(No Model.)

F. C. ROBINSON.

SASH AND DOOR BOLT.

No. 334,545. Patented Jan. 19, 1886.

Fig 1.

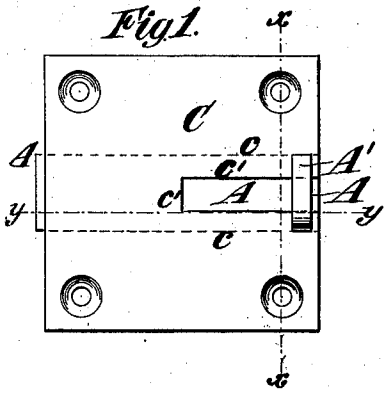


Fig 2.

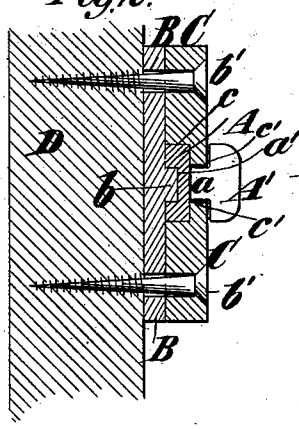


Fig 3.

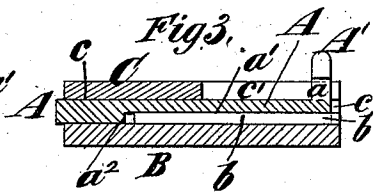


Fig 5.

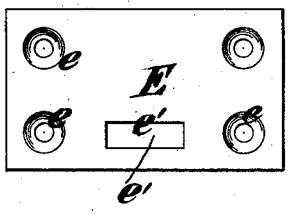


Fig 4.

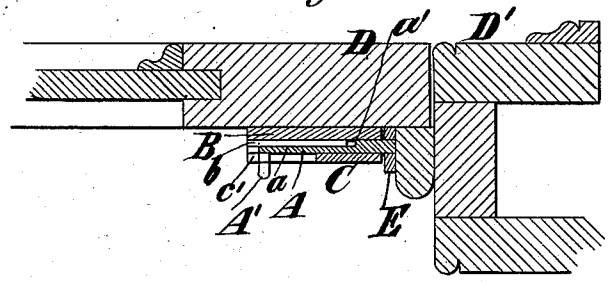


Fig 7.

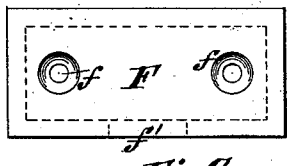


Fig 6.

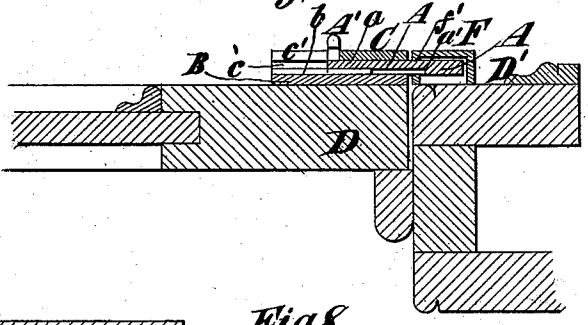


Fig 9.

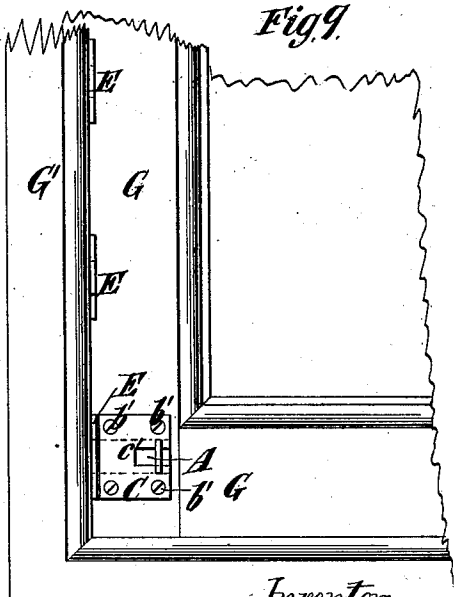
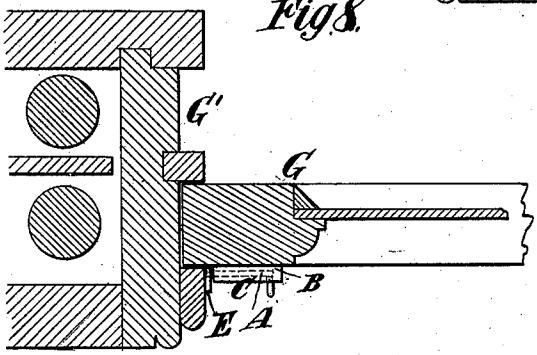


Fig 8.



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N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington. D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED. C. ROBINSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SASH AND DOOR BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,545, dated January 19, 1886.

Application filed November 2, 1885. Serial No. 181,556. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED. C. ROBINSON, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bolts and Fastening Devices for Doors and Windows, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and secure sliding bolt or fastening device, which may be readily applied to either side of a door in order to hold it closed, and which may be also applied to a window in which the sash is not counterbalanced by weights, in order to hold the sash locked and closed, or in different elevated positions.

The invention consists, essentially, in a bolt or fastening device consisting of a sliding bolt and a case therefor composed of a base-plate and a cap-plate, the several parts being combined together, substantially as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a bolt or fastening device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view upon the plane of the dotted line *x x*, Fig. 1, also illustrating a portion of a door or window or other support to which the bolt is secured. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the device upon the plane of the dotted line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of a portion of a door-frame and door, showing my improved device applied thereto, in order to lock the door upon the inside to the frame. Fig. 5 is a face view of the bolt-keeper shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section of the portions of a door-frame and door, showing the device as applied to the outer side of the door for locking it closed. Fig. 7 is a face view of the keeper employed in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section of a portion of a window sash and frame, illustrating my invention as applied thereto; and Fig. 9 is an elevation of portions of such a frame and sash, illustrating the employment of the bolt for holding the sash in different elevated positions.

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

My improved bolt itself is best shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, which represent it upon a larger scale than the remaining figures. The bolt or fastening device itself is composed, essentially, of a sliding bolt, A, and a case consisting of a base-plate, B, and a cap-plate, C. The bolt A is provided with a handle, A′, projecting transversely from it, and this handle is notched at opposite sides, so as to form a neck, *a*, connecting it with the bolt, as shown in Fig. 2. The base-plate B has projecting from its face a tongue, *b*, which engages a groove, *a′*, formed in the bolt A, and this groove *a′* terminates in a shoulder, a^2, as shown in Fig. 3, which, by abutting against the end of the rib or tongue *b*, forms a stop to limit the movement of the bolt in withdrawing it from its keeper. The cap-plate C is grooved at *c* upon its inner side, in order to form a slideway for the bolt A, and from its edge inward it is grooved or notched at *c′*, in order to form a slideway for the narrow neck *a* upon the projecting handle A′ of the bolt. The neck *a* fits the groove or notch *c′* and permits the bolt to be readily moved to project it outward into its keeper; but such outward movement will be limited by the neck *a* striking against the end of the groove *c′*, which is shown in Fig. 1. By this it will be understood that, instead of forming the rib or tongue *b* upon the base-plate B and the groove *a* in the sliding bolt A, the positions of these parts may be reversed and a like result obtained, the rib or tongue being upon the bolt and the groove to receive the same being in the base-plate. It is only necessary that the sliding bolt and the base-plate be combined by a tongue-and-groove connection, which will guide the bolt in its horizontal sliding movements, and will limit its sliding movement in one direction.

The bolt may be attached to a door or other support, D, by means of screws *b′*, which pass through and beyond the cap-plate C and base-plate B and screw into the door or support D. These screws will then serve the double purpose of securing the parts of the bolt-case together and of securing the whole bolt-case to the door or other support.

In Fig. 4 I have represented portions of a door, D, and a door-frame, D′, the bolt-case and bolt being secured to the inner side of the door and the sliding bolt being made to engage with the keeper E, which is secured to the door-frame D′. This keeper is shown in Fig. 5, and may consist simply of a flat plate provided with countersunk holes *e*, for the reception of

screws to secure it to the door-frame, and has in it a mortise or slot, *e'*, for the reception of the sliding bolt A.

When the lock or fastening device is secured to the outer side of the door D, as represented in Fig. 6, in order to lock it to the frame D', I employ a box-like keeper, F, which is provided with countersunk holes *f*, for the reception of screws, and has in its edge a mortise or slot, *f'*, for the reception of the sliding bolt A. It will therefore be seen that my bolt or fastening device may be readily applied to either the inner or outer side of a door to lock it to its frame.

I may also employ this bolt or fastening device in connection with a window sash or frame for holding the sash closed, or for holding it raised in any desired elevated position where the sash is not counterbalanced by weights, which would render such bolt for holding it in intermediate positions unnecessary.

In Figs. 8 and 9, G designates the sliding sash of a window, and G' a portion of the frame. In this use the bolt and case would be secured fast on the sash, as shown in Fig. 9, and the sliding bolt would engage with one or more keepers E, such as are shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and which are attached to the frame G' at different points in height, as shown in Fig. 9.

In order to lock a window closed, the sliding bolt may be engaged with the lowermost keeper E, and by elevating the sash and engaging the bolt with either of the other keepers E, which are above the lowermost, the sash may be securely locked and held in different elevated positions.

When my improved bolt or fastening device is employed for holding a window-sash closed and locked, it cannot be manipulated by a burglar or sneak-thief from the outside of the building.

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

The combination, with a sliding bolt provided with a projecting handle, of a base-plate having a tongue-and-groove connection with the bolt, whereby the bolt is guided, and a cap-plate notched or grooved to receive the handle of the bolt, the ends of the tongue and groove forming a stop to limit the movement of the bolt in one direction, and the end of the notch or groove in the cap-plate serving to limit the movement of the bolt in the other direction by contact with the handle thereof, substantially as herein described.

FRED. C. ROBINSON.

Witnesses:
C. HALL,
FREDK. HAYNES.