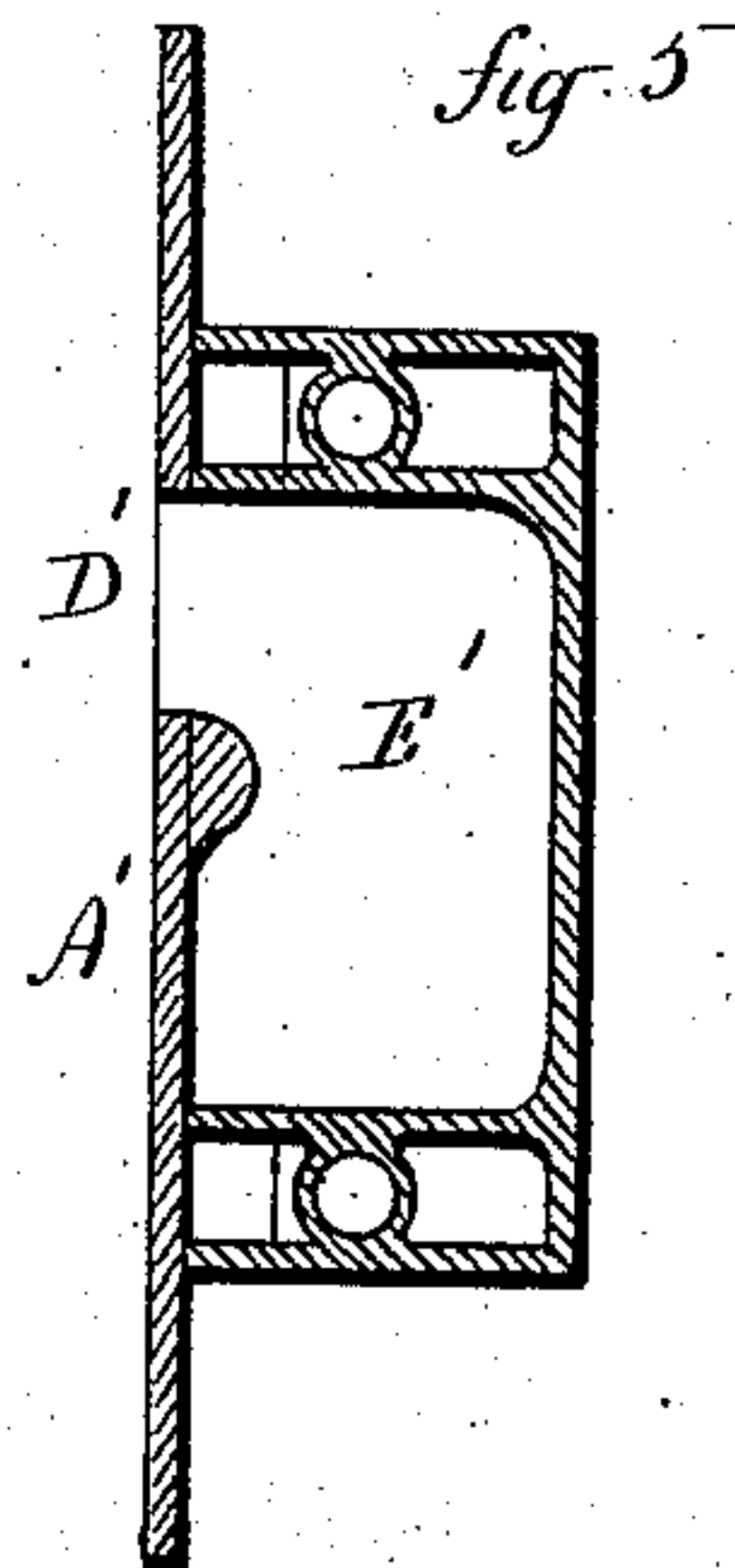
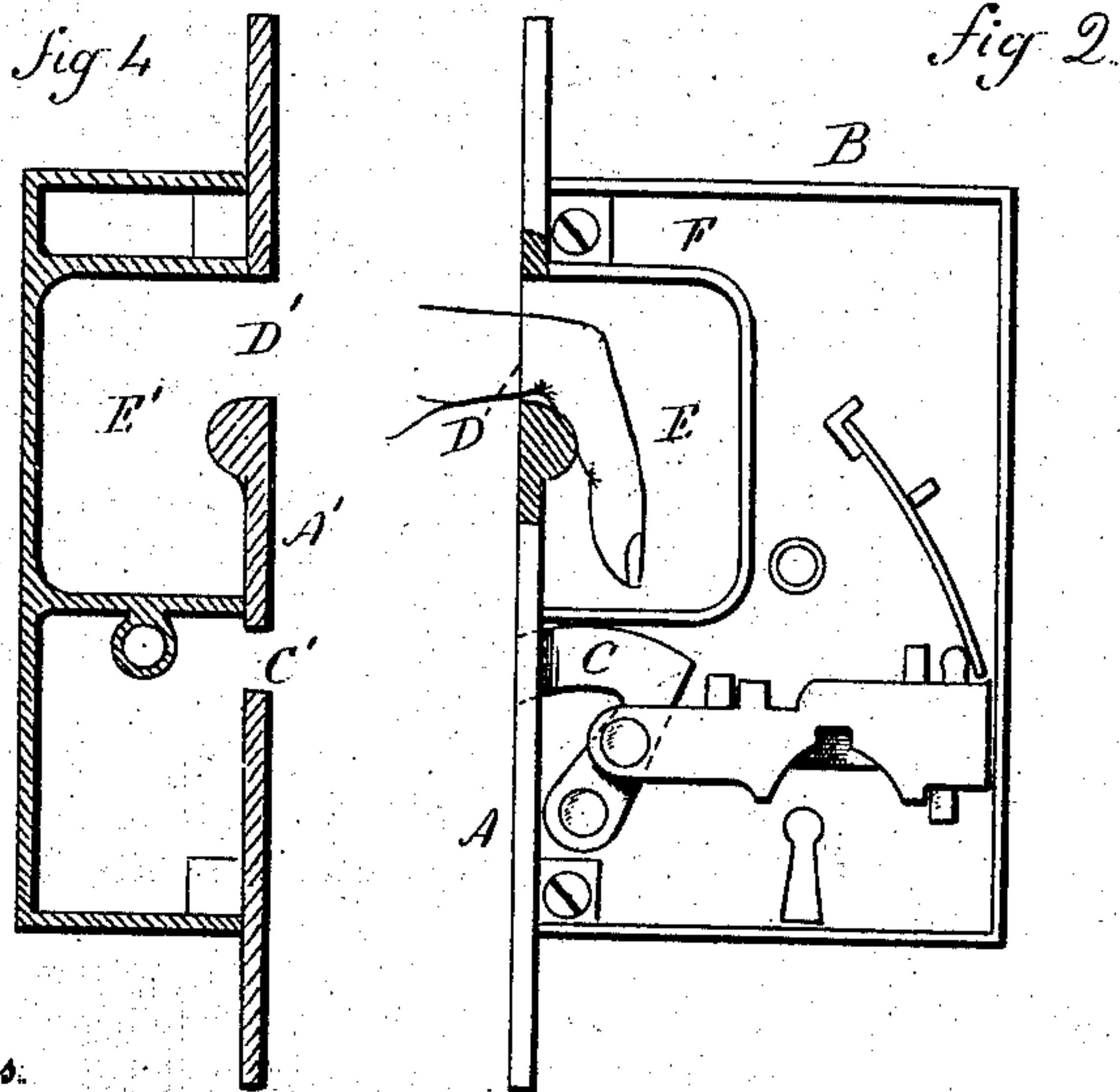
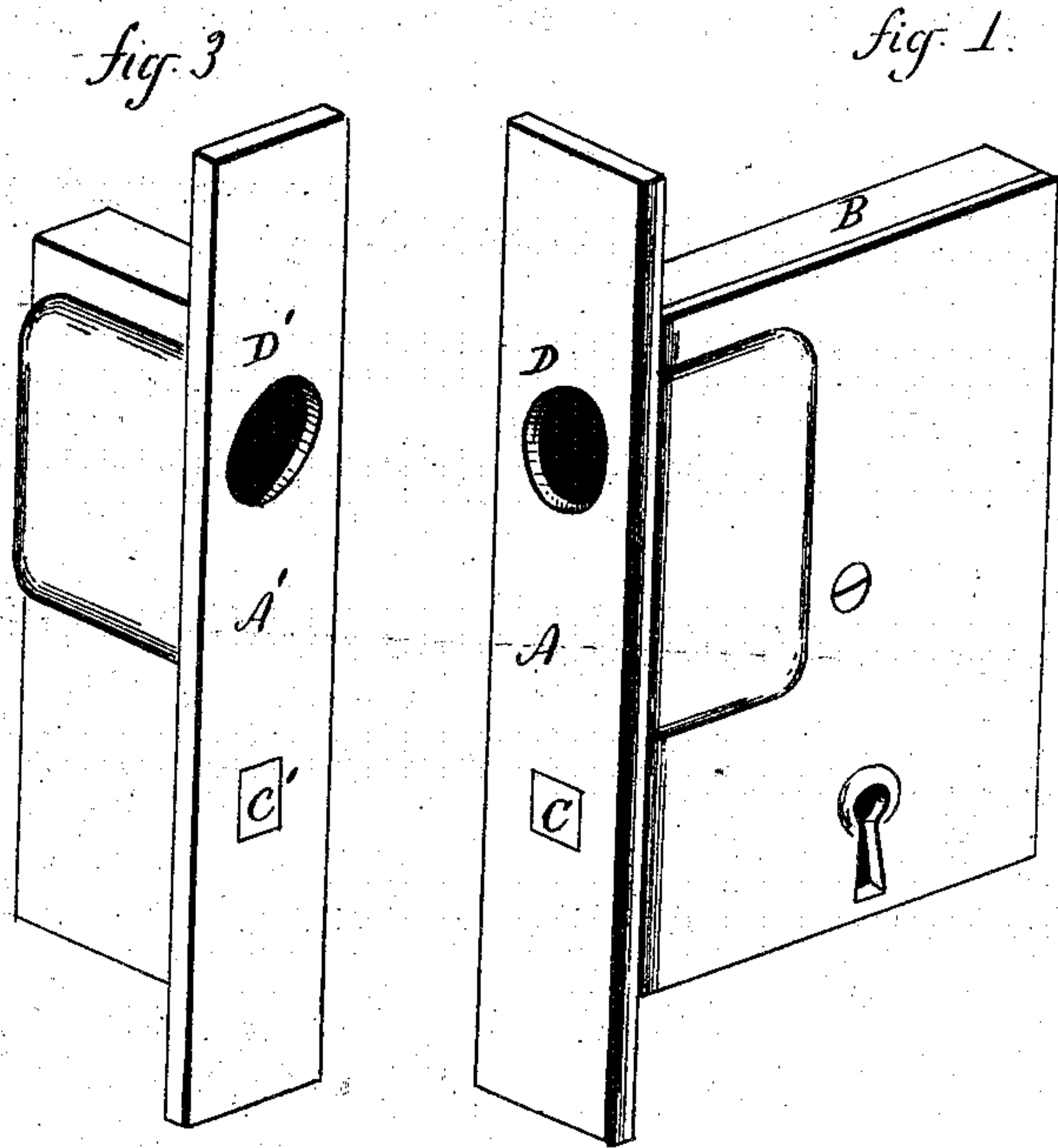


B. MALLORY.

Mortise-Locks for Sliding Doors.

No. 156,582.

Patented Nov. 3, 1874.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BURTON MALLORY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MORTISE-LOCKS FOR SLIDING DOORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,582**, dated November 3, 1874; application filed October 13, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BURTON MALLORY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Mortise-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, interior view, the casing-plate removed; Fig. 3, perspective view of the keeper; Fig. 4, interior view of the same, the casing-plate removed; and in Fig. 5, a modification of the keeper.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of mortise locks or latches designed for sliding doors, the object being to allow the doors to be run into the wall flush, and to dispense with the knobs usually employed on that class of latches.

A construction in this class of locks and latches to accomplish the same object has been heretofore employed, which consisted of a loop running into the case through the face-plate, and held flush upon the face-plate by a spring; but, when disengaged from the spring to be thrown out to afford a handle by which to move the door, that construction is too expensive for general use.

The object of this invention is to dispense with the sliding loop, and materially reduce the cost of this class of locks and latches; and the invention consists in a perforation or finger-hole through the face-plate into a chamber formed within the case, as more fully hereinafter described.

In the representation a lock only is shown; but it will be understood that a latch may be employed with the lock-bolt, or instead of the lock-bolt.

A is the face-plate; B, the case in outline, of the usual construction; C, the lock-bolt,

arranged within the case in the usual manner, and with the usual mechanism. Through the face-plate is a perforation, D, sufficiently large to allow the insertion of a finger. Within the case a chamber, E, is formed by a partition, F, as seen in Fig. 2, into which the perforation D opens. The partition F cuts off the mechanism of the lock from the perforation D, and extends below the perforation D, so as to allow the insertion of the finger and a hold upon the face-plate.

In case it be a single sliding door, the keeper may be of the usual construction; but, in case of a double door, the keeper is constructed as seen in Figs. 3 and 4, the face-plate A' corresponding to that of the lock or latch case, and with a perforation, D', opening into the chamber E', and the usual bolt-opening C' corresponding to the same parts of the lock or latch case.

In case of a different kind of latch, the bolt-opening may be omitted, as seen in Fig. 5.

The perforation may be at the lower part of the chamber, so that the finger will be turned up instead of down, as shown.

This construction adds little, if anything, to the cost of manufacture, and accomplishes all that is done by the heretofore costly construction.

By the expression lock, I wish to be understood as employing a latch-bolt with the lock-bolt, or the lock-bolt and latch-bolt separate from each other.

I claim—

1. A mortise-lock having the opening D through the face-plate, combined with a chamber within the case, substantially as set forth.

2. A keeper for sliding doors, having the opening D' through the face-plate, combined with a chamber upon the inside of the face-plate, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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