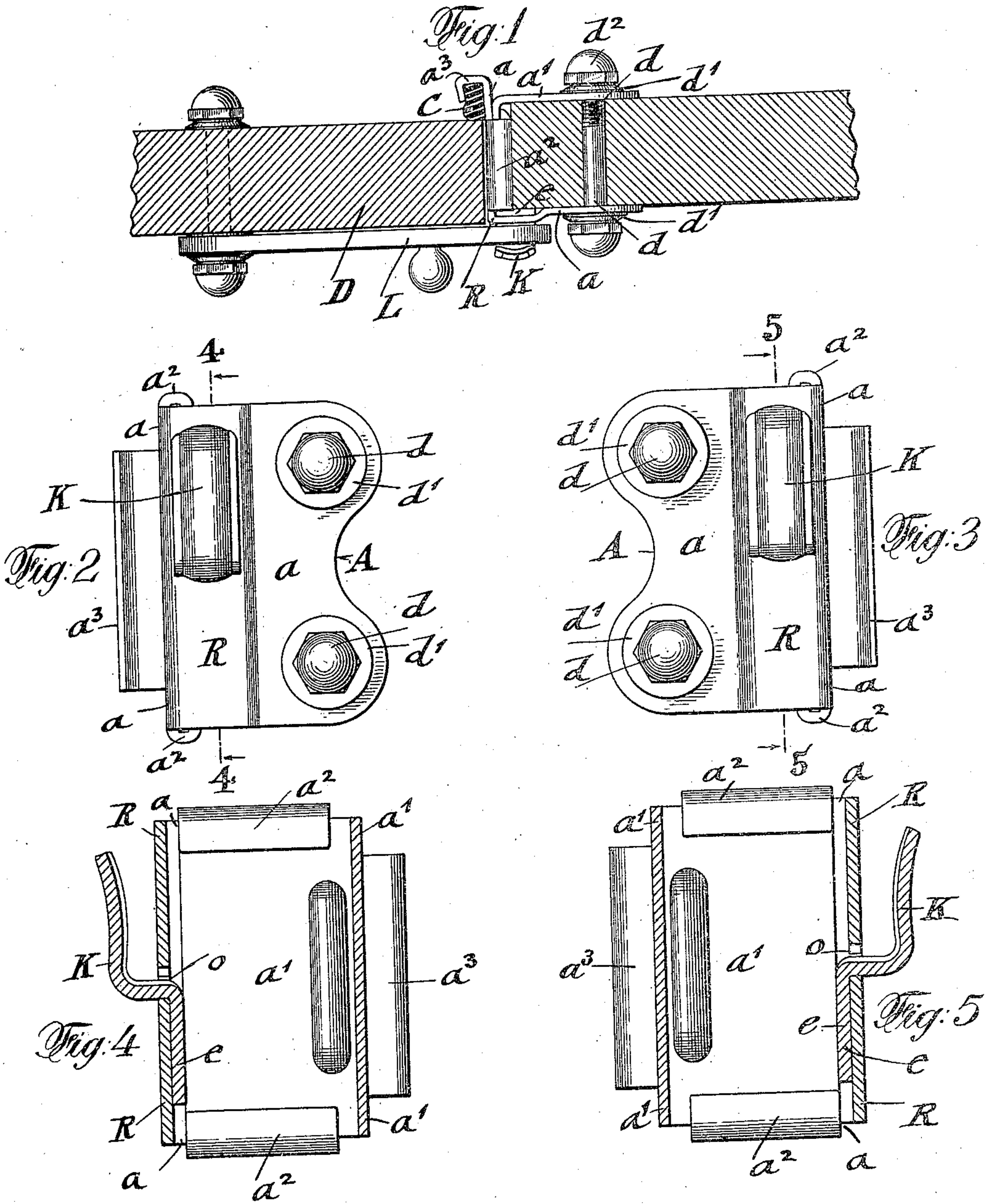


E. BOMMER.
DOOR STRIKE.

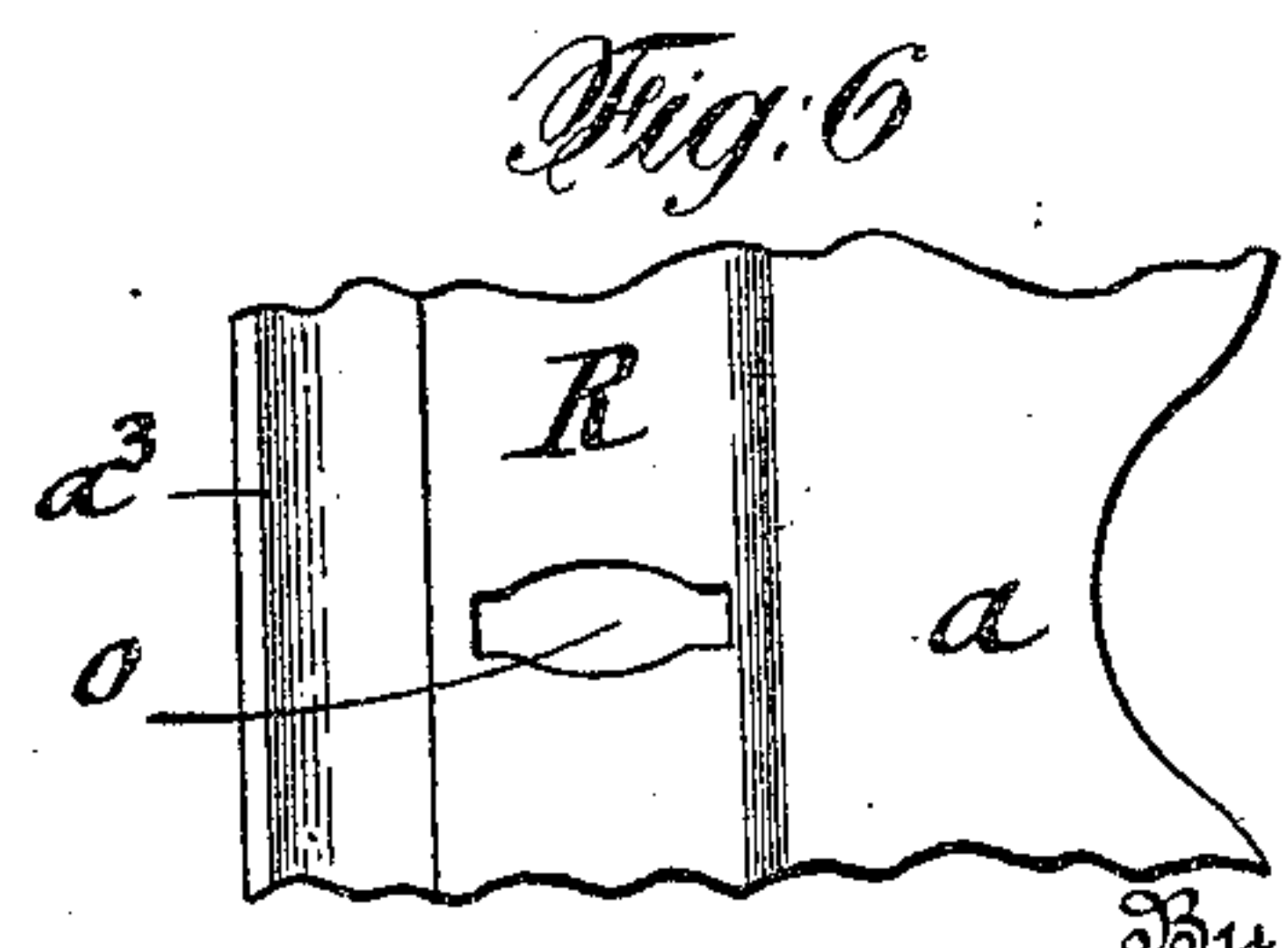
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 30, 1908. RENEWED NOV. 8, 1909.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

944,310.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DOOR-STRIKE.

944,310.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed October 30, 1908, Serial No. 460,242. Renewed November 8, 1909. Serial No. 526,892.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL BOMMER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in New York, in the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Strikes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the door-strike for which Letters Patent No. 702,696 were granted to me on June 17, 1902, said improvements being, however, also applicable to non-adjustable types of door-strikes, the improvements being designed with a view of applying to door-strikes an invertible keeper for holding the free end of a door-latch, bolt or similar contrivance when it is desired to hold the door locked in closed position; and for this purpose the invention consists of a door-strike the body of which is provided at the inside of the front-wall with a longitudinal recess, said recess having a transverse slot for receiving the shank of an invertible keeper provided with an exterior angular portion to receive the latch, said recess supplying the necessary space between the inside of the body of the strike and the marble to permit the shank of the keeper to be clamped in place, the edges of the slot in their relation to the recess and to the angle of the keeper preventing the removal of the keeper from the strike when the same is properly fastened in place on the partition.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a horizontal section of my improved door-strike shown in position on a marble or other partition-wall, with the strike, keeper and latch arranged for a right-hand door, Figs. 2 and 3 represent front-elevations of the door-strike, showing the door-strike and keeper arranged respectively for a right and left hand door, Figs. 4 and 5 are vertical transverse sections respectively on lines 4, 4, Fig. 2, and 5, 5, Fig. 3, and Fig. 6 is a detail view of the front-part of the strike, showing the recess on the inner side and the slot or opening for receiving the shank of the invertible keeper of the strike.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body of my improved strike for spring-actuated doors D. The body A is made in

box-shape, and is preferably formed of two L-shaped sections a , a^1 , the transverse portion of one section a overlapping the transverse portion of the other section a^1 . The section a^1 is guided on the section a , which latter is provided at its upper and lower edges with inwardly-bent flanges a^2 and with an outwardly-bent dovetailed flange a^3 , that extends along the end of section a and serves for holding the rubber cushion C against which the door D strikes when it is moved by its spring-hinges into closed position. The box-shaped body A is placed on the marble or other wall and attached thereto by bolts d having washers d^1 , which are placed respectively below the heads of the bolts and the screw-nuts d^2 that are applied to the threaded ends of the bolts. The fastening bolts are made of sufficient length to provide for the adjustment of the L-shaped sections a , a^1 to different thicknesses of partitions, the bolts being threaded for a sufficient length thereof to permit the nuts to clamp the strikes tightly to the walls or partitions.

The door-strike can be applied to the partition or other wall either for right or left hand doors; the strike shown in Fig. 1 being for a right-hand door, while by inverting the strike it can be used for a left-hand door. It is often necessary, however, to use a keeper in connection with the door-strikes for receiving the latch which is applied to the door. Heretofore these keepers were permanently applied to the door-strike by rivets or screws, or cast or formed integral with the strike, one door-strike and keeper being used for right-hand and another strike and keeper being used for left-hand doors; or the keepers were reversibly fastened to the face of the strike by pins and screws, which made an unreliable fastening as the slamming of the door had a tendency to loosen the screws. In order then to permit the satisfactory use of one door-strike for either right or left hand doors, the keeper is made independently invertible, in the same manner as the door-strike itself. For this purpose the body of the strike is provided with a raised portion R forming a shallow recess at the inner side of the body, said raised portion being provided with a transverse slot or opening o , as shown in Fig. 6, into which a detachable keeper K is inserted, said keeper being formed of a lower shank e that is inserted through the opening o and

held in position in the space formed between the marble or other partition and the inner side of the raised portion R, after the box-shaped body A is applied to the marble wall or partition, as shown in Fig. 1. The upper portion of the keeper projects at approximate right angles from the shank *e* and is bent in upward direction, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, so as to receive the latch L.

10 To strengthen the upper angularly-bent portion of the keeper, it may be corrugated or convex; and for seating the corrugated or convex portion in the transverse slot or opening *o* of the raised portion R, the sides of the same may be correspondingly formed, so as to conform with the keeper, no matter which side is placed uppermost.

The door-strike is applied to the marble partition in the usual manner, but before doing so the shank of the keeper is passed through the slot *o* of the raised portion R and seated therein in the position shown in Fig. 4 for a right-hand door. When the strike is to be applied to a left-hand door, it is inverted and before applying it in inverted position to the partition-wall for the left-hand door, the keeper is removed and its shank inserted in inverted position into the slot or opening *o* of the raised portion R, as shown in Fig. 5. The door-strike with its invertible keeper can therefore be readily set so as to be used for right or left hand doors, without requiring separate strikes for the same.

35 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A door-strike the front-wall of which is provided with a raised portion forming a recess on its inner side, said raised portion

having a transverse slot or opening, and an invertible keeper inserted in said opening.

2. A door-strike the front-wall of which is provided with a raised portion forming a recess on its inner side, said raised portion having a transverse slot or opening, and an invertible keeper provided with a shank inserted in said opening and an exterior angular portion for receiving the free end of a door-latch.

3. A door-strike the front-wall of which is provided with a raised portion having a transverse slot or opening with concaved sides, and an invertible keeper provided with a flat shank and an exterior angularly-bent corrugated or convex portion.

4. A door-strike consisting of a box-shaped body the front-wall of which is provided with a transverse slot or opening, an invertible keeper provided with a shank for inserting it in said opening, and an exterior angular portion for holding the free end of a door-latch or similar article.

5. A door-strike consisting of a box-shaped body the front-wall of which is provided with a raised portion having a transverse slot or opening, and a keeper having an exterior angularly-bent portion to receive the free end of a latch and a flat shank for insertion through the slot or opening into the inner recess formed by the raised portion.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMIL BOMMER.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,

HENRY J. SUHRBIER.