(No Model.)

H. C. NEER.

LOCK BOLT.

No. 299,671. Patented June 3, 1884.

Fig: 1.

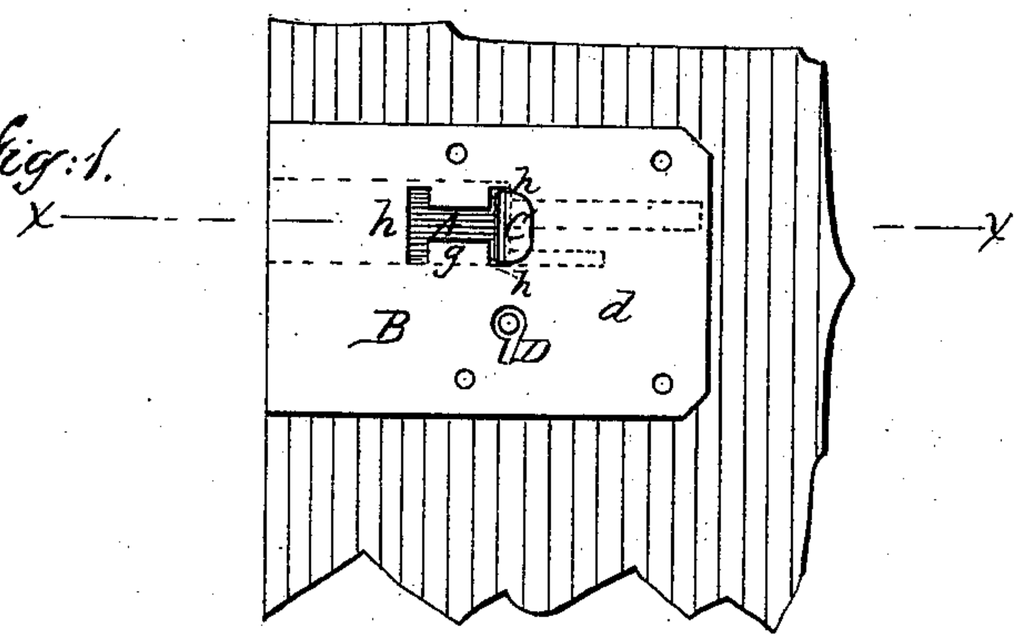


Fig: 2.

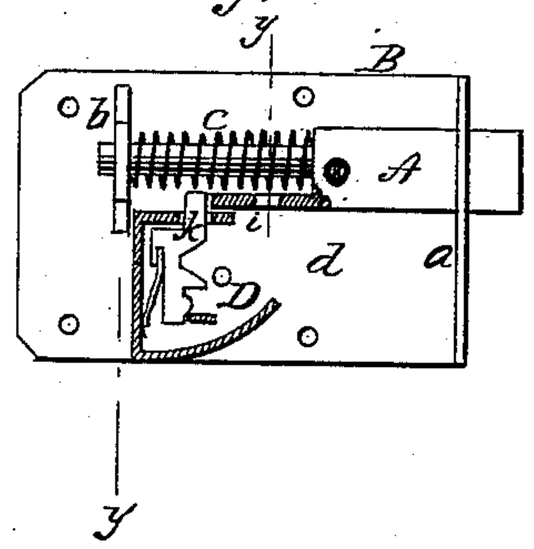


Fig: 3.

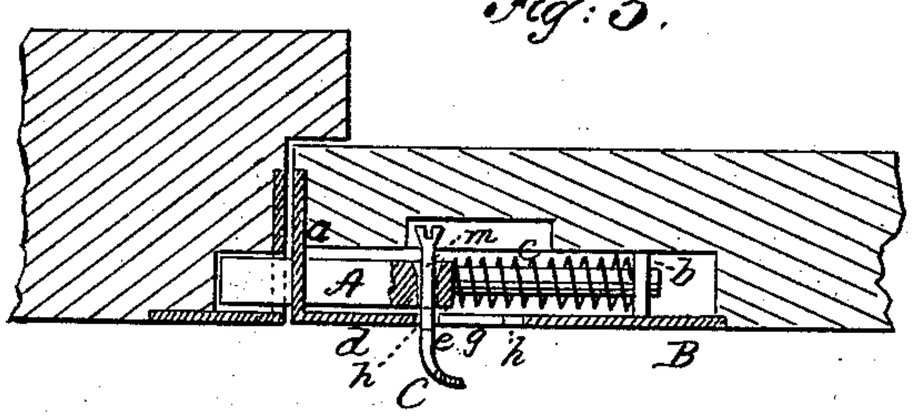


Fig: 4.

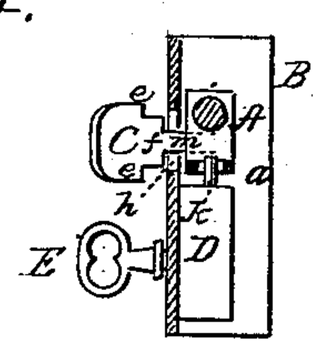
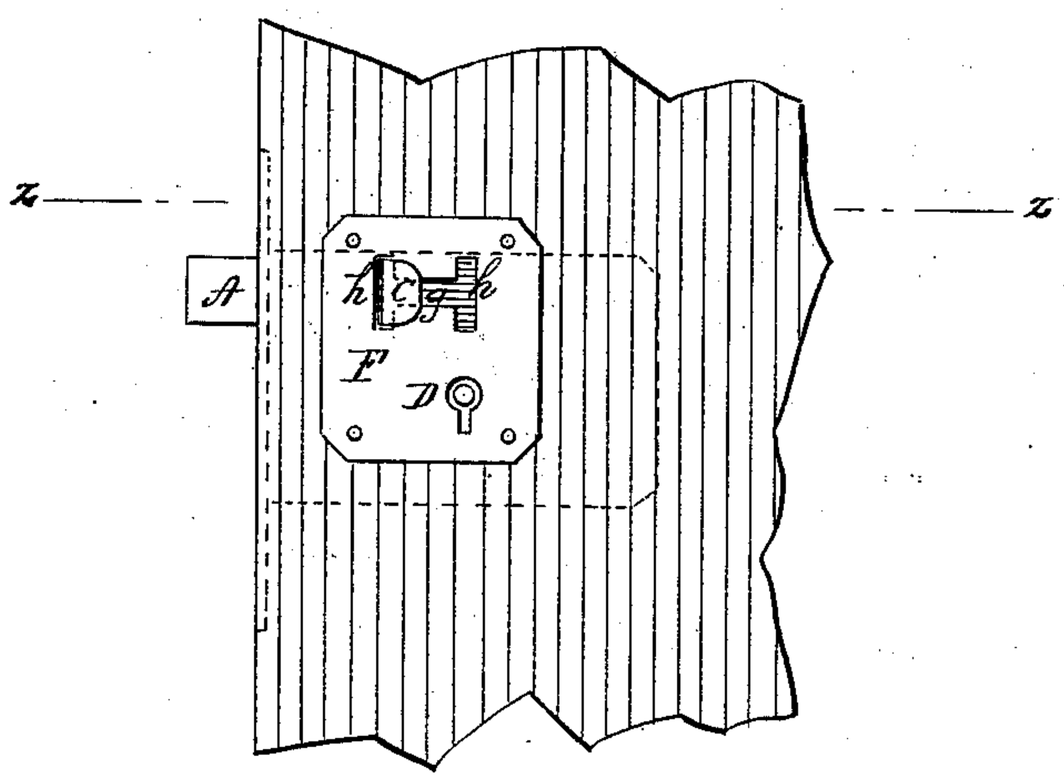
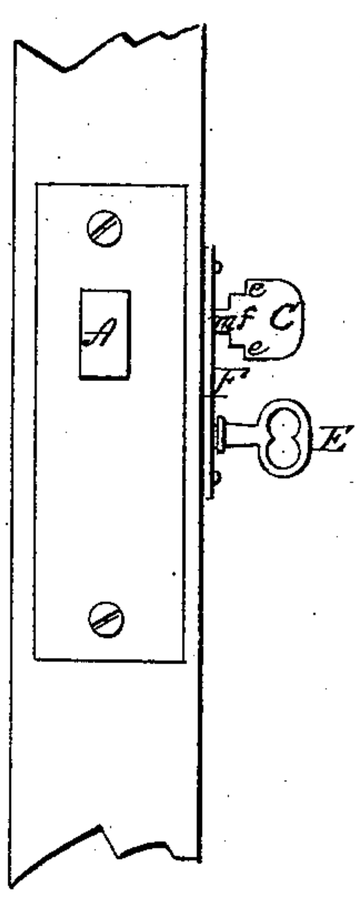


Fig: 5

Fig: 6.

Fig: 7

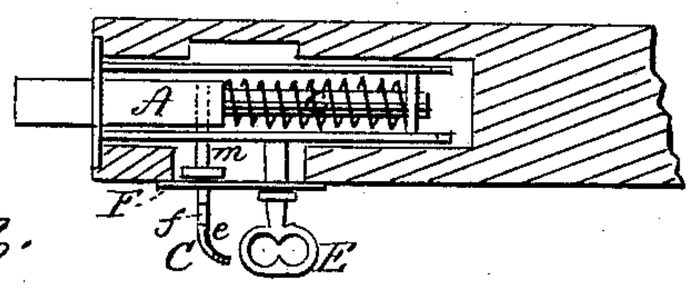




Witnesses:

Chas. Nickel.

H. L. Wattenberg.



Inventor:

Henry C. Neer,

by

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. NEER, OF PARK RIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

LOCK-BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,671, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed October 3, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. NEER, of Park Ridge, Bergen county, New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Lock-Bolt; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

This invention is in the nature of an improvement in lock-bolts; and the invention consists in a spring lock-bolt provided with a projecting horizontally-adjustable locking device, in addition to an ordinary lock with a removable key.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of my lock-bolt, with the bolt drawn back. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same partly in section, and with the bolt in locked position. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through line *x x*, Fig. 1, with the bolt shot. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *y y*, Fig. 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are front and edge views, respectively, of a mortise-lock embodying my invention; and Fig. 7 is a horizontal section on line *z z*, Fig. 5.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

This invention is made particularly applicable as a fastening device for window-sashes; but it may be employed with advantage to many other purposes.

In my lock-bolt the bolt A is received within suitable guides, *a* and *b*, which are fixed to or form part of the bolt-case B. The rear part of the bolt is provided with a spiral spring, *c*, which, by its elasticity, will throw one end of the bolt A outward from the lock-case, as is common in ordinary spring-latches.

To the bolt A is secured a catch, C. This catch is constructed to have a horizontal adjustment—that is, so that it can be pushed into and pulled out from the face-plate *d* of the case of the bolt. This is shown in Fig. 3 as possible by passing the catch loosely through a transverse hole in the bolt. It is also made with shoulders *e*, so that when the part *f* of the catch is pushed into the face-plate *d* these shoulders will rest on the surface of the plate, acting as stops. Into or through the face-plate *d* is cut a slot, *g*, with cross-slots *h* at each end of the same.

Immediately beneath the bolt A, properly fixed to the lock-case, is a lock, D, which may be of any simple construction. This lock is provided with an ordinary key, E, which throws a dog, *k*, into and out of a hole, *i*, in the lower part of the bolt A, thereby locking the bolt in a given position, which may be either the locked or unlocked.

Now, my lock-bolt, when constructed substantially as above described, is operated by drawing the catch out from the face-plate until the part *f* thereof is clear from one of the cross-slots *h*. In this position the shank *m* of the catch will, when the dog *k* is disengaged from the bolt, travel freely within the slot *g*, carrying the bolt A with it until the other cross-slot is reached, into which the part *f* of the catch is allowed to descend, which operation effectually locks the bolt either in the locked position or in the unlocked position, preventing it from being forced out or in until the catch C is again operated, the locking being due to the part *f* of the catch, which is wider than the slot *g*, and therefore cannot travel therein. When the part *f* of the catch C is out of the slot *h*, the bolt will, if in the unlocked position, be thrown out by the action of the spiral spring *c*. In addition to the foregoing means of locking the bolt A, this may also be accomplished by means of the lock D, which, by operating the key E, will dog the bolt in the locked position, so that if the device be attached to the sashes or frame of a window, the sashes may be locked in position with the key, which cannot be unlocked, even though the glass be broken for that purpose, without the aid of the proper key, and yet under ordinary circumstances the locking and unlocking of the bolt will be sufficiently accomplished by means of the catch C. The lock above described may, if desired, be a mortise-lock, in which case, instead of forming the slots *g* and *h* into the face of the plate of the lock, they may be formed in an escutcheon-plate, F, as is shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7, the other mechanism remaining unchanged.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lock, the spring-bolt A, provided with a transverse hole, the catch C, having the shoulders *e e* and shank *m*, all in one piece and movable longitudinally in the aforesaid hole,

combined with the plate B, provided with a H-shaped slot, whereby the bolt can be fastened in the locked and unlocked positions, as shown and described.

2. A lock consisting of the plate B, spring-actuated bolt A, provided with the hole *i*, and the dog *k* to engage said hole *i* by means of a key, combined with the catch C, to operate and lock said bolt in locked or unlocked positions independent of said dog *k*, and the key for operating it, substantially as shown and described.

HENRY C. NEER.

Witnesses:
CHARLES E. SIMMS, Jr.,
G. M. PLYMPTON.