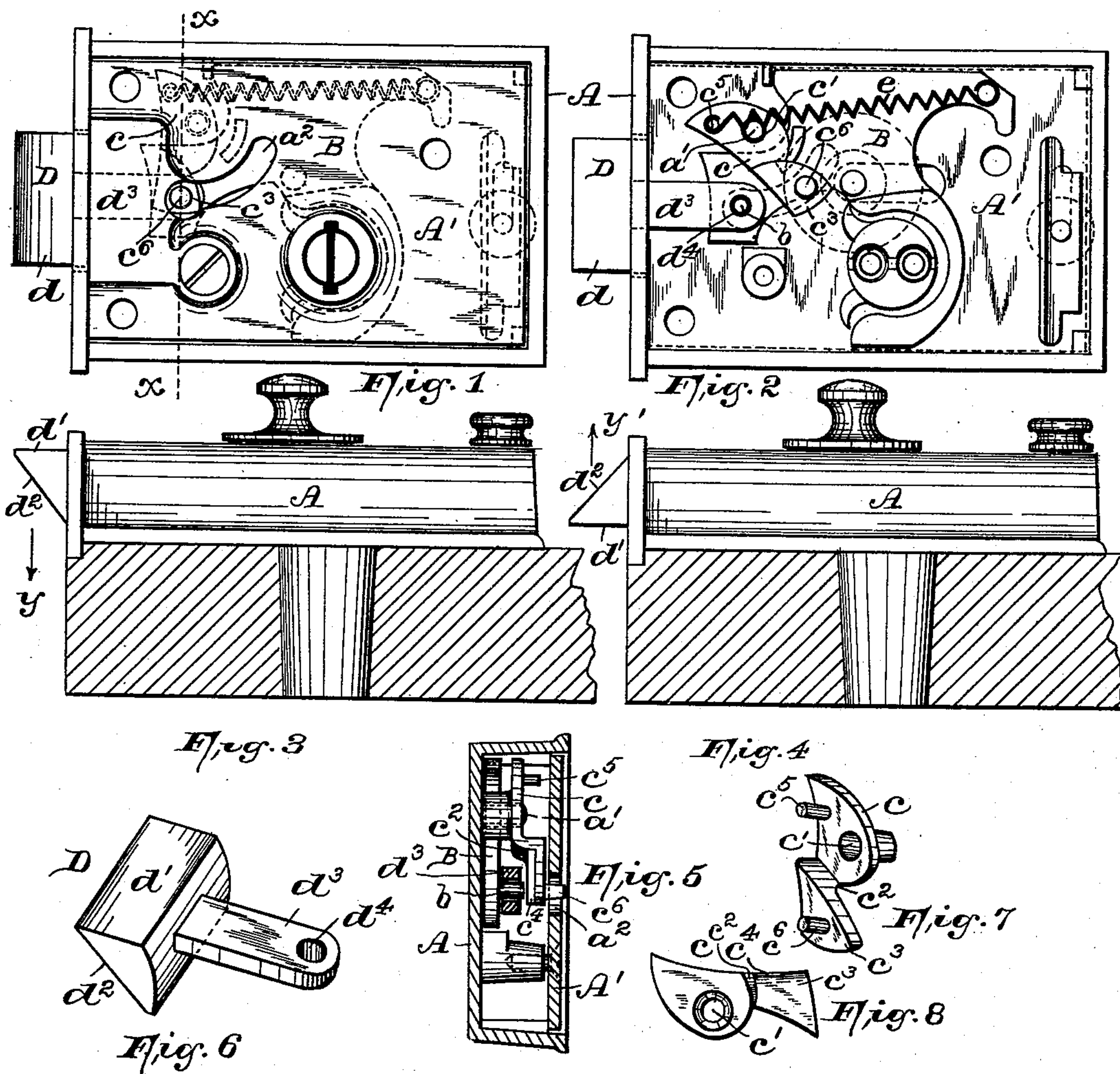


(Model.)

A. A. DOVEY.
REVERSIBLE LATCH.

No. 477,929.

Patented June 28, 1892.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT A. DOVEY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

REVERSIBLE LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,929, dated June 28, 1892.

Application filed March 26, 1891. Serial No. 386,444. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. DOVEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in locking devices for doors, and is designed to provide a lock of that class known as "night-latches" which is adapted to be secured in the manner of an ordinary night-latch, but which is provided with a removably-arranged slide-bolt, the nose portion of which can be adjusted before the lock is secured to the door, so that the same lock can be secured to either side of the door, as may be necessary.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a representation of a door-lock or night-latch to which my improvements are directly applied, the same being viewed toward the inner face of the casing containing the mechanism, clearly illustrating the manner of connecting the slide-bolt to its operating mechanism. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the inner face or plate removed, the same being indicated in dotted outline, showing a pivoted lever which normally tends to hold the end of the slide-bolt in its holding connection with the bolt-operating mechanism and prevents the parts from being disconnected when the lock has been secured to a door rotated back on its pivotal point, whereby the slide-bolt can be disconnected and removed from the casing and can be reversed, so that the same lock can be applied to the desired side of the door. Figs. 3 and 4 are side views of the lock, showing the slide-bolt projecting from the casing, which is represented in its two adjustable positions. Fig. 5 is a vertical section taken on line *x* in Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the slide-bolt. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a pivoted holding-lever used in connection with the sliding bolt,

and Fig. 8 is a view of the underside of said holding-lever.

In the described figures similar reference-letters are employed to indicate corresponding parts in each of the several views.

In the drawings, A is the case, of any desirable construction, containing any suitable bolt-operating mechanism B, two forms of construction being shown in the accompanying drawings, which can be operated, as in a night-latch, by means of a key, or in the ordinary door-locks by means of a door-knob and spindle and a key, and A' is the inner face or back plate, which is secured to the case by means of a screw *a* in the ordinary manner.

D is my detachable bolt, which is provided with a nose-piece *d*, straight on one side, as at *d'*, and chamfered on the other side, as at *d''*, and which projects from one end of the case in the usual manner. Said nose-piece *d* is provided with a shank *d'*, having a hole or perforation *d''* in its end, which can be made to embrace a post or stud *b*, projecting up on one end of the bolt-operating mechanism B, as clearly illustrated in Figs. 2 and 5, whereby said slide-bolt D is detachably secured to the bolt-operating mechanism and can be removed from its case when necessary. In order to prevent displacement of the shank *d'* from the post or stud *b*, I have provided the case A with a stud, post, or pin *a'*, upon which is arranged a pivoted holding-lever *c*. Said lever is provided with a hole *c'*; by means of which it can be arranged on the pivotal pin *a'*, and it is provided with a shoulder *c''* on its under side, (see Figs. 5, 7, and 8,) thereby providing the raised portion *c'''* of said lever, which in its normal and holding position projects over the perforated end of the shank *d'* of the slide-bolt, and the chamfered edge *c''''* of said raised portion slides upon and causes the under side of the lever to engage with the end of the pin or post *b* on the bolt-operating mechanism, as will be clearly seen from Fig. 5. The upper end of said holding-lever *c* may be provided with a post *c''''*, which is connected by means of a spring *e* to a post *b'* on the bolt-operating mechanism. Said spring holds the holding-lever in its normal position, (illustrated in Fig. 1,) and also causes the return of the bolt-operating mechanism and the slide-

bolt when they have been operated; but said spring need not necessarily be fastened to the holding-lever *c*, as will be evident. The upwardly-projecting end or raised portion *c*³ is provided with a stud or post *c*⁶, normally in the central axis of the post *b* on the operating mechanism B, which post or stud *c*⁶ projects up into slot *a*² in the inner face or back plate A', as will be seen from Fig. 1.

When it is desirable to secure the lock or latch on the side of the door, so that the latter will swing toward the person in the direction of arrow *y*, the slide-bolt will be in that position indicated in Fig. 3; but when a door is hung upon its hinges that it will swing away from a person in the direction of arrow *y*', as in Fig. 4, it will be necessary to reverse the nose of the slide-bolt and the latch-case can be secured upon the proper side of the door.

In order to reverse the slide-bolt *d* before attaching the lock, the pin or post *c*⁶ is pushed back within the slot *a*² in the back plate, thereby causing the holding-lever *c* to assume the position shown in Fig. 2, and the raised portion *c*³ of the lever having been removed from its holding engagement with the end of the post or stud *b* on the bolt-operating mechanism the shank of the bolt D can be raised and removed from its holding-post; taken from the case, and replaced in its reversed position upon its post or stud *b*, as will be clearly understood. The holding-lever *c* is again rotated back in its former position and the locking device can be secured upon the door.

Of course it will be understood that the

bolt-operating mechanism can be of any of the well-known constructions, the main features of the invention being the detachable and reversible bolt and the means for holding said bolt in its connected engagement with the bolt-operating mechanism.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a night-latch provided with a reversible bolt consisting, essentially, of a casing A, a bolt-operating mechanism B, a back plate A', having a curved slot *a*², a bolt D, projecting from said casing and having a shank with a perforation directly in front of said slot *a*², removably attached to a pin or post on said bolt-operating mechanism B, a lever *c*, provided with a perforated post for pivoting the same to a post *a*' in the casing A, and said lever having an upwardly-extending portion chamfered, as at *a*⁴, and normally projecting over and in engagement with said pin *b* on the bolt-operating mechanism B, a finger-piece *c*⁶ on said lever extending into said slot *a*², and a spring *e*, secured at one end to a post *c*⁵ on said lever and at the other end to the bolt-operating mechanism, all of said parts being arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of March, 1891.

ALBERT A. DOVEY.

Witnesses:

FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,
WM. H. CAMFIELD, Jr.