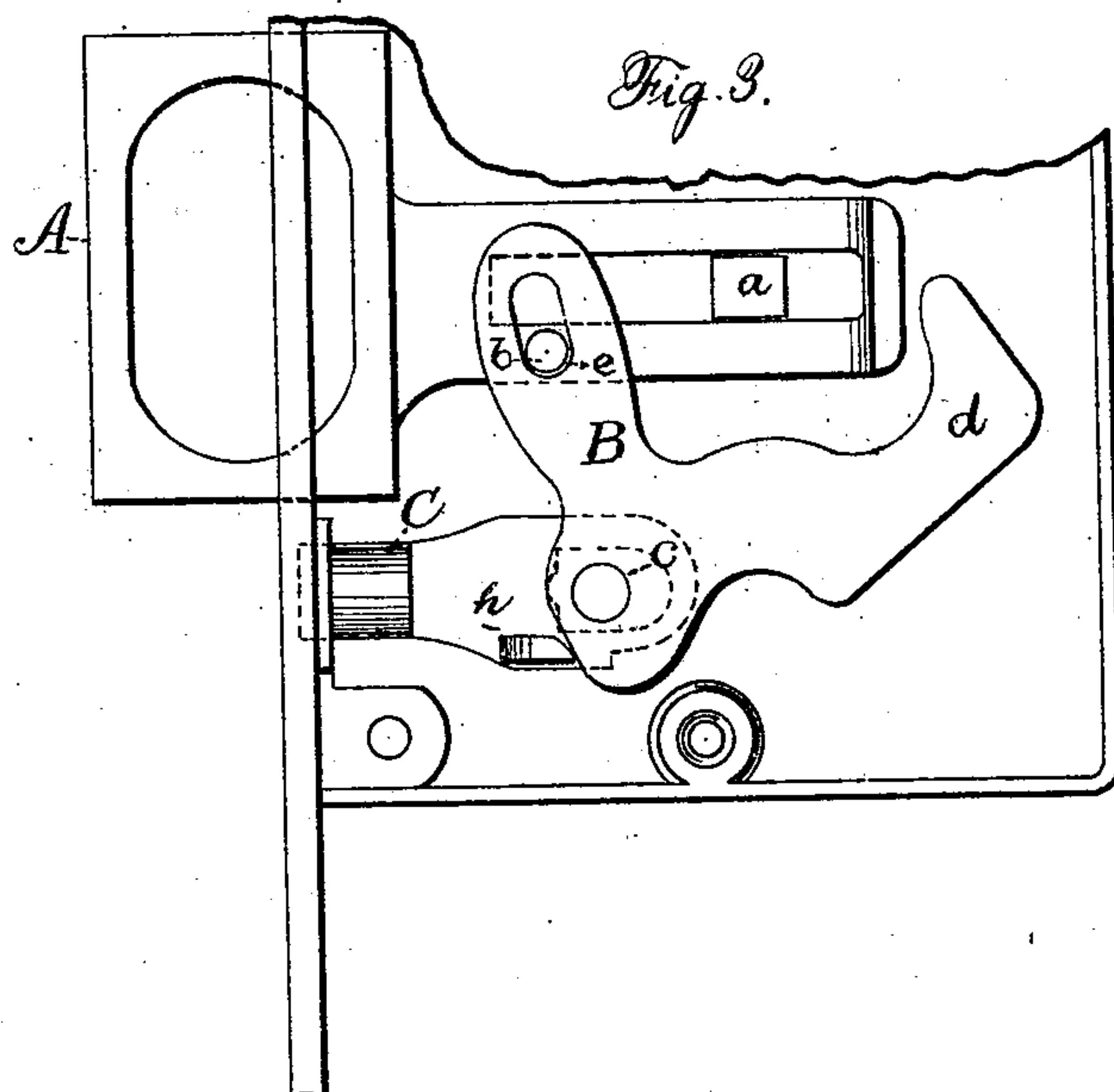
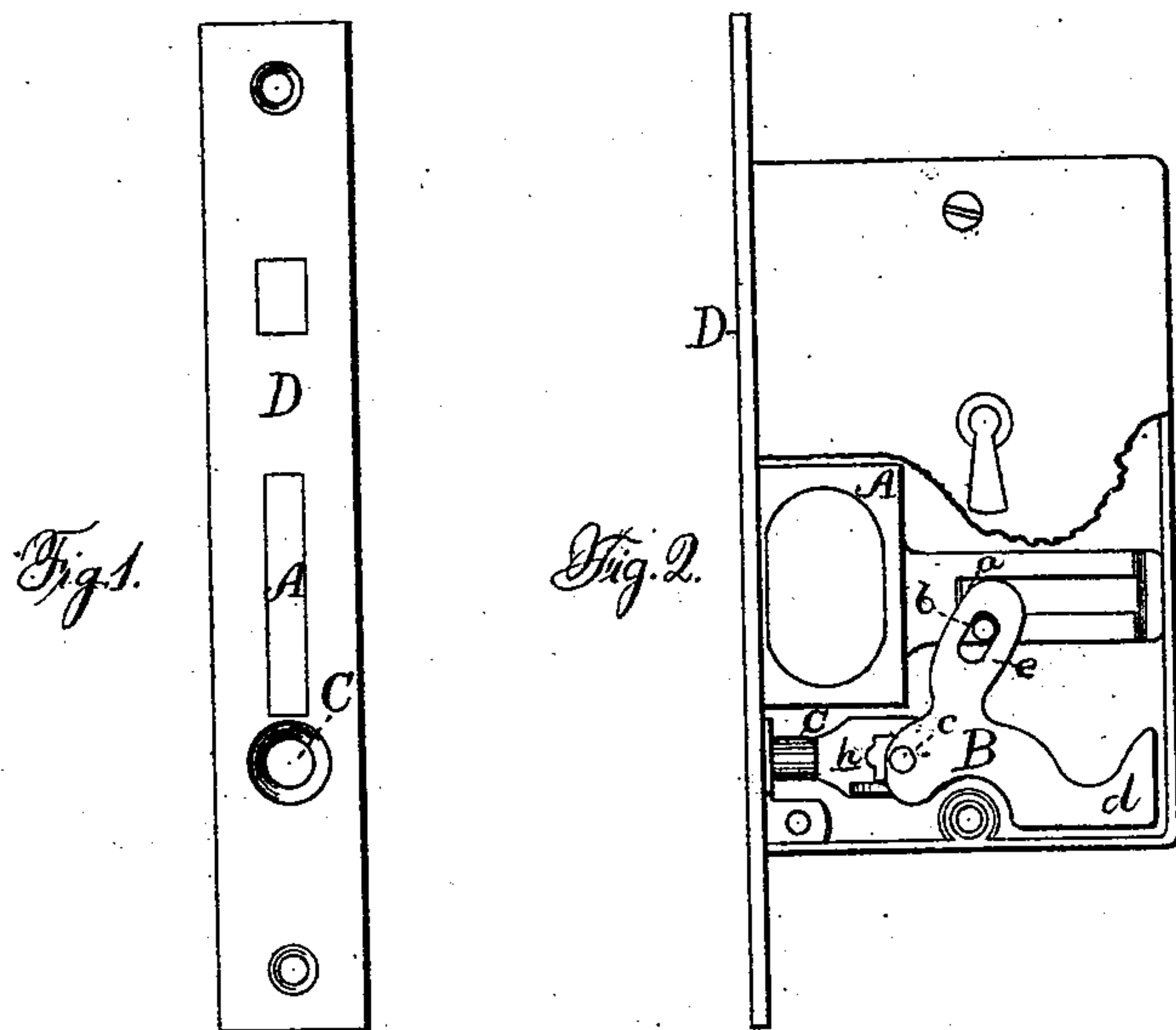


(Model.)

W. E. SPARKS.  
Sliding-Door Lock-Handle.

**No. 226,682.**

**Patented April 20, 1880.**



Witnesses  
John Edwards Jr.  
Samuel Burr

Inventor  
William C. Sparks  
By James Shepard Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. SPARKS, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO  
P. & F. CORBIN, OF SAME PLACE.

## SLIDING-DOOR LOCK-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,682, dated April 20, 1880.

Application filed March 13, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WM. E. SPARKS, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Flush Handles for Sliding Doors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in flush handles in which a sliding pull, weighted  
10 lever, and push-pin are connected together, so that the pull is drawn into the case by gravity and thrown out by the push-pin; and the object of my invention is to make a cheap and easy working device.

15 I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with one of the case-plates removed. Fig. 3 is a like view, represented with  
20 the handle or pull partially extended.

I arrange this pull in the same case with a lock of any ordinary construction, and which forms no part of my invention.

25 A represents the pull or handle, the outer end of which slides through a mortise in the face-plate D, and the opposite end of which is governed by a fixed stud, *a*, on the lock-case, the shank of the pull being slotted so as to  
30 embrace said stud.

Upon the shank of the pull A is a pin or stud, *b*. Below this pull is a weighted angle-lever, B, the same being pivoted to the lock-case upon the post *c*, which constitutes the  
35 fulcrum of said lever. The arm *d* of this lever is a weighted arm, while its arm *e* is slotted to receive the pin *b* of the pull A. This arm is thinner than the arm *d*, so that it rides by the side of the shank of the pull A.

40 A push-pin, C, is arranged with one of its ends projecting through a mortise or hole in the face-plate D, and with its other end slotted and engaged with, so as to be governed by, the base of the pivot *c*—that is, the pivot  
45 *c* extends through the inner slotted end of the push-pin C.

A lug or projection, *h*, upon the push-pin C comes in front of the weighted lever B a little below the pivot *c*.

50 The mortise or opening in the face-plate D through which the end of the push-pin C passes is countersunk or beveled on its front

side, so that the end of the push-pin may be set with its end flush with the general surface of the face-plate D, and yet allow it to be de- 55 pressed somewhat by means of a finger or thumb applied to its outer end.

When the parts are at rest the weighted arm *d* of the lever B is sufficiently heavy to hold the parts in the position represented in 60 Fig. 2, and with the pull A drawn inward, so that its outer end is flush with the face-plate D. When in this position the door may be slid into the partition or other surrounding frame, so that nothing but its edge is exposed 65 to view.

When it is desired to withdraw the door from this position for the purpose of closing it, it is only necessary to depress the end of the push-pin C, when the projection *h* on said 70 pin will strike the lever B, elevate its weighted arm *d*, and throw its slotted arm *e*, together with the pull A, outward, and bring said parts into the position represented in Fig. 3. The pull is then extended far enough to be 75 conveniently grasped for closing the door, and upon pulling it to do so it will first move outward a little until its inner slotted end engages the stud *a* on the case, after which pulling upon the handle will draw the door with 80 it. Upon releasing the pull A the weight of the arm *d* of the lever B is sufficient to return the parts to their normal position.

By this mechanism the parts work very smoothly and nicely, and only a slight motion 85 of the push-pin is necessary in order to project the handle or pull sufficiently for grasping.

I am aware that flush handles for sliding doors containing the pull and a stop-pin are 90 old when the two were connected by springs and mechanism wholly different from that herein shown.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the sliding pull A, 95 bearing pin *b*, the weighted angle-lever B, having the slotted arm *e* and weighted arm *d*, and the push-pin C, having the projection *h*, all combined and operating substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM E. SPARKS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES PECK,  
E. L. PRIOR.