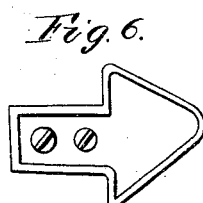
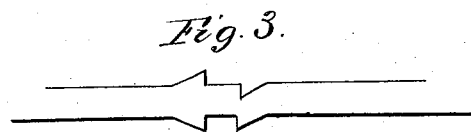
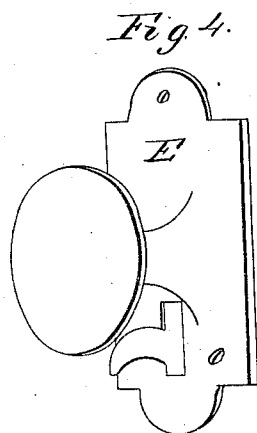
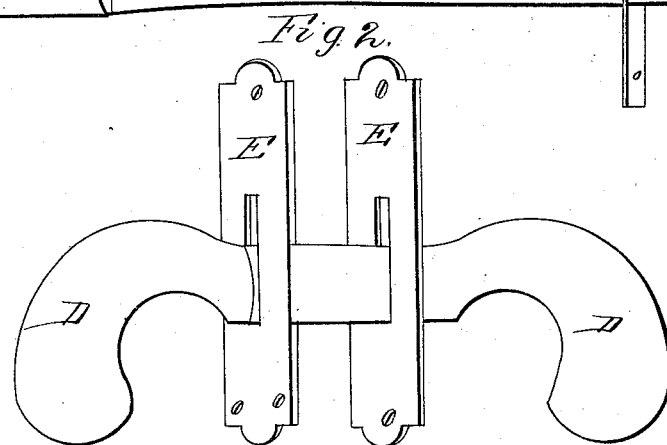
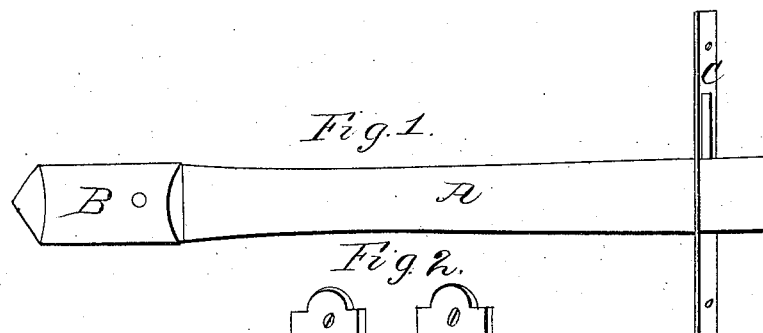


O. Judd,
Door Latch.
N^o 1,888. Patented Dec. 10, 1840.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER JUDD, OF CHERRY VALLEY, NEW YORK.

DOOR-LATCH.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,888, dated December 10, 1840.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER JUDD, of Cherry Valley, in the county of Otsego and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Door-Latches, by which improvement the inconvenience and danger in passing through the doorway from the projecting of the catch and the point of the latch beyond the wood of the door and of the door-casing is done away.

The latches are made at less expense than the common ones now in use, are more durable, less liable to get out of repair, and perform their functions as well as the best.

To enable others to make use of my invention, or improvement, I proceed to describe the construction and operation of the several parts, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a side view of the latch, with its joint B. Fig. 2, a side view of the trigger, or lifter and handle, and a diagonal view of the two plates E, E, through which it passes. Fig. 3, is a horizontal view of a section of the trigger and handle where it passes through one of the plates E, and is confined in the same by its shoulders. Fig. 4, is a diagonal view of a knob handle and of the plate E, to which it is attached. Fig. 5, is a side view of a trigger used with the knob handle. Fig. 6, is the catch.

Fig. 1, A is the flat part and forward end of the latch, being about five inches in length, B is a round piece or plug of iron or other metal, about one and one half of an inch long and about five eighths of an inch in diameter, this plug has a mortise or chamber made in the center of it and extending from the forward end about two thirds of the length of the plug, of a suitable size to receive the back end of the flat part of the latch, this end of the latch is confined in the said mortise or chamber of the plug by a pin or rivet passing through the said plug and the end of the latch, thus forming a joint about the center of the plug.

This latch is inserted in the door, by boring a hole or mortise into the edge of the same of a sufficient depth to receive the length of the latch except about half of an inch to take hold of the catch hereafter described, the outward end of this hole or mor-

tise is enlarged so that the latch may rise in the same sufficient to pass over the said catch, while the back end is made to fit the joint or plug and hold it fast; the forward end of the latch is kept in its place by a small plate C, with a mortise in the same through which the latch passes, which plate is fastened to the edge of the door.

Fig. 2 is the trigger, or lifter, and handle, to raise the latch; this trigger passes through the door directly under the latch, and is so constructed at the ends D, D, as to form a convenient handle on both sides of the door to take hold of in opening and shutting the same; this trigger and handle is kept in its proper position, by two plates E, E, through which it passes, (which plates are fastened to the door, one on each side) and is kept from sliding endwise through the door by small projections or shoulders on the sides of the same, near where it passes through one of the said plates. Opposite the projection are the handle which is back of the plate and within the door, is an indentation or notch in the handle, so that by turning the plate sidewise, in passing the handle through the mortise, the plate will pass this projection or shoulder, but when brought to square with the handle as it will when fastened to the door, the handle is kept from moving endwise, either one way or the other (see Fig. 3).

The handle is flat on the sides where it passes through the mortise in the plates and fills the same so as to prevent its turning around, while the mortises are sufficiently long to allow the said handle or trigger to rise at either end so as to raise the latch in opening the door.

Fig. 4, is a handle of a different construction and separate from the trigger or lifter; this is a round knob or button, which is connected with the plate E, above the mortise by a neck or stem of about one inch in length.

Fig. 5, is the trigger when the handle (Fig. 4,) is used, this trigger passes through the plates E, E, and the door, directly under the latch, the same as the handle and trigger before described, but is kept from sliding endwise through the door, by the latch which rests in a notch on the upperside of the said trigger, this trigger is of sufficient length to reach through the door and extend on each

side from the door, about three fourths of an inch, so as to be raised by the finger, at the same time taking hold of the knob or button which forms the handle, to open the
5 door, this trigger is made flat on the sides where it passes through the plates E, E, and fills the mortises sufficient to keep it from turning around, but leaving a space in the mortises above so that it may be raised at
10 either end sufficiently to raise the latch.

Fig. 6, is the catch, this is made with a jog or catch on both sides, so that by reversing, it will answer for either side of the doorway, this is let into the wood, in the
15 rabbet made in the casing to receive the door.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The method of fastening the latch by having the joint of the latch in a plug which is driven into a hole made in the door, as
20 described.

2. The method of keeping the handle in place by means of the plates E, E, and the notches and shoulders on the handle and trigger, as described.

OLIVER JUDD.

Witnesses:

WELLS S. HAMMOND,

JABEZ D. HAMMOND.