, so as to tend to take a position free from the door. The long end b^2 has sufficient length to counterbalance the block of india-rubber and to cause it to hang in a vertical or untilted position, as shown in Fig. 2, and in this position is free from the door, so that the door may close, and when the block is tilted into the horizontal or tilted position (shown in Fig. 3) the end

b^2 is long enough to strike the door C and to prevent the door from closing and slamming. In these figures there is shown on the door a striker composed of a stem D, fastened to the door and having a head d' projecting laterally from the stem, which head is adapted to strike the short end b' of the block B when the door approaches the closed position and to tilt the block into the checking position. (Shown in Fig. 3.) The stem D also is set in the path of swing of the end b^2 of the block B, so that when the short end b' is struck by the head d' the end b^2 of the block strikes the stem D instead of making a complete revolution, this stem constituting a stop for limiting the tilting of the buffer or block B into the desired horizontal or checking position, (shown in Fig. 3,) so that the door may strike the end b^2 of the block and its closing may be checked. The head may pass the block, which then can take the untilted position and the door may close; but inasmuch as the block is elastic the door is apt to rebound from it, whereupon the block immediately falls into the vertical or untilted position, (shown in Fig. 2,) and if the door is provided with automatic closing devices it may then close from the position shown in Fig. 3 without any slamming or jarring, because the movement of the door has so little force or so little speed that the block will not tilt sufficiently to prevent the door from closing completely.

When the door-spring is strong and the door is allowed to close from a wide-open position, the action of the block or buffer B may occur several times if the rebound of the door from the buffer is sufficient.

If the buffer is pivoted on the door or on the movable part of a closure and the striker is fastened on the casing or on the stationary part of the closure, the same results occur, and the following claims are to be construed as if this reversal of arrangement were specified in them as an alternative construction.

In Fig. 4 is shown a striker having a stem D and an elastic head d^2 , composed of a block or disk of india-rubber, wood, or other suitable material, for use with a swinging metallic buffer. One form of this construction is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. It has a body E and

a cap e , of india-rubber or other like material, against which the door may strike when the buffer is tilted into the proper position on the long end of the buffer, which is pivoted to the door at e' and has the lug or short end e^2 for coöperation with the striker-head.

In Fig. 7 the buffer is shown as having the pivotal point e^3 , a lug or short end e^4 , a long end e^5 , which has a framework having a guide for a stem e^6 , that presses upon a spring e^7 and is held in place in any suitable manner, such as by a pin e^8 .

It is clear that in the use of this device when it is tilted into the horizontal position, like that in Fig. 3, the door will strike the head e^9 and will compress the spring e^7 to the proper degree, while in the form of device shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the buffer effect resides in the head e .

What I claim is—

1. The combination, in a check for closures, of a stationary part, a movable part, a freely-tilting spring-buffer on one of these parts having a pivot between its ends and normally hanging in a position free from the other part but adapted to be tilted into a position for checking the movable part, and a stationary striker on said other part adapted to strike one end of said buffer and to tilt the other end into a checking position, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a check for closures, of a stationary part, a movable part, a freely-tilting spring-buffer on one of these parts having a pivot in its end and normally hanging in a position free from the other

part and adapted to be tilted into the path of movement of said other part, a stop for limiting the tilting of said buffer, and a stationary striker on said other part adapted to strike one end of said buffer and to tilt the other end into said path of movement of said other part for checking the same and after tilting said buffer to pass the same, permitting it to take its normal untilted position, substantially as described.

3. The combination, in a check for closures, of a stationary part, a freely-tilting spring-buffer on one of these parts having a pivot between its ends and normally hanging in a position free from the other part but adapted to be tilted into a position for checking the movable part, a stationary striker on said other part adapted to strike one end of said buffer and to tilt the other end into a checking position and adapted to limit the tilting of said buffer into the checking position, substantially as described.

4. In a check for closures, a door and its casing, the counterbalanced india-rubber block B pivoted between its ends to the casing and having a long end b^2 adapted when the block is tilted to check the door from closing and a lug, and a striker having a head d adapted to strike the lug and to tilt the block and to pass the lug and permit the block to take the untilted position automatically, substantially as described.

FRANK L. ROSENTER.

Witnesses:

ALLEN BOUCHER,
NELSON E. SPENCER.