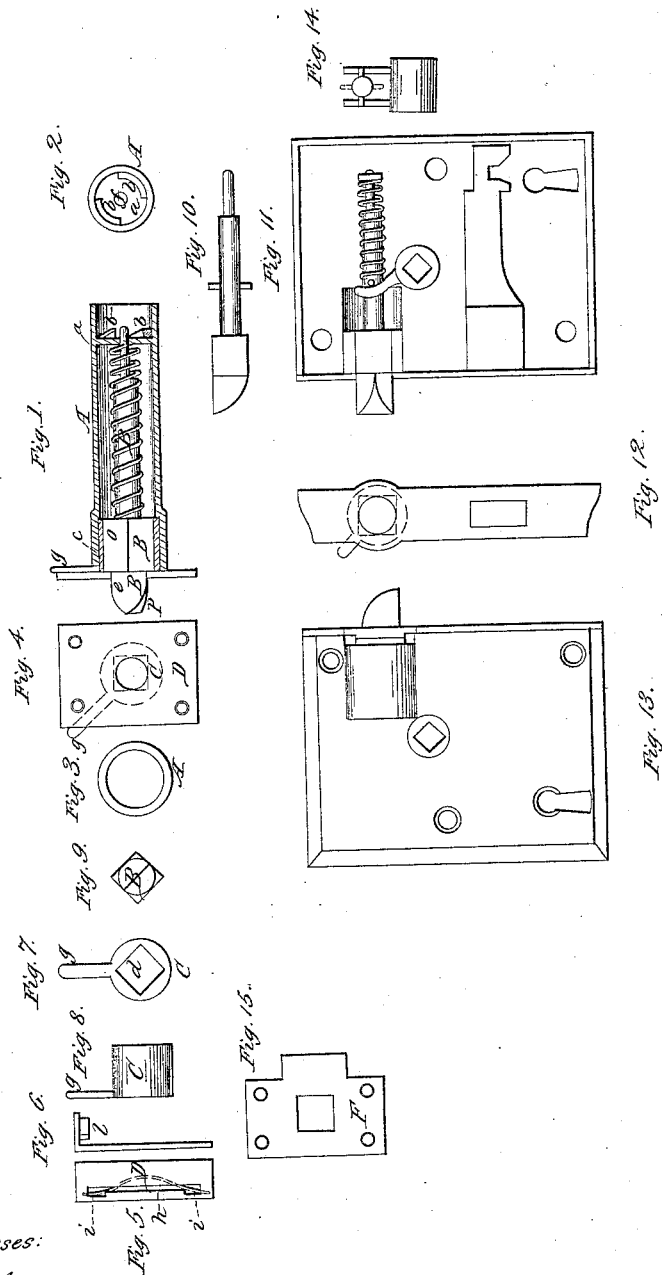


M. J. Meyer,
Latch,

N^o 50,260,

Patented Oct. 3, 1865:



Witnesses:

B. P. Lamson.
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M. J. Meyer.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOVIUS I. MEYER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMBINED LATCH AND BOLT.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,260, dated October 3, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOVIUS I. MEYER, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Combined Latch and Bolt; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view; Figs. 2 and 3, transverse sections, front and back; Figs. 4, 5, and 6, views of front plate; Figs. 7 and 8, end and side views of rotating cylinder; Fig. 9, end view of latch or bolt; Fig. 15, plate or keeper; Figs. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 show the construction of latch-bolt and the manner of applying it to ordinary door-locks.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct my combined latch or bolt in a tubular form, substantially, of brass or iron, in the following manner, as shown in Fig. 1: A, tube composed of brass or iron; B, latch or bolt; C, rotating cylinder; D, front plate, secured to tube A by means of lugs; E, spiral spring; *a*, stop in back end of tube A; *bb*, inclines on outer side of stop *a*, the use of which will hereinafter be explained.

The latch or bolt is square at *o*, so as to fit in the square hole *d* in rotating cylinder C. The projecting portion *e* of the bolt is rounded from the square *o*. This projection is beveled on two sides, the other two remaining straight or parallel. The bolt B is also rounded from the square *o* back, so as to pass through the spiral spring E. The extreme end of the bolt is reduced to fit in the small hole *f* in the stop *a*. The shoulder *k*, formed by this reduction of the bolt B, strikes against the stop *a*, thus preventing its going any farther into the tube A than desired. At the extreme end of the reduced portion of the bolt is a small pin passing through it at right angles, and extending out on either side sufficiently to have a bearing on the inclines *bb*, which are on the outside of stop *a*. As the bolt is revolved by means of these inclines *bb* it is caused to be

drawn back into the tube A. The spiral spring E has a bearing on stop *a* and also against the square of the bolt B. The object of the spring is to keep the bolt in position. The arm *g* on rotating cylinder C moves upward and downward in the slot *h* in front plate, D, Fig. 5, through which it extends. On the under side of this plate is a spring, *l*, pressing against the arm *g*, which forces it into the notches *ii* at either end of the slot *h*, thereby securing it at the desired point by means of the arm *g*. When power is applied the rotating cylinder C is caused to move around one-fourth of a circle, and as the latch or bolt passes through this cylinder it is, of course, carried round with it. This movement brings either the beveled or straight side of the latch to bear against the plate or keeper F, which is secured to the door-post. When the straight side of the latch is brought to bear against the keeper the door is supposed to be securely locked against any attempt to enter from the outside, and when the beveled side is brought to bear against the keeper by the means before explained it will readily open or close when a slight pressure is applied. By means of the pin in the extreme end of the bolt B and the inclines *bb* on stop *a* the bolt is carried so far back into the tube that very little of the nose or projection of the bolt extends out beyond the front plate, D, so that the door in opening or closing meets with no resistance.

The application of my invention to ordinary doors or shutters is very simple and easy. A hole of the proper size is bored in the edge of the door and the tube inserted and secured by screws. By applying the thumb or finger to the arm *g*, pressing it out of the notch, and then upward or downward, the door is either locked or unlocked.

The advantages of my invention are as follows: It does not deface the door or shutter, it is simple and easy to operate, and is more secure than any of the latches or bolts now in use. It can only be operated from the inside. No means can be applied by which the bolt can be turned from the outside, and unless turned when locked it is impossible to open the door or shutter or to whatever it may be applied.

My improved latch and bolt can be easily

applied to ordinary door-locks, as shown in diagrams Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

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

1. The bolt B, with the additional bevel P on the projection *e*, and the rotating cylinder C, when constructed, arranged within a casing, and operating substantially as herein specified.

2. In combination with the above and with the tube A and spiral spring E, the inclines *b* *b*, when constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

MOVIUS I. MEYER.

Witnesses:

W. L. WOODS,

JAMES STEELE.