

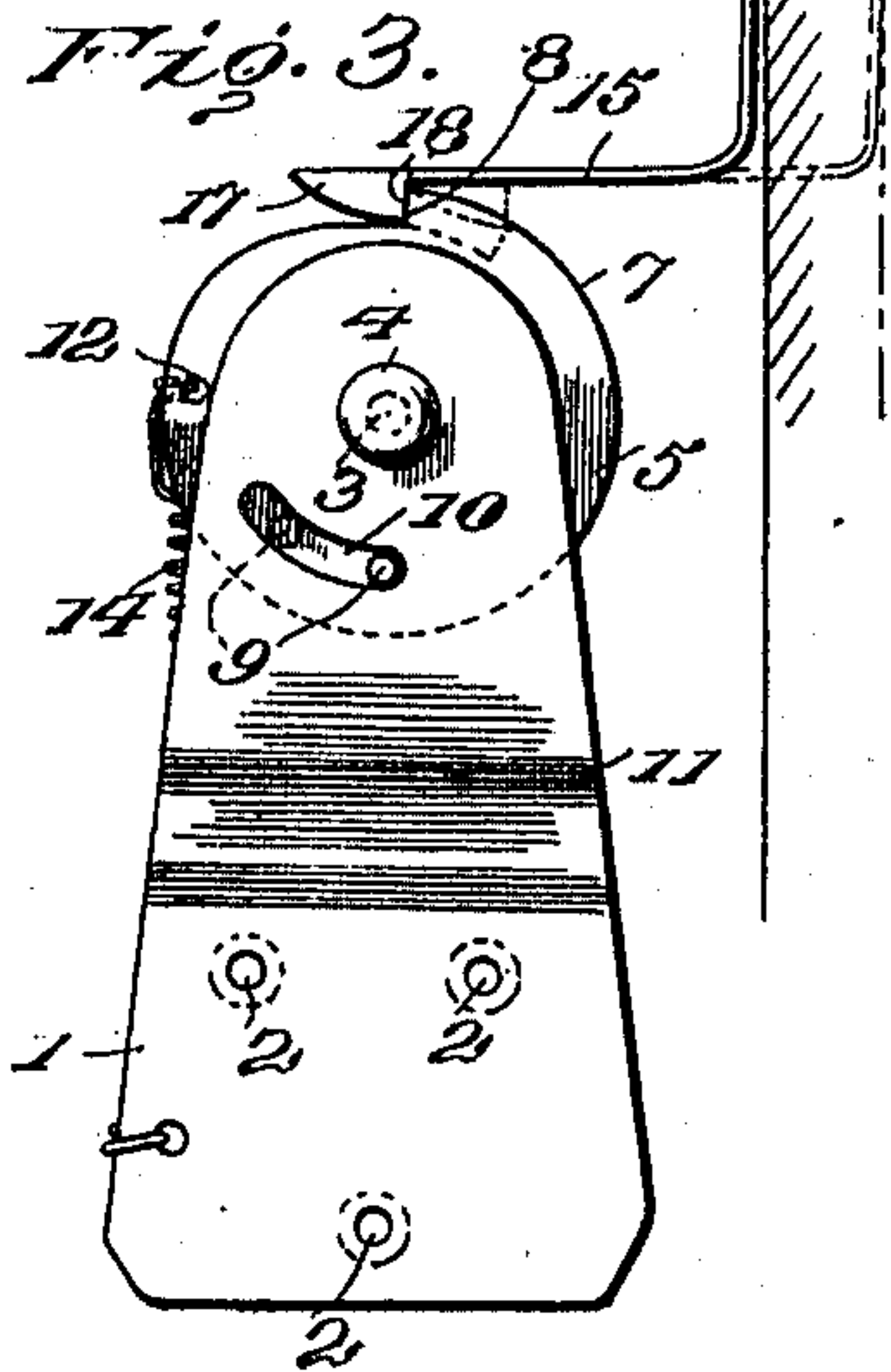
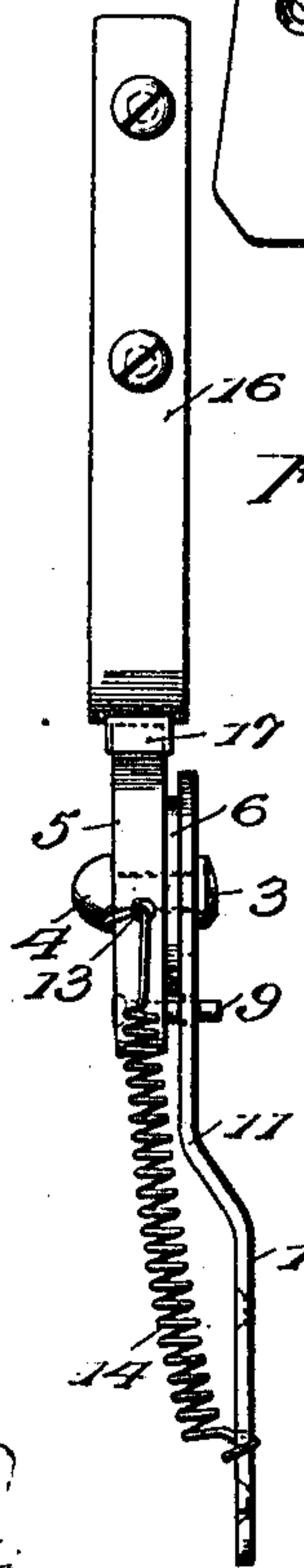
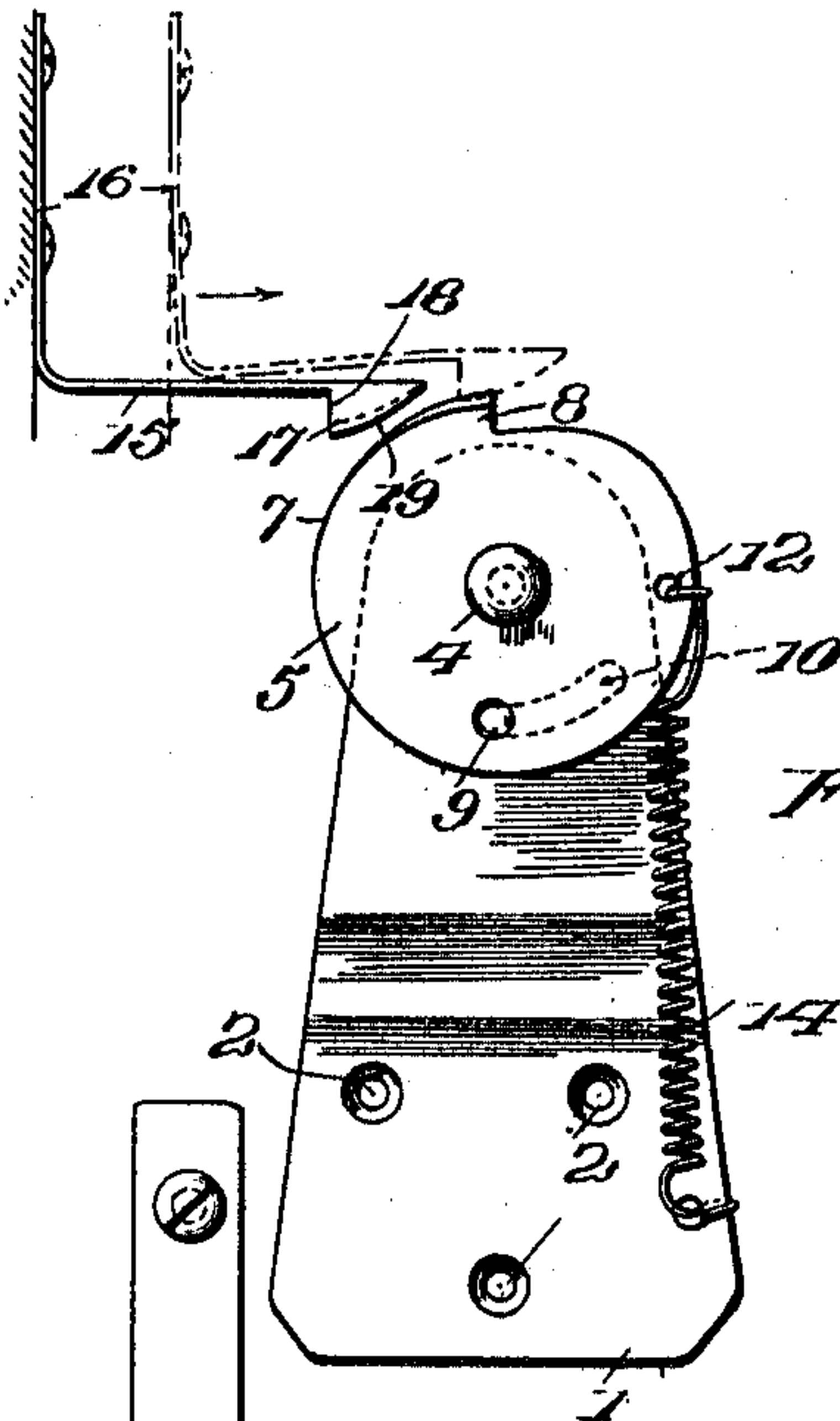
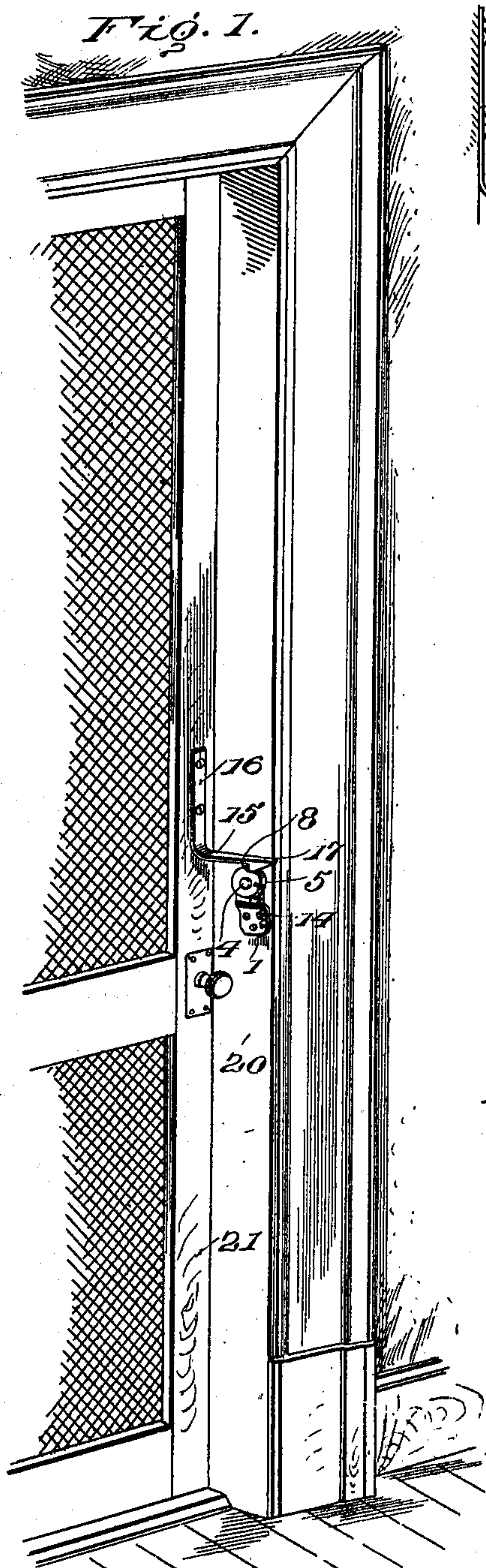
A. STEFHAN.

DOOR CHECK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1910.

992,996.

Patented May 23, 1911.



Witnesses  
W. T. Woodson.  
Juana M. Fallin.

Inventor  
Anton Stefhán.

By  
H. A. Macy, Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON STEFHAN, OF POINT MILLS, MICHIGAN.

## DOOR-CHECK.

992,996.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 23, 1911.

Application filed December 14, 1910. Serial No. 597,199.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANTON STEFHAN, citizen of the United States, residing at Point Mills, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in door-checks, and the object of the invention is to provide an improved device of this character which retards the movement of the door to prevent the same from closing with a jar, and which also operates automatically to retain the door in closed position, the parts being so related as to enable the door to be pushed or pulled open by the application of sufficient force without the necessity of manipulating the check.

A further object of the invention is to provide a door-check which is positive and reliable in operation, which is simple, durable and strong in construction, and which is capable of being easily and cheaply manufactured.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions, arrangements and combinations of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the application of my improved door-check; Fig. 2 is a face view thereof; Fig. 3 is an opposite face view; and, Fig. 4 is an edge view of the device.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

A door-check constructed in accordance with my invention includes a somewhat elongated base plate or bracket 1 formed at one end with a plurality of apertures 2 through which screws or other suitable fastening devices may be inserted to secure the plate in place. A stud 3 projects substantially perpendicularly from the outer face of the base plate in proximity to the opposite end thereof. The stud passes through the base plate and is formed at its outer end

with a head 4, the inner end of the stud being riveted, as shown, to bear against the inner face of the base plate and thus retain the stud against withdrawal.

A disk or keeper 5 is rotatably mounted on the stud between the head 4 and the base plate, a washer 6 being preferably interposed between the keeper and the base plate to insure against undue wear between the parts. The keeper has a peripheral cam face 7 providing an abrupt peripheral shoulder 8. The rotation of the keeper is limited in both directions by means of a pin 9 projecting inwardly therefrom and operating in an arcuate slot 10 that is formed in the base plate 1. Attention is here called to the fact that the base plate is offset intermediate of its ends, as indicated at 11, so as to prevent the inner extremity of the pin 9 from coming into contact with, and abrading the object to which the base plate is secured.

On one side of the shoulder 8 the keeper is formed with an opening 12 extending transversely entirely therethrough and intersecting an opening 13 leading from the periphery of the keeper. One end of a tension spring 14 is inserted through the opening 13 and is passed outwardly through the transverse opening 12 and has its extremity bent to lie against the outer face of the keeper, whereby to be securely attached thereto. The spring is fastened at its opposite end to the base plate at a point below the offset 12 and exerts its force to normally hold the pin 9 against one end of the slot 10 so as to prevent the keeper from rotating in the direction in which the shoulder 8 faces.

The door-check is completed by a latch-bar 15 which is formed of a strip of suitable spring metal and coöperates with the keeper 5. At one end of the latch-bar the strip is bent substantially perpendicularly and is perforated to constitute an attaching portion 16. The opposite terminal of the latch-bar is thickened to form a hook 17 having a shoulder which faces in the direction of the length of the latch-bar. Beyond the shoulder the hook is beveled as indicated at 19.

In practice, screws or the like are inserted through the apertures 2 to secure the base plate 1 at the inner face of the lock jamb 20 of the door frame, the parts being so situated that the shoulder 8 faces away from



the door. The attaching portion 16 is fastened to one side of the door 21 with the latch-bar 15 projecting angularly therefrom toward the keeper. As the door closes the  
5 beveled face 19 of the hook contacts with and rides upon the cam face 7 of the keeper, thereby springing the latch-bar vertically out of its normal position and retarding the movement of the door so as to positively  
10 prevent the same from closing with a jar. It will be noted that as the pin 9 is normally held against one end of the slot 10, as above mentioned, the keeper will be prevented from being rotated through its frictional  
15 contact with the hook. When the door is completely closed the hook snaps behind the shoulder 8, with its shoulder 18 abutting thereagainst to retain the door closed against accidental displacement.  
20 To open the door it is merely necessary to pull or push the door in the requisite direction with sufficient force to overcome the tension of the coil spring 14. This causes the keeper to be rotated against the force of said  
25 spring in the opposite direction from that in which the shoulder 8 faces. Such rotation, is, of course, permitted by the pin 9 and slot 10. The keeper continues to be rotated until it has been turned sufficiently to permit the  
30 hook 17 to slip past the shoulder 8 to release the door. The spring 14 then auto-

matically returns the keeper to its normal position.

It will be observed that the door may be opened from either side without the necessity  
35 of in anywise manipulating the door-check.

The device will, therefore, be found to be particularly adapted for use on screen doors, although it is to be understood that it is  
40 not limited to any such use but is susceptible to general application.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is:—

A door-check including a support, a keeper rotatably mounted on the support and  
45 having a peripheral cam face provided with a shoulder facing in one circular direction, means for limiting the rotary movement of the keeper in both directions, and a spring  
50 acting on the keeper to maintain the same in a position in which it is held by the limiting means against rotation in the direction of the shoulder, the limiting means preventing the spring from being turned past a  
55 center.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANTON STEFHAN. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

JAMES GREENE,  
NAPOLEON HOULD.

---

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

---