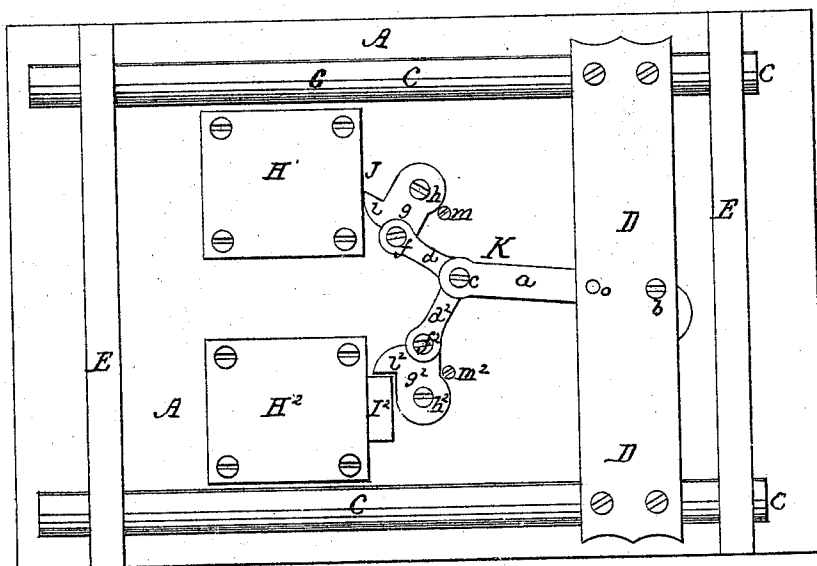
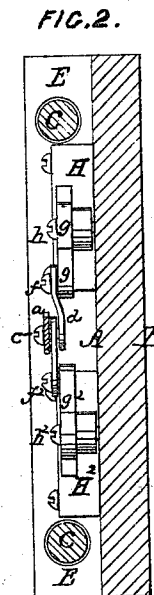
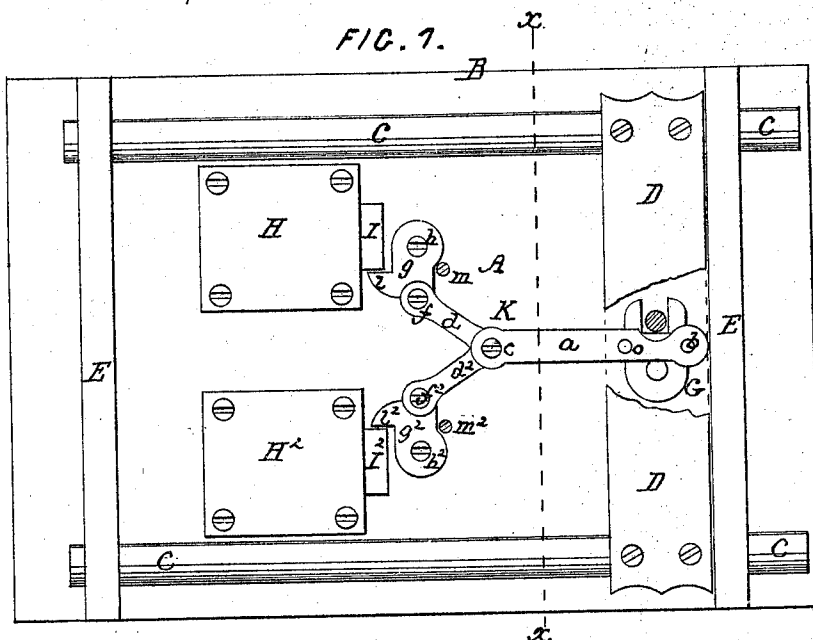


H. B. TRIPP.
Bolt-Works for Safe-Doors.

No. 142,300.

Patented August 26, 1873.



WITNESSES.
John P. McElroy.
Robert Morris.

INVENTOR.
Hiram B. Tripp
per
Brown Brothers
Attorneys.

H. B. TRIPP.

Bolt-Works for Safe-Doors.

No. 142,300.

Patented August 26, 1873.

FIG. 4.

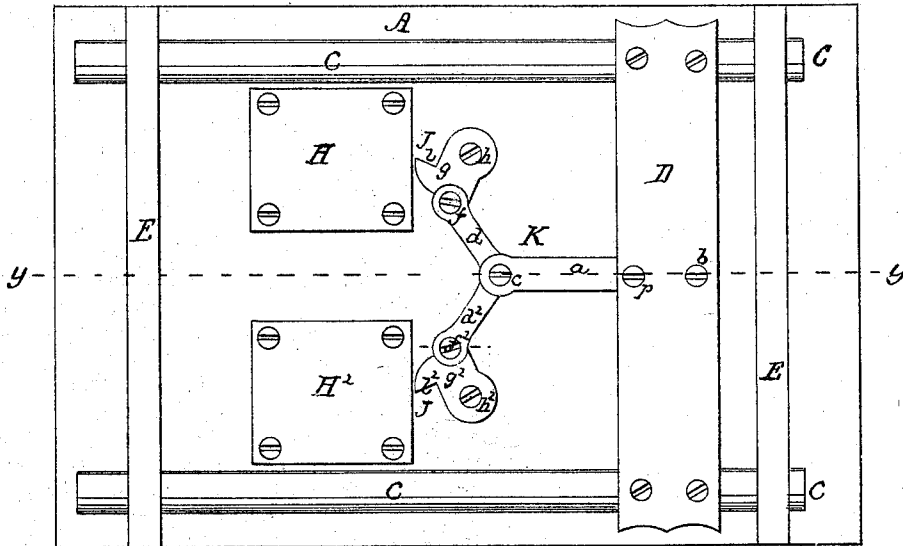
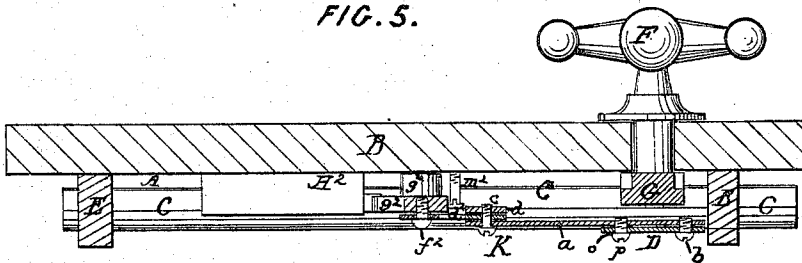


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES.

John P. McElroy.
Robert Morris.

INVENTOR.

Hiram B. Tripp
per
Brown Brothers
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM B. TRIPP, OF SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOLT-WORKS FOR SAFE-DOORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **142,300**, dated August 26, 1873; application filed July 12, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM B. TRIPP, of South Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Connection between the Locking Mechanism and the Bolts of a Safe-Door, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates more particularly to the connection between the bolts of a safe-door and the locking mechanism when two separate and distinct locking mechanisms are employed; and its main object is to secure such a connection as will allow the bolts to be thrown under the proper adjustment of either one or both of the locking mechanisms. To this end the invention consists of a certain combination and arrangement of parts, which will be fully hereinafter specified, and which do not require preliminary explanation.

In the accompanying plates of drawings this invention is illustrated.

In Plate 1, Figure 1 is a view of the inside of a safe-door, showing two locks and the bolt-connecting mechanism locked against movement; Fig. 2, a section in plane of line xx , Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a similar view to Fig. 1, but with one lock unlocked and the door unbolted. In Plate 2, Fig. 4, a similar view to Fig. 3 of Plate 1, but with both locks unlocked and the door unbolted; Fig. 5, a section in plane of line yy , Fig. 4, Plate 2.

A in the drawings represents the inside face of a safe-door, B; C, the bolts, two in number, connected together by a bar, D, and arranged, as ordinarily, to move together in parallel lines through the fixed parallel guide-bars E of the door; F, the handle for throwing the bolts C. This handle F is connected to the bolt-bar D, as ordinarily, the connection being shown at G, Figs. 1 and 4. H H² two cases, each containing a locking mechanism. The locking mechanism may be of any of the well-known forms—as, for instance, a Pillard or a Sargent lock, and either both alike or one different from the other. These lock-cases H H² are secured to the inside of a safe-door, B, one above and parallel to the other, leaving a space between the two. I and I², the bolts of locking mechanisms. The bolt I is of lock H, and the bolt I² of lock H². The

bolts I and I², when locked, project from the lock-case toward the carrier-bar D for door-bolts C, as shown in Fig. 1, Plate 1, and when unlocked are drawn into their respective lock-cases, as at J, Figs. 3 and 4. K, the mechanism, which, under this invention, makes the connection between the two locking mechanisms, and the carrier-bar D for the door-bolts C. This mechanism K consists of a bar, a , that, at one end, is hung on a pivot, b , of the carrier-bar D for bolts C, and at the other is hung on an independent and free pivot, c . The pivot c carries one end of two similar link-bars, $d d^2$, which are hung—the one, d , to a pivot, f , of a lever-catch, g , and the other, d^2 , to a pivot, f^2 , of a similar lever-catch, g^2 . Each lever-catch $g g^2$ is hung to a separate fixed fulcrum, $h h^2$, of the safe-door B, these fulcrums $h h^2$ being located for the hook l of the one lever g to interlock with the bolt I of lock H, and the hook l^2 of the lever g^2 to interlock with the bolt I² of lock H², when the locks are locked and the door bolted, all as shown more particularly in Fig. 1, Plate 1. $m m^2$, stop-pins—the one, m , for lever-catch g , and the other, m^2 , for lever-catch g^2 . These stop-pins $m m^2$ are secured to the door, and they limit the swing of the lever-catches $g g^2$ when bolting the door.

If one lock be unlocked, then, under a movement of the door-bolts to unbolt the door, the mechanism K adjusts itself wholly within the portion lying directly between the carrier-bar D and the unlocked lock, see Fig. 3, Plate 1; but if both locks be unlocked, then, under a movement of the door-bolts to unbolt the door, the mechanism K adjusts itself equally within both portions between the carrier-bar D and the locks. (See Fig. 4, Plate 1.)

o , a hole in bolt-bar D and connection-bar a ; and p , a screw or pin, suitable for the hole o , and which, if set therein, fastens the bar a to the bolt-bar D, securing the connection K against movement, unless both locks are unlocked.

The mechanism K permits the use of either the one or the other, or both of the two locks, at the will of the operator—an obvious advantage.

The lever-catches $g g^2$, obviously, are to be

varied as to their form of construction to suit the bolts of the locking mechanisms.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A mechanism, K, consisting of bar *a*, link-bars *d d*², and lever-catches *g g*², arranged together and interposed between the door-bolts, and two locking mechanisms, to operate sub-

stantially as herein described, for the purpose specified.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 21st day of June A. D. 1873.
H. B. TRIPP.

Witnesses:

EDWIN W. BROWN,
ALBERT W. BROWN.