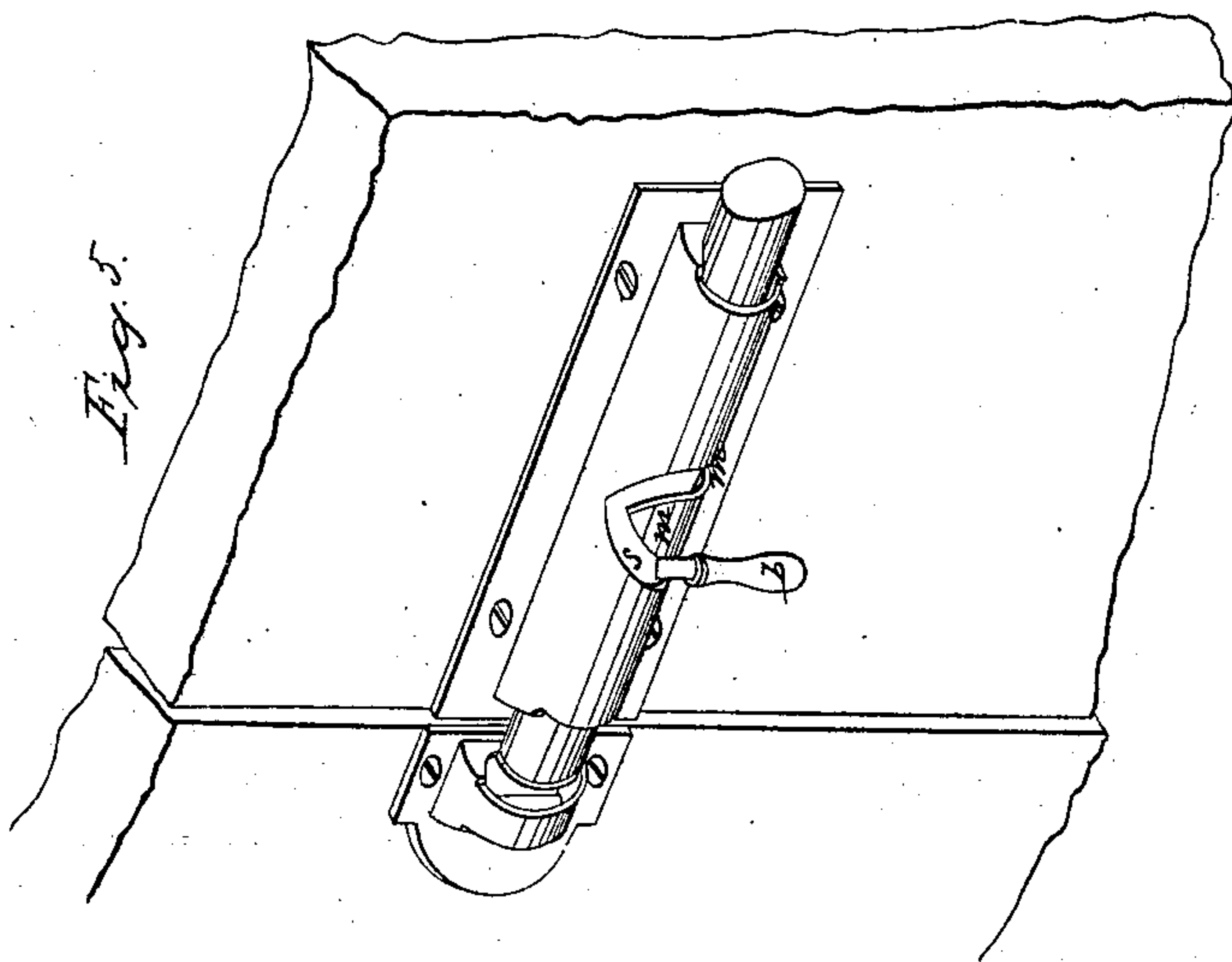
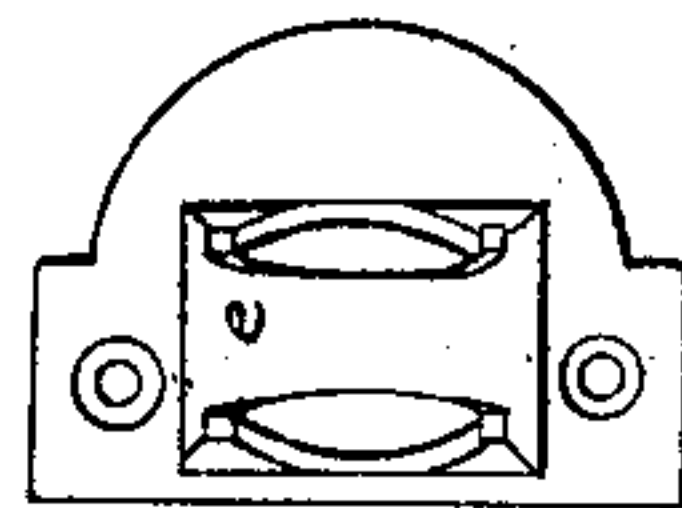
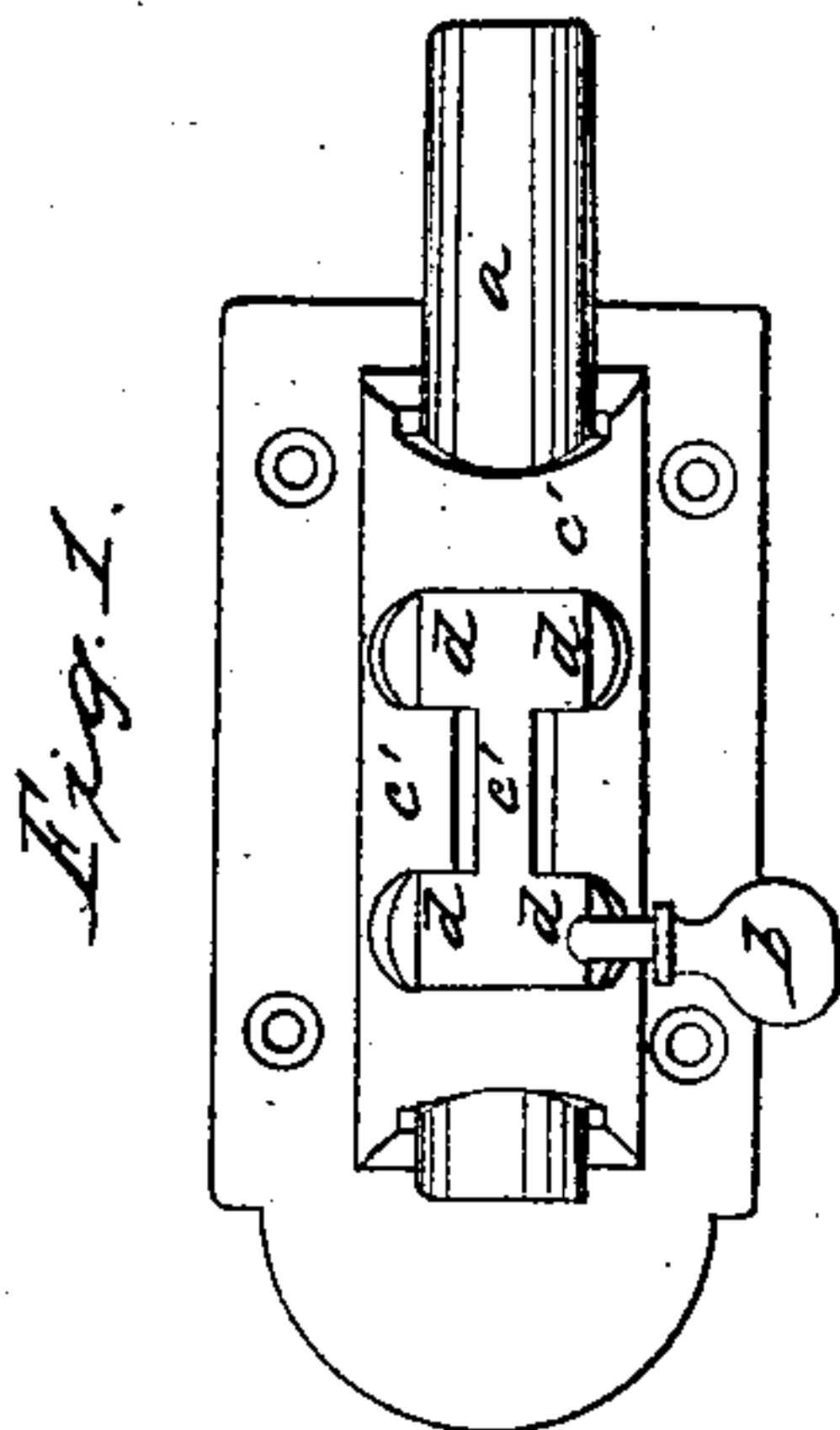
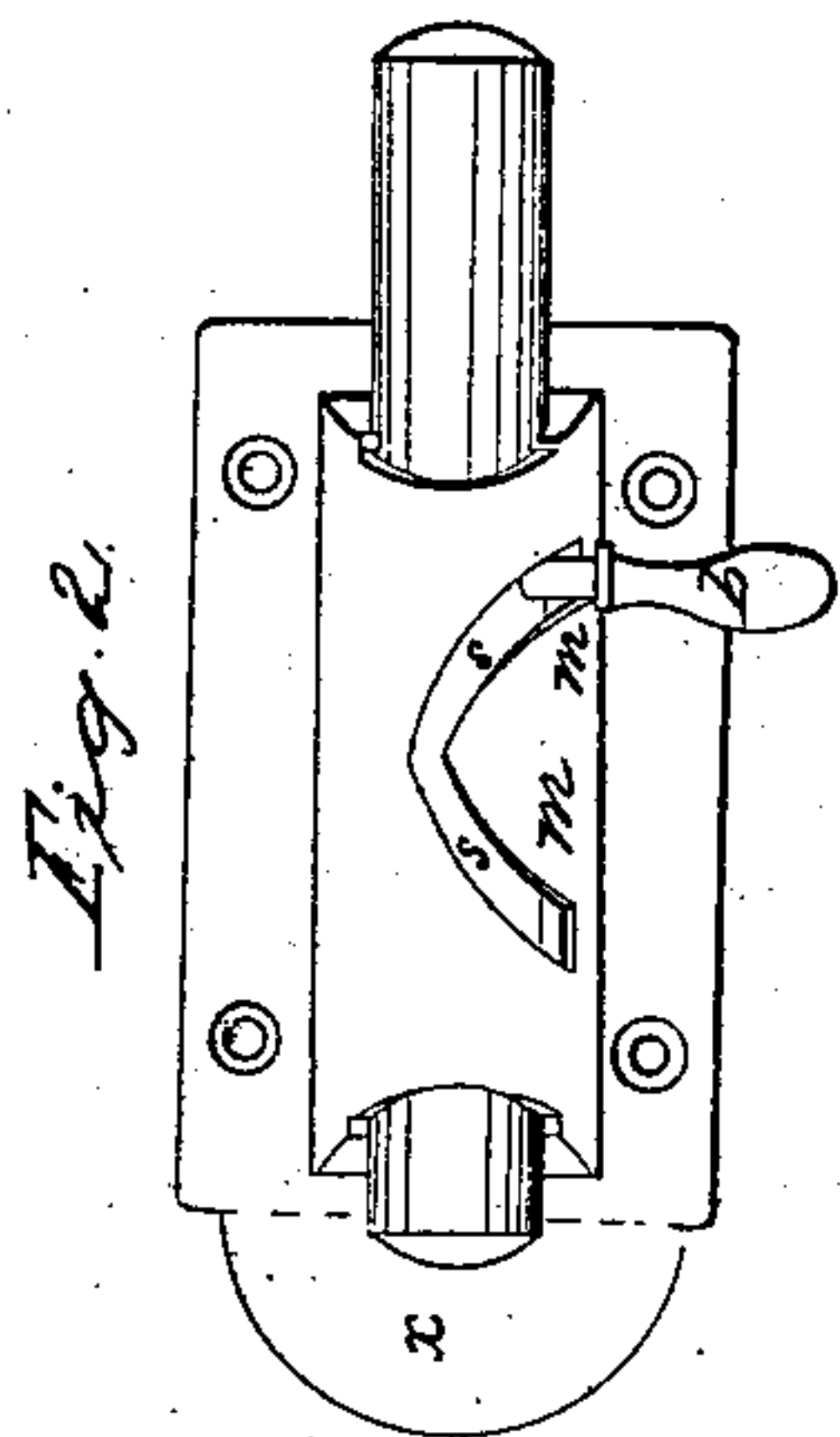
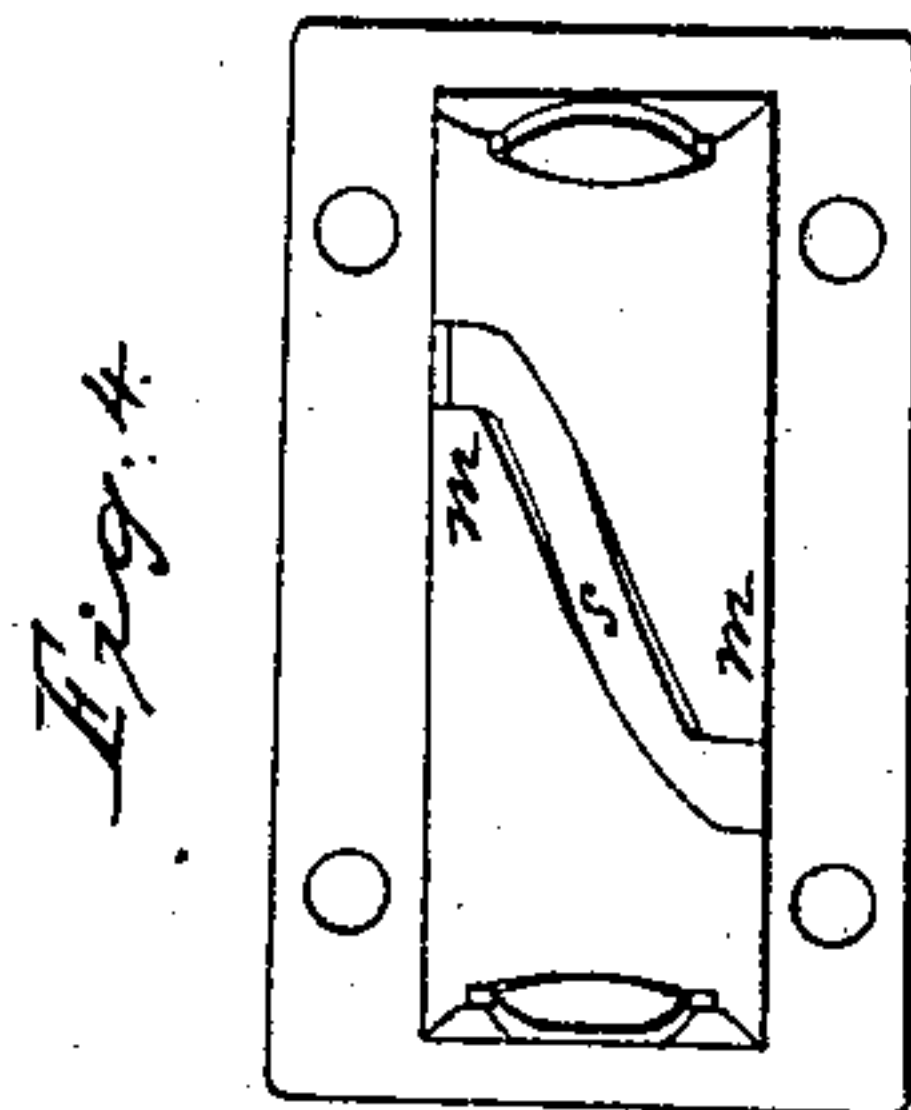
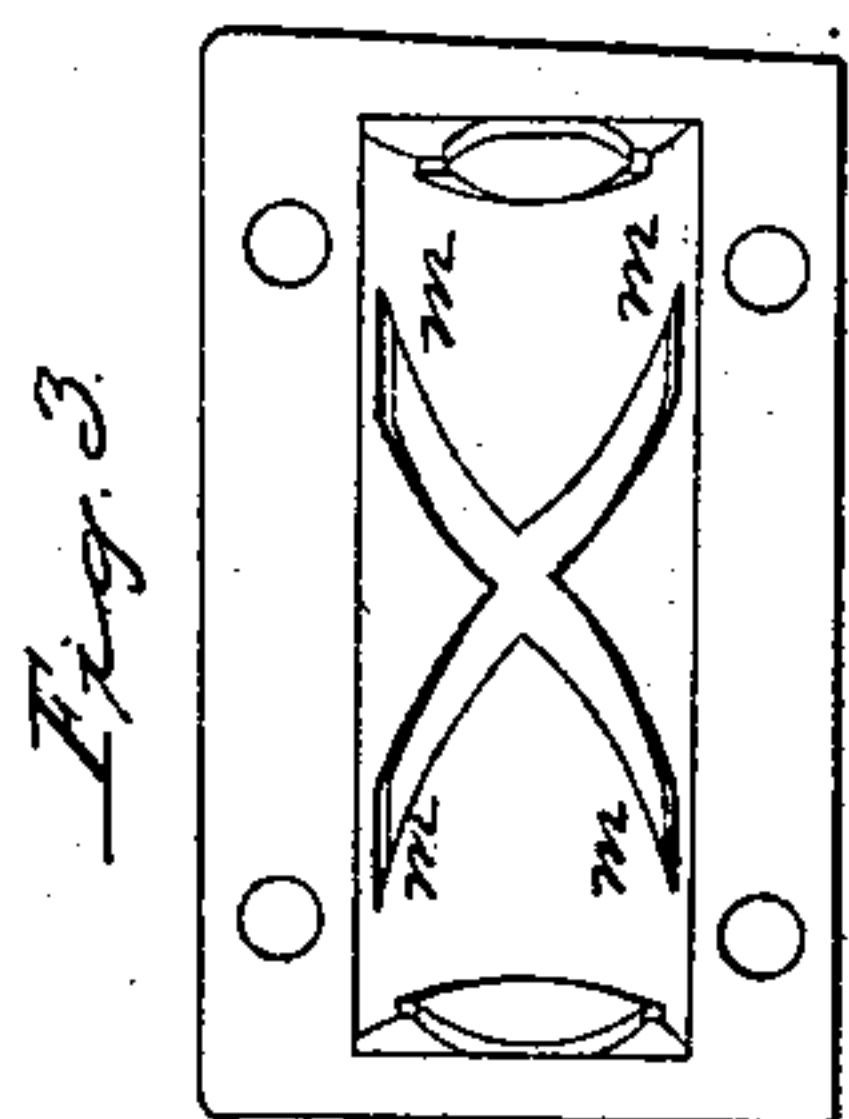


C. G. Page,

Door Bolt

N^o 17,808.

Patented July 14, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHAS. G. PAGE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LOCKING CYLINDRICAL DOOR-BOLT.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 17,808, dated July 14, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAS. G. PAGE, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a Mode of Locking Cylindrical Door-Bolts, and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the principle or character which distinguishes it from all other things before known and of the usual manner of making, modifying, and using the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, of which—

Figure 1, is a form of a common right and left bolt; Fig. 2, a form of a common left handed bolt; Fig. 3, a right and left handed bolt and right-handed locking bolt; Fig. 4, a section of bolt showing the loose handle and countersink; Fig. 5, an underside or back view of the bolt and guard plate; Fig. 6, a right and left bolt with oblique slot and right locking bolt; Fig. 7, a right and left bolt and left locking bolt; Fig. 8, a right and left bolt and right locking bolt; Fig. 9, a right and left locking bolt with oblique slots; Fig. 10, a right and left locking bolt with straight slots.

My improvement consists in a mode of locking cylindrical door bolts described and represented as follows:

Fig. 1 represents a common form of door bolt in which the fixed knob or handle *a* of the bolt is retained in the notches or cross slots *b, b* when the bolt is fastened or unfastened so as to check the longitudinal motions of the bolt and secure it when fastened against being slipped back, and to prevent the slipping forward of the bolt when unfastened by accidental causes, such as the sudden swinging of the door. If we suppose the knob to be left in the horizontal slot *C* when the bolt is unfastened or in the upper portion of the upright or cross slot *b'* the sudden swinging-to of the door may throw the bolt forward so that it will strike a hard blow upon the back of the catch *f* as the door closes, or as it not unfrequently occurs, the bolt is thrown exactly so as to enter the catch, and sometimes persons are thus bolted out of their rooms and houses. This Fig. 1 represents what is commonly termed a right and left bolt; that is to say, a bolt which may be used on the right or left side of a door and in both cases allow the handle to be down, or in the lower portion of the cross slots *b, b* when the bolt is in the forward or back position.

Fig. 2 exhibits a "one handed" or one

sided bolt, which must be placed on the left hand side of the door so that the knob may be down when the bolt is fastened or unfastened. If this bolt were reversed to the right side the knob of the handle would be necessarily up when the bolt was fastened or unfastened, and of course in an unsafe position. The one handed bolt though little used is stronger than the right and left bolt, inasmuch as less metal is taken from the guard of the one handed bolt to form the slots. Fig. 3 represents my mode of locking this bolt when it is either in its forward or back position, so as effectually to prevent its being thrown out of place by the jarring of the door, when the bolt has been drawn back, and especially to prevent the picking by thieves of the bolt when fastened. *e* is the bolt, *a'* the knob or handle which instead of being secured fast within the bolt plays loosely through the bolt for a sufficient distance to drop into the notches *m m* in the guard when the bolt is either in its forward or back position and thus securely lock the bolt.

Fig. 4 shows in section the mode of inserting and the working of the handle of the bolt. The stem *n* of the bolt being a little smaller than the hole through the bolt is long enough to drop through the notch *m* in the guard and its end is provided with a head *h*, which passes readily through the notch, but can not pass back through the bolt. When this head is drawn toward the bolt it fits into the countersink *s* in the bolt and does not interfere with the rotation of the bolt.

In Fig. 5, which is an underside or back view of the bolt and guard, it is shown that the guard is open for a considerable distance, and this allows the head to be readily formed by riveting or hammering up, or by attaching a previously formed head to the end of the handle by screwing or riveting.

Fig. 10 shows the application of the lock to a common bolt, the only change necessary being the introduction of the loose handle *a'* in place of the usual handle *a*.

Fig. 3 shows the lock applied to a left handed bolt, here inverted, to show that this bolt is convertible into a right handed bolt, for when the bolt is reversed the handle will be always down in the forward and back position of the bolt and then be like a common left handed bolt shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 shows the lock applied to a bolt having an oblique slot *c'* in the guard or case *d*, which is here shown as a right handed bolt,

which may be converted into a left handed locking bolt by inverting it and using the lock to keep the handle in place when the bolt is fastened and unfastened. When the
5 lock is applied to the bolt, Fig. 7, with a single cross slot, the bolt also becomes a right and left bolt, although it is only a left handed locking bolt, and applied to Fig. 8 it would make also a right and left bolt, but
10 only a right handed locking bolt. Applied to bolt of Fig. 9, with the double oblique slots, the bolt becomes a right and left handed locking bolt, and so also when applied as shown in Fig. 10 it makes a right
15 and left handed locking bolt.

It will be readily seen that by leaving off

the rounded end X of the guard plate of the bolt shown in Fig. 6 such bolt may be used as a right and left bolt and also as a right and left locking bolt by inverting it. This mode 20 of locking the bolt secures it against being revolved by jarring or other means and also against being slipped endwise by accidental or other causes.

What I claim is,

Locking the bolt by means of the loose handle substantially as herein set forth. 25

CHAS. G. PAGE.

Witnesses:

R. T. CAMPBELL,
EDW. F. BROWN.