

C. MOODY.
Reversible Knob-Latches.

No. 141,883.

Patented August 19, 1873.

Fig. I.

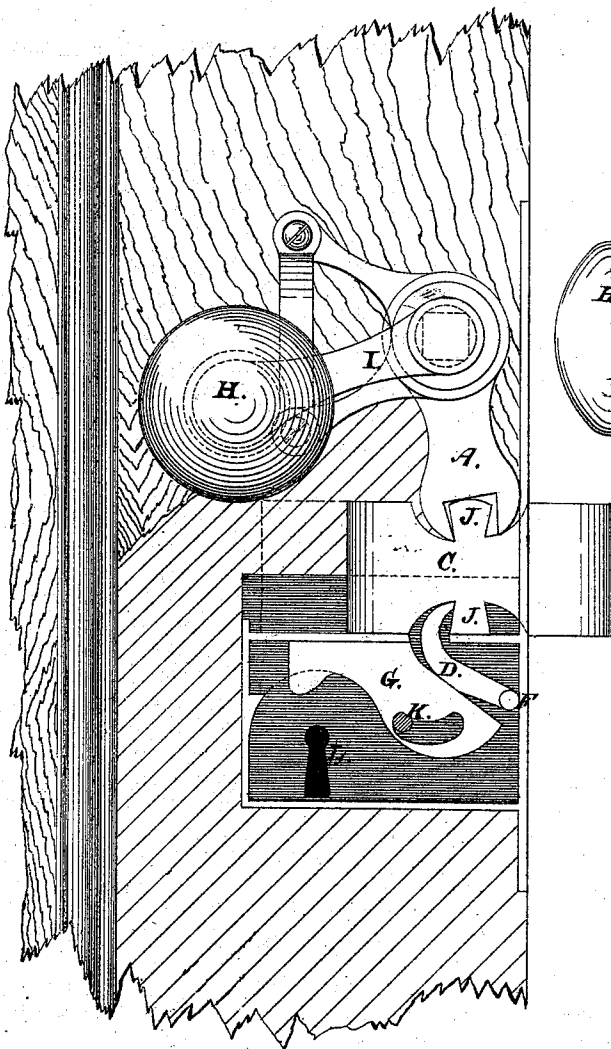
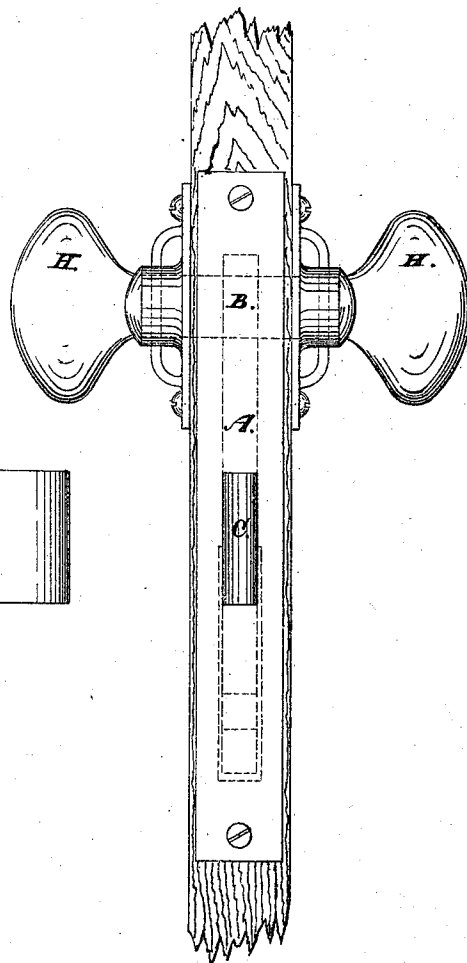


Fig. II.



J. Hubert Bartlett.
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WITNESSES.

INVENTOR.

Christopher Moody
per
Donald C. Ridout & Co
his attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER MOODY, OF TORONTO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM GRIFFITH, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVERSIBLE KNOB-LATCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **141,883**, dated August 19, 1873; application filed February 10, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER MOODY, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain Improvements in Door-Locks, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an improved door-lock in which all springs are dispensed with, and the bolt is made double-ended and reversible, so that, in addition to being capable of application to right and left handed doors, the bolt may be turned over whenever the end in use is too much worn. The bolt is retained in a latched position by means of levers weighted by the knobs or handles, and it is locked, when desired, by means of a key which operates a sliding block and a pivoted pawl.

By this arrangement locks are obtained of such a size and form as to require less than usual of the stile of the door to be cut away, while at the same time they can be put in much firmer than any other lock with which I am familiar. But that my invention may be fully understood, I will proceed to describe the same in detail by aid of the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 represents a sectional side view, and Fig. 2 a front view, of a lock arranged according to my invention.

A is the bolt-lever, fastened to the center of the crank-axle B, on either end of which is placed the cranks I, the knobs H being at their ends, and forming part of them, as shown. C is the bolt, having two lugs, J, "dovetailed," as it were, into it, as shown, the upper one fitting into the bolt-lever A; the lower one being exactly the same, and the two ends of the bolt C being likewise similar, it follows that the said bolt C can be reversed when the end first used has become too much worn. As the cranks I and bolt-lever A are fastened to the same axle

B, it follows that in moving either of the cranks I, A is likewise effected, and as A is connected to the bolt C, as shown, the latter will also be moved by the motion of the former; consequently, the knobs H being upon the ends of the cranks I, and the other parts being arranged as shown, the bolt C will always be pressed out by the weight of the knobs H when the lock is at rest, while to open the door it is simply necessary to raise one of the knobs H, which action would press the bolt C back, as will be readily understood by reference to drawing.

Mine is not simply a catch-lock, but can be "locked" by the following simple contrivance: G is a sliding block, which works upon and is held in position by the pin K. D is a pawl pivoted on the pin F, and, resting on the sliding block G, as shown in drawing, the bolt C is locked, the block G (having been pressed forward by a key which entered the key-hole L) holding the pawl I against the lower lug J.

In order to unlock the bolt, press the block G back in a similar manner, when the support being thus removed from the pawl I it will drop on its pivot, and the bolt C can be worked, as before.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the knobs H, levers I, and a lever, A, of a lock, the double-ended reversible bolt C, (provided with lugs J,) pivoted pawl D, and sliding block G, all arranged, constructed, and operating substantially as shown and described.

January 30, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER MOODY.

Witnesses:

J. HERBERT BARTLETT,
WM. SHEPPARD.