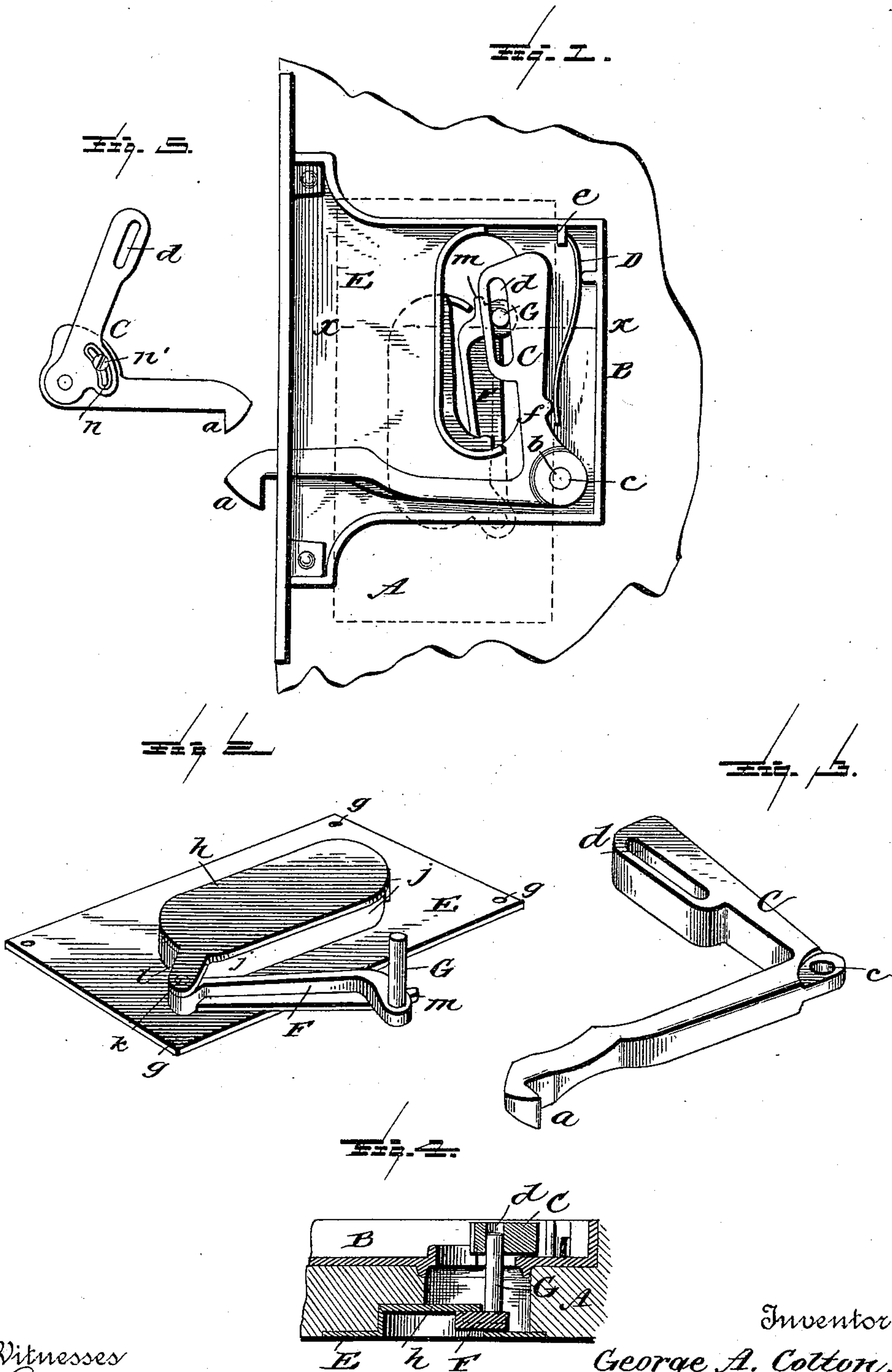


(No Model.)

G. A. COLTON.
SLIDING DOOR LATCH.

No. 449,070.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. COLTON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE MUNGER-COLTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SLIDING-DOOR LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 449,070, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed October 10, 1890. Serial No. 367,688. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. COLTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliding-Door Latches, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in sliding-door latches.

The objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

15 The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

20 Figure 1 is a side view showing my improved latch in position with the face-plate removed and with the portion of the escutcheon-plate broken away. Fig. 2 is an obverse view of the escutcheon-plate and the pull. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the angular slotted bolt removed, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 shows a different form of angular bolt.

30 Like letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a portion of a door to which the latch is shown as applied.

35 B designates the case of the latch, of suitable shape and dimensions.

40 C is the angular bolt formed at the elbow with an apertured lug *c* for the pivot-bolt *b*, which is held in suitable bearings in the case. This bolt is formed at one end with a latch or hook *a*, which projects through an opening in the front wall of the plate or case, and upon the other arm is formed with a slot *d*, extending lengthwise of the arm and preferably in an enlargement thereof, as seen best in Fig. 3.

45 D is a spring held in place within the case by the lugs or teats *e*, as seen in Fig. 1, and bearing against a teat *f* on the inner arm of the angular bolt, and exerting its influence

against the bolt to keep it normally projected 50 and locked.

E is the escutcheon-plate, which may be bronzed or nicked or otherwise made ornamental, as desired. It is provided with openings *g* to receive the securing-screws and upon 55 its rear face with a depressed chamber *h*, having a surrounding rim *i*, except upon one side, which is open, as shown at *j*, and through which the thumb-piece or pull F is designed to work. This thumb-piece or pull is pivoted 60 at *k* between the lugs or extensions *l* of the escutcheon-plate and its chamber, as seen in Fig. 2, and at its outer end, which is turned at substantially a right angle to the length of the pull, it carries a pin G, extending at right 65 angles therefrom and working in the slot *d* of the angular bolt C, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The right-angled end of the pull is formed with a lug or teat *m*, which is designed to engage the end of the rim *i* at the opening therein, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and thus limit 70 the movement of the pull. In practice the escutcheon-plate is let into the door flush, and the depressed portion should be bronzed or nicked or otherwise ornamented to conform to the ornamentation of its face. Normally the thumb-piece or pull projects into 75 the depressed portion of the escutcheon-plate through the hole therein. As the thumb-piece is pressed in to disengage the latch end 80 of the bolt, the pin *g* rides in the slot of the bolt. The spring D returns the parts to their normal position when pressure is removed from the thumb-piece.

85 The parts are readily assembled, are few in number, and are not liable to break or get out of order.

90 It is sometimes desirable to set the escutcheon-plate at a greater or less distance from the edge of the door. This may be accomplished by setting the two arms of the angular bolt or lever C at different angles. I propose, however, in some cases to make the angle adjustable, and do this preferably in the manner shown in Fig. 5, wherein the angular bolt or lever is formed of two parts designed to be pivoted on the same pin or pivot, and the slotted portion being provided with

a curved slot n , through which works an adjusting or set screw n' , securing it adjustably to the latch-arm of the bolt. It will be readily seen how the angle formed by the two
5 parts may be readily changed, as occasion may require.

What I claim is—

The combination, with an angular lever adjustable at its angle, of the escutcheon-

plate and the pivoted straight pull engaging to the said lever, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. COLTON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. A. WOODRUFF,
E. WARREN SMITH.