

(No Model.)

C. O. CASE.
EXTENSION BOLT.

No. 598,194.

Patented Feb. 1, 1898.

Fig. 1.

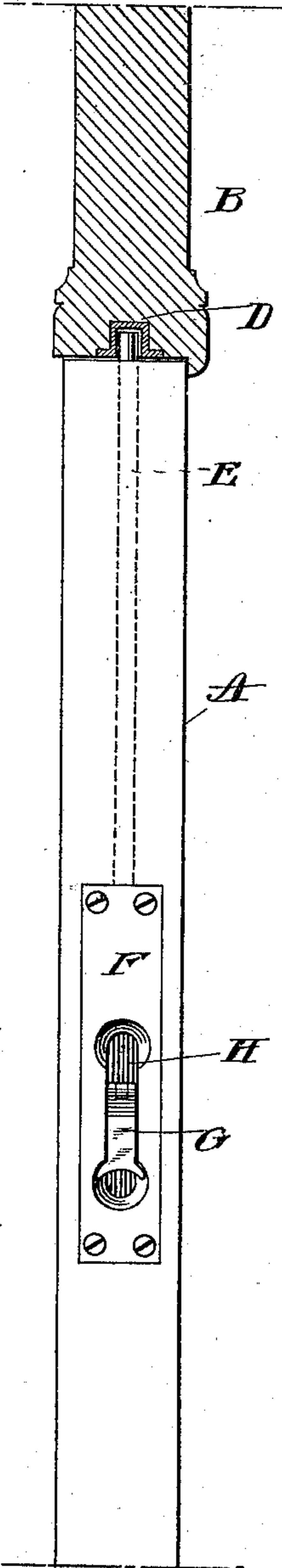


Fig. 2.

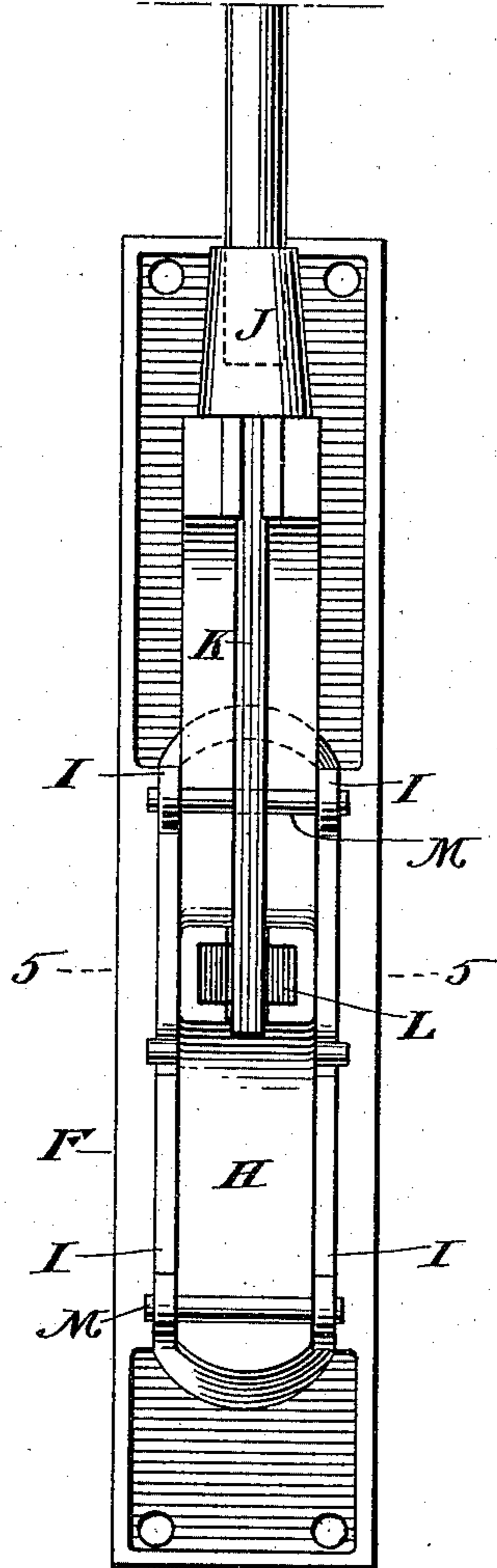


Fig. 3.

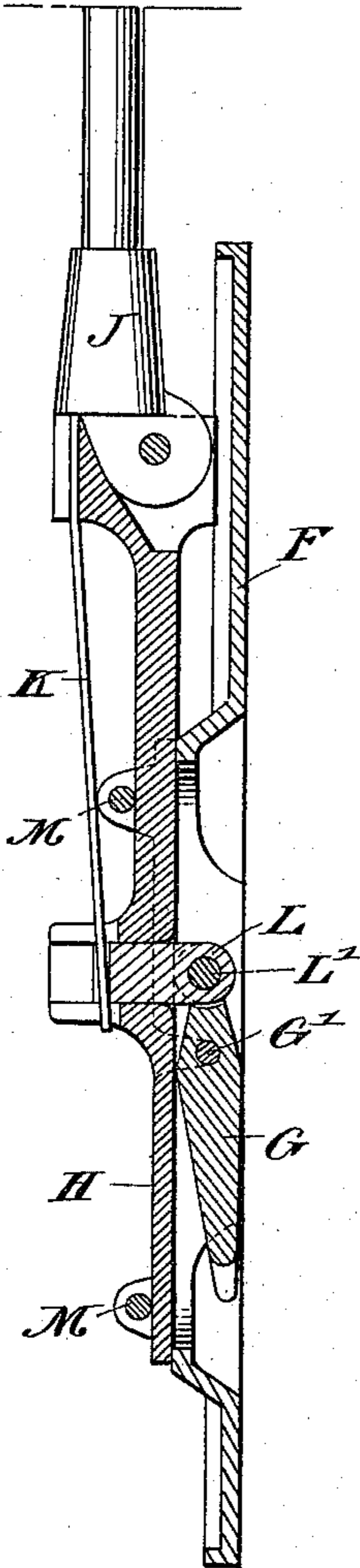
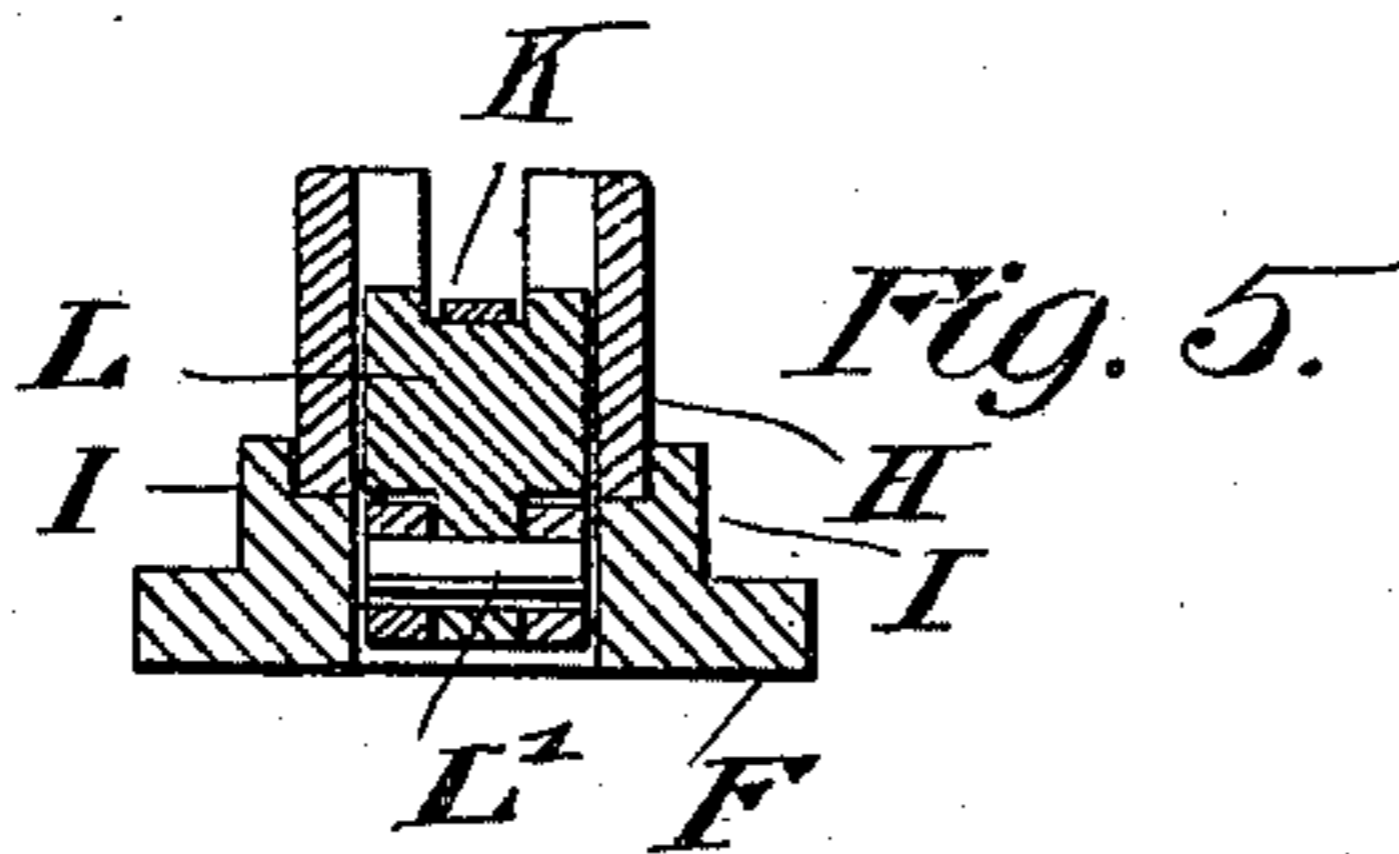
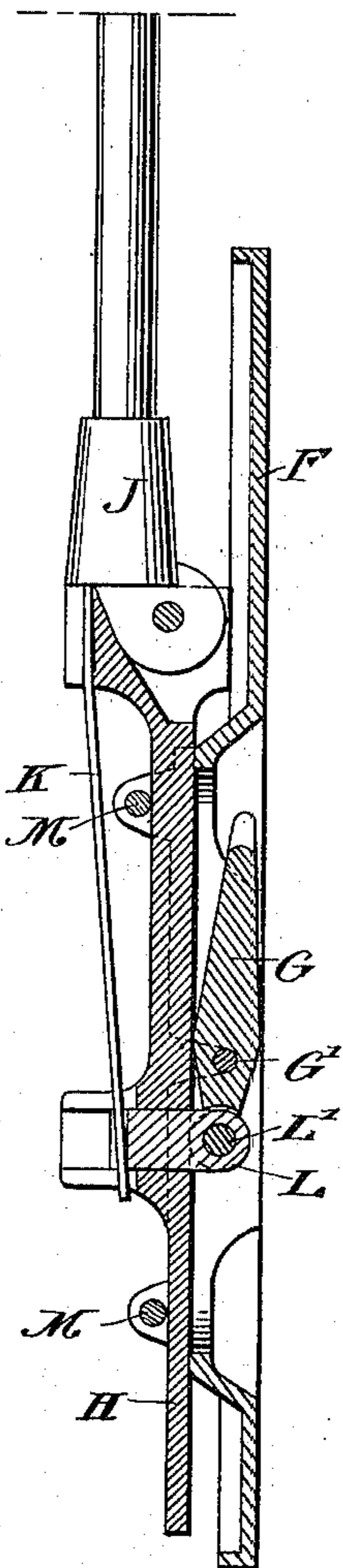


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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CROMWELL O. CASE, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
THE P. & F. CORBIN, OF SAME PLACE.

EXTENSION-BOLT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,194, dated February 1, 1898.

Application filed November 26, 1897. Serial No. 659,736. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CROMWELL O. CASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, Hartford county, Connecticut, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Bolts, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in extension-bolts; and it consists in the novel
10 arrangement and construction of the parts thereof hereinafter fully described.

The object of my invention is to provide in an extension-bolt a simple, inexpensive, and effective means whereby the said bolt may be
15 moved in either direction, which means also comprises a lock for securely retaining it in either of its relative positions against accidental displacement.

My invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates the edge of a door and the section of the casing directly above said door, the same being provided with an extension-bolt embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is
25 a relatively enlarged view of the rear side of the actuating mechanism of said bolt. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the center of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the parts in another position. Fig. 5 is a
30 cross-section on the line 5 5, Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, A is a door. B is the casing above the door. D is a recess in said casing into which the extension-bolt E, carried by the door, may be thrown. The
35 means by which the said bolt is inserted into or retracted from said recess is described as follows: At a suitable point in the edge of the door and sunk into a recess formed therein is a plate F, forming a stationary supporting-
40 frame. This frame or plate is provided with a longitudinal slot, said slot being preferably enlarged or countersunk at its opposite ends to enable the operator to easily trip the lever G, which is pivoted at G' in said recess. H
45 is a sliding frame moving between guides I I on the rear of said plate F. J is a pivotally-mounted head at one end of said sliding frame H. The bolt E is connected to the said head J in any suitable manner. K is a spring
50 carried by said frame and bearing against the inner end of a secondary sliding locking-bolt

L, which finds its bearing in a hole in the frame H, formed at right angles with its face. The outer end of the bolt L is pivotally connected at L' with one end of the tilting lever G. 55

Operation: Assuming the parts to be in the position indicated in Fig. 3, the finger of the operator is inserted under the lower end of the tilting lever G. As the lever G is swung over into the opposite position the
60 sliding bolt L is forced rearwardly in the hole in the frame H, and the frame H (through the medium of the bolt L) is moved into the position indicated in Fig. 4, in which position the bolt E is retracted from the recess D in
65 the door-casing B. When the parts are in either of the positions indicated in Figs. 3 or 4 and not at an intermediate point, practically no amount of pull or push upon the bolt E in the line of its movement can throw the
70 operating-lever G, as the pivotal centers G' and L' are located practically in a plane parallel with the line of movement of the bolt E. In other words, the swinging parts are upon
75 a dead-center. To prevent accidental displacement of the said parts from either of their relative positions, the spring K is caused to bear against the inner end of the bolt L, pressing the same outwardly, so that the pivotal centers will normally remain practically
80 in line with the line of movement of the bolt E. The leverage afforded by the part G permits the quick and easy extension or retraction of the bolt E.

M M are pins carried by the guides I to the rear of the sliding frame H, by which the latter is prevented from disengagement. 85

As some changes may be deemed desirable it should be understood that I do not limit myself to the specific construction and arrangement of the parts herein shown and described, but hold myself at liberty to make
90 such changes as are fairly within the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim is— 95

1. An extension-bolt comprising a stationary face-plate, a sliding frame guided in the rear thereof, a slot in said face-plate, a tilting operating-lever pivoted therein, said lever being pivotally connected to a secondary
100 locking-bolt having its bearing in said sliding frame, and sliding in a plane at right an-

gles to the plane of movement of said sliding frame.

2. An extension-bolt comprising a stationary face-plate, a sliding frame guided in the rear thereof, a slot in said face-plate, a tilting operating-lever pivoted therein, said lever being pivotally connected to a secondary locking-bolt having its bearing in said sliding frame, and sliding in a plane at right angles to the plane of movement of said sliding frame, and means to normally hold the pivotal parts on substantially a dead-center.

3. An extension-bolt comprising a stationary face-plate, a sliding frame guided in the rear thereof, a slot in said face-plate, a tilt-

ing lever pivoted therein, said lever being pivotally connected to a secondary locking-bolt having its bearing in said sliding frame, and sliding in a plane at right angles to the plane of movement of said sliding frame, and a spring carried by the sliding frame and bearing against the inner end of said secondary locking-bolt.

Signed at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, this 20th day of November, 1897.

CROMWELL O. CASE.

Witnesses:

G. E. ROOT,

CHAS. A. FINCH.