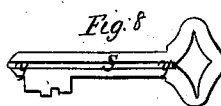
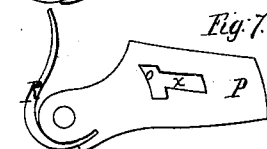
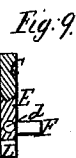
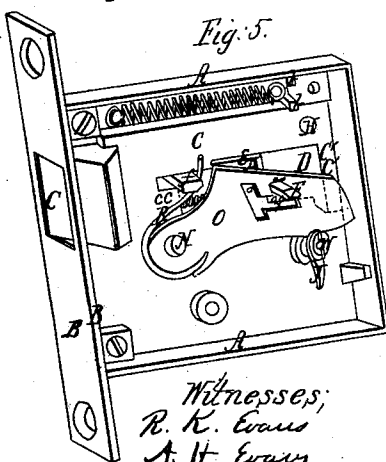
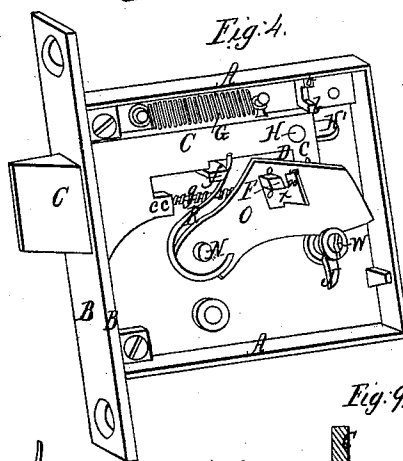
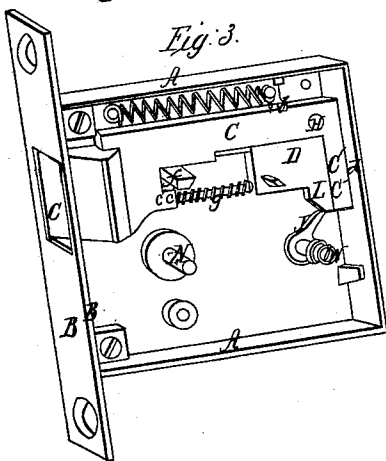
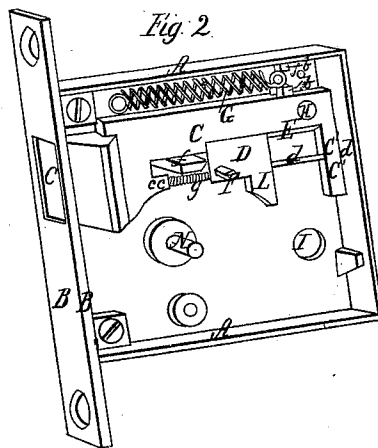
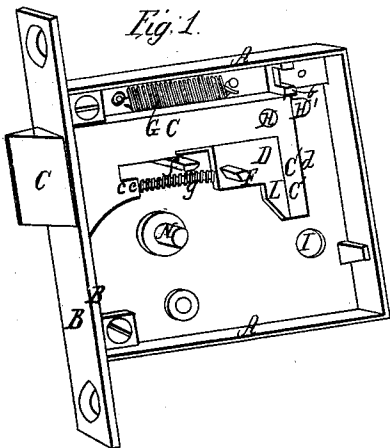


C. C. Dickerman,

Night Latch.

No. 111,732.

Patented Feb. 14, 1871.



Witnesses;
R. K. Evans
A. H. Evans

Inventor;
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United States Patent Office.

CHARLES C. DICKERMAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 111,732, dated February 14, 1871; antedated February 4, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN NIGHT-LATCHES.

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, CHARLES C. DICKERMAN, of Boston, county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification, to wit:

Figure 1 is intended to represent the interior view and face of my improved lock or latch, with bolt thrown out.

A represents the shell.

B, the face-plate.

C, the main bolt.

D, the sliding-plate attached to the bolt, and having a stud or stop F projecting therefrom.

f shows two guides projecting outward from the inside of the shell A, one above and one below the bolt C, which serve as guides to the bolt C in its passage forward and backward, and also to secure the springs R.

E is a V-shaped bearing upon the under side of the bolt C, upon which is placed and slides the plate D, which is grooved in its upper side to correspond with the V on the bolt C.

G and g represent spiral springs.

G is a pull spring, with one end fast to a projection on the bolt C and the other end secured to the shell A, by means of which spring the bolt C and the plate D, with stud or strip F, is thrown outward in position for bolting.

H shows the point at which a knob is to be attached to the bolt C, and

H', a slot in the shell A, running parallel with the bolt C, for the purpose of allowing the knob to slide the bolt C backward and forward without the aid of a key.

D is a guide-pin or shaft passing through the projection c' c' on the bolt C, thence through the plate D, spring g, and into the neck c c of the bolt C, by means of which guide-pin or shaft d the plate D and spring g are held in their relative positions, as shown.

I shows the hole or trunnion-guide through or in the shell A, and

N, a pin projecting from the inside of the shell, upon which are pivoted the levers or tumblers (which may be one or more) when in their proper position.

Figure 2 shows the bolt C thrown back by means of the knob, with the plate D in position as held by the tumbler or lever O when in use, spring G elongated and spring g contracted or compressed, in readiness to throw out the bolt C the instant the knob is released.

Figure 3 shows the bolt C and plate D thrown back by means of the trunnion J, with spring G

elongated or in position to throw out the bolt C and plate D when released from the trunnion J, which is held in the position by means of the key S.

Figure 4 shows the bolt C and plate D thrown out, with springs G and g and trunnion J in their normal position, with tumbler or lever O pivoted upon the pin N, and held in position by the action of the spring R to hold the plate D in its outward position by means of its projection or stud F passing through the tumbler or lever O, and being confined in the notch o so that the bolt C cannot be thrown back from the front or outside without the aid of the proper key.

Figure 5 shows the shell A, the face-plate B, pin N, and trunnion J in their proper position, with bolt C and plate D thrown back, and held in position by means of the stud F passing through the notch o o in the tumbler O, which is forced downward by the spring R.

Figure 6 shows the tumbler or lever O, with slot x and notches o and o o and spring R, which serve to hold it in place.

Figure 7 shows the tumbler P with its slot x and notch o and spring R, which is in common use, and may or may not be used in my improved lock.

Figure 8 shows a plan of the key S, used by me in my improved lock or latch. The key is termed a plate-key, and is provided with a rib or enlargement upon one side only, by means of which I am enabled to make both right and left patterns.

Figure 9 gives a sectional view of the bolt C and sliding plate D, with bearing E and stud F, guide-pin or shaft d, and arm L.

Figure 10 is a front view of key-hole.

Having thus described my invention,

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

1. The combination of the bolt C, sliding plate D, bearing E, and guide-pin d, when constructed to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the bolt C, sliding-plate D, bearing E, guide-pin d, and spiral spring g, when constructed to operate substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a latch or lock, the combination of the shell A, face-plate B, bolt C, sliding plate D, guide-pin d, springs G and g, tumbler or lever O, with notches o and o o, trunnion J, key-hole W, and key S, as and for the purpose described.

CHARLES C. DICKERMAN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. B. PARKHURST,
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