

(No Model.)

W. H. ANDREWS.

SLIDING DOOR PULL.

No. 276,325.

Patented Apr. 24, 1883.

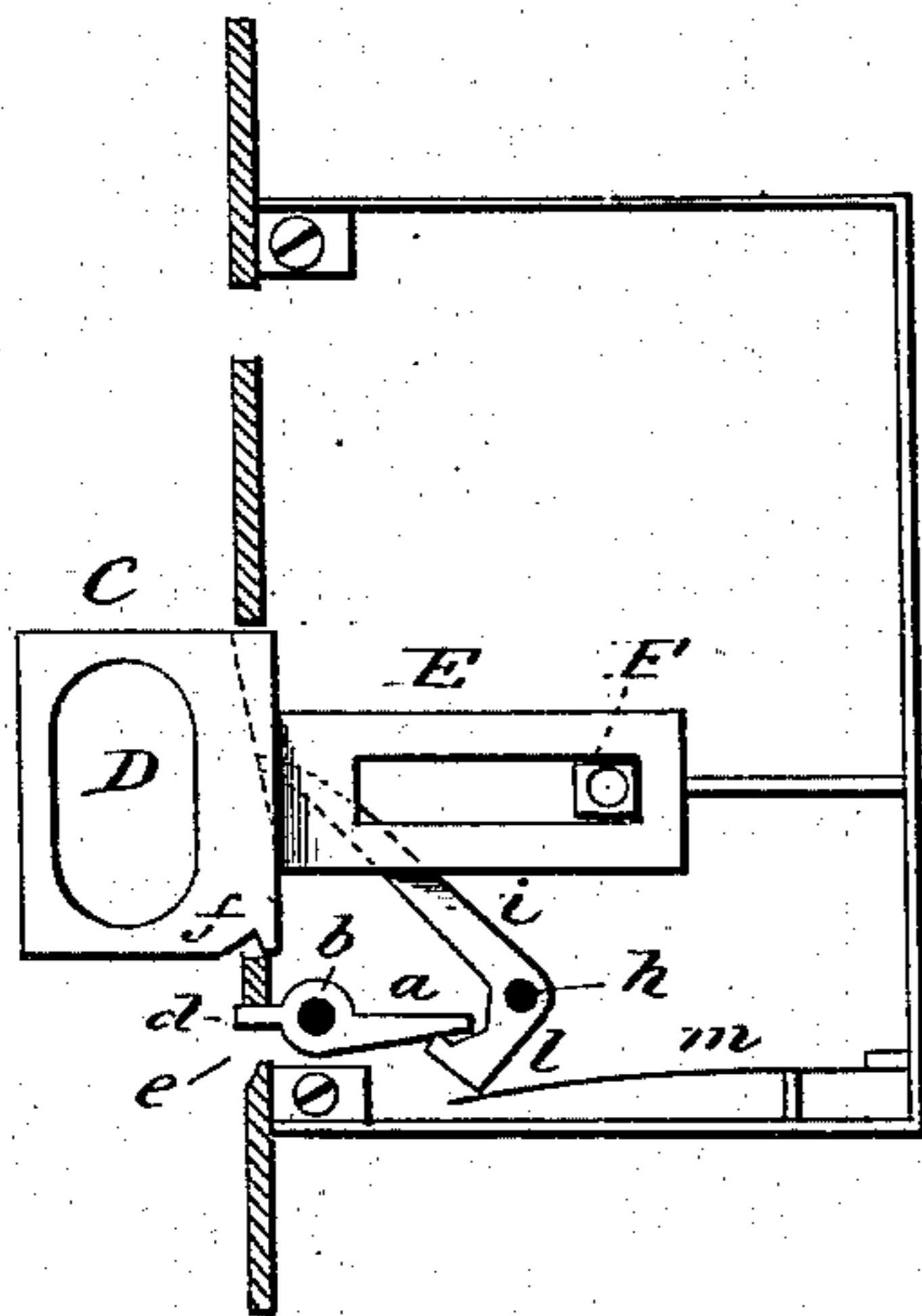
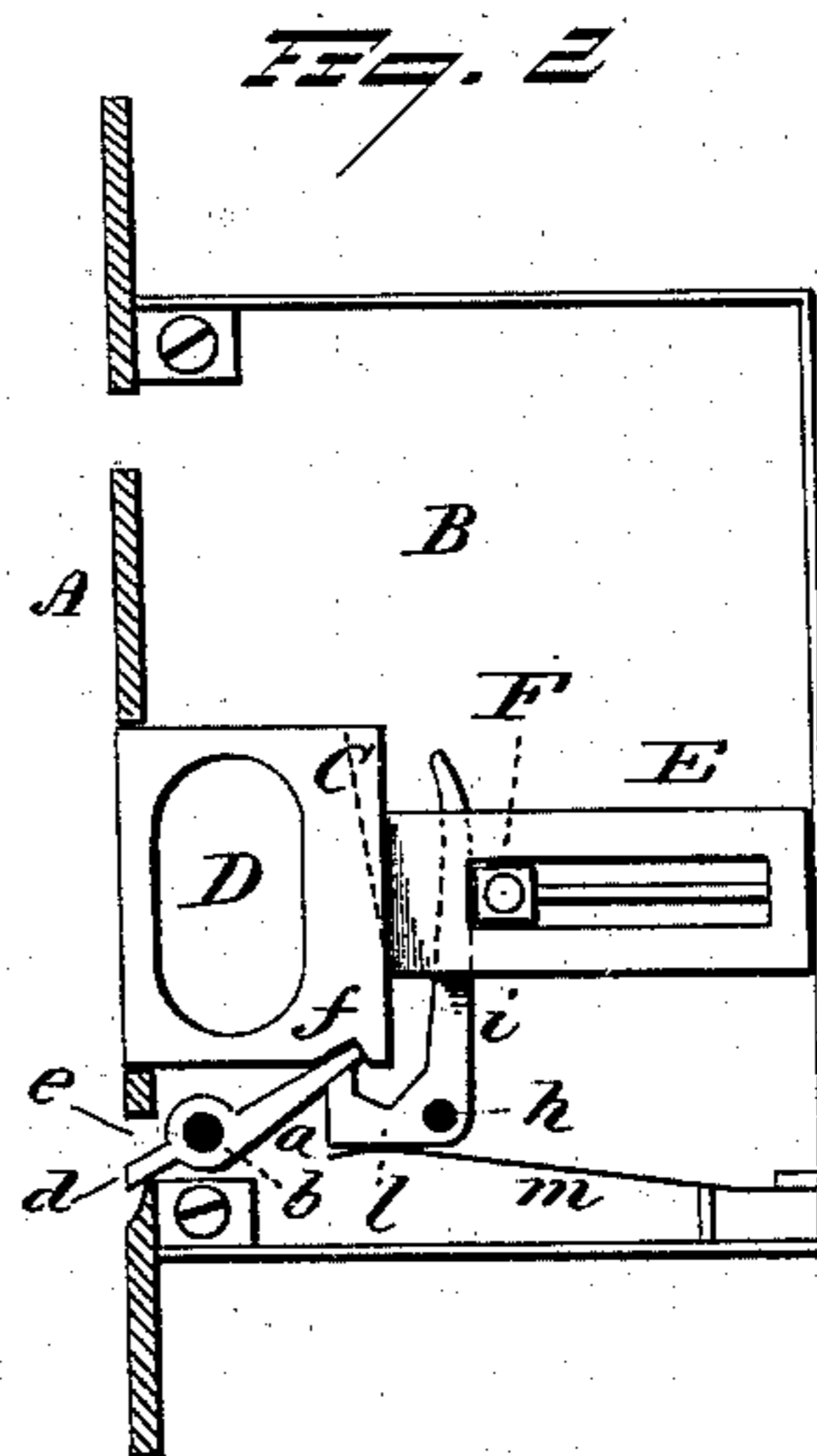
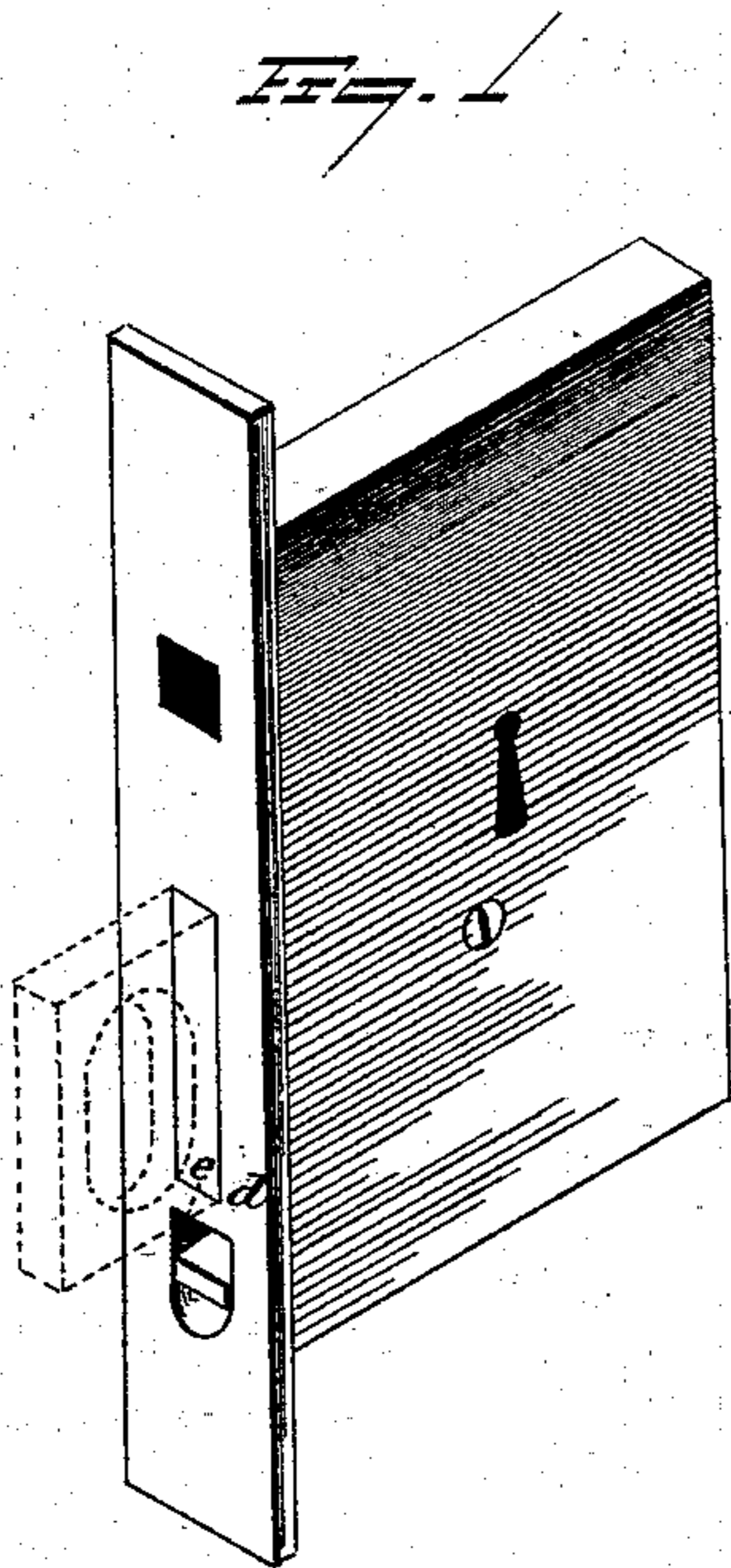


Fig. 3

Witnesses
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SLIDING-DOOR PULL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 276,325, dated April 24, 1883.

Application filed January 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. H. ANDREWS, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Sliding-Door Pulls; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with 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, showing the pull thrown out in broken lines; Fig. 2, a sectional side view showing the parts in the normal condition; Fig. 3, a sectional side view showing the parts in the position of throwing out the bolt.

This invention relates to an improvement in the device attached to sliding doors, and by which the door may be pulled from its pocket. These pulls are usually arranged either in the lock-case or in a case similar to the lock-case, and so that the loop will stand flush with the face-plate when not in use, but arranged so as to be thrown out when required for use. Usually the loop has been arranged with a dog to engage the pull when pressed into the case, and with a spring acting upon the pull to throw it outward when the dog was disengaged. A thumb-piece extends from the dog through an aperture in the face-plate, so that the dog may be turned from its engagement with the pull to permit it to be thrown out. Then the pull is pressed back by hand, when the dog will engage it within the case. In such construction a strong spring is necessary for practical work, which adds materially to the expense of the pull, and is liable to get out of order. These pulls have been constructed with a lever acting upon the pull to throw it outward, and by a counter-balance return it into the case; but in this construction the pull is so loose in the case as to be inconvenient in handling and packing, because if the case be turned so as to throw the weight of the pull upon the lever the pull will slip outward by its own weight.

The object of my invention is to preserve

the locking device to retain the pull within its case and make that same locking device the means for throwing the pull outward; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A is the face-plate; B, the case attached thereto, within which the pull is arranged. It may be with the lock mechanism or independent, as the case may be.

C is the pull, which is a flat piece of metal having an opening, D, transversely through it for the convenient insertion of the fingers. It stands in the case flush with the face-plate, as seen in Fig. 2, and from it the tail-piece E extends rearward, slotted so as to ride upon a stud, F, or may be otherwise guided, the tail-piece being somewhat thinner than the head of the plate.

a is the dog, hung upon a pivot, b, inside the case, with a finger-piece, d, extending through an aperture, e, in the face-plate. The inner end of the dog engages a notch, f, in the head of the pull. Near the dog, upon a pivot, h, a lever is hung, one arm, i, of which extends in rear of the head of the pull. The other arm, l, stands against the dog, held there by a suitable (preferably a flat) spring, m.

The parts in the position seen in Fig. 2—that is, the pull within the case—the pull is held by the dog a. Now, when the pull is required for use it is only necessary to place the finger upon the projection d and turn the dog, as seen in Fig. 3. This turning of the dog turns the lever, bringing the arm i against the head of the pull, which forces the pull outward. So soon as the finger is removed from the dog it leaves it free for the reaction of the spring, which returns the lever, and brings the finger-piece back to the locking position, and there will stand until the pull be forced back into the case. Then the dog will re-engage the pull in its closed condition.

By this construction the spring for throwing the pull is dispensed with, and the pull is locked within the case, so that it cannot be accidentally thrown outward.

I claim—

The combination of the pull C, arranged to slide in the case and through the face-plate, with the dog *a*, arranged to engage the pull when within the case, a projection from the
5 dog through an aperture in the face-plate, the lever *l*, and a spring bearing upon said lever and dog to return them to their normal posi-

tion after the pull shall have been thrown outward, and to engage the pull when returned to the case, substantially as described.

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