(No Model.)

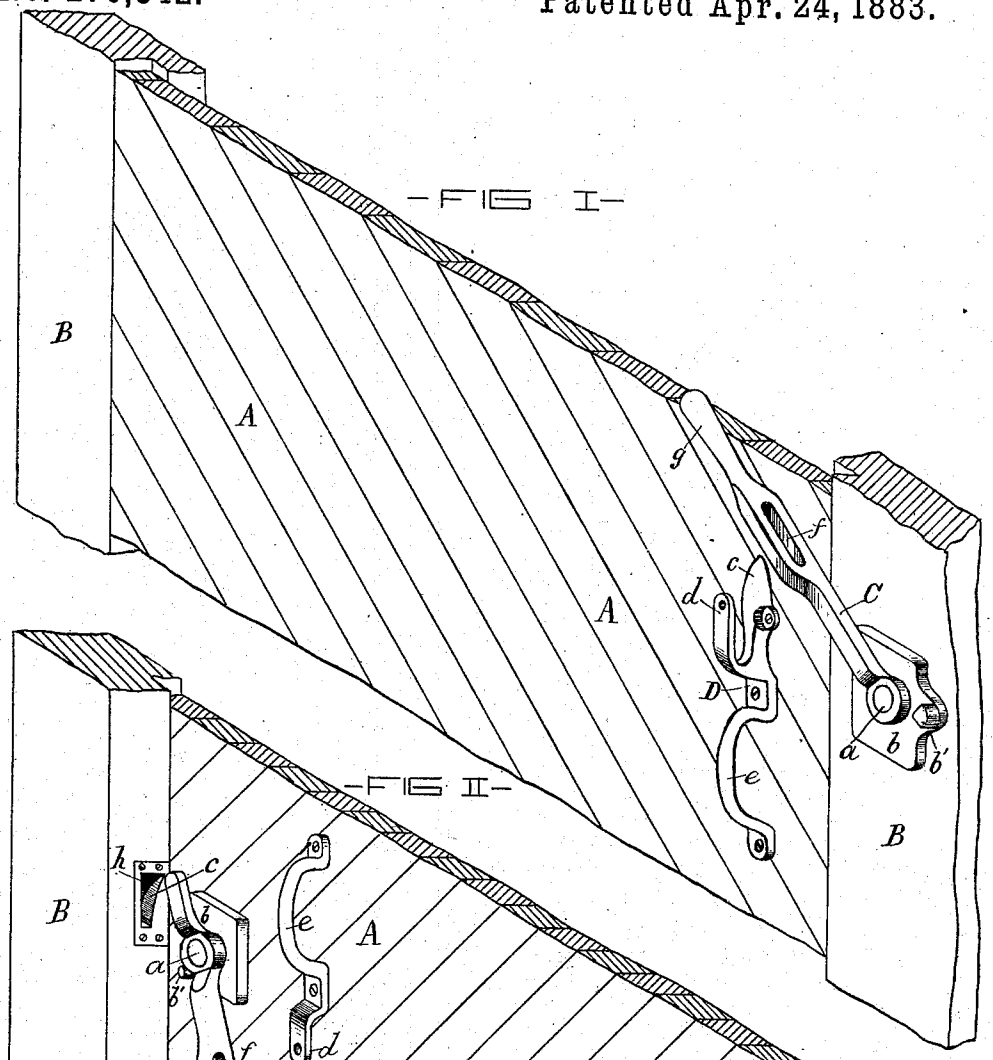
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. W. BILLINGSLEY

DOOR LATCH.

No. 276,342. Patented Apr. 24, 1883.

-FIG I-



-FIG II-

-WITNESSES-

Daul Fisher

Edward J. Riggs

-INVENTOR-

Samuel W. Billingsley,

by G. W. & L. Howard,

Attys.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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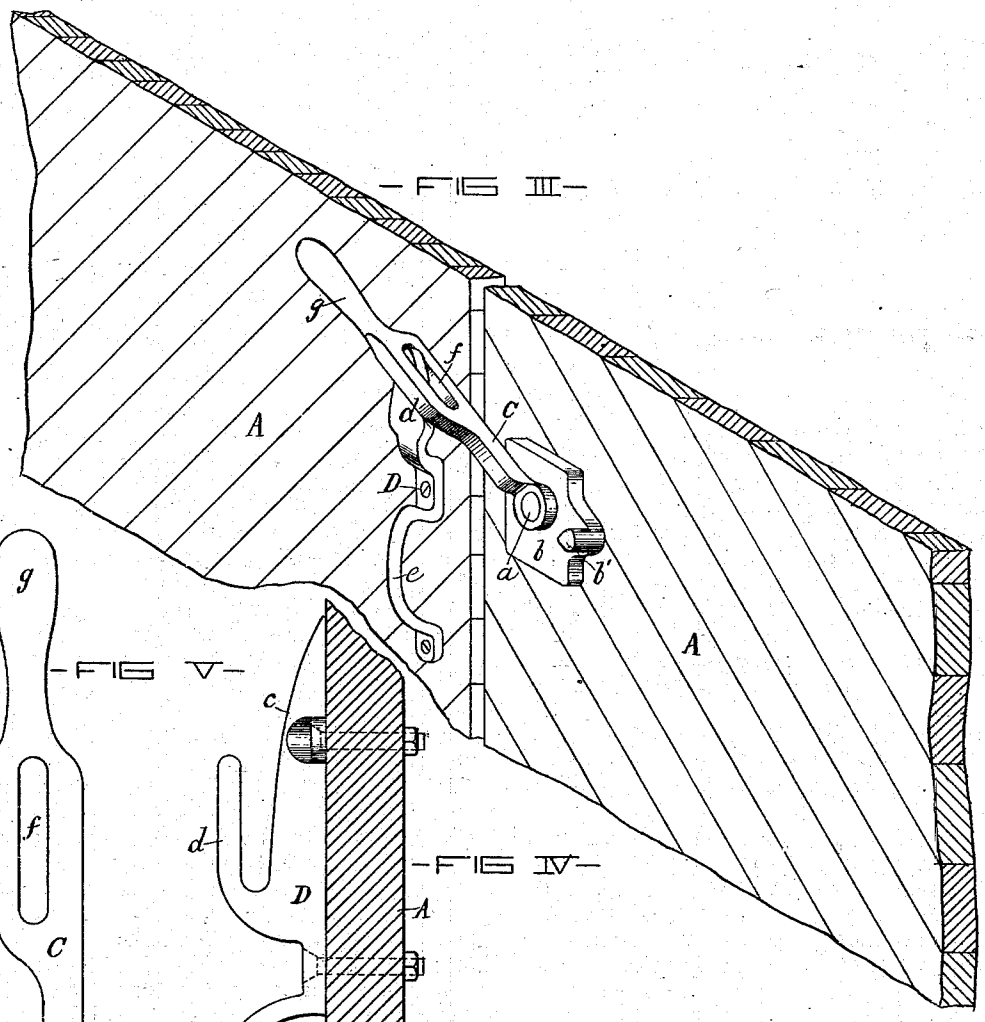
— FIG III —



— FIG V —

— FIG IV —

— WITNESSES —

Danl. Fisher

Edward J. Riggs

— INVENTOR —

Samuel W. Billingsley

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL W. BILLINGSLEY, OF WOODBERRY, MARYLAND.

DOOR-LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 276,342, dated April 24, 1883.

Application filed December 22, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL W. BILLINGSLEY, of Woodberry, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain Improvements in Door-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is the construction of a door-fastener adapted to not only secure the door when closed, but in the fastening operation to draw the door tightly in contact with the frame, and thereby form a close joint.

In the description of the invention which follows, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure I is a perspective view of an outwardly-opening door provided with my improved fastener. Fig. II illustrates the application of the fastener to an inwardly-opening door. Fig. III shows a further modification—viz., the device as fitted to sliding doors. Figs. IV and V are enlarged views of the two members of the device shown in Fig. I.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts in all the views.

A is the door, and B the door-frame.

C is a bar, which forms the pivoted member of the fastener, and in Fig. I it is secured to the door-frame B at *a*. A plate, *b*, is interposed between the bar C and the frame B to prevent injury to the frame in moving the said bar, and it has a guard, *b'*, upon which the bar C rests when not in use.

D is the fixed member of the fastener, which in Fig. I is secured to the door. The member D consists essentially of three parts—viz., a wedge-shaped projection, *c*, against which the inner surface of the bar C is forced in the fastening of the door, a stop, preferably in the form of a hook, *d*, and a hand-piece, *e*, to be used in closing the door. The bar C is slotted at *f* to allow it to fit over the hook *d*, and at its free end it is provided with a handle, *g*. The end of the hook *d* is perforated for the attachment of a pin or lock.

Referring to Fig. II of the drawings, which, as before stated, shows an inwardly-opening door, the bar C is pivoted to the door, and the frame provided with a keeper, *h*, which is mortised into the frame B. In this design the keeper, instead of the member *d*, is provided with the inclined surface *c*.

The doors illustrated in Figs. I and II are of the description generally employed in refrigerating-chambers and cold storage-rooms.

In Fig. III two sliding doors are illustrated, and the inclined surface is formed on the hook *d*. By this means the doors are drawn together in the fastening operation. Where a single sliding door is used, either the fixed or the pivoted member of the fastening is secured to the door-frame. This same principle of fastening may be extended to window sashes and frames and to shutters with slight modifications in the construction of the various parts.

When the fastener is used for car-doors the hook *d* and the bar C may be perforated for the attachment of a seal.

I claim as my invention—

In a door-fastener, the pivoted bar C, having the slot *f*, combined with the hook *d* and the wedge-shaped projection *c*, substantially as specified.

SAMUEL W. BILLINGSLEY.

Witnesses:

EDWARD J. DIGGS,

HENRY M. WARFIELD.