(Model.)

E. NYSWONGER.

COMBINED LOCK AND LATCH.

No. 304,277. Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

Fig. 1.

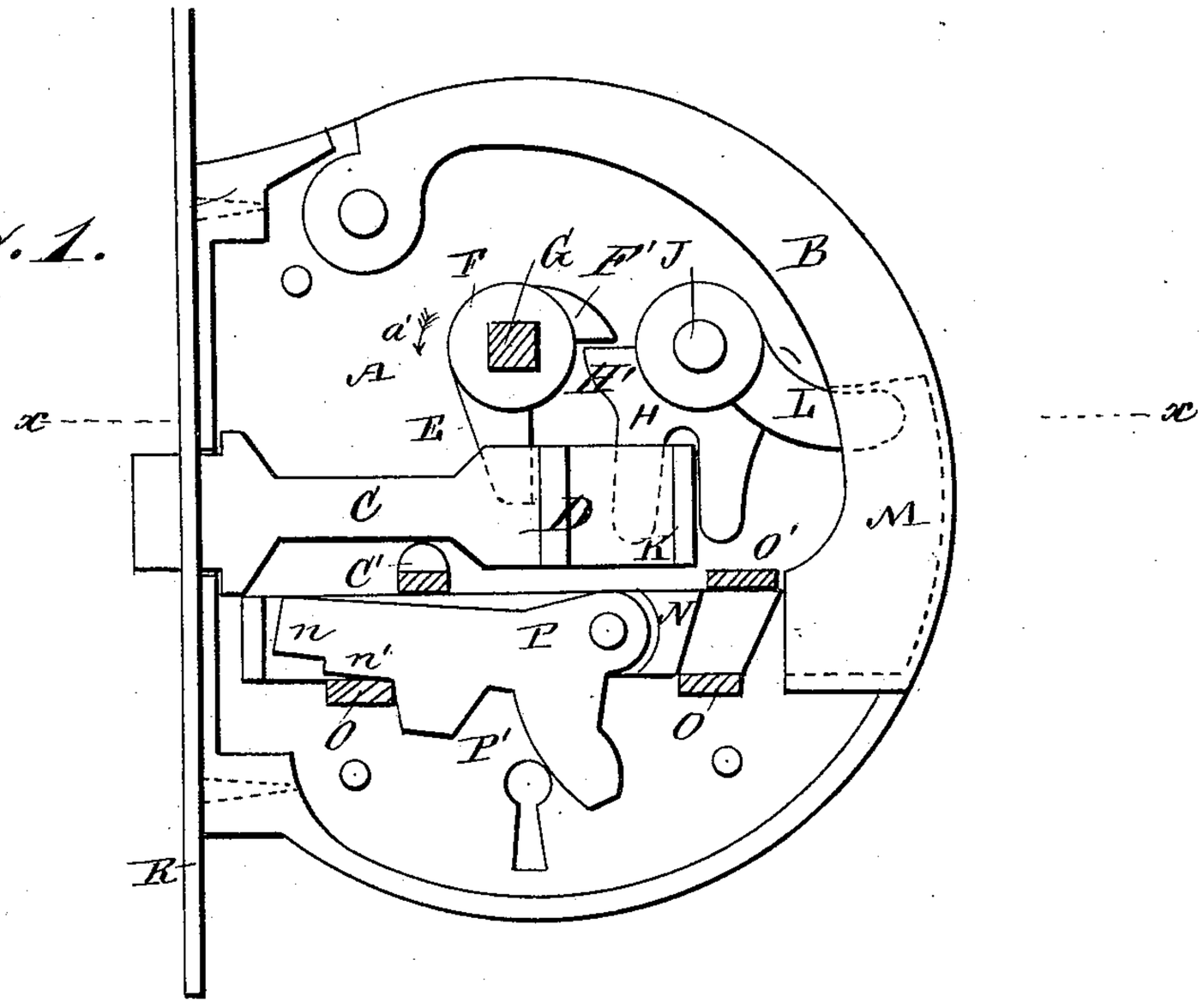
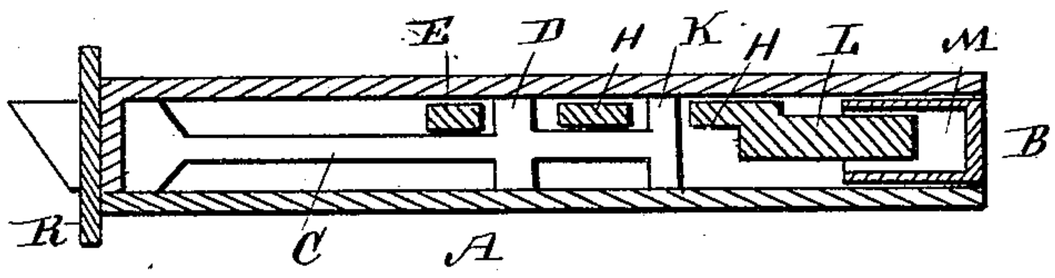


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Theo. G. Hosterf

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

E. Nyswonger

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH NYSWONGER, OF HANFORD, CALIFORNIA.

COMBINED LOCK AND LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,277, dated August 26, 1884.

Application filed March 27, 1884. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIJAH NYSWONGER, of Hanford, in the county of Tulare and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Locking-Latch, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved lock which operates without a spring, and which can be so adjusted that it cannot be opened from the outside.

This invention is an improvement on the latch-lock for which United States Letters Patent No. 291,392 were issued to me on the 1st day of January, 1884; and it consists in various improvements and combinations of parts and details, whereby the construction of the lock is materially simplified, as will be fully set forth and described hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation of my improved locking-latch, the side of the casing being removed and part being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The lock-casing is formed of a fixed section, A, and a heavy lock-section, B, hinged to the top of the section A. The sliding bolt C, beveled at its outer end, rests and slides on a lug, C′, and is provided with a laterally-projecting upright or transverse rib, D, on which the arm E of the collar F can act to push the bolt inward, which collar is mounted on the knob-spindle G. A fork, H, is pivoted at its top or closed end on a pivot, J, in the lock-casing, the prongs of the said fork H being at opposite sides of a transverse or upright laterally-projecting rib, K, on the bolt C, and one prong of the fork being between the ribs D and K. A curved arm, L, projects from the upper end of the fork H into a recess, M, in the inner edge of the lower part of the hinged weighted section B of the lock, and when the bolt C is thrown the upper end of the recess M rests on the free end of the arm L. The collar F is provided with a projection, F′, adapted to act upon a projection, H′, of the fork H. A sliding bolt, N, rests on two projections, O, of the lock-casing, and is guided by the said projections O and a projection, O′, above the said bolt and by the lug C′. On the bolt N a tumbler, P, is pivoted, which is provided with a notch, P′, for receiving the bit of the key-rod, and with the two offsets, *n* and *n′*, adapted to rest on that projection O nearest the outer end of the lock. The bottom of the recess M extends to within a short distance from the lower end of the hinged section B, so that when the said section B is lowered the inner end of the bolt N can pass into it. The end plate, R, which is sunk into a recess or mortise on the edge of the door is screwed to the outer end surface of the casing. The casing is first adjusted in the door, and then the end plate, R, is screwed on.

The operation is as follows: When the bolt is thrown, it and the several parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, the bolt being held in place by the weighted section B, which rests upon the arm L of the fork and causes the right-hand prong of the fork H to press on the outer edge of the rib K. If the bolt is to be withdrawn, the knob-spindle G is turned in the direction of the arrow *a′*, causing the arm E of the nut F to act on the rib D and move the bolt inward. As soon as the handle-knob is released the weighted section B, which has been raised by the arm L, acts on the said arm and swings it down, causing the inner prong of the fork H to force the bolt outward. Likewise, if the door is closed without turning the knob-spindle, the bolt is forced inward in the usual manner until the catch is passed, and is then thrown outward by the weighted section B. If it is desired to lock the parts in such a manner that the bolt cannot be withdrawn, the key is turned and moves the bolt N inward, causing the inner end of the bolt N to pass into the recess M of the hinged section B, thus preventing the hinged section from being raised, and preventing the bolt from being withdrawn, as this cannot be done without raising the weighted section B. The offset *n* of the tumbler P then rests upon the outer projection, O, thus preventing the inner end of the bolt N from being withdrawn from the recess M in the hinged section B. If the said hinged section is to be un-

locked, the key is turned, and first raises the tumbler P and moves the bolt N outward, and then the offset *n'* rests on the outer projection, O.

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

1. In a lock, the combination, with the lock-casing A, of the bolt C, the hinged section B of the case, the pivoted fork H, having an arm, L, and of the collar F on the knob-spindle, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a lock, the combination, with the casing A, of the bolt C, the hinged section B of the case, having a recess, M, the pivoted fork H, having an arm, L, and of the collar F on the knob-spindle, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a lock, the combination, with the casing A, of the hinged section B of the case, the bolt C, having ribs D and K, the collar F, having an arm, E, and the pivoted fork H, having an arm, L, substantially as herein shown and described.

ELIJAH NYSWONGER.

Witnesses:
JOHN P. BOICE,
WILLIAM HOMES NYSWONGER.