

WILLIAM H. MOTT.

Improvement in Door-Latches.

No. 127,505.

Patented June 4, 1872.

Fig. 1.

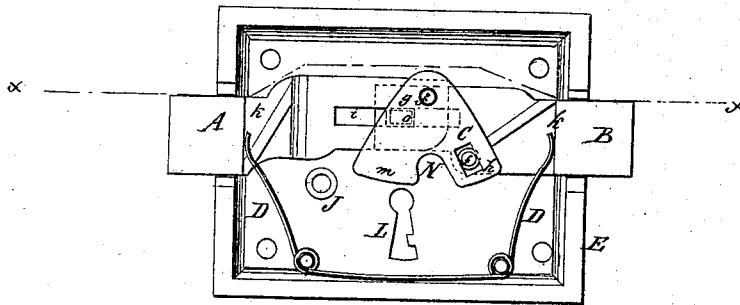
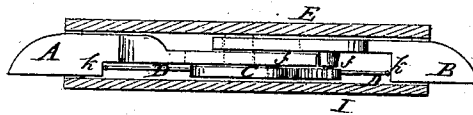


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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WILLIAM H. MOTT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR-LATCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,505, dated June 4, 1872.

Specification describing an Improvement in Double-Head Latch-Locks, invented by WILLIAM H. MOTT, of the city, county, and State of New York.

The invention consists in lapping and slotted latches having pins and shoulders, a lever having holes and peculiar surface, and a double wire spring, combined, as described, with lock-case and plate, all as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents an inside view of the lock, the covering-plate being removed to show the arrangement of the latches, lever, and springs. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of Fig. 1, taken on the line *x x*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A and B are the latch-bolts. C is the lever. D is the double spring. E is the lock-case. The latches are made to lap onto each other, as seen in the cross-section. The interior portion of each latch-bolt has a slot, *i*. The slots receive a guide-lug, O, (seen in dotted lines,) cast on the case, by which the latch-bolts are kept in place as they move out or in. Each latch has a pin, *f*, which receives the lever C. The latter has holes, as seen at *g h*, which allow it to be placed loosely on the projecting pins, where it is held by the plate I by means of a single screw passing through the plate and entering the screw-hole J of the case. *k* represents a shoulder on each of the latch-bolts, against which the springs D work. As these springs are shown in the drawing they are made of a single piece of wire, confined by pins or lugs projecting from the case, the wire being bent or coiled to form eyes, as seen in

Fig. 1. Any kind of springs may be used for this purpose. The spring bears against the latch-bolts with a constant pressure. L is the key-hole.

In throwing back the latch-bolt A the "bit" of the key bears against the lever C on the surface *m*. This causes the lever to turn on the pin *f* at *h* as on a pivot, and, consequently, moves back the hole *g*, which throws the latch A. In throwing the other latch, B, the key enters the recess N, causing the lever to turn on the pin *f* at *g* and thereby draw back the latch-bolt B. It will be seen that the hole *h* in the lever is slotted, which gives all the play necessary on the pin *f* to allow the lever to turn, as described.

In this lock the latch-bolts are connected by the lever, so that neither bolt would work without the other; but in operating one the other is not disturbed.

It will be seen that the lock may be placed upon either the right or left hand side of a door, thus rendering it very convenient for cupboards, clothes-presses, &c.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The lapping and slotted latches A B having pins *f f* and shoulders *k k*, the lever having holes *g h* and surface *m*, and the double wire spring D D, combined, as described, with lock-case E and plate I, as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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