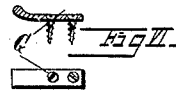
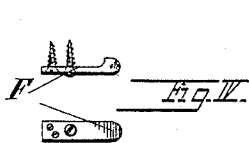
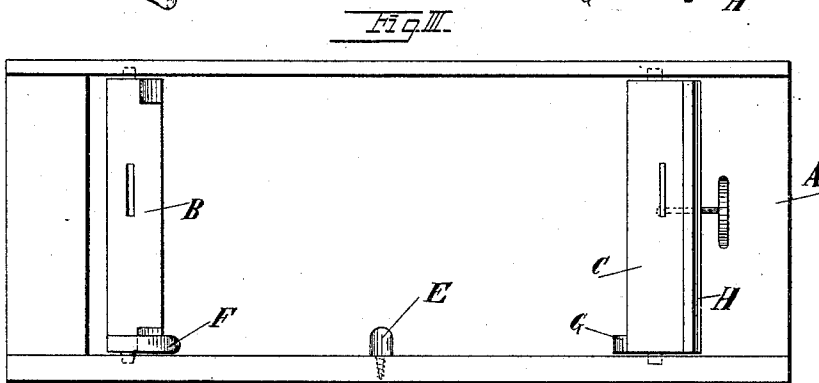
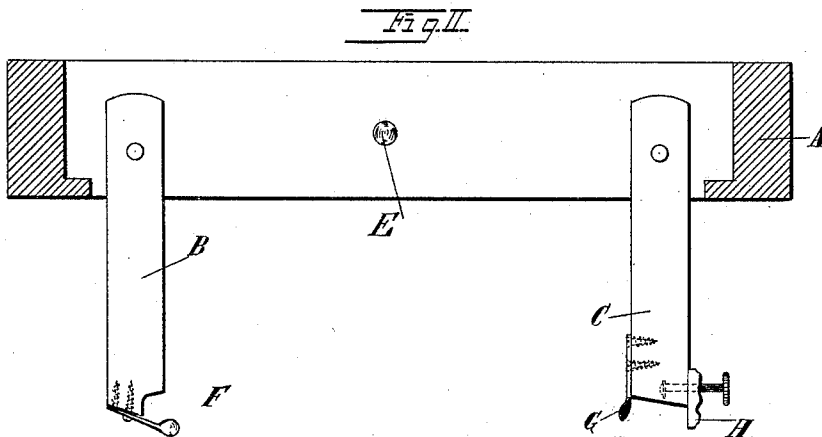
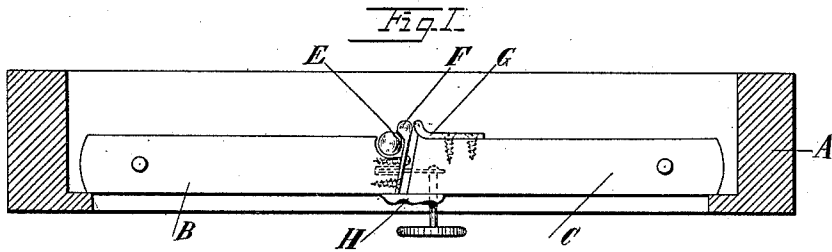


(No Model.)

C. ZANDER.
BOLT.

No. 465,550.

Patented Dec. 22, 1891.



Witnesses:
J. O. Kungabery.
Wm. E. Oyre.

Inventor:
Carl Zander
By his Attys
Whitaker & Preston.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL ZANDER, OF WANZLEBEN, GERMANY.

BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,550, dated December 22, 1891.

Application filed March 28, 1891. Serial No. 386,824. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL ZANDER, manufacturer, of Wanzleben, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, have invented
5 new and useful Improvements in Door-Closings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a self-locking arrangement for two-winged doors and windows, and has for its object to effect a quick and safe closing of said doors or windows.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of a cupboard or press after taking off the top board and showing the press as closed.
15 Fig. II shows the press open. Fig. III is a front view of the open press. Figs. IV, V, and VI are details.

Referring to the drawings, A is the front part of the press, having doors B and C. On the lower end of the narrow edge of the left-hand door B is a squeezer F, made of soft metal or pressed leather, screwed onto the door in such manner that it can move and
25 give way. A rounded pin or peg E is screwed perpendicularly into the bottom board. The squeezer F ends in front in a round head, which, when the door is being closed, passes or puts itself behind the round peg E.

On the inner long side of the right-hand door C is a counter-presser or trigger G, which is screwed on so as to be opposite to the squeezer E, and in such manner that when the press is closed its front end presses against the head of the squeezer F, which by this action is forced behind peg E, and so holds the doors firmly in their closed position.
35

The new locking arrangement acts in the following manner: When closing the press,
40 first shut the door B, which closing action causes the head of the squeezer F to pass or place itself loosely behind the round peg E.

(See Fig. I.) Then shut the right-hand door C. By closing the door C the counter-presser G is caused to press the head of the slack squeezer F firmly behind peg E. As will be seen from Fig. I, the door B can not now be opened until the door C is opened.

This self-locking apparatus may with equal facility be applied to every kitchen-cupboard on which at present a turn-button or common lock is fitted.

As the common lock or turn-button is merely designed for connecting one wing with the other, it is evident that for the purpose of locking it is not necessary that they should be used. All that is necessary is simply to close both doors one after the other and the locking is complete. To open the cupboard, draw the right-hand wing open, after which the slack squeezer F ceases to act and the left wing can then be opened easily. The apparatus may in the same way be applied for locking windows and for other like purposes.
65

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a closing device for doors, the combination, with the stationary peg or pin, of a flexible part secured to one door, having a locking portion adapted to pass by and loosely engage the rear face of said peg, and a rigid part secured to and projecting from the other door, adapted to engage said movable part and force the locking portion into rigid engagement with the peg, substantially as described.
75

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

CARL ZANDER.

Witnesses:

PAUL FISCHER,
W. BINCLEWALD.