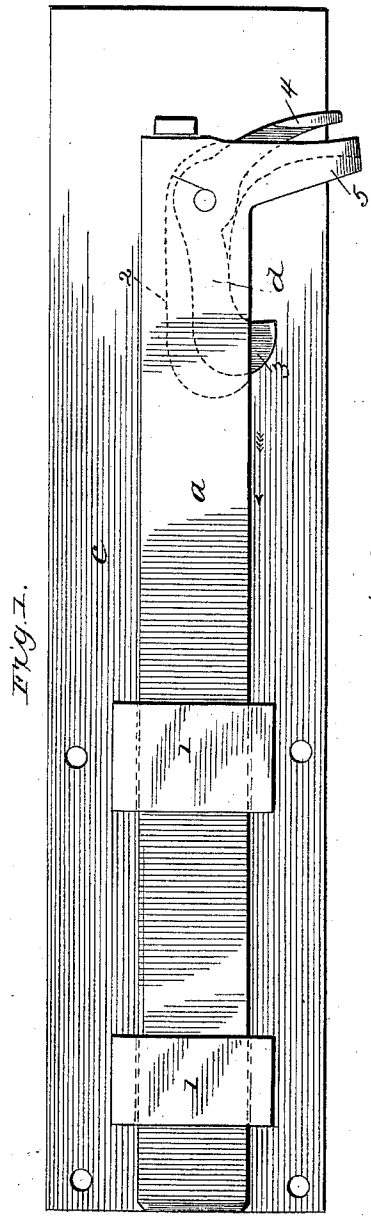
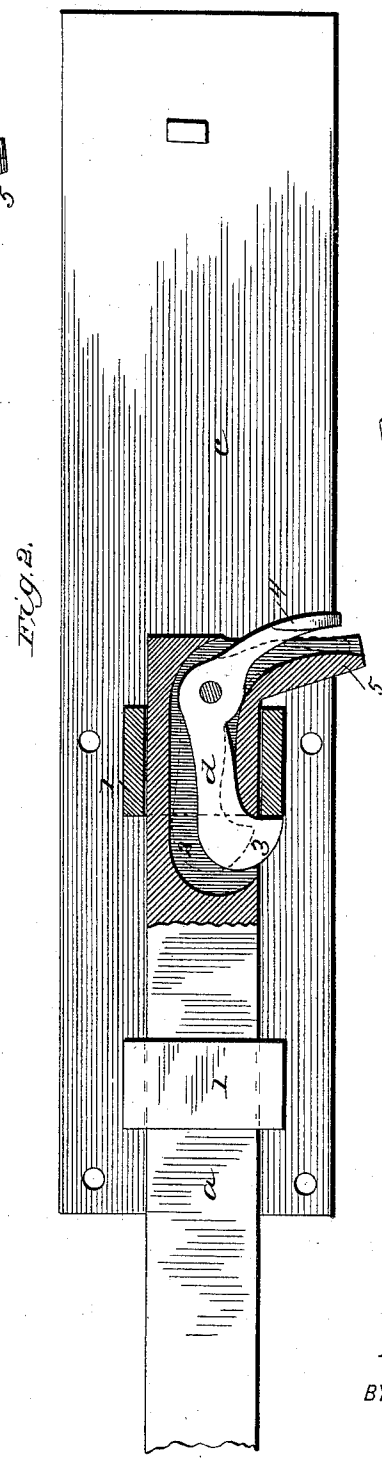
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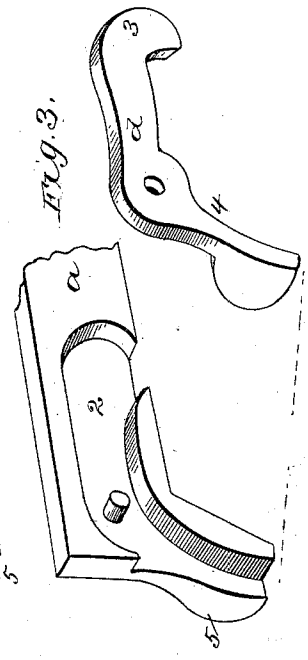
# D. AUSTERMUHL, Jr.

## BOLT.

No. 423,109. Patented Mar. 11, 1890.




WITNESSES:
Fred G. Dieterich
Amos W. Hart

INVENTOR:
David Austermuhl Jr.
BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS

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

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID AUSTERMUHL, JR., OF CRAMER'S HILL, NEW JERSEY.

## BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 423,109, dated March 11, 1890.

Application filed January 9, 1890. Serial No. 336,443. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID AUSTERMUHL, Jr., of Cramer's Hill, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Automatic Locking Attachments for Sliding Bolts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in the class of automatic locking devices for sliding door-bolts. It is embodied in the form of a lever hook or catch, which is pivoted to the bolt and adapted to pass through and engage with a bolt-keeper, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the bolt in its retracted position. Fig. 2 represents the bolt shot with the gravity-catch engaging the keeper. Fig. 3 represents details of the rear end of the bolt and the gravity-catch.

The square shutter-bolt *a* slides in keepers 1, attached to a suitable plate *c*, provided with screw-holes in the usual way. The bent obtuse-angled gravity-catch *d* is pivoted at about the middle of its length in an open recess 2, formed in the inner side of the bolt *a* at its inner end. The forward end 3 of the catch is hooked and overbalances the other, so that the hook normally projects by gravity from the lower side of the bolt, as shown in Fig. 1. The other end 4 of the catch *d* projects diagonally downward from the end of the bolt, and thus lies contiguous and nearly parallel to the thumb-piece 5, which is formed on and pendent from the end of the bolt, as shown. If the bolt be pushed or slid in its keepers in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, (as required to cause its outer end to enter a keeper or socket and thus secure a shutter or door,) the catch *d* passes through the nearest keeper and its hooked end drops over and engages the lower side of said keeper, as shown. Thus the catch prevents retraction of the bolt, while the thumb-piece 5 of the latter prevents its movement the other way. To release the bolt, so that it may be retracted to its original position, the finger-piece 4 of the catch *d* is pressed against the thumb-piece 5 of the bolt, thus raising the hook 3 out of engagement with keeper 1. The thumb-piece 5 is preferably reversed to adapt it to receive the finger-piece 4 when the latter is pressed against it, as above stated.

It will be perceived that the catch may be made to engage any other fixed projection instead of the keeper. The catch forms a simple, inexpensive, but very useful attachment of a sliding bolt.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the recessed door-bolt *a* and a keeper 1, in which it slides, of the pivoted gravity-catch *a*, arranged in the recess 2 of the bolt and having a rounded hooked end 3, which projects normally from the lower side of the recess, whereby it is adapted to rise when brought in contact with the keeper and to drop into engagement with it after passing through it, as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the keeper and sliding bolt having a pendent thumb-piece, of the curved lever-catch pivoted to the bolt and having a finger-piece that projects alongside the said thumb-piece, as specified.

DAVID AUSTERMUHL, JR.

Witnesses:
JOHN C. F. TRACHSEL,
AUGUST BUREN.