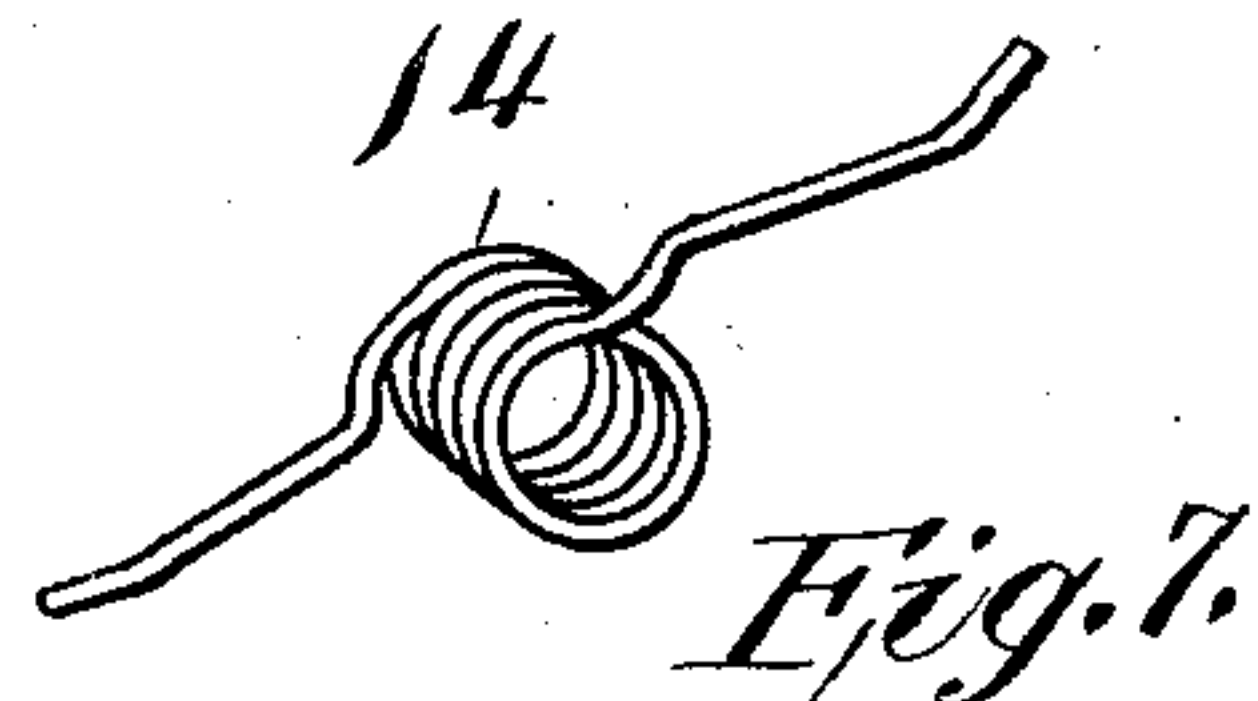
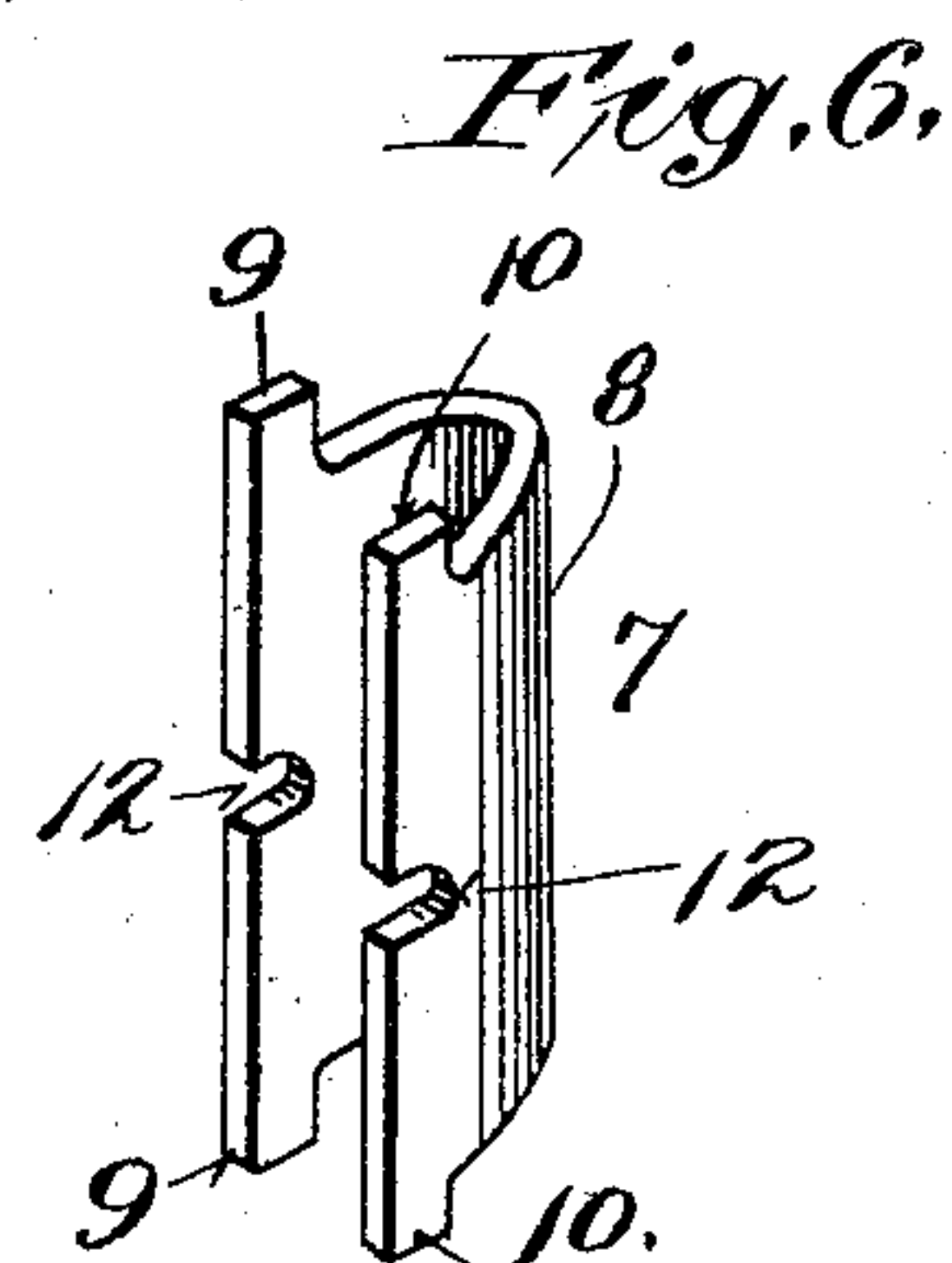
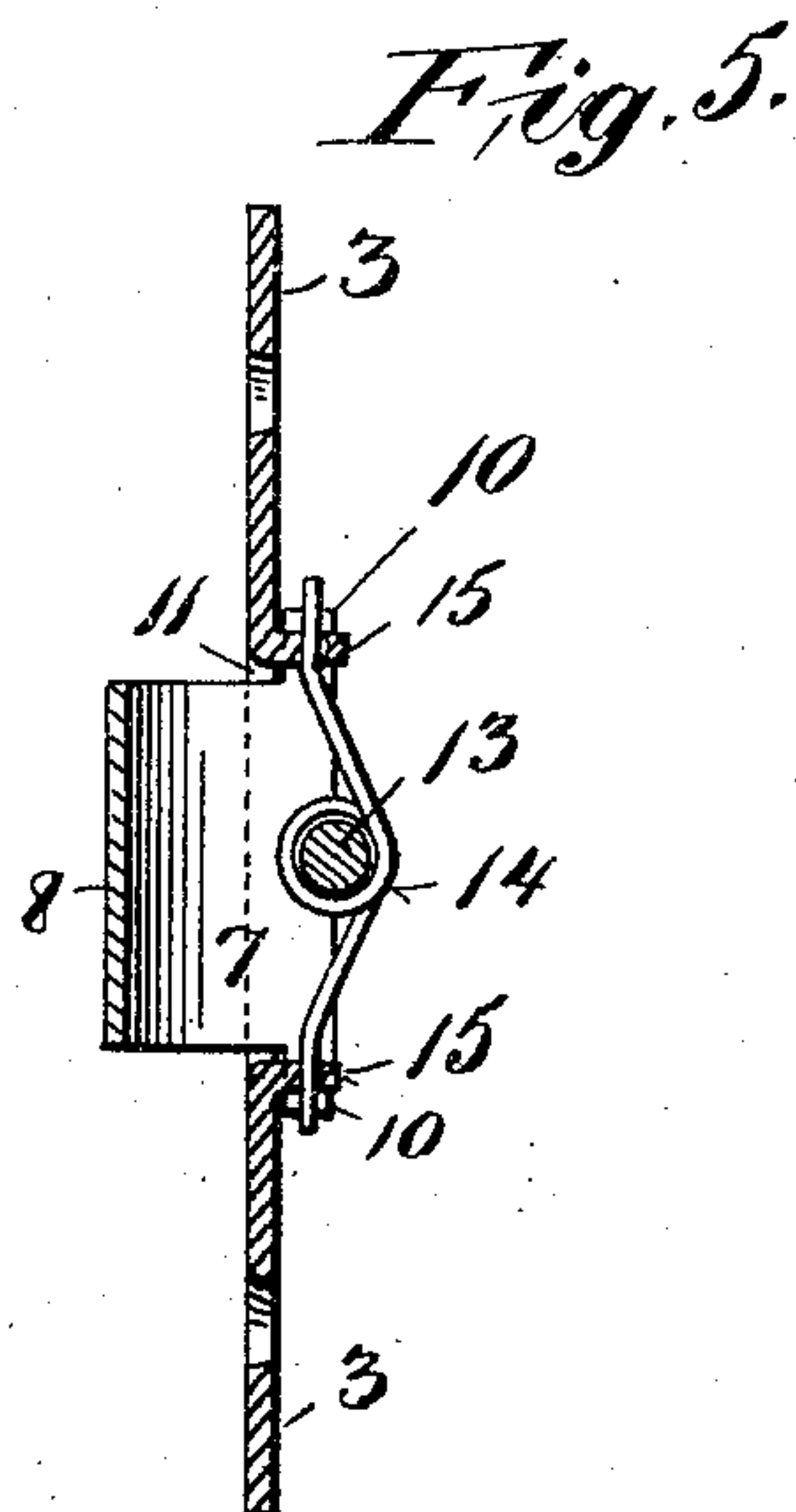
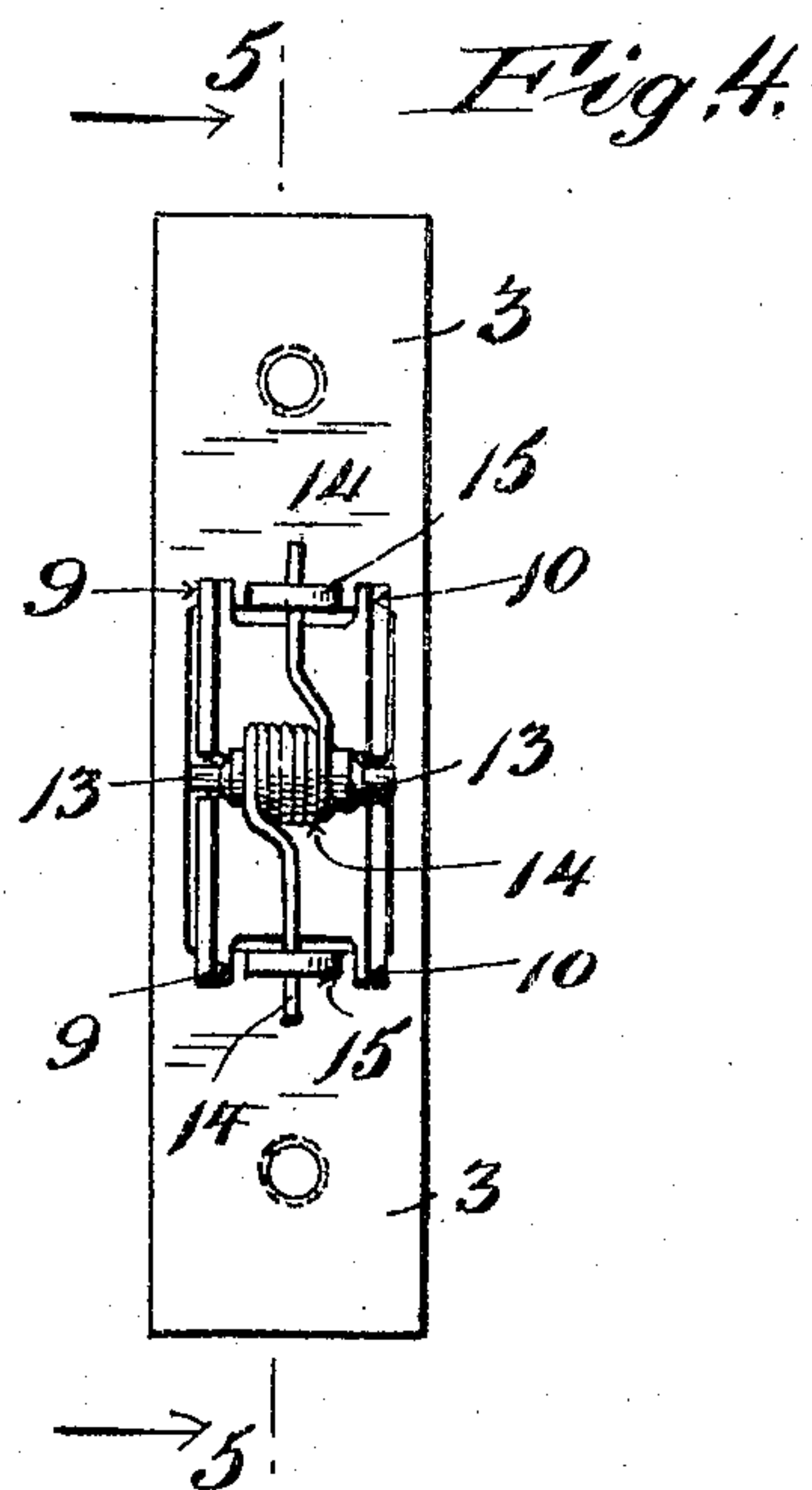
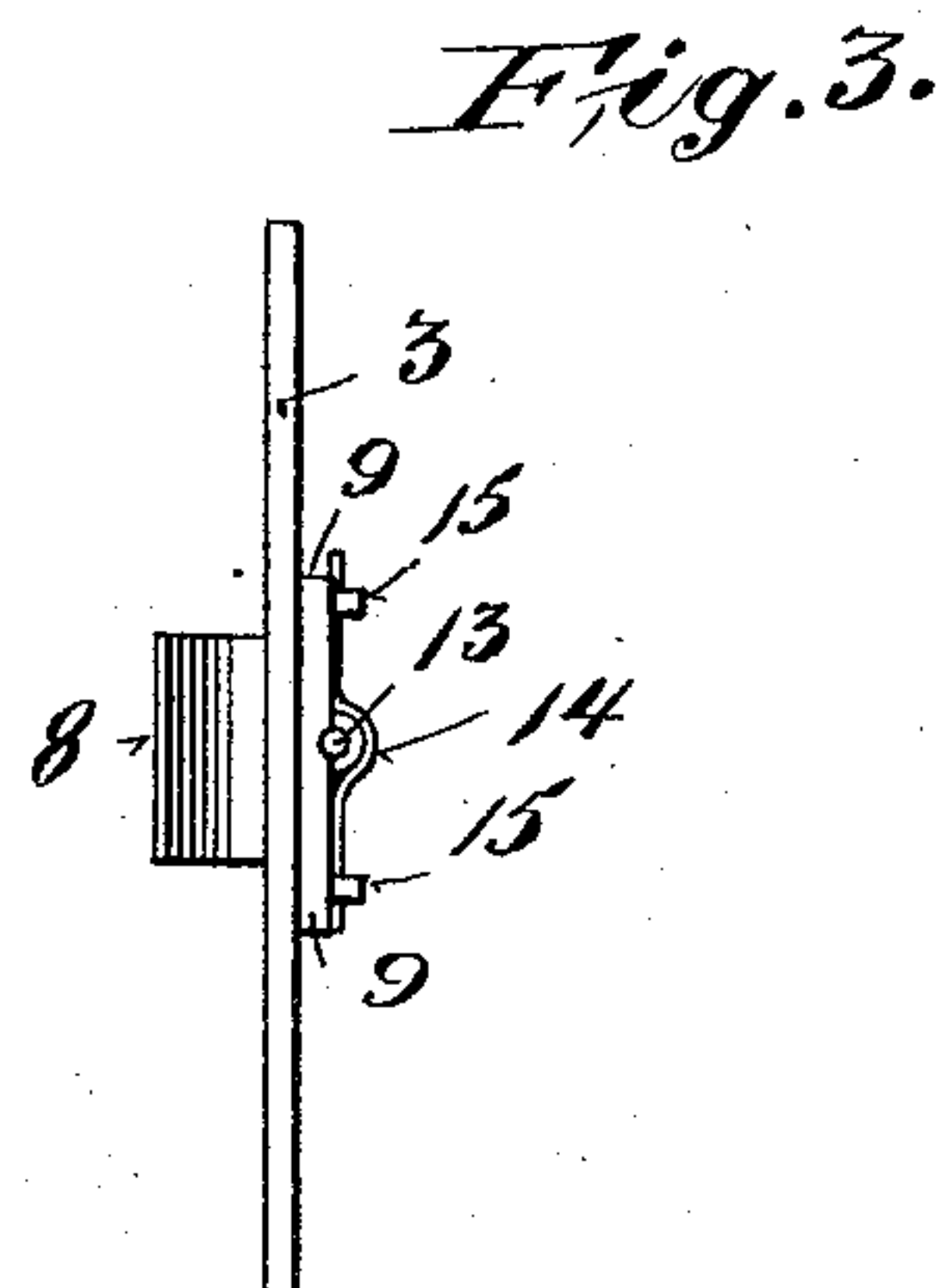
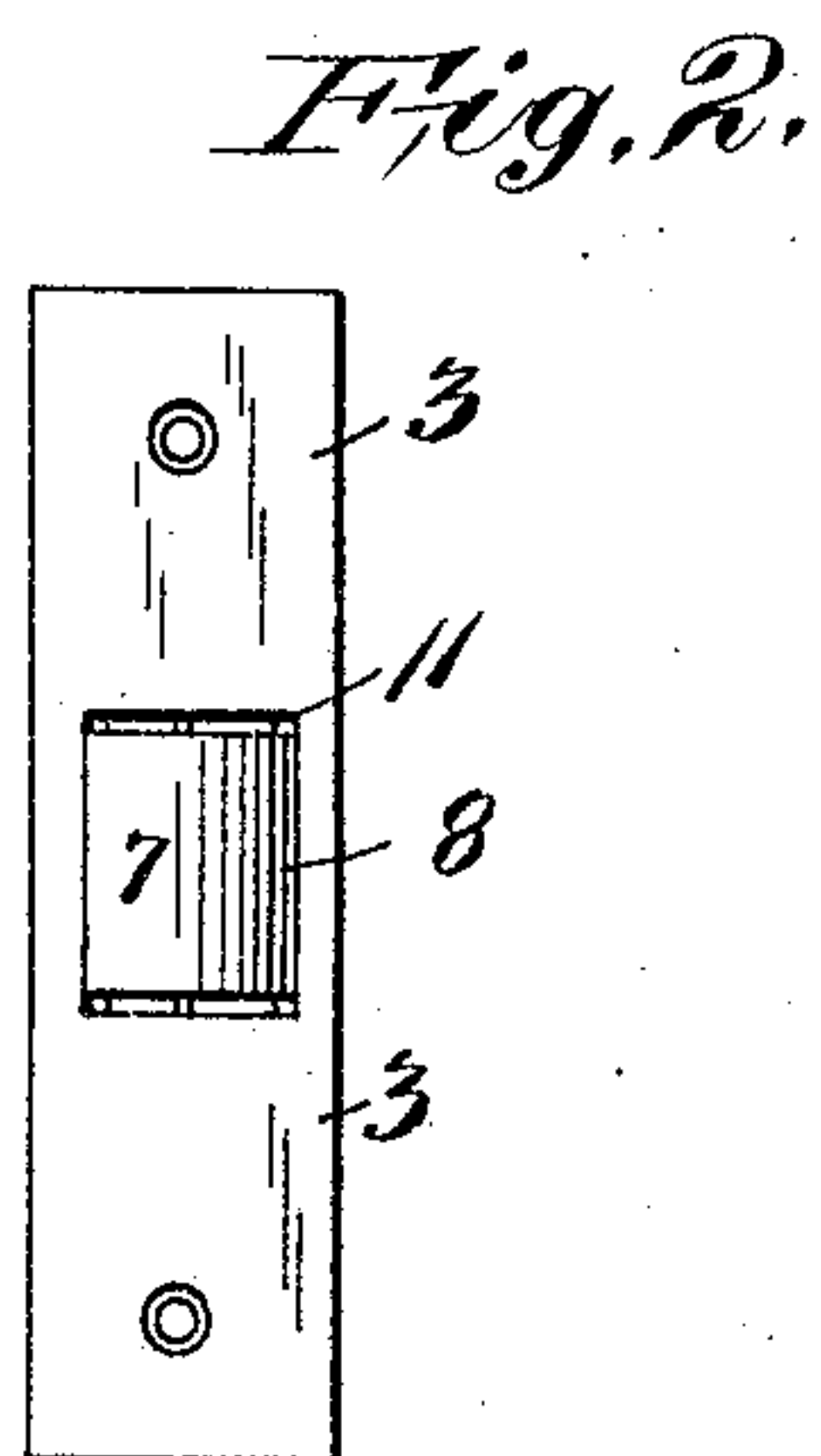
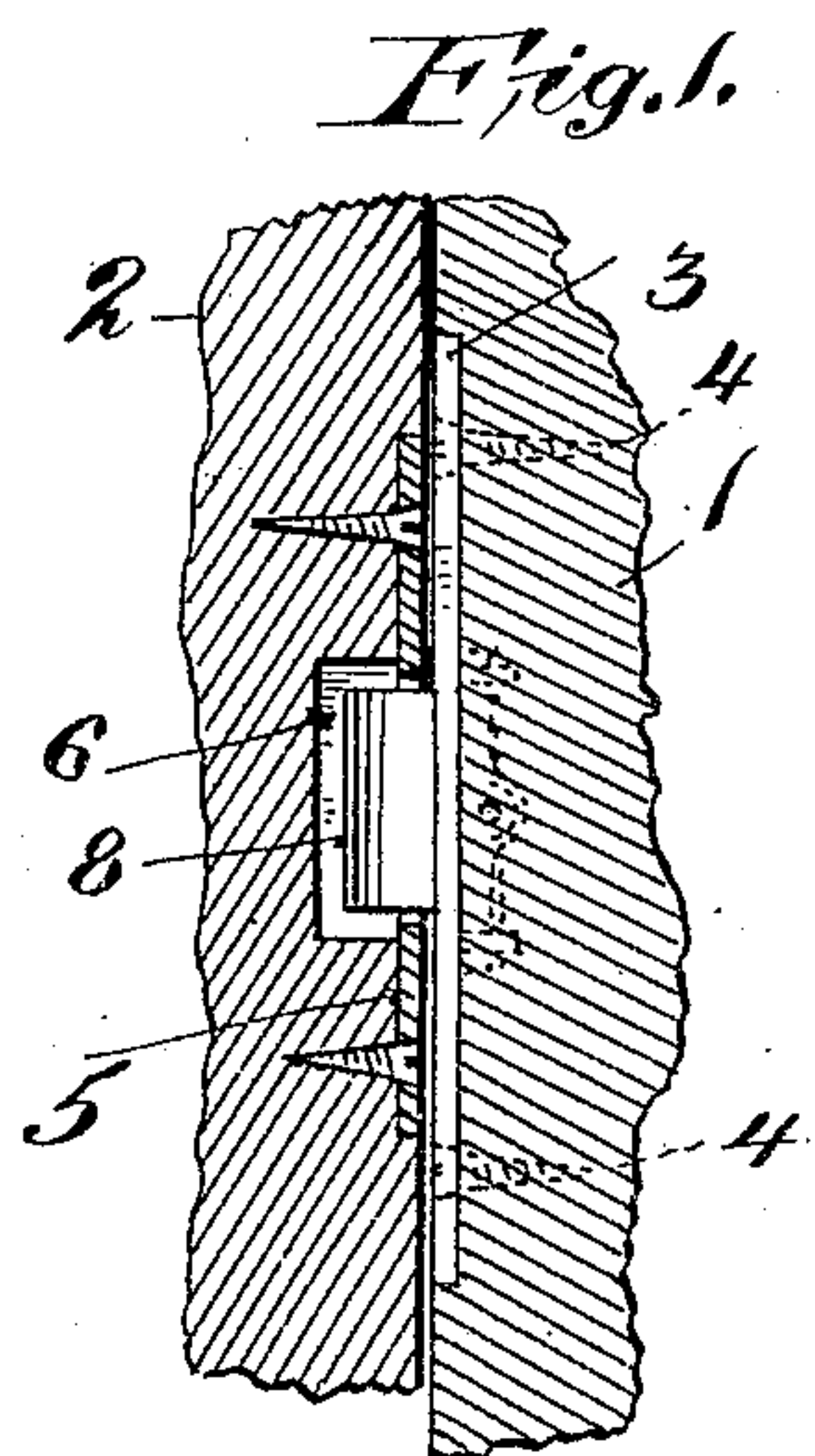


No. 788,193.

PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

G. DOVAS.
DOOR CATCH.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1904.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE DOVAS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DOOR-CATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,193, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed October 17, 1904. Serial No. 228,716.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE DOVAS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Catches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a catch such as is used for cupboard-doors and the like, the same being merely adapted to hold the door in place and not to lock it.

It is generally desirable on small cupboards and cases of various kinds to have a catch which will hold the door in place when the same is slammed and which will release itself when the door is opened, the catch merely giving such resistance as is necessary to retain the door in place under ordinary conditions.

With this object in view I have provided a very simple and effective catch, as well as an inexpensive one.

The details of my invention and further objects will be more apparent in the description and claims hereinafter.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional view through a portion of a door provided with my invention and a door-casing. Fig. 2 is a face view of my improved catch. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same. Fig. 4 is a rear view of the catch as it appears before being attached to the door. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the latch. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the spring.

While my improved catch is adapted for retaining a door in its proper place, it may be applied either to the door and then adapted to engage with a recess in the casing or the two may be reversed and the catch placed in the casing, although I prefer the former, and will describe my invention as so placed. The primary object of my invention is to provide a catch in which the latch will have a double rocking point, so that the same will give way upon being pressed from either direction and in this respect I believe I am the first to produce such a device.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the

edge of a door which engages with the usual casing 2, both of which may be of any desired construction. As a basis for my catch I provide a plate 3, which is countersunk in the edge of a door, as is shown in Fig. 1, the same being held in place by any suitable screws, such as 4. On the door-casing I have provided a similar plate 5 with a rectangular aperture, which defines the edges of an opening 6, cut in the casing to receive the latch.

For the purpose of engaging with the plate 5 to retain the door in position I have provided a latch 7, and in the specific construction which I have used it consists of a piece of a flat metal bent transversely in a V shape, so as to provide an outwardly-extending portion 8, the rounded sides of which are adapted to engage with the door-casing. Instead of having the latch recede under spring action horizontally, as is commonly done, I have provided a double bearing means, so that the latch will tilt or rock on one of the sets of bearings when the latch is pressed from one direction and when compressed from the opposite direction it will tilt on the reverse bearings, both of which actions being resisted by the action of the spring. For the above purposes I have provided four lugs numbered in pairs, respectively, 9 and 10, each of which engages with the casing 3 when the latch is placed through the aperture 11 in the casing 3. I also provide two recesses 12 in the latch, in which I mount a small spindle 13, about which is coiled a spiral spring 14. The ends of this spring are held by any suitable means, such as the upturned lugs 15, through which the ends of the spring are passed. It is of course desirable that the ends of the spring engage at their ends at such a point that they will cause the spring to resist the movement of the latch whether the latter rocks on the pair of lugs 9 or 10. The spring serves the double purpose of holding the latch in place and resisting it in its movements on the lugs.

Various changes in details of construction and position of parts may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention, which in its broadest aspect consists in providing a door-catch with a latch adapted to oscillate.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A door-catch provided with a latch which is adapted to engage with the door-casing, said
5 latch being adapted to oscillate by moving from different pivotal points, and means for resisting the latch in its oscillating movements.
2. A door-catch comprising a plate, a latch
10 mounted thereon and adapted to oscillate from both sides transversely of the latch and a spring adapted to resist the oscillation of said latch.
3. A door-catch comprising a plate, a latch having a plurality of lugs engaging with the
15 plate and on which the said latch is adapted to oscillate from either side when the latch is

pressed from either side and a spring adapted to resist the movement of the latch.

4. A door-catch comprising a plate having inturned lugs and an aperture, a latch having
20 sets of lugs 9 and 10 engaging the casing, a cross-spindle engaging the latch, a spring engaging said spindle and said inturned lugs whereby the spring will hold the latch in place
25 and resist its oscillating action either on the lugs 9 or 10.

Signed this 12th day of October, 1904.

GEORGE DOVAS.

Witnesses:

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GUSTAVE I. ARDNOW.