

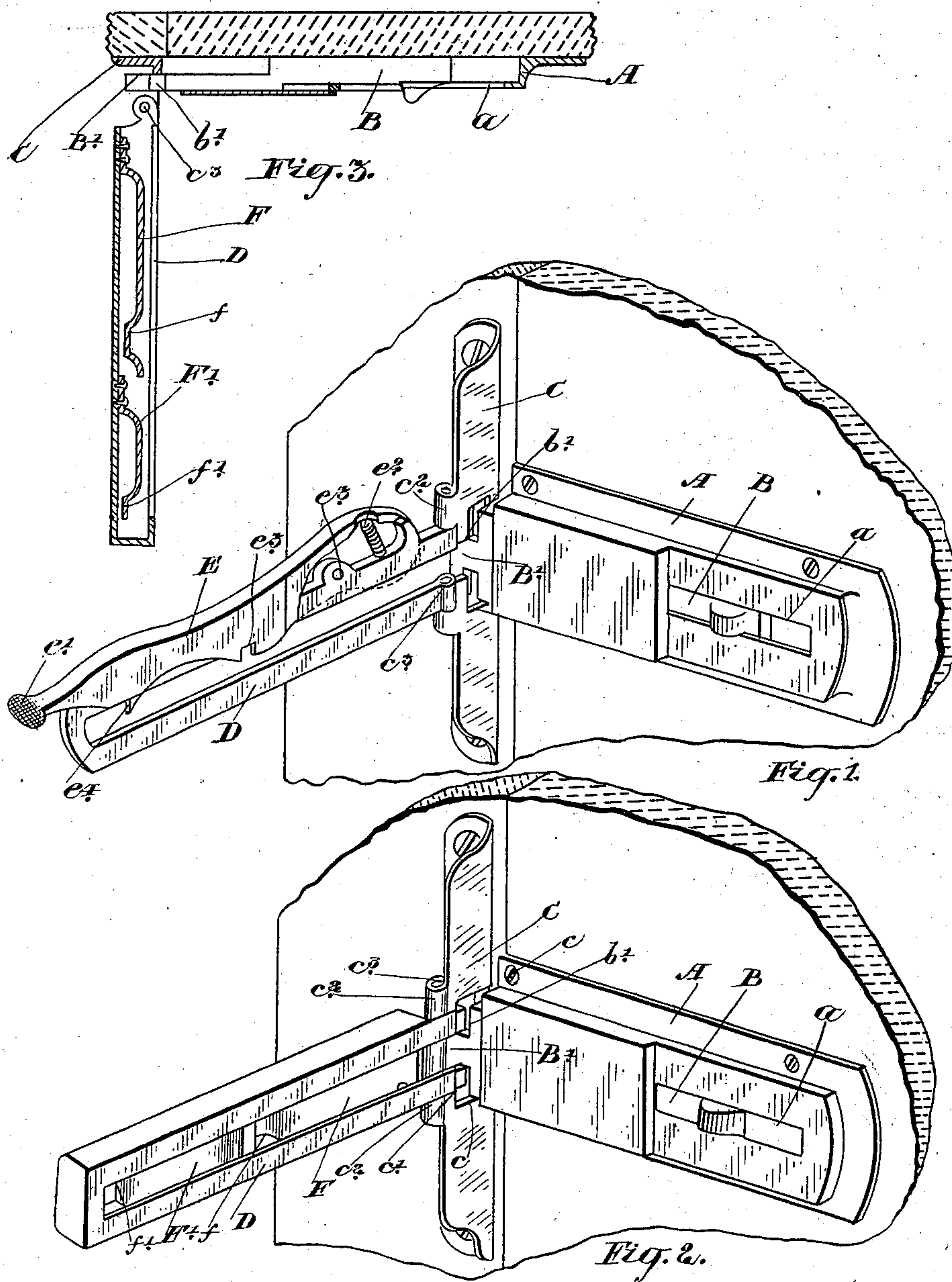
No. 726,645.

PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

G. J. CONNOR.
DOOR CHECK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE JOSEPH CONNOR, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,645, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed February 14, 1903. Serial No. 143,414. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE JOSEPH CONNOR, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in door checks and locks; and the object of the invention is to produce a device of this class whereby the door may be positively and effectually locked ajar, and, further, to provide means for throwing the locking-bar from the projecting position out of the way when the door is closed, and yet allow of the door being bolted or locked; and it consists, essentially, of a bolt, a keeper, a slotted locking-bar pivotally held at the outer end of the keeper and forming a continuation of the bolt-slot, so as to swing horizontally, and provided with a spring-actuated catch, the parts being otherwise arranged and constructed in detail as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a portion of a door and frame with the parts involved in my invention in position thereon. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing an alternative form of locking-bar. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan through Fig. 2.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the bolt-case, which is suitably fastened to the door and provided with a slot *a* and a bolt B, provided with an operating-knob *b*, extending through the slot *a*. The bolt B has a T-shaped outer end B', the reduced portion or stem of which I designate *b'*.

C is a keeper, which is secured to the frame in proximity to the door. The keeper C is provided with a bolt hole or slot *c*, which is substantially of the same height as the bolt and has an open-ended slot *c'*. The keeper C has lugs *c²*, located above and below the opening or slot *c'*, as indicated.

D is a slotted locking-bar, which has an opening at the inner end, the width of such opening corresponding to the width of the opening *c'* of the bolt-opening, and the upper and lower edges of the slot being on a line with the upper and lower edges. The locking-bar D is

pivoted on the pins *c³*, extending through the lugs *c²*.

In Fig. 1 I show the lever by which the bolt on the door may be locked in any desired position to hold the door ajar. This lever I designate E, and such lever is pivoted on a pin *e* and straddles the top of the bar, being provided with an end *e'*, whereby it is manipulated. Within the opposite end of the lever and between it and the top of the bar extends a spiral spring *e²*, which has a tendency always to force the bar downwardly at the outer end. The outer end of the bar is provided with notches *e³* and *e⁴*, as indicated. It will now be seen that when it is desired to leave the door open the bolt B is shot, so that the reduced portion *b'*, which is of a corresponding width to the edges of the opening *c'*, and the opening in the slotted bar is opposite such opening and when the door is opened the bolt passes laterally along through the opening *c'* and through the slot in the bar until it reaches one of the notches *e³*, the rocking lever E rising upwardly at the outer end, so as to allow the bolt to pass laterally into the notch *e³*. By pushing it still farther the reduced portion *b'* of the bolt may be brought into the notch *e⁴*. By means of the spring *e²* it will be readily understood that the lever is securely held, so that the reduced portion *b'* of the bolt remains securely in the notch and can only be released by raising the handle end *e'*. When the door is closed, however, the locking-bar D instead of projecting out in the position shown in Fig. 1 may be swung back against the wall and notwithstanding this the bolt B may be shot into the bolt-slot *c*, for the reason that the pivotal connection of the bolt to the keeper is outside of the bolt-slot.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I show an alternative form of locking-bar, in which it will be noticed that the T-shaped end B' of the bolt B as it moves outwardly moves over the springs F and F' in its outward movement and falls into the recesses *f* and *f'*, formed at the outer end of the springs F and F'. The springs F and F' are curved flat springs, as indicated, and are fastened to the back of the locking-bar D', which in this instance is hollow and provided with a front slot. It will, however, be understood

that the springs F and F' form a resilient means for allowing the end of the bolt to pass into place to hold the door slightly ajar in a similar manner to that in which the spring-
5 controlled lever acts.

It is preferable when the door is closed to push in the bar D parallel to the bolt-case. When, however, it is desired to place the door ajar, all that it is necessary to do is to
10 pull the door open, it being quite unnecessary to throw the bar D upwardly into the position of right angles to the door-frame, as it will assume that position, being forced upwardly by the end B' of the bolt B as the door
15 is being pulled open.

What I claim as my invention is—

In a door lock or check, a keeper adapted to be attached to the face of the door-casing and having an outwardly-extending portion

provided with a bolt-receiving opening hav- 20
ing a contracted open side, a locking-bar piv-
oted to said keeper and having a slot alining
with said open side, and a sliding bolt to be
carried by the door, said bolt having a wide
portion for engaging said bolt-opening to lock 25
the door in closed position when the bar is
swung against the wall and having a con-
tracted portion adapted to pass through the
contracted open side into the slot of the lock-
ing-bar when said bar is swung out at right 30
angles to the wall and locking means carried
by said lever for engaging the bolt to hold it
in its adjusted position, substantially as de-
scribed.

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Witnesses:

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