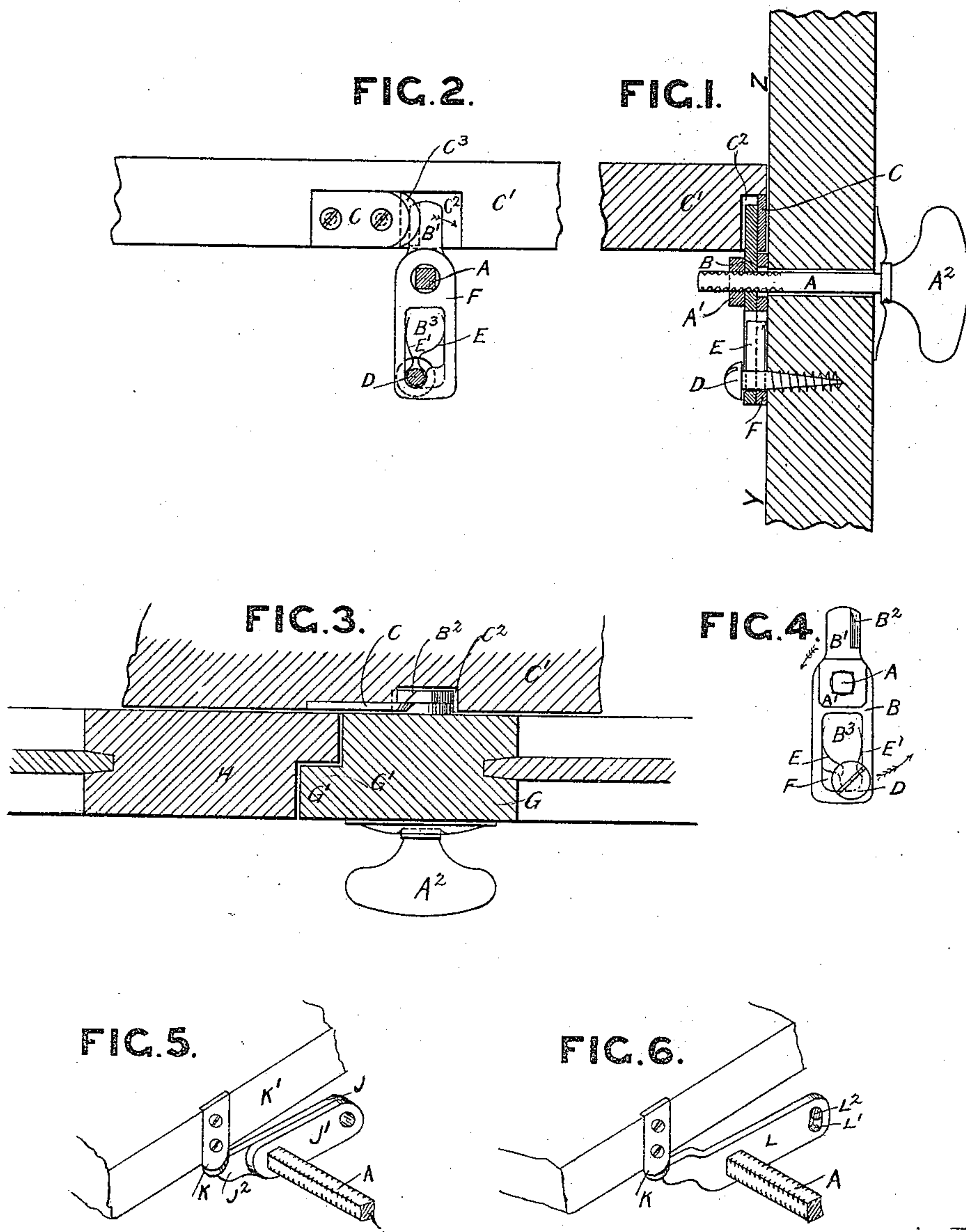


(No Model.)

T. S. SHOULER.
LATCH.

No. 442,739.

Patented Dec. 16, 1890.



Witnesses
Thomas Durant
Ed Smith

Inventor
Thomas S. Souler
By *Charles L. Smith*
his Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS SIDNEY SHOULER, OF LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 442,739, dated December 16, 1890.

Application filed March 27, 1890. Serial No. 345,619. (No model.) Patented in England April 2, 1889, No. 5,644.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS SIDNEY SHOULER, a subject of the Queen of England, residing at Leicester, in England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Turns or Fasteners for Cupboard-Doors and the Like, (for which I have obtained English Patent No. 5,644, dated April 2, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fastenings for cupboard-doors and the like; and it consists in certain novel details of construction, combinations, and arrangements of parts, to be hereinafter described, and pointed out particularly in the claim at the end of this specification.

The invention will be understood from the following description in reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a representation in vertical section of my improved cupboard-catch applied to cupboard-doors, the latter being closed and the catch locked. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on the line Y Z of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section showing the left-hand door held in position by the rabbet on the right-hand door. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the catch or fastener. Figs. 5 and 6 are modifications in perspective.

On the spindle A of an ordinary door-knob I mount a plate B, with a square hole or otherwise, so as to turn with the spindle. This plate is provided at its upper end with a tongue B', beveled at B², to facilitate its engagement with the catch-plate C, fixed on the front edge of the cupboard-shelf C', when the door is closed. The plate C may be fixed to any other desired part of the cupboard.

The plate B is movable on and secured to the inside of the cupboard-door by a screw D or equivalent, carrying also a spring E E', the upright arms of which bear against the sides of a slot B³ in the plate B. The lower curved end of the spring E E' fits into a recess in the distance-plate F, Fig. 2, and the arm E' of the said spring bears also against the inside edge of a slot in the distance-plate F, so as to cause the plate B to resume its vertical or normal position after it has been moved laterally, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2.

The distance-plate F is loosely fixed on the spindle between the door and plate B, so that the tongue B' stands sufficiently proud of the door to enter a recess C² in the edge of the cupboard-shelf C'. The plates B and F are kept in position on the spindle A by a nut A'. The improved catch, as described, is fixed on the right-hand door or the door G, with the overlapping flange or rabbet G', Fig. 3, so that when the doors are closed and the tongue B' of the plate B engages the plate C the left-hand door H will be held fast by the rabbet G'. When the door to which the catch is fixed is closed, the beveled side B² of the tongue B' will come into contact with the beveled edge of the plate C and will be moved laterally thereby, the spring E causing the tongue B' immediately it is clear of the edge C³ of the plate C to resume its normal or vertical position and engage with the back of the plate C, as shown in Fig. 2, and the doors will be locked in position. By turning the knob A² the tongue B' may be disengaged from the plate C and the door can be opened.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5 a lever J and distance-plate J' are mounted on the spindle A, and the end J² of the said lever is beveled, so that on the door being closed it comes into contact with the beveled lower end of the plate K, fixed to the cupboard-shelf K', preferably by screws, and will be depressed and pass under the plate K, and, owing to the lever J and distance-plate J' being fixed out of their center, the parts to the right of the spindle A in Fig. 5 are sufficiently heavy to cause the opposite end to rise after being depressed and the end J² of the lever J to engage with the plate K, as shown.

In the modification shown in Fig. 6 the lever L is bent at its forward end, so as to avoid the necessity of a distance-plate, as shown in Fig. 5, and is provided with a slot L', working on a pin L² on the inside of the cupboard-door to restrict the movement of the lever L.

The contrivances or devices hereinbefore described can be employed with single doors when desirable.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention

and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

In a cupboard catch or fastening, the combination, with the knob-spindle passing
5 through the door and the latch mounted on the inner end of the same and having a slot in its rearwardly-extending end and the distance-plate mounted on the spindle beneath the latch and having a corresponding slot
10 therein, of the screw passing through said slots and the spring engaging both said latch

and plate to return the former to normal position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 15

THOMAS SIDNEY SHOULER.

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