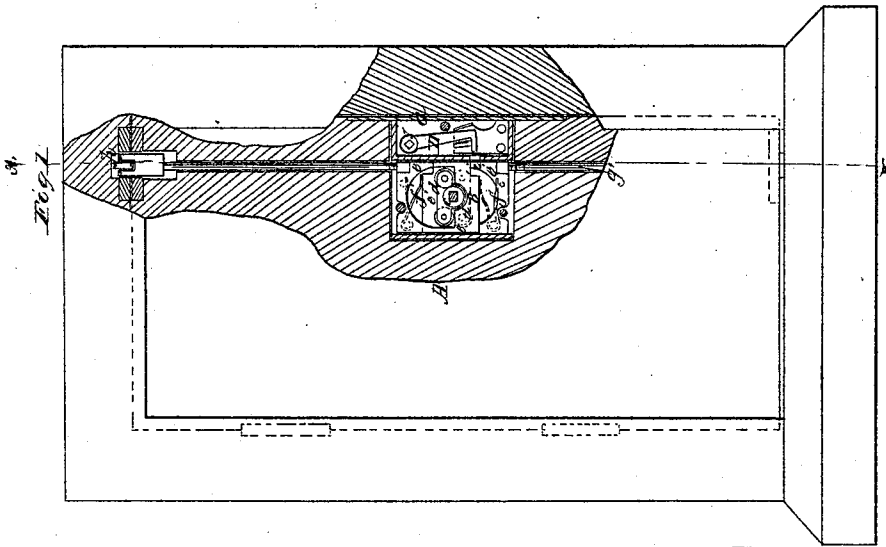
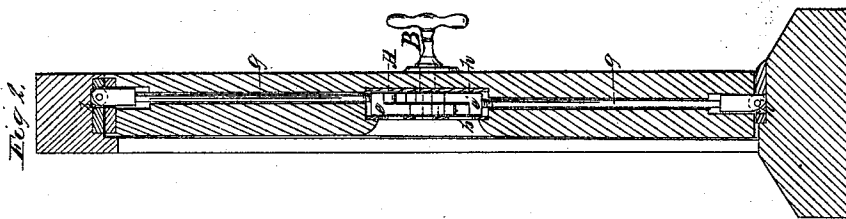
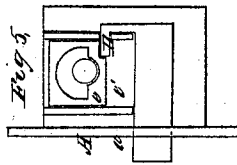
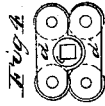


H. Milkinson,

Latch.

N^o 44,245.

Patented Sep. 13, 1864.



Witnesses,
Henry Morris
Glow Reed

Inventor,
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Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY WILKINSON, OF NEWBURG, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED DOOR AND WINDOW FASTENER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,245, dated September 13, 1864.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, HENRY WILKINSON, of Newburg, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Device for Fastening Doors, Windows, &c.; 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 drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a sectional inside elevation of a door with my fastener. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are detached views of the double set of roller-bits for operating the bolts. Fig. 5 is a modification of the same.

Similar letters of reference in all the figures indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in two double-armed lever-bits applied to a common revolving barrel, and operating in combination with spring-frames, which carry the bolts and move in opposite directions in such a manner that by turning the barrel in either direction the bolts are drawn in simultaneously, and the door, window, or other device is unfastened, and by releasing the barrel the springs acting on the frames force the bolts out to the proper position for fastening the door or window.

The invention consists also in a sliding or oscillating latch, in combination with the reciprocating spring frames and bolts, in such a manner that by the action of said latch the frames are locked and the door or window can be securely fastened.

A represents a case made of sheet metal or other suitable material, which is mortised into the closing-edge of a door or window, and which may be provided with a flanged face-plate, *a*, in the usual manner of mortised locks. The side-plates, *b b*, of the case A form the bearings for the revolving barrel *c*, which is provided with a square hole to admit the stem of the handle B, by means of which the barrel can be rotated in either direction. The barrel *c* carries two bits, *d d'*, which are attached to the same on opposite sides, so that the same in turning the barrel act in opposite directions. Said bits are situated in different places, and the bit *d* acts on a frame, *e*, while the bit *d'* acts on a frame, *e'*, and said frames are arranged within the case A, one above the other,

as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. A spring, *f*, forces the frame *e* up, and a similar spring, *f'*, forces the frame *e'* down. The bits *d d'* are double-armed, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 4, so that by turning the barrel in either direction the frame *e* is forced down and the frame *e'* is forced up, and bolts *g g'*, which are secured in the frames *e e'*, are caused to make a corresponding motion. The bolt *g* extends up through a mortise in the door or window, and when the frame *e* is in its highest position and the door or window is closed the head of said bolt catches in a socket, *h*, in the door or window frame C, and the bolt *g'* extends down through a corresponding mortise in the door or window, and when the frame *e'* is at its lowest position the head of the bolt catches in a suitable socket, *h'*, in the sill of the door or in the lower bar of the window-frame, provided said door or window is closed. By turning the handle B in either direction, both bolts *g g'* are drawn in simultaneously, and the door window can be opened. In closing the door or window the heads of the bolts slide up the inclined edges of the sockets *h h'* and catch in them without the necessity of touching the handle. The friction between the ends of the bits *d d'* and the sliding frames *e e'*, and also the friction between the ends of the bolts and the edges of the sockets, is reduced by friction-rollers inserted into the ends of said bits and bolts.

If it is desired to lock the door or window so that it cannot be opened without the proper key, a latch, D, is made to catch in a recess, *i*, formed in the upper edge of the sliding frame *e'* close below the lower edge of the frame *e*. This latch may either be suspended from a revolving barrel, *j*, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, or it may be made to slide in and out, as shown in Fig. 5, and in the latter case a common bolt may be connected with it so that the latch and bolt move simultaneously, and by the bolt the door or window is locked in the ordinary manner.

The latch is operated by a suitable key, and if the bolts *g g'* are fastened by means of said latch the door or window cannot be opened until by inserting said key the latch has been turned back.

This fastening is applicable to doors of any description, and to such windows which are hung on hinges and known by the term of

"French" windows. It is easily attached, it leaves the surfaces of the door or sash in good condition, and all its parts are so constructed that they are not liable to get out of order.

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

The combination of the two doubled-headed armed lever-bits *d d'*, the revolving barrel *e*, and the sliding plates *e e'* with the bolts *g g'*

and the latch *D*, whereby a door can be secured at top and bottom, and the bolts be withdrawn by a single turn of the knob, either right or left, substantially in the manner described and represented.

HENRY WILKINSON.

Witnesses:

JNO. B. J. FENTON,

J. W. WILKINSON.