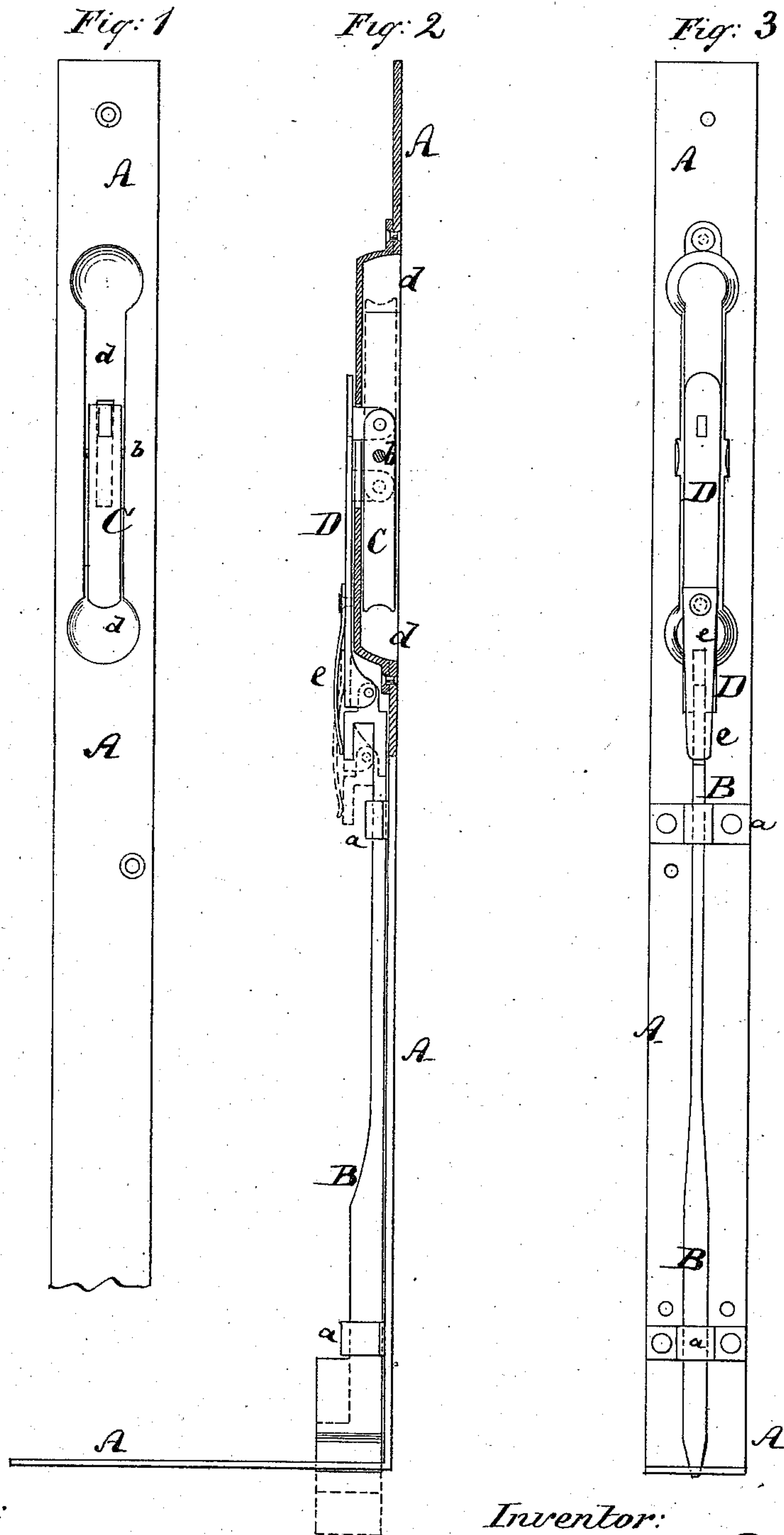


J. PEYER.  
Bolts for Doors, Shutters, &c.

No. 154,616.

Patented Sept. 1, 1874.



Witnesses:

Chas. Raettig  
F. v. Briesen

Inventor:

Johann Peyer  
by his attorney  
A. v. Briesen

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN PEYER, OF WÄHRING, AUSTRIA, ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH R. VON WESSELY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BOLTS FOR DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **154,616**, dated September 1, 1874; application filed June 15, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHANN PEYER, of Währing, in the Empire of Austria, have invented a new and Improved Bolt for Doors, Shutters, &c., of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a face view of my improved bolt; Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical section of the same, partly edge view; and Fig. 3 a reverse view of Fig. 1.

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

This invention has for its object to facilitate the operation of sliding bolts used for fastening double doors, shutters, &c., particularly the bolts used on the edges of double doors; and consists in combining a spring with said bolt and rod for locking the lever in its two positions, as will hereinafter be more fully described, the lever serving to give a purchase to the manipulation of the bolt, and to facilitate the moving of the same, and lying flush in both positions.

In the accompanying drawing, the letter A represents a metallic face-plate, preferably L-shaped, to be applied to the edge of a door and to partly lap under the lower edge of the same. B is the sliding bolt applied against the back of the plate A, and confined within eyes *a a* that project inwardly from the said face-plate A. In these eyes *a a* the bolt is free to move up and down to a certain extent. C is a lever pivoted at *b* into a recess, *d*, formed in the face of the plate A, the short arm of said lever being connected by a pivot-pin with a rod, D, that is arranged at the back of the recessed portion of the plate A. The lower end of the rod D is pivoted to the upper end of the bolt, and a spring, *e*, is fastened to the rod D and bears against the bolt, having thereby the tendency to snap the lever C either into the lower position shown by full lines in Fig. 2, or

into the upper position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. When the parts are in the position shown by full lines in Fig. 2 the bolt is drawn up, and when it is then desired to push the bolt down into the socket for locking the door it is only necessary to take hold of the lower end of the lever C, which may be conveniently shaped to give proper hold to the hand or finger and swing said lever on the pin *b* upward into the dotted position shown in the same figure. By so swinging the lever C its short arm, which is connected with the rod D, will be brought gradually into a horizontal position and cause the rod D to be pushed away inwardly from the plate A. The spring *e* will thereby be bent and receive the tendency to crowd the rod D forward again as soon as the lever C has passed beyond the horizontal position. In this way the purchase of the lever C is utilized, and also the power of the spring *e*, both in moving the bolt into the socket and in raising it out of the same.

The great difficulty connected with the moving of an ordinary sliding bolt with one finger will thus be overcome, and the greater power give greater ease in properly applying and locking the bolts.

When a double door having such a bolt is closed the recess containing the lever C will be fully concealed and not open to access by unauthorized persons.

I claim as my invention—

The sliding bolt, combined with the spring *e*, rod D, and lever C, the lever being within a recess of the face-plate A, so it can lie flush therein in both positions, substantially as described.

JOHANN PEYER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM HÜNING,  
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