

(No Model.)

S. B. YATES.
STRIKE PLATE FOR BOLTS.

No. 530,316.

Patented Dec. 4, 1894.

Fig. 1

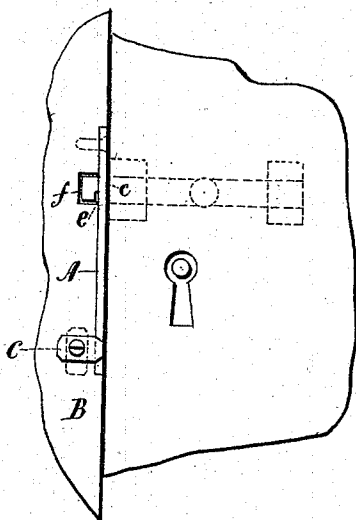


Fig. 4

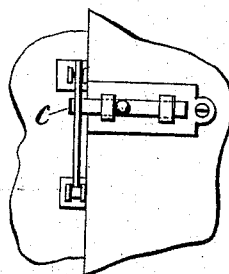


Fig. 5

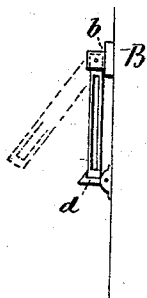


Fig. 2

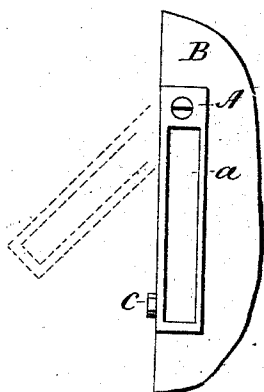
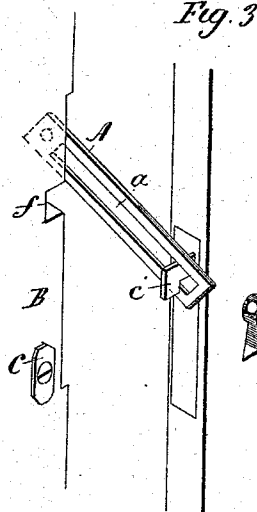


Fig. 3



Witnesses,
J. H. Shumway
William D. Kellogg

Samuel B. Yates,
Inventor,
By atty Earle Hignom

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL B. YATES, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN W. W. SCARLETT, OF SAME PLACE.

STRIKE-PLATE FOR BOLTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,316, dated December 4, 1894.

Application filed March 19, 1894. Serial No. 504,202. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL B. YATES, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Strike-Plates for Bolts; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view of a door and jamb illustrating the attachment of the strike; Fig. 2, a view of the inner edge of the door-jamb with the strike-plate attached; Fig. 3, a perspective view showing the door in the partly open position; Fig. 4, a view the same as Fig. 1, illustrating the strike-plate attached to the face of the jamb; Fig. 5, a side view of the strike-plate illustrated in Fig. 4.

This invention relates to an improvement in locks and bolts and strike-plates therefor, the object being to combine with latches and bolts of ordinary construction, a strike-plate which will permit the door to be opened a short distance without withdrawing the bolt, thus accomplishing the object attained by the use of "chain door-fasts," and the invention consists in constructing the strike-plate with a long slot, and hinging the plate to the door, and in constructing the bolt with a notch, and in other details of construction hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claim.

By the term "bolt" as hereinafter used, I wish to be understood as including either the bolt of a lock or latch, or the sliding member of an ordinary door-bolt.

A represents the strike-plate, which consists of a strip of metal constructed with a vertical slot *a*, extending nearly its entire length, the width of the slot corresponding to the size of the strike-plate to be used. This strike-plate is secured at its upper end to the door-jamb B, and when to be used for mortise-bolts, it is applied to the inner edge of the jamb, which is cut away, as shown in Fig. 3, to permit the strike to swing outward, as shown in broken lines Figs. 2 and 3. When applied for use with surface-bolts, it is pivoted to a plate *b*,

which is secured to the face of the jamb B, as shown in Fig. 5.

To retain the plate in the retired position when used with mortise-bolts, a button *c* is secured to the face of the jamb, and adapted to be turned so as to extend over the edge of the plate, and so hold it in the retired position, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. When used for surface bolts a latch *d* or other device may be secured to the jamb, to engage the lower edge of the strike and hold it in a vertical position, or be turned away to permit the strike to swing outward as shown by broken lines Fig. 5. The bolt C, which may be either round or square, is secured to the door in such relation to the strike-plate that when the bolt is thrown, it will enter the slot *a* near its upper end. The bolt is constructed with a notch *e* in a plane transverse to the plane of the bolt, and so near the outer end thereof that when the bolt is thrown, the said notch will stand in line with the edge of the strike-plate. If the strike-plate is held in the retired position, the bolt operates in the usual manner.

If it be desired to open the door slightly without unlocking it, as for ventilation, the button *c* or latch *d* is turned to free the lower end of the strike-plate, which will permit the door to open, and as it opens, swing outward, as shown in Fig. 3, and as it moves outward, the lower end is raised by the bolt, and one edge of the slot enters the notch *e* in the bolt, thus preventing the withdrawal of the bolt from the strike-plate, and consequently the door is secure, as the bolt cannot be withdrawn until the door is closed and the strike-plate in the retired position. Hence it cannot be operated from the opposite side of the door. The jamb is provided with a suitable recess *f*, to permit the bolt to swing outward, and as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be apparent without illustration that the strike-plate might be hung at the lower end and temporarily secured at its upper end and operate in substantially the same manner as above described. I would therefore have it understood that I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction and arrangement of the device as herein shown and described.

I am aware that catch-plates have been piv-

oted to a door jamb so as to swing outward therefrom, and with which a notched bolt is adapted to be engaged and so as to hold the door in the open position. I do not therefore, 5 wish to be understood as claiming such construction broadly.

I claim—

The combination with a bolt, of a strike-plate pivoted at one end, and adapted to swing 10 outward from the door-jamb, said plate longitudinally slotted to permit the head of the

bolt to move longitudinally therein, and a catch adapted to engage with the other end of the strike-plate to hold the same in the retired position, substantially as described. 15

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL B. YATES.

Witnesses:

W. F. ARNOLD,
H. C. GUSSMAN.