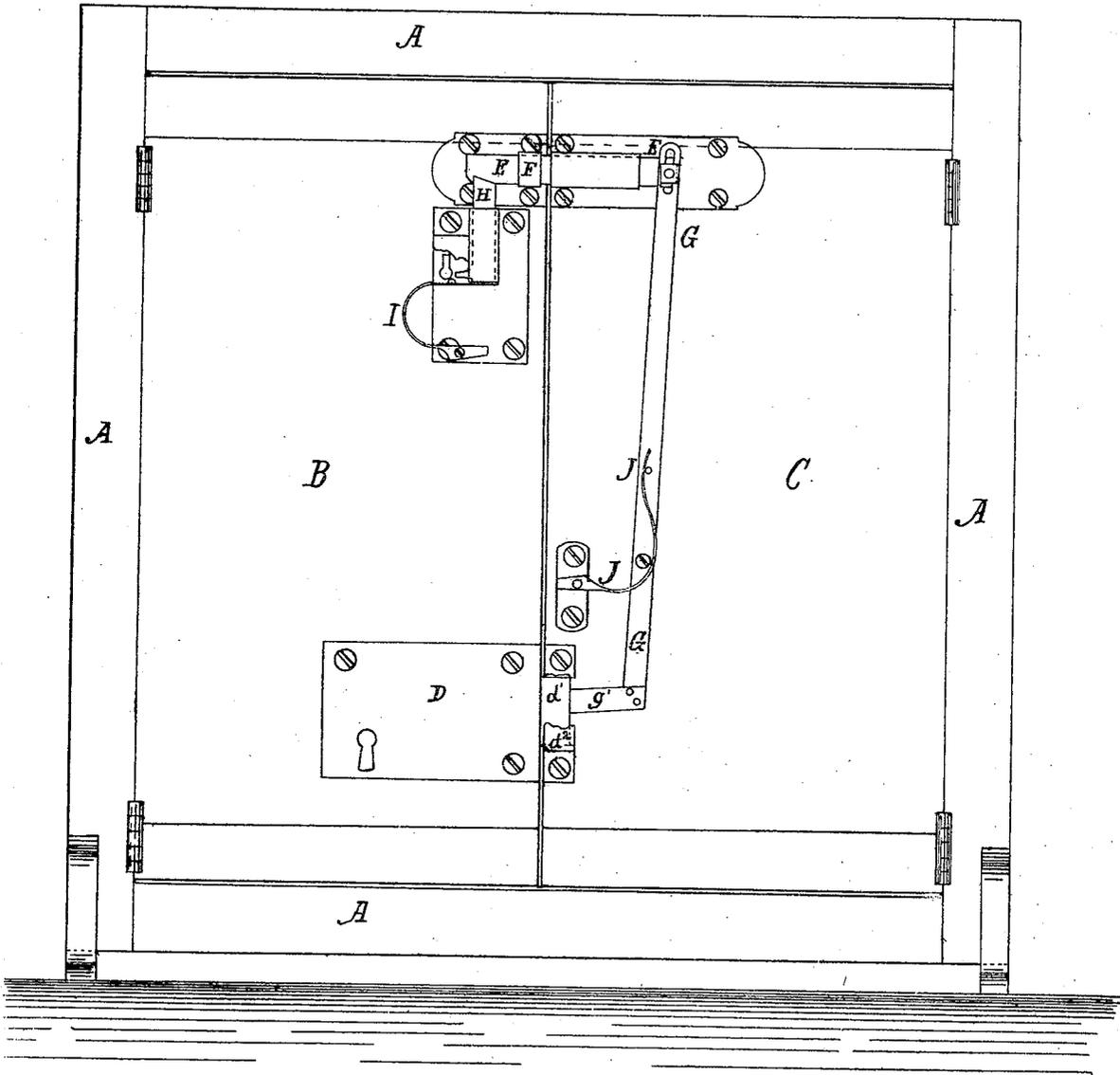


F. ENGELBRECHT.  
Improvement in Door-Bolts.

No. 114,782.

Patented May 16, 1871.



Witnesses  
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# United States Patent Office.

FERD. ENGELBRECHT, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Letters Patent No. 114,782, dated May 16, 1871.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR-BOLTS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERD. ENGELBRECHT, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door-Fastenings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

The figure is a side view of a pair of folding doors to which my improved fastening has been attached.

My invention has for its object to furnish a simple, convenient, strong, and effective fastening for doors, which shall have greater strength and afford greater security than two locks, without rendering it necessary to carry around two large keys; and

It consists in the construction and combination of the various parts of the fastening, as hereinafter more fully described.

A is the door-frame.

B and C are the doors.

D is an ordinary lock attached to the door B, and the bolt  $d^1$  of which shoots into an open keeper,  $d^2$ , attached to the door C.

E is a bolt attached to the upper part of the door C, and which shoots into a keeper, F, attached to the door B.

G is a lever which is pivoted to the door C, and the upper end of which is pivoted to the rear end of the bolt E by a pin or bolt passing through a hole in the rear end of the said bolt E, and through a slot in the upper end of the said lever G.

To the lower end of the lever G is rigidly attached an arm,  $g$ , which enters the keeper  $d^2$  of the lock D, so that when the bolt  $d^1$  is pushed out in locking the door it may strike against the rigid arm  $g$  of the lever G and push the lower end of said lever back, which moves the upper end of said lever forward, pushing the bolt E into its keeper F.

The lever G is pivoted below its middle point, so that its upper end may move the bolt E through a greater space than its lower end is moved through by the bolt  $d^1$  of the lock D.

The lower side of the bolt E is notched to receive the upper end of the lock-bolt H, which is held up in proper position to receive and catch upon the said bolt E, as it is pushed forward, by the spring I, one end of which is attached to the door B, and its other or free end presses against the lower end of said bolt H.

The bolt H is drawn back to release the bolt E by a small key, the guard of which strikes against a projection formed upon or attached to the side of said bolt H, as shown in the figure.

J is a spring, one end of which is attached to the door C and its other or free end presses against the lever G above the pivoting point, so as soon as the bolt E is released from the catch-bolt H and the lock D is unlocked to draw the said bolt E out of the keeper F and unfasten the door.

By this construction, as the lock D is locked its bolt  $d^1$  forces the lower end of the lever G back, which forces the bolt E forward so as to be caught and held by the catch-bolt H, so that, should the lock D be unlocked the bolt E would still be held by the said bolt H until said bolt H is withdrawn, allowing the bolt E to be drawn back by the action of the spring J.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The pivoted spring-lever G  $g$  J, notched bolt E, and spring lock-bolt H I, combined, as described, with the lock D  $d^1$   $d^2$ , for the purpose specified.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 16th day of March, 1868.

FERD. ENGELBRECHT.

Witnesses:

CHS. A. DAMMANN,  
WILH. GLANTZER.