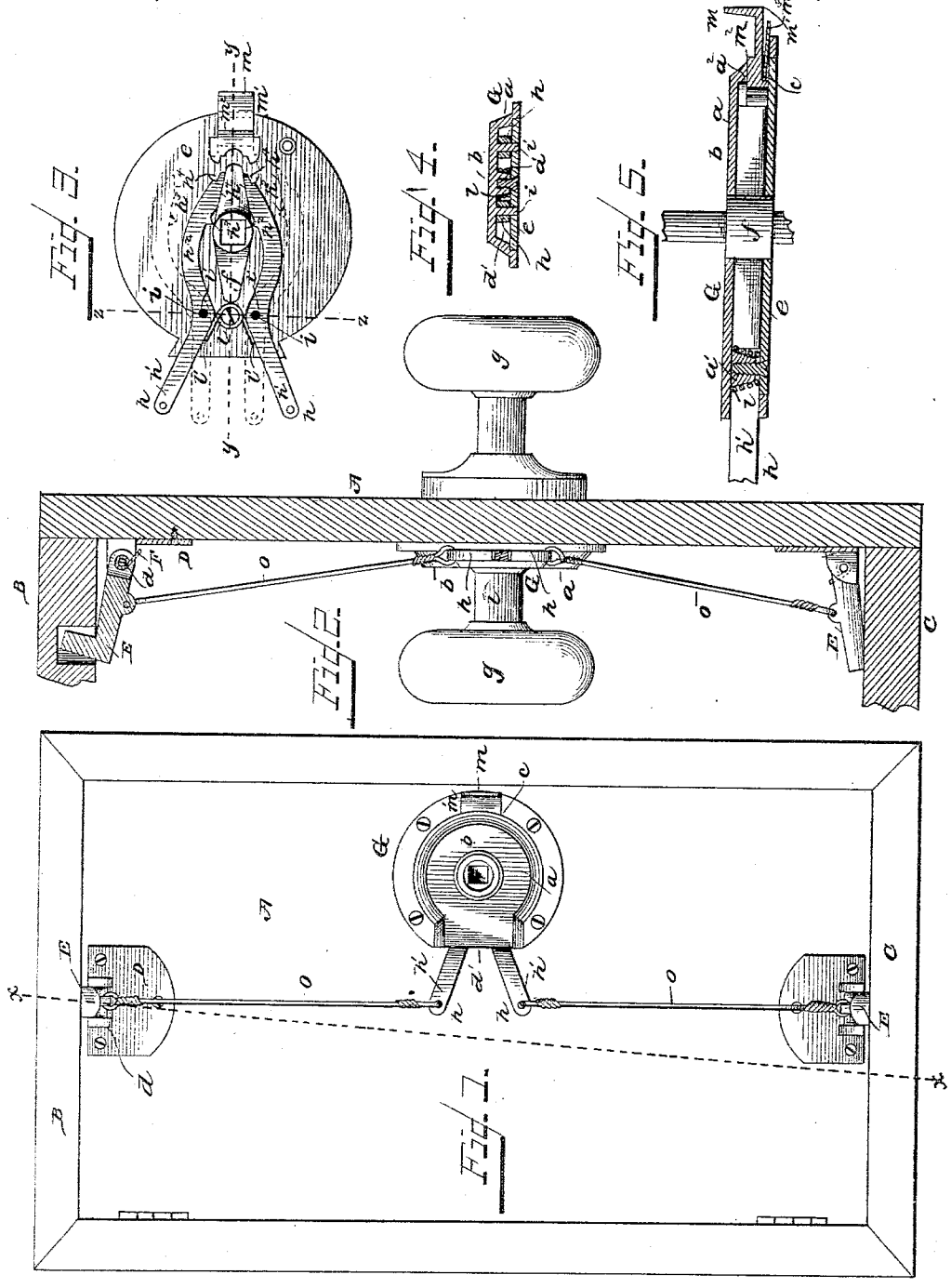
(No Model.)

A. J. DOOLITTLE.

SHUTTER AND DOOR BOLT.

No. 319,207. Patented June 2, 1885.



WITNESSES

C. W. Dashiell.

E. G. Siggers.

INVENTOR

A. J. Doolittle.

By his Attorneys.

C. A. Snow & Co.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. DOOLITTLE, OF HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT.

SHUTTER AND DOOR BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 319,207, dated June 2, 1885.

Application filed February 27, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. DOOLITTLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door and Blind Fasteners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in fasteners for door-blinds, &c.; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a door-blind with my fastener attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the knob attachment with the outer case removed. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the same, taken on the line *y y* of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on the line *y y* of Fig. 3.

A represents a door-blind, which is hinged in a door-frame in the usual manner, and of which door-frame B represents the top jamb, and C the sill.

Near the free edge of the door-blind, on the inner side thereof, at the top, is secured a frame or casting, D, to which is pivoted, as at *d*, a right-angular bolt, E, the bent end of which enters an opening that is formed in the top jamb. A spring, F, keeps the bolt normally engaged with the opening. To the lower side of the door-blind is secured a similar bolt, that engages with an opening formed in the door-sill.

G represents a case, which is preferably circular in shape, and which is secured to the inner side of the door-blind, near the free edge thereof, and at a suitable height from the floor or sill. This case is composed of an outer plate, *a*, which has the raised central portion, *b*, at one side of which, on a horizontal line with the center of the plate, is formed an angular opening, *c*, and on the opposite side of which, on the same plane, is formed a larger opening, *d'*. A plate, *e*, is recessed into the inner side of the plate *a*. Central openings are made in the plates, and in these openings fit the central projecting trunnions of the double arm *f*. A square opening is made centrally through the trunnions and through the double arm, and in this opening is passed the square shank of the knobs *g*, similarly to the ordinary door-locks.

Curved levers *h* are pivoted in the opening *d'* upon pins *i*. These levers have the outwardly-extending portions *h'*, and the inwardly-extending curved portions h^2, which have the projecting stops h^3 on their inner edges, and their rear ends reduced, as at h^4.

Centrally between the pins *i* on the plate *a* is cast a lug, *a'*, around which is placed a coiled spring, *l*, which has its ends *l'* extended outwardly, and which bear between the inner edges of the portions *h'* of the curved levers. The function of this spring is to keep the levers normally in the position shown by solid lines in Fig. 3.

Through the opening *c* extends the reduced end *m'* of a securing sliding yoke, *m*. The inner end of this yoke is formed so as to fit over the ends of the pivoted curved levers and the arm *f*, and thereby prevent the levers from being opened by turning the knob. The outer end of the reduced portion *m'* is bent outwardly at right angles, as shown.

The plate *a* is provided with a shoulder, a^2, and a similar shoulder, m^2, is formed in the yoke *m*. A spring, m^3, is secured to the inner side of the yoke, and bears against the flanged portion of the plate *a*. When the yoke is pressed inwardly to lock the levers together, the spring presses it out so as to catch behind the shoulder a^2, and thereby lock the yoke in place. In order to release the yoke from the ends of the levers, the bent end of the yoke is first pressed inwardly against the tension of the spring, which releases the yoke from the shoulder a^2, and it can then be easily withdrawn out of contact with the ends of the pivoted curved levers.

The outer ends, *h'*, of the levers are connected to the bolts E by wires *o*. When the knob is given a quarter-turn, the arm *f* opens the levers to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, and the ends of the arm *f* rest against the stops h^3 and maintain the levers in that position, and the bolts E are then withdrawn from the openings in the door jamb and sill, and the door-blind is free to open.

A fastener thus constructed is cheap and

simple, is thoroughly efficient, and is not likely to get out of order.

No claim is made herein to the peculiar form of bolts E shown, as the device is adapted to be used in connection with any suitable kind of bolts.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with the pivoted levers having the stops h^3 and the spring operating between the same, of the arm located between the said levers, a knob for turning the arm, and the bolts connected to the said levers, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the pivoted levers, the arm located between the said levers, a knob for turning the arm, the bolts connected to the said levers, and the sliding yoke for clamping the ends of the levers, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of witnesses.

ANDREW J. DOOLITTLE.

Witnesses:

E. G. SIGGERS,

E. H. BRADFORD,

H. J. ENNIS.