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Fig. 1.

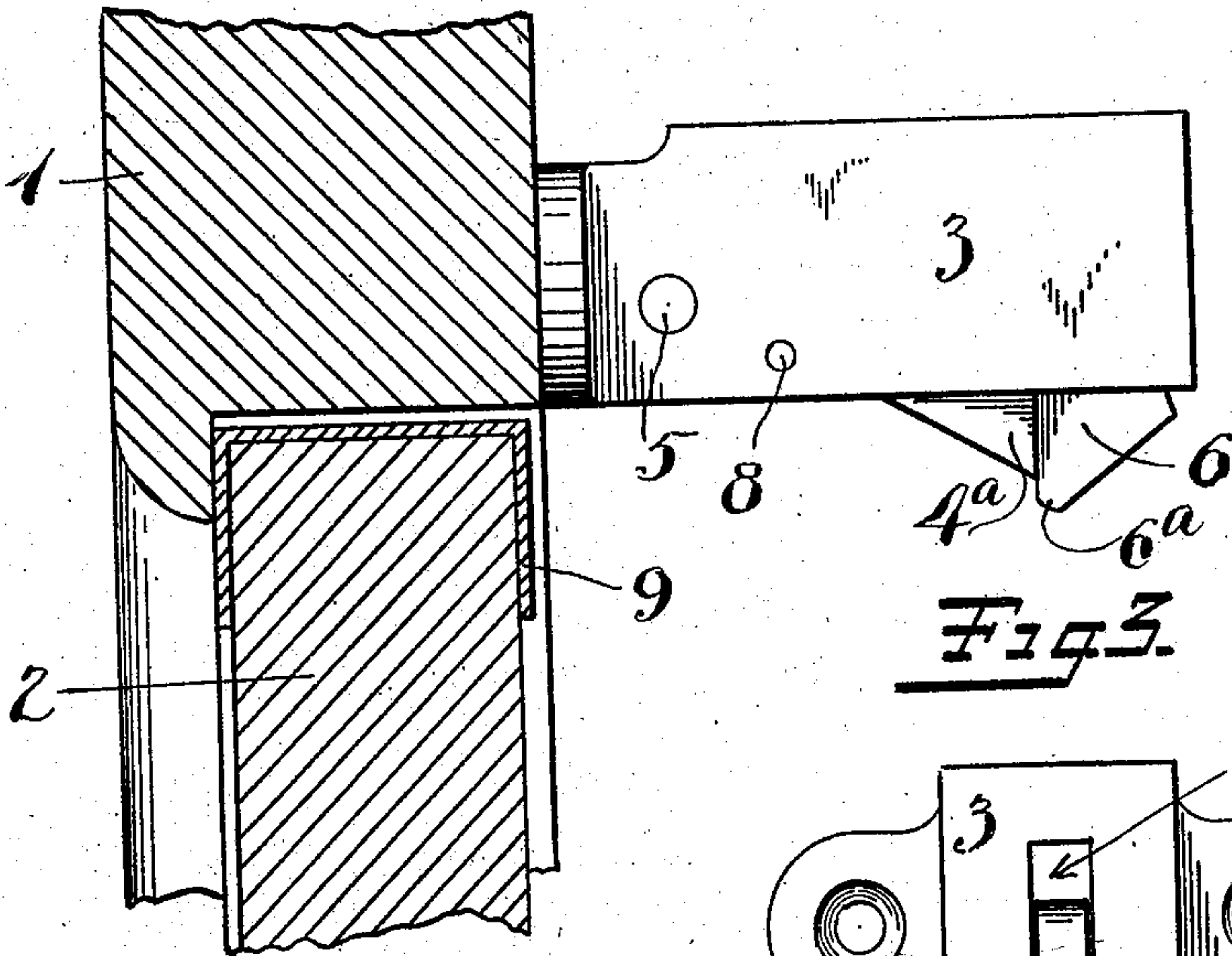


Fig. 2.

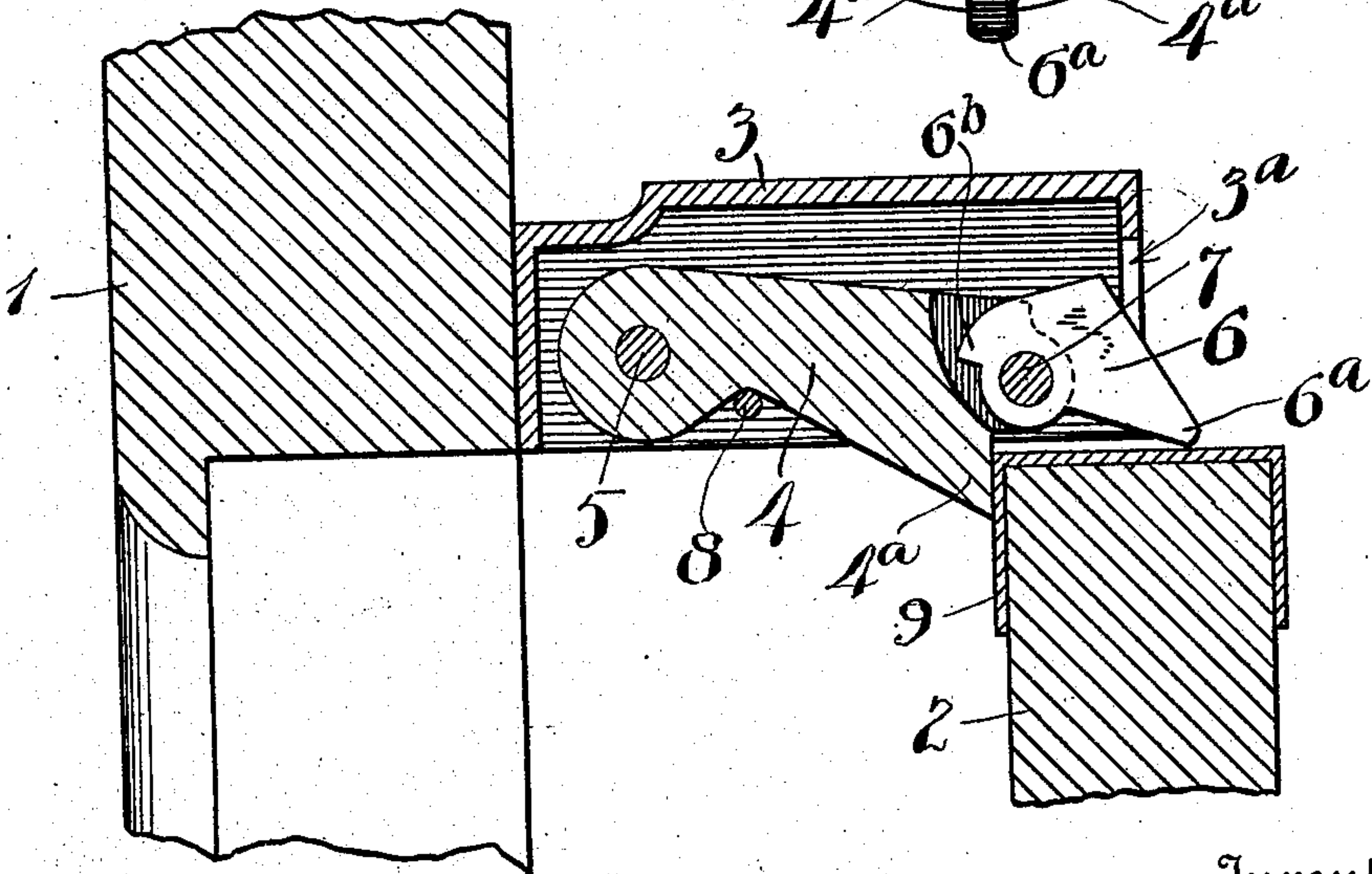
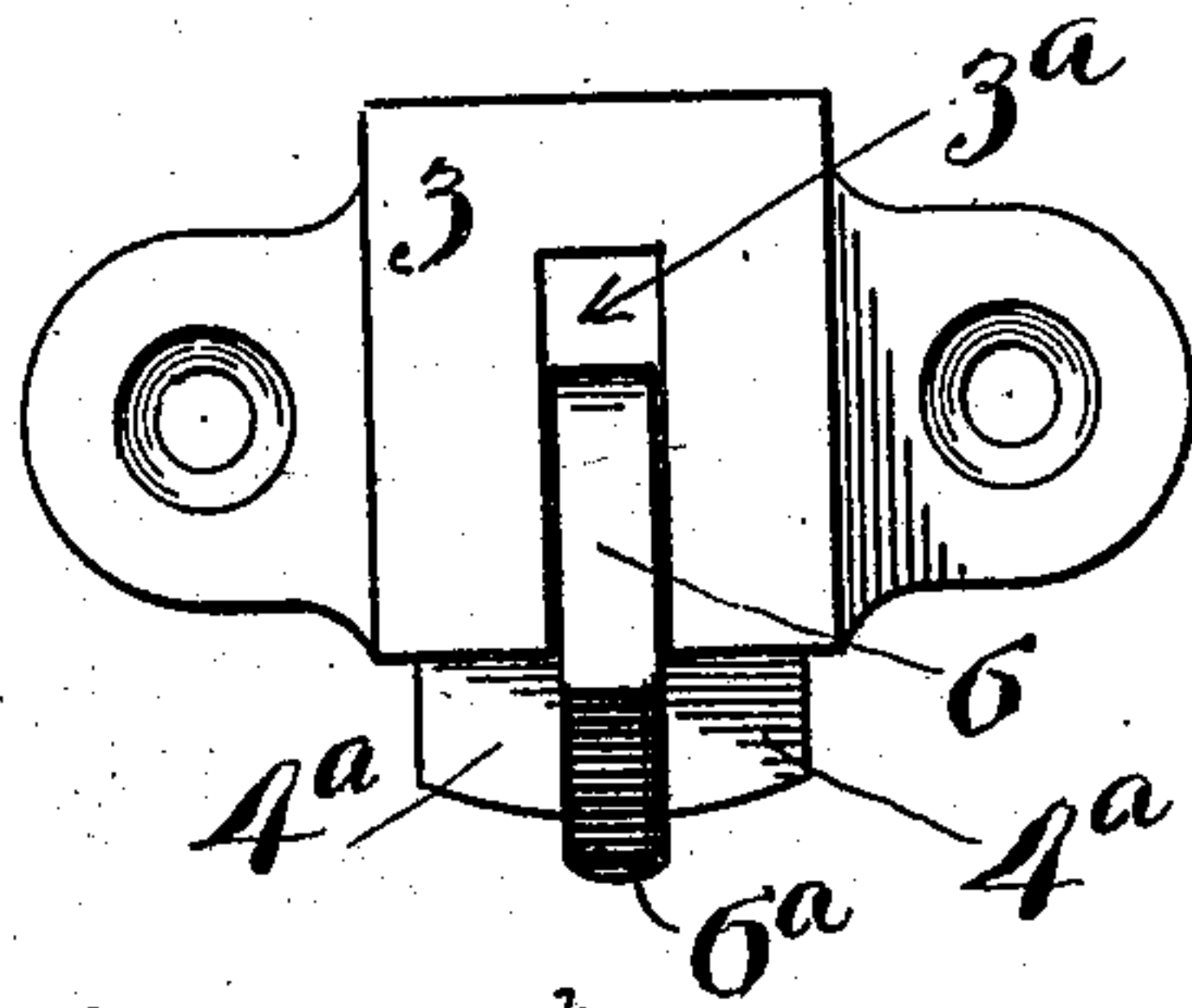


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. VOIGHT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

DOOR-HOLDER.

No. 900,621.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. VOIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in door holders, the same being of particular utility when employed in connection with coupon rooms.

In many trust companies and financial institutions it is customary to have a large number of rooms termed "coupon rooms" for the use of depositors. In order that a depositor desiring to use one of the coupon rooms may know at once which of said rooms is unoccupied, he has but to pass by the doors of such rooms and observe whether the doors stand ajar. If open, he is aware that the room is unoccupied and then may freely enter. The door holder which is made the subject matter of this invention, is designed for use in connection with doors for such rooms and is designed to hold the same ajar at such time as said room is unoccupied. It is not of that other type, well known, in which the door may be held open at any desired angle by means of some holding device arranged to be pressed against the floor.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a portion of a door and door casing fitted with my improved holder, the door being closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the door being ajar and held open by the holder. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the holder detached.

1 represents the upper part of a door casing.

2 represents the upper part of a door.

3 represents the frame or carrier of the door holder, the same being suitably secured to the casing 1 directly above the door, and preferably well toward the free edge of the door.

4 is the body of a stop pivoted at 5 to the frame 3, and having a holding nose 4^a arranged to drop below the frame 3. The under side of this stop 4 has an outwardly inclined cam surface as shown, while the forward side of said stop has an abrupt shoulder, said incline and abrupt shoulder being provided for the purpose hereinafter described.

6 is a swinging section pivotally mounted

at 7 toward the outer end of the stop 4. This section 6 is preferably operated by gravity to assume the position indicated in Figs. 1 and 3. The extreme lower end 6^a of this section 6 projects slightly below the stop 4 when said parts are in the position indicated in Fig. 1. While, of course, springs might readily be employed to move the parts 4 and 6 into the position indicated in said figure, greater economy is obtained by the employment of the form shown, in which gravity alone is relied upon to do this work.

8 is a pin carried by the frame 3 and designed to limit the downward movement of the stop 4.

Operation: If the coupon room guarded by the door 2 is occupied, said door would naturally be in the position indicated in Fig. 1, to wit, closed. When the user of the room wishes to retire therefrom, the door is opened. As it opens, the upper edge of the door encounters the incline at the lower side of the stop 4, lifting the same. It then encounters the lower end section 6, which swings out freely until the door slips by said section 6, which then drops to the position indicated in Fig. 1. After the attendant (commonly in charge of such rooms) has examined the room to see that no documents have been left therein, he retires therefrom and places the door in the position indicated in Fig. 3. To do this he first closes the door completely. This may be readily done since, on the closing movement, the upper edge of the door encounters an incline or cam face at the outer side of the section 6, which causes the section 6 as well as the stop 4 to rise sufficiently to permit the door to pass. As soon as the door has passed these parts, the attendant opens the same slightly until it stands in the position indicated in Fig. 2, in which said door engages the abrupt shoulder at the front side of the outer end of the stop 4, the section 6 being swung outwardly as shown. The door cannot now be closed until it has been further opened to free the section 6 to permit it to first assume the position shown in Fig. 1, following which the door may be readily closed. This act of first opening the door would be involuntary on the part of the intended user because, so long as the door stands in the position shown in Fig. 2, sufficient room is not afforded for him to enter. He must open the door still more for that purpose.

By this very simple and relatively inex-

pensive mechanism the coupon doors of the various rooms which are unoccupied may be held ajar so long as unoccupied.

To prevent bruising the door 2, it is, of course, preferable to provide a metallic lining plate 9, such as indicated. The front of the frame 3 is, in the form shown, slotted as at 3^a to afford clearance for the operation of the section 6. Section 6 operates after the manner of a movable cam, which term, for the want of a better one, will be applied to said member in referring to the same in the following claims. 6^b is a stop to limit the range of swing of the cam section 6 on stop section 4.

It should be distinctly understood that I am aware that the location and arrangement of the parts might be readily modified or reversed so that the stop and cam might be carried by the door, but in such event would be desirable to have said parts spring actuated as above suggested. To that end it should be understood that I have shown the invention only in an exceedingly simple and preferred form, but I intend that my claims shall cover various arrangements of said parts and changes in design and proportion so long as the fundamental idea of the invention is not destroyed by such changes.

In using a holder of this type it is always preferable to employ some sort of a door closing device so that the door will be held firmly against the stop shoulder after being set by the attendant. The use of a door closer is, however, not essential.

What I claim is:

1. In a door holder, a frame or carrier, a stop carried thereby having a rear cam face and a front stop shoulder, a cam section

carried by said stop and having a front cam face, a portion of said cam projecting into the path of the door to be engaged thereby when the same moves in either direction.

2. In a door holder, a frame or carrier, a stop carried thereby having a rear cam face and a front stop shoulder, a cam section carried thereby having a front cam face, and a portion of said cam projecting below the lower edge of the stop.

3. In a door holder, a frame or carrier, a stop carried thereby and pivoted thereto, said stop having an abrupt stop shoulder, a cam section hinged to said stop section toward the outer end, said cam section having an outer cam face, said cam section being free to swing outwardly.

4. In a door holder, a frame or carrier, a stop carried thereby having a rear cam face and a front stop shoulder, a cam section carried thereby having a front cam face, a portion of said cam projecting into the path of the door to be engaged thereby when the same moves in either direction, and separate means to limit the range of movement of both of said parts.

5. A door holder including a stop member arranged to allow the door to pass when the latter is being opened and constructed to prevent the door from closing after the latter has been opened to a predetermined position, means operative by the movement of the door to remove the stop from the path of the door when the said door is opened beyond a predetermined position and is then closed.

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