

(No Model.)

J. T. GUNNISS.

BOLT.

No. 389,646.

Patented Sept. 18, 1888.

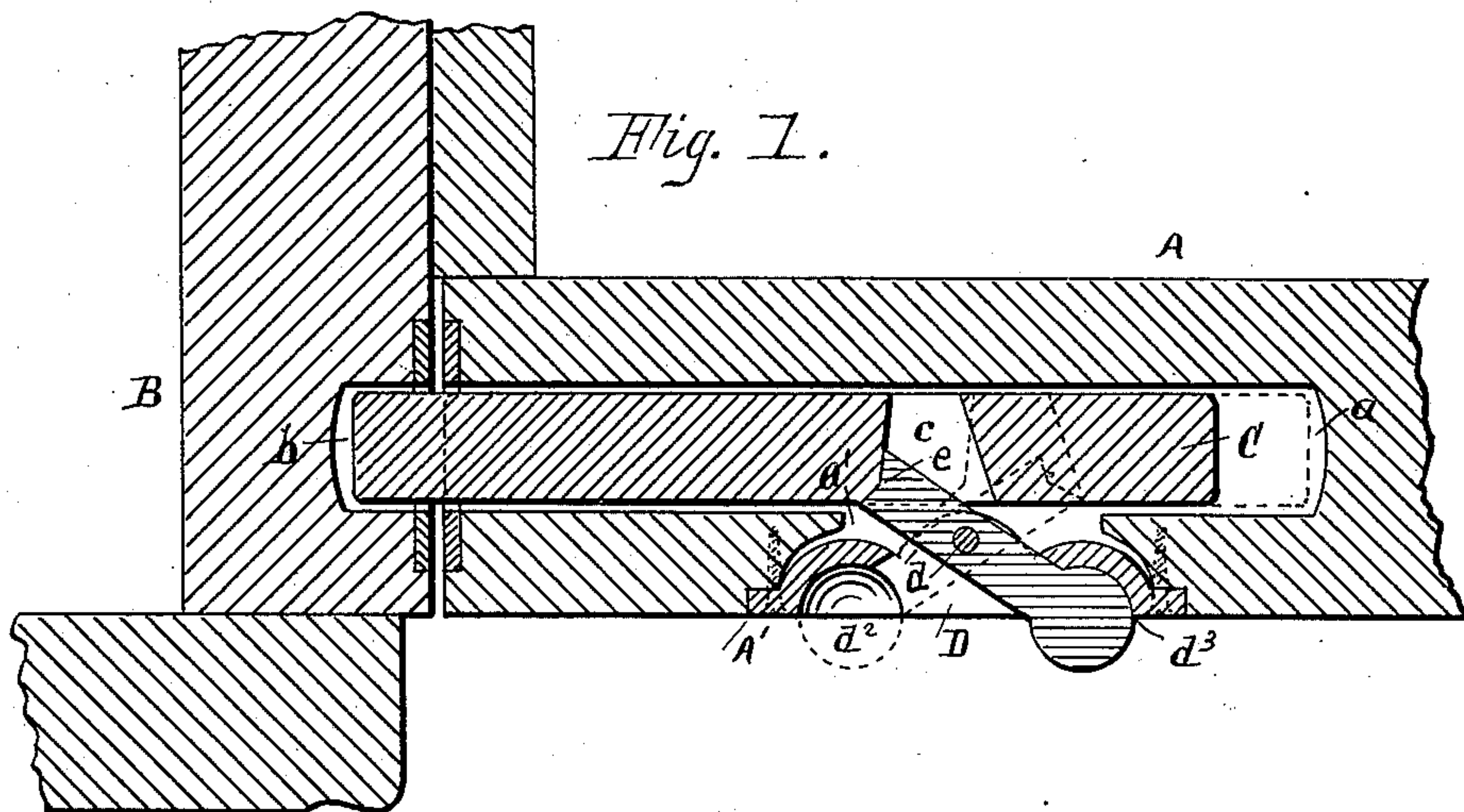


Fig. 2.

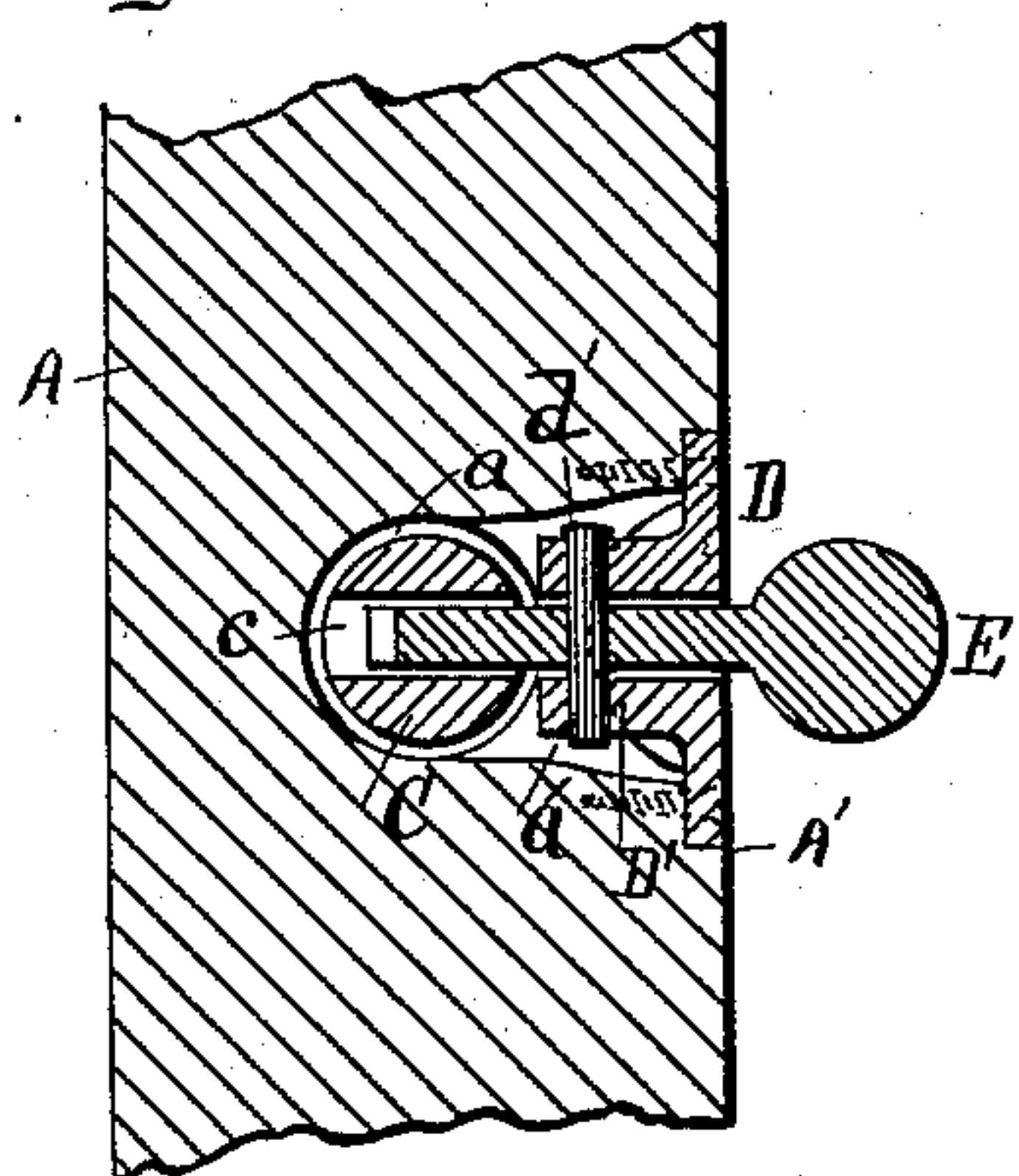
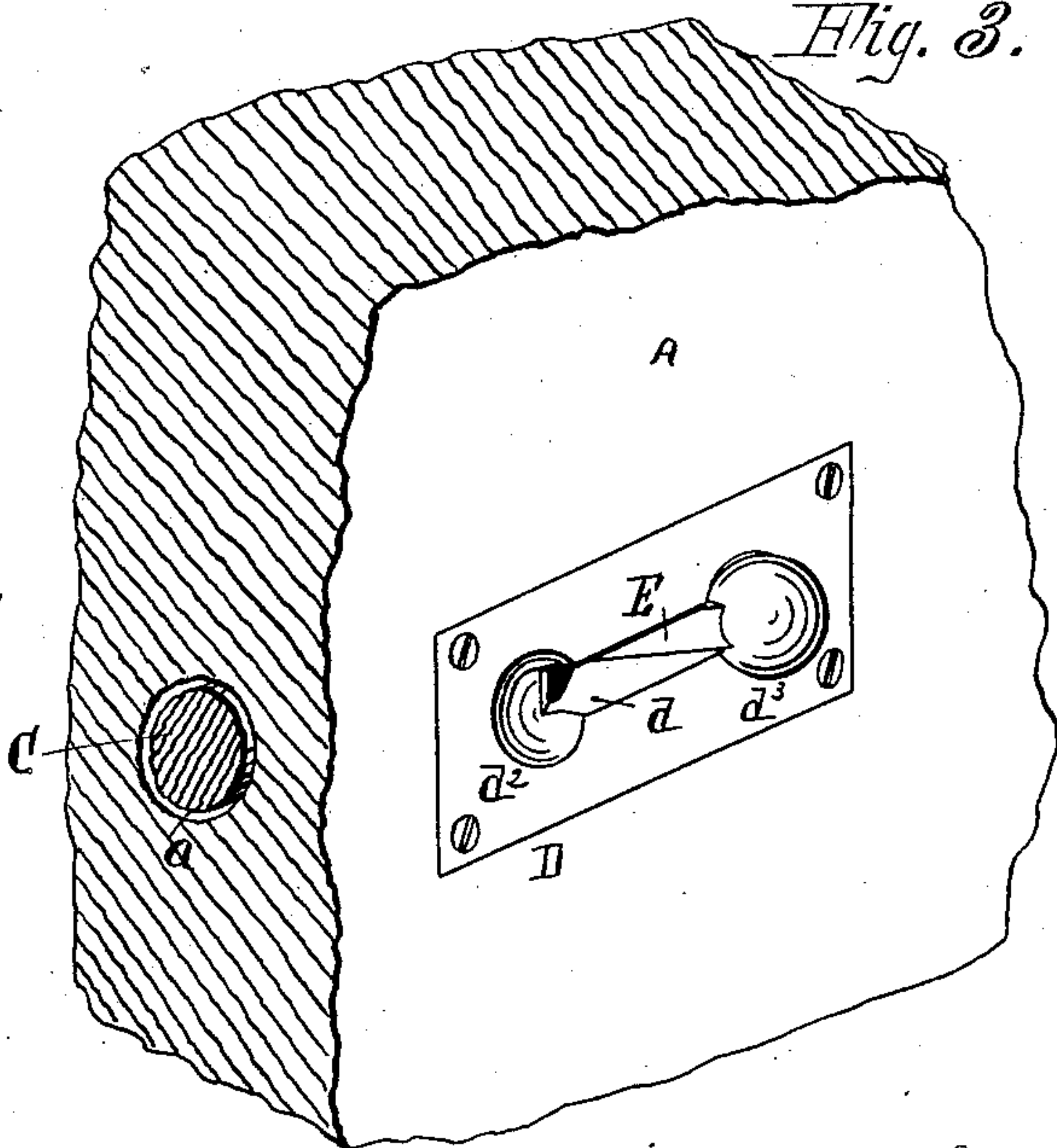


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,646, dated September 18, 1888.

Application filed January 18, 1888. Serial No. 261,128. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. GUNNISS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hancock, county of Houghton, State of Michigan, have
5 invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bolts for Doors and Windows; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to
10 make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in bolts for doors, windows, &c., the object being to provide a bolt
15 of superior safety, simplicity, and economy, and which shall render a door or window practically burglar-proof, so far as the bolt and its operation are concerned.

20 My invention consists of the combinations and arrangements of devices and appliances, as are more fully hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings which form a part of this
25 application, Figure 1 is a horizontal section of a portion of a door and its adjacent casing and the bolt, showing my improved bolt in position. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on line $x x$ of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a perspective showing
30 the face-plate on the surface of the door.

I carry out my invention as follows:

A in the drawings represents a door, mortised, as shown at a , to receive a bolt in its interior and permit its free operation.

35 B is the door-casing, provided with the usual recess, b , to receive the outer end of the bolt when the door is locked. The bolt C is preferably cylindrical, and is provided, preferably, toward its rear extremity with a recess, c .

40 D is a face-plate engaged upon the inner face of the door, the door being recessed at A' to receive said plate, so that it may be flush with the inner face of the door. The door is also provided with a recess, a' , communicating with the recess a . The face-plate is constructed on its inner face with an extension,
45 D' , and is also provided with an elongated orifice, d' , extending through the plate.

E is a lever-latch pivoted or fulcrumed on
50 the inside of the face-plate in the extension, as

shown at d' . The inner extremity of the latch engages freely in the orifice c of the bolt, and having contact at the front and rear with the body of the bolt, so as to move it to and
fro. The said orifice or recess c may be made
55 wider lengthwise on the side adjacent to the face-plate to facilitate the motion of the latch. The opposite extremity of the latch is extended through the elongated orifice of the face-plate. It is thus evident that the latch
60 may be reversed in position, front or rear, as shown in full and in dotted lines, Fig. 1, and the bolt will be thrown accordingly.

I prefer to terminate the outer extremity of the latch in a knob or spherical-shaped
65 head, and to recess the face-plate at each end of the elongated slot, as shown at $d^2 d^3$, to correspond to the shape of the knob or head of the latch, and so that the one may be partially embedded in the other as the latch is thrown to
70 and fro. Such a construction is designed and adapted to prevent any possibility of tampering with the latch, as by means of a wire or loop, or otherwise, from the opposite side of the door. The position of the latch is such,
75 when the door is locked, that a wire or loop would naturally slide over the same, and thus the liability of its being tampered with would be avoided.

It is apparent, also, that the construction is
80 such that the latch may be extended through to either face of the door—as, for instance, upon a door leading from one room to another, so that it is adapted for ready application, no
85 matter which way a door may swing.

In order to prevent any liability of the bolt being forced back by direct longitudinal pressure thereon, I prefer to notch the inner end of the latch, as shown at e , to engage a
suitable edge of the bolt adjacent thereto
90 when the latch is thrown to lock the door. By causing the latch to thus engage the bolt the bolt will be securely held from displacement by pressure lengthwise thereon, as by a sharp instrument or jimmy.
95

The whole construction is exceedingly simple. The parts are few in number, not liable to get out of order, and at the same time strong and durable, while it may be also economically
100 constructed.

It will be readily seen that the device is as applicable to a window as to a door, and affords an efficient lock therefor.

What I claim is—

5 1. The combination of the bolt, the face-plate, and a lever-latch fulcrumed on said plate and engaged at its inner end with said bolt, said latch extended through said plate and provided at its outer end with a knob,
10 said plate recessed to receive said knob, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the bolt, the face-plate, a lever-latch fulcrumed thereupon, the inner end of said latch notched to engage the bolt and prevent its retraction by lengthwise
15 pressure thereupon, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN T. GUNNISS.

Witnesses:

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