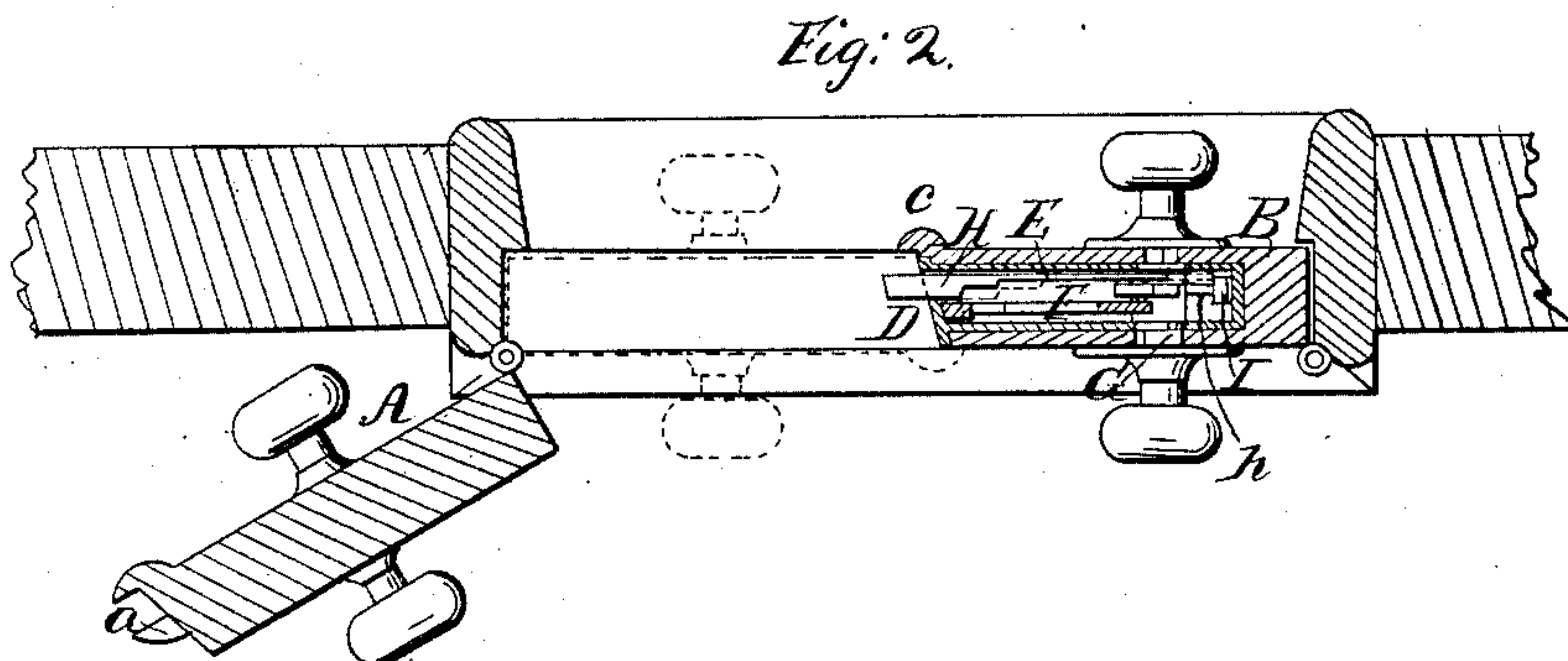
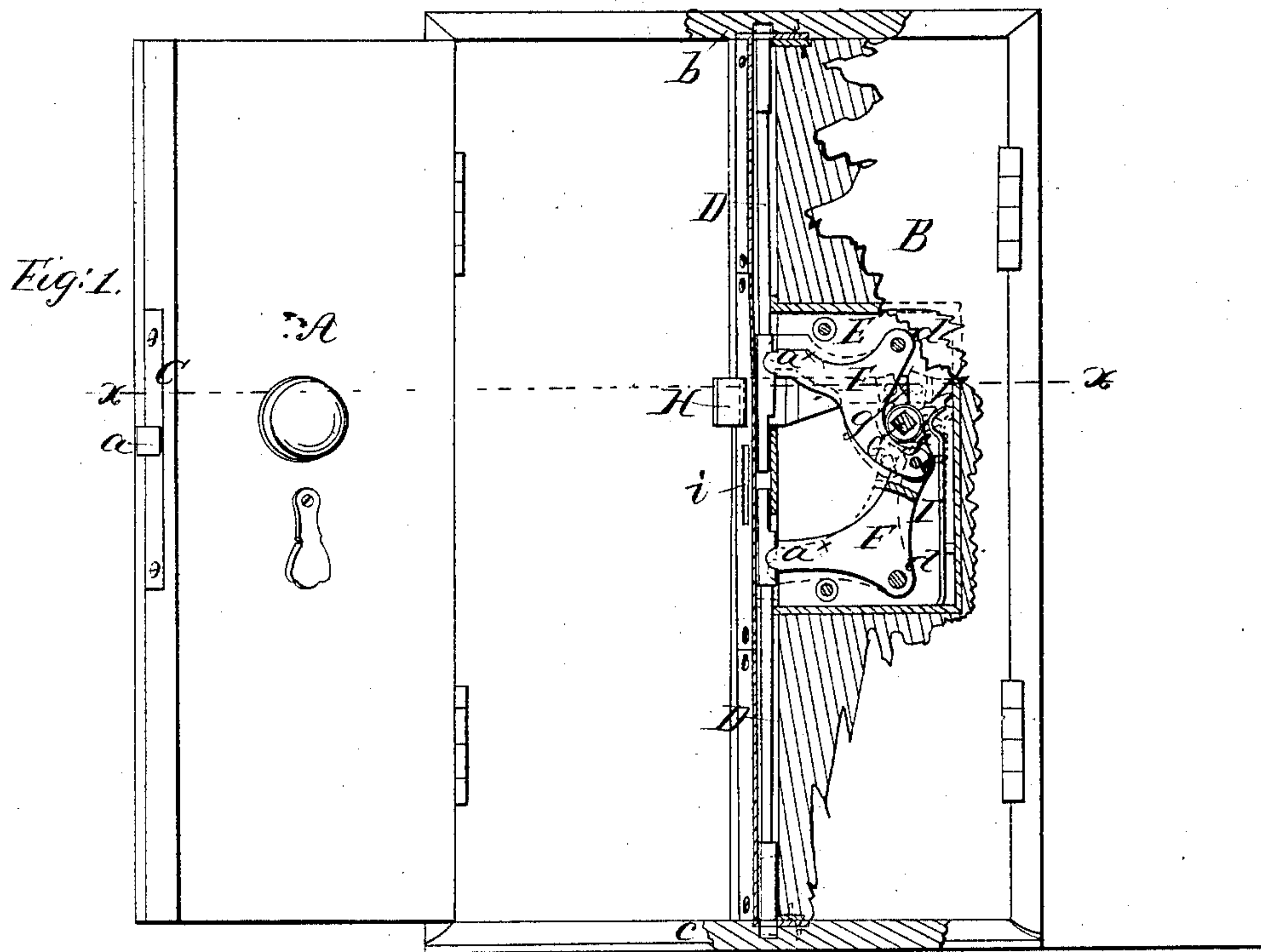


E. L. ROBERTS.  
FASTENING FOR FOLDING DOORS.

No. 23,264.

Patented Mar. 15, 1859.



Witnesses,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

E. L. ROBERTS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## FASTENING FOR FOLDING DOORS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 23,264, dated March 15, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, E. L. ROBERTS, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Folding Doors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my invention applied to a pair of folding doors, one of which is partially bisected or broken away in order to show the invention clearly. Fig. 2, is a horizontal section of ditto, taken in the line *x, x*, of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

The object of this invention is to supersede the vertical slide bolts as they have hitherto been applied to one of a pair of folding doors, by combining said bolts with a horizontal slide bolt so arranged in relation with the lock on the other door of the pair, that both doors can not be closed and locked without first moving the vertical bolts and locking the door to which they are applied, thereby insuring the proper fastening or securing of both doors.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, B, represent two doors, or a pair of folding doors, as they are commonly called—such as are now commonly used for the front doors of superior houses. To the door A, a lock C, is applied as usual; any proper lock being employed that is provided with a horizontal slide bolt or catch, *a*. In the other door, B, and near its edge, two vertical slide bolts D, D, are fitted. These bolts slide up and down, as usual, one fitting in the lintel *b*, of the door frame or casing, and the other in the sill *c*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The inner ends of the bolts D, D, pass within a metal case E, which is similar to an ordinary lock case, and is fitted within the door B, in precisely the same way.

Within the case E, two bent levers F, F, are placed,—*d*, being their fulcrum pins—which are placed one above the other in a vertical line. The inner ends of the levers are connected by being fitted on a pin *e*, which is attached to one end of an arm *f*, which is placed on the knob arbor or spindle G. The opposite end of the arm *f*, has

a slide bolt H, attached to it by a pin *g*, said bolt passing through the end of the case E, when shoved outward to its fullest extent.

I, is a spring which is placed within the case E, and bears against a projection *h*, on the arm *f*. The inner ends of the bolts D, D, are attached to the outer ends of the levers F, F, as shown at *a*.

The lock C, in the door A, and the case in the door B, are placed in about the same relative position, or are in line with each other, and an aperture *i*, is made in the edge of the case E, to receive the catch or bolt *a* of lock C, when the doors are closed.

From the above description it will be seen that the bolts D, D, are shoved in and out of door B, by turning the spindle G, the arm *f*, actuating the levers F, and the latter moving the bolts D, D; and it will be seen that the slide bolt H, will be operated simultaneously with the bolts D, D, the former moving out from the door B, as the latter are drawn within it, and vice versa. When, therefore, the bolts D, D, are within the door B, the bolt H, is moved out from it and the door A, can not be fully closed, as the bolt H, will prevent it. In order therefore to fully close the doors, so that the lock C, may be locked, the bolt H, must be moved within the door B, and case E, and by this movement of the bolt H, the vertical bolts D, D, will be moved outward, and the door B, fastened, thereby rendering the doors A, B, fully secure when the door A, is closed and locked, it being understood that the bolts D, D, can not be actuated when the door A, is closed and locked, in consequence of the bolt H, bearing against the edge of the lock C, and said bolt prevented from being moved outward.

By this invention the doors A, B, can not be falsely locked, that is to say, the door A, can not be fully closed with B, and the bolt *a*, of the lock C, shot outward without first securing the door B, by means of the bolts D, D. This constitutes the advantage of the invention, and it is a very great one, for servants and others often carelessly close folding doors, provided with ordinary fastenings, and shoot the bolt of the lock of one door without securing the other by moving its bolts D, and consequently both doors will open equally as well as if no lock or fastening were applied to them.

I do not claim broadly the employment or use of sliding bolts D, D, attached to a knob

spindle, so that they may be moved in and out from a door by turning the same, for such device is quite old and in common use, but

5 Having thus described by invention, what I do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,  
The combination of the sliding bolts D,

D, and H, applied to folding doors to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 10

E. L. ROBERTS.

Witnesses:

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