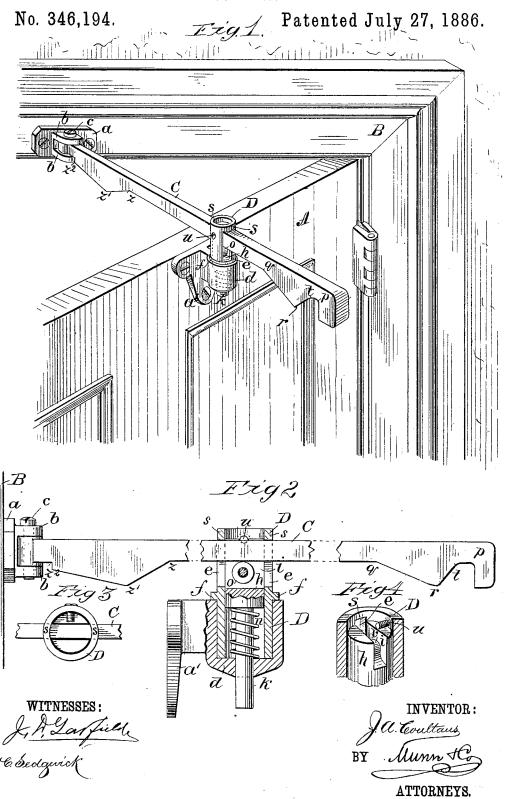
J. A. COULTAUS.

DOOR CHECK.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH ALLEN COULTAUS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIM-SELF, AND DANIEL M. ROLLINS AND ALICE W. ROLLINS, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

DOOR-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,194, dated July 27, 1886.

Application filed October 15, 1885. Serial No. 179,968. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH ALLEN COULTAUS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Door Check, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my present invention is to provide an attachment for doors, shutters, &c., by which they may be held in an opened or closed 10 position, or at any desired intermediate angle, and which will also act to completely close the door, shutter, or other swinging part where such part has been nearly but not tightly closed.

a bar or arm pivotally connected to the casing above the door, and riding in the slot of a cylinder which rests in a socket carried by the door, the under side of the bar being borne upon by a spring-pressed stop or roller.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper portion of a door and its casing with my improved check applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a side view of the door-check, the socket and cylinder being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a top 30 view of the slotted cylinder; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified construction, being in partial vertical section.

In the drawings, A represents the door, and B the casing, to which there is secured a plate, a, which has two outwardly-projecting horizontal lugs, b, b, between which the inner end of the rod or arm C is inserted, to be held in place by a pivot-bolt, c. A second plate, a, carrying a cylindrical socket, d, is secured to the door A at a point so that when the door is fully closed it will be slightly nearer the hinged side of the door than is the plate a. A cylinder, D, transversely slotted at e, and preferably formed with a collar, f, is fitted within the socket d, the collar f resting on the upper circular edge of the socket. A cylin-

projecting shank, k, and having a slot, i, in its upper end, is arranged within the cylinder 50 D, the shank k projecting through an aperture

drical block, h, formed with a downwardly-

formed in the bottom of the socket d. A spiral spring, n, is coiled about said shank k, to abut against the bottom of the socket and the under side of the block h, thereby acting to press the block upward toward the top of the 55 cylinder D.

Within the slot i there is mounted a roller, o, as shown best in Fig. 2; or in some cases, as shown in Fig. 4, the roller is omitted and the block east so as to have a round tapped pro- 60 jection, v, extending up within the slot. The rod or arm C is passed through the slots e and i, the block h being depressed so as to bring the projection v or the roller o below the bar, in order that when the block h is released the 65arm C may be pressed against the webs s s above the slot e, and so held as placed. The outer end of the arm C is formed with a notch, p, which is approached by the double inclines q r and r t, while the inner end of the arm is 70 formed with a second double incline, $z z' z' z^2$ the incline $z'z^2$ preferably being more gradual than the incline z z'.

Such in general being the construction of the parts, the operation is as follows: When 75 it is desired to open the door wide, it is swung backward until the roller o rests within the notch p, in which position the door will be held by the action of the bearing device carried by the spring-pressed block h, while, if it 80 is desired to hold the door at an intermediate angle, it may be done by simply moving it to the required position, as the tension of the spring n is sufficient to produce the necessary friction between the webs s s, the arm C, and 85 the bearing device of the block h, to hold the door in place against any ordinary pressure. When the door is to be fully closed, the bearing device will be first acted upon by the incline z z', and depressed; but as the point z' is 90 passed any further movement of the door will relieve the pressure on the spring n, which will consequently act to fully close the door, should it be left partially open. When it is not necessary that the door should be held at a point 95 between the open and the closed positions, I provide the cylinder D with a set-screw, u, which may be advanced over the top of one of the arms of the block h, the position of the set-screw being such that when advanced the 100 block h must be depressed to an extent suffi- | arranged within the cylinder and acted on by cient to have its bearing-point clear the under side of the arm C, so that the said arm will not be borne upon between the points z and q. The same result might also be obtained by threading the projecting end of the shank kand applying a thumb-nut thereto to limit its upward motion.

Having thus fully described my invention, 10 I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters

Patent-

1. In a door-check, the combination, with an arm arranged to be pivotally connected to the casing of a door, of a socket arranged to 15 be connected to the door, a slotted cylinder arranged within the secket, and a slotted block

a spring, substantially as described.

2. In a door-check, the combination, with an arm arranged to be pivotally connected to 20 the easing of the door, of a socket arranged to be connected to the door, a slotted cylinder, a slotted block carrying a roller, and a spring, substantially as described.

3. In a door-check, the combination, with 25 an arm, C, formed with a notch, p, and incline $z'z^2$, of a socket, d, cylinder D, block h, and spring n, substantially as set forth.

JOSEPH ALLEN COULTAUS.

Witnesses:

EDWARD KENT, Jr., C. SEDGWICK.