

Sept. 10, 1946.

H. M. STIEGLITZ

2,407,459

RING CATCH

Filed March 22, 1943

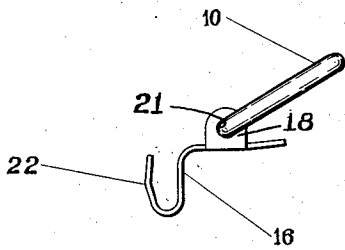


Fig. 1.

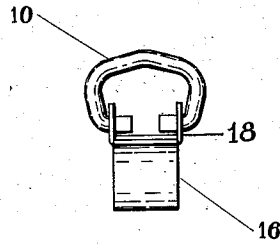


Fig. 2.

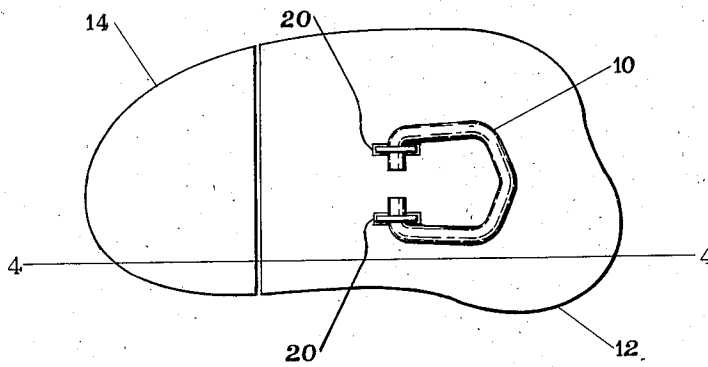


Fig. 3.

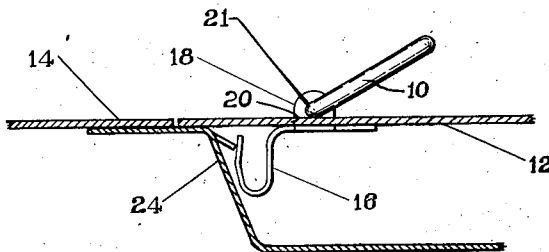


Fig. 4.

INVENTOR.

HENRY M. STIEGLITZ

BY DON A. FISCHER ATT'Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,407,459

RING CATCH

Henry M. Stieglitz, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to
Frank Adam Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo.,
a corporation of Missouri

Application March 22, 1943, Serial No. 480,110

2 Claims. (Cl. 292-76)

1

This invention relates to a ring catch particularly applicable as an improved fastening for doors to electrical cutout boxes and other metal closures.

It is an object of this invention to provide an improved catch and one which may be assembled with ease and at the same time provide an efficient catch for small doors. Further objects and advantages will appear from the following detailed description and from the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing

Fig. 1 is a side view of the ring catch before it is applied to the door.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the catch and ring shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the ring catch applied to a door.

Fig. 4 is a view taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

Numerals 10 indicates the ring portion of the catch which serves as a convenient handle with which to open the door of the closure to which the catch is applied. Numeral 12 indicates a portion of the door to which the ring catch is applied and 14 is a portion of the closure to which the door 12 is applied. 16 indicates the catch portion and may be formed of a flat steel spring of substantially the shape shown. Ear portions 18 are bent up and project through openings 20 in the door. When the catch is assembled the ring 10 extends through openings 21 in the ears 18 and thus secures the catch member to the door without additional securing means. A lip 24 may be bent out from the closure member to engage the catch portion 22 of the catch member 16 and thus holds the door in closed position. The end of the catch member opposite the portion 22 is bent up as shown in Fig. 1, to engage the inside of the door. This prevents the latch member from wobbling and causes the ring to bear against the outside of the door. This makes it possible to use various gauge steels for the door with the same catch member.

It can be seen that the chief advantages of this ring catch reside in its ease of assembly and sim-

2

plicity of parts. It is not necessary that screws or other fastening means be used and it is only necessary to form two parts and two openings in the door to provide a complete catch.

I claim:

1. A catch assembly for the door of a closure comprising a catch member and a ring, said catch member being a strip of resilient material having a concave formed portion with its concave side against the door and having a free end provided with a formed bump adapted to engage a lip extending from the closure to hold the door in closed position, a pair of opposed openings in the door, a pair of opposed ears bent out from the flat strip at substantially the center of the concave portion and extending through the openings, said ears provided with openings therethrough, said ring being adapted to serve as a handle for the door and extending through the openings in the ears, said ring being adapted to prevent displacement of the ears from the openings, the concave portion of the catch member being adapted to maintain the ring against the front of the door independently of variations in the thickness of the door.

2. In a metallic enclosure for electrical apparatus having a door, a ring catch assembly for said door comprising a catch member of resilient strip material having a concave portion and positioned with the concave side of said portion adjacent the underside of the door, said strip having a free end formed with a bump adapted to engage a lip extending from the closure, the door of the enclosure being provided with a pair of opposed slots therethrough, the catch member being provided with two upstanding ears located substantially at the center of the concave portion and extending through the slots in the door, said ears provided with openings therethrough, a split ring adapted to serve as a handle for said door extending through the openings in the ears, the concave portion of the resilient strip being adapted to pull the ring member down against the outer surface of the door.

HENRY M. STIEGLITZ.