

H. M. WHITCOMB.
SHOP DOOR LATCH.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1911.

1,064,800.

Patented June 17, 1913.

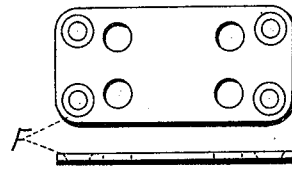
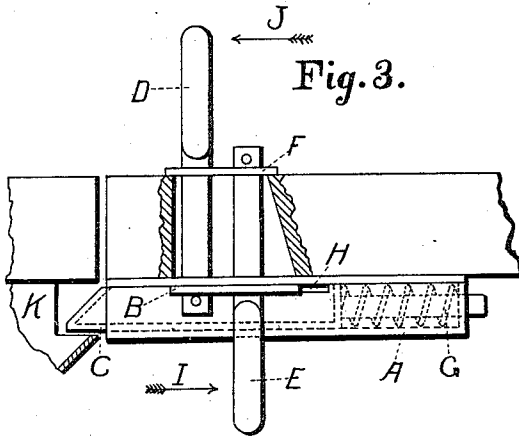


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

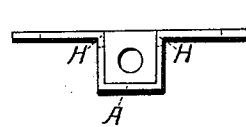


Fig. 6.

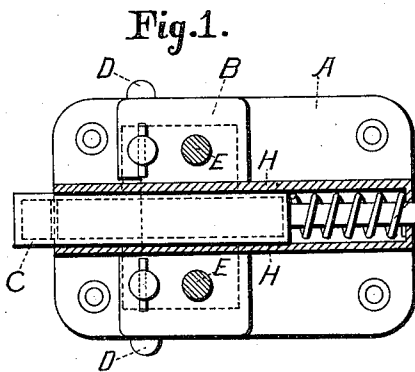


Fig. 1.

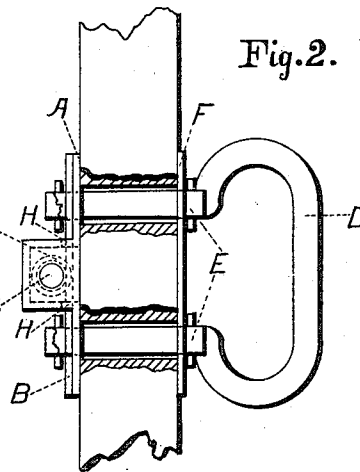


Fig. 2.

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SHOP-DOOR LATCH.

1,064,800.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRIS MORGAN WHITCOMB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Green and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shop-Door Latches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to door latches for shops which can be operated by the hand or by pressure from a board or bar which a workman may be carrying from one room to another and the objects of my invention are durability and convenience. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1, is a plan of my latch with the top of the bolt race removed showing the bolt and actuating spring. Fig. 2, is a rear view of the same as applied to a door with portions of the door broken away and the loop portion of the inside handle removed. Fig. 3, is a top view as applied to a door showing the mortise through the door and top of the fulcrum plate and the normal position of the two handles and bolt. Fig. 4, is a plan of the fulcrum plate. Fig. 5, is an edge view of the fulcrum plate and Fig. 6, is a front view of latch casing looking down the bolt race showing the hole in rear of same through which the bolt tang projects and the wall which forms the rear stop for the actuating spring.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The casing A, is made from a plate of steel with a square bolt race raised and extending longitudinally through its center to the rear end which is closed and has a hole punched through it for the passage of the tang of bolt C. Portions of the closure around the hole acting as the seat and rear stop for the actuating spring G. On both sides of the bolt race just forward of the center are rectangular holes for the admission and operation of the handles D and E, and at the base of the bolt race above and joining the said rectangular holes are two narrow slots H, to secure and guide the sliding plate B. The four corners of the casing are rounded and adjacent to the same are holes for attaching screws. The sliding plate B, is a rectangular plate of steel rounded at the corners and through which are four round holes adapted to carry the

four prongs of the two bifurcated handles D and E, from the front side of the plate is removed a portion sufficient to allow it to slide on and be guided by the bolt race and from the rear side is removed a similar notch to adapt it to a notch in the lower edges of the bolt C, which it engages and to which it is operatively attached.

The bolt C, is a steel channel angularly closed at the front end and terminating at the rear in a round tang adapted to carry the actuating spring G, and having a portion removed from the lower edges to secure and cooperate with the sliding plate B.

The handles D and E, are formed from a bar of round steel, straight on the front side with semi-circular top and bottom sections terminating in two parallel prongs at right angles to the front. The said prongs are each drilled adjacent their ends to receive a pin or cotter.

On the opposite side of the door from the casing A, is a stationary member F, which is made from steel and contains four round holes corresponding to the four round holes in the sliding plate B, and four holes for screws near the four round corners of same. The said member is secured to the door by screws and in connection with the said plate B, carries the two bifurcated handles D and E, being the fulcrum from which the handles operate. The handles are loosely disposed in the plates B and F, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, and operatively held there by pins through their ends and retained in the position as shown by the slidable plate B, forced to its forward extreme limit by connection with the notch in the lower side of bolt C, actuated by spring G.

It is obvious that a force applied to the handle E, in the direction of the arrow I, or applied to handle D, in the direction of the arrow J, would cause the bolt C, to recede and disengage any suitable catch, thus allowing the door to be opened.

Having thus described my latch, what I claim as new is:

In a device of the kind described, a stationary member or casing having a bolt race, two apertures, two slots and means for attaching it to a door, a sliding plate, two handles, a fulcrum plate, and a spring actuated bolt, the sliding plate slidably disposed within the slots in the casing and engaging the bolt and the two handles, the

two handles extending through the door
from opposite sides and terminating in slid-
ing the plate and fulcrum plate respectively,
the fulcrum plate rigidly attached to the
5 opposite side of the door from the casing
and through which both handles pass, and
to which the two handles are loosely con-
nected, the spring actuated bolt within the

bolt race in the casing operatively con-
nected to the sliding plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signa-
ture in presence of two witnesses.

HARRIS M. WHITCOMB.

Witnesses:

G. R. PHELPS,

F. V. ATHERTON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."