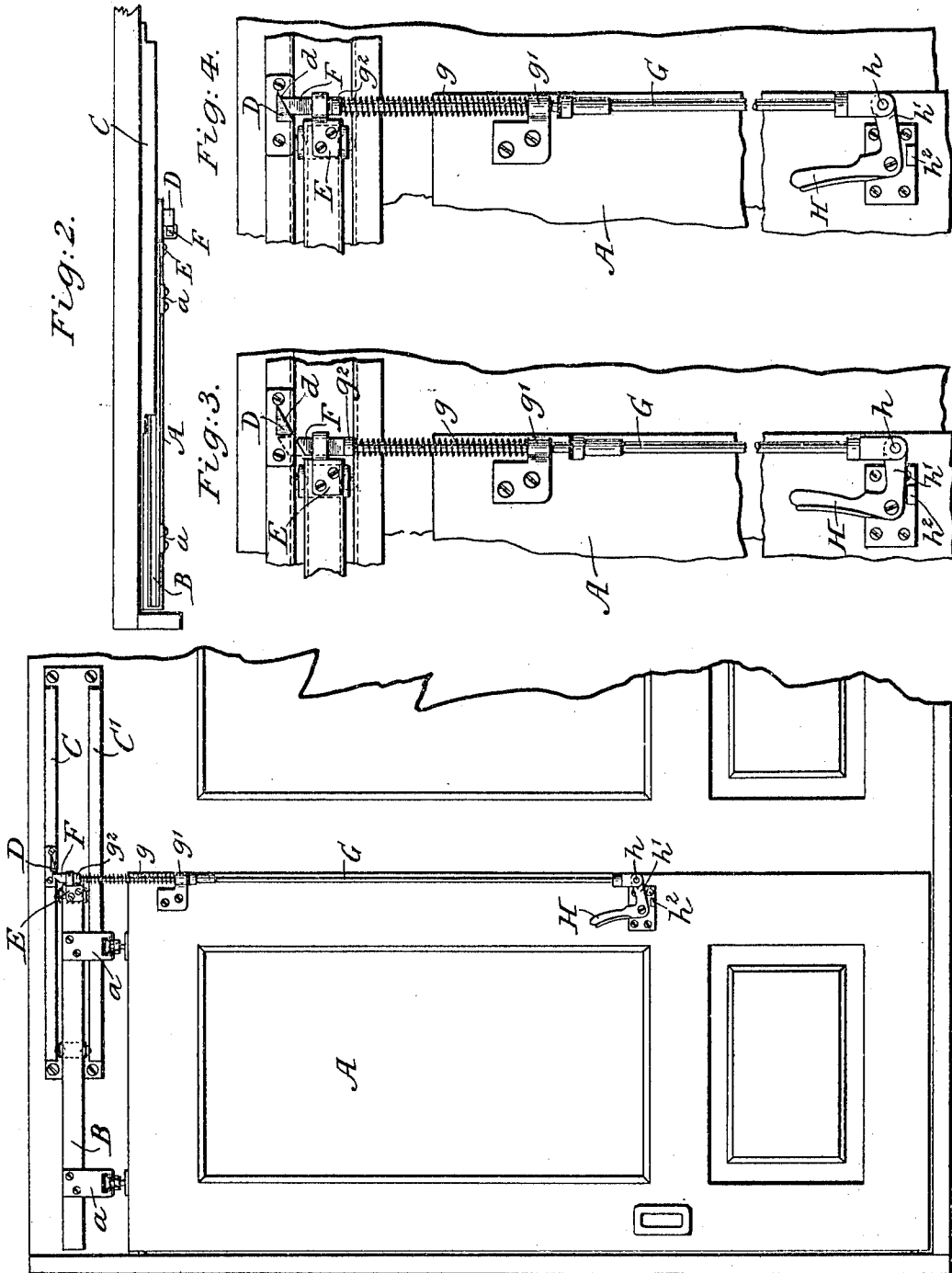


M. COSSEY.
LATCH FOR DOOR HANGERS.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 5, 1905.

949,221.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.



Witnesses:
John A. Rennie
Henry R. Bauer.

Fig. 1.

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MYRON COSSEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO RELIANCE BALL BEARING DOOR HANGER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LATCH FOR DOOR-HANGERS.

949,221.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

Application filed December 5, 1905. Serial No. 290,384.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MYRON COSSEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Latches for Door-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in latches for door hangers and is especially adapted to be used with the form of door hanger, such as described in my earlier patent No. 632,224.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a construction illustrating my invention as applied to an elevator door; Fig. 2 is a plan view; Fig. 3 an enlarged view in detail; and Fig. 4 a view similar to 3, but showing the parts in a different operative position.

Referring now to the drawings it will be seen that I provide a door hanger comprising two outer bars C C' and an intermediate bar B with antifriction devices between the bar B and each of the bars C and C'. The three bars are parallel and the outer bars constitute one element and the intermediate bar another element and one of these elements is movable lengthwise with respect to the other. In the present case, I have shown the bars C C' fixed and the bar B movable between them. A door A is connected to the bar B by strips a a.

Obviously, if preferred, the intermediate bar B might be rigidly secured to the supporting structure and the bars C and C' secured to the moving body or door. In either event, we have the necessary respective movement between the intermediate bar and the outer bars.

To the immovable or fixed element, in this case the bar C, I rigidly secure a lug or projection D which, as shown, has its under surface arranged on an incline *d*. To the movable element, in the case the bar B, I rigidly secure what I may call a latch socket E in which is supported a movable latch F. As shown, this latch is vertically movable and has its upper face inclined substantially to correspond with the incline *d* on the lower face of the immovable lug D.

Obviously, when the door is in the posi-

tion shown in Figs. 1 and 3 and the latch F in its extreme upward position, the bars B and C will be securely locked to prevent any opening movement of the door.

Any suitable means for operating this latch may be employed. I have shown it mounted on the top of a connecting rod G, suitably supported and surrounded throughout a portion of its length by a spiral spring *g*, which is contained under pressure between two sleeves *g'* *g''*. The lower end of the connecting rod G is shown as being pivotally connected at *h* to the lower arm *h'* of an operating lever H. As the lever H is pushed to the right in the drawings, the rod G and also the latch F are drawn downward against and overcoming the tension of the spring *g*, thus drawing the latch F out of engagement with the stud D and permitting the door to open. If the door is open and moved to a closed position, the inclined upper face of the latch F is forced into contact with the inclined lower face of the stud D. This forces the latch F downward until its extreme upper point passes the extreme lower point of the stud D. Then the spring *g* immediately forces the latch upward, thus securely locking the parts in a closed position.

As shown, the operating lever H is pivotally secured to the door A and near the back edge thereof. This location of the lever and latch and connecting parts is a great advantage in many constructions in that it enables the operator to open the door without reaching across the same.

*h*² designates a stop for preventing the possibility of the lever arm being forced too far over. Any other suitable form of stop may be employed to limit the movement.

Having described my invention I claim:

1. A door hanger comprising three parallel bars, the two outer ones of which constitute one element and the intermediate bar another element, one of said elements being movable with respect to the other, and means for connecting the movable element to a door, combined with a movable latch on the movable element and door, and a stud on the other element with which said latch coacts to prevent movement of the movable element, and means for moving the latch.

2. A door hanger comprising three parallel bars, the two outer ones of which con-

stitute one element and the intermediate bar
another element, one of said elements being
movable with respect to the other, means for
connecting the movable element to a door,
5 combined with a movable latch mounted to
move with said movable element, and a stud
on the other element with which said latch

coacts to prevent movement of the movable
element, and means for operating the latch.

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Witnesses:

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