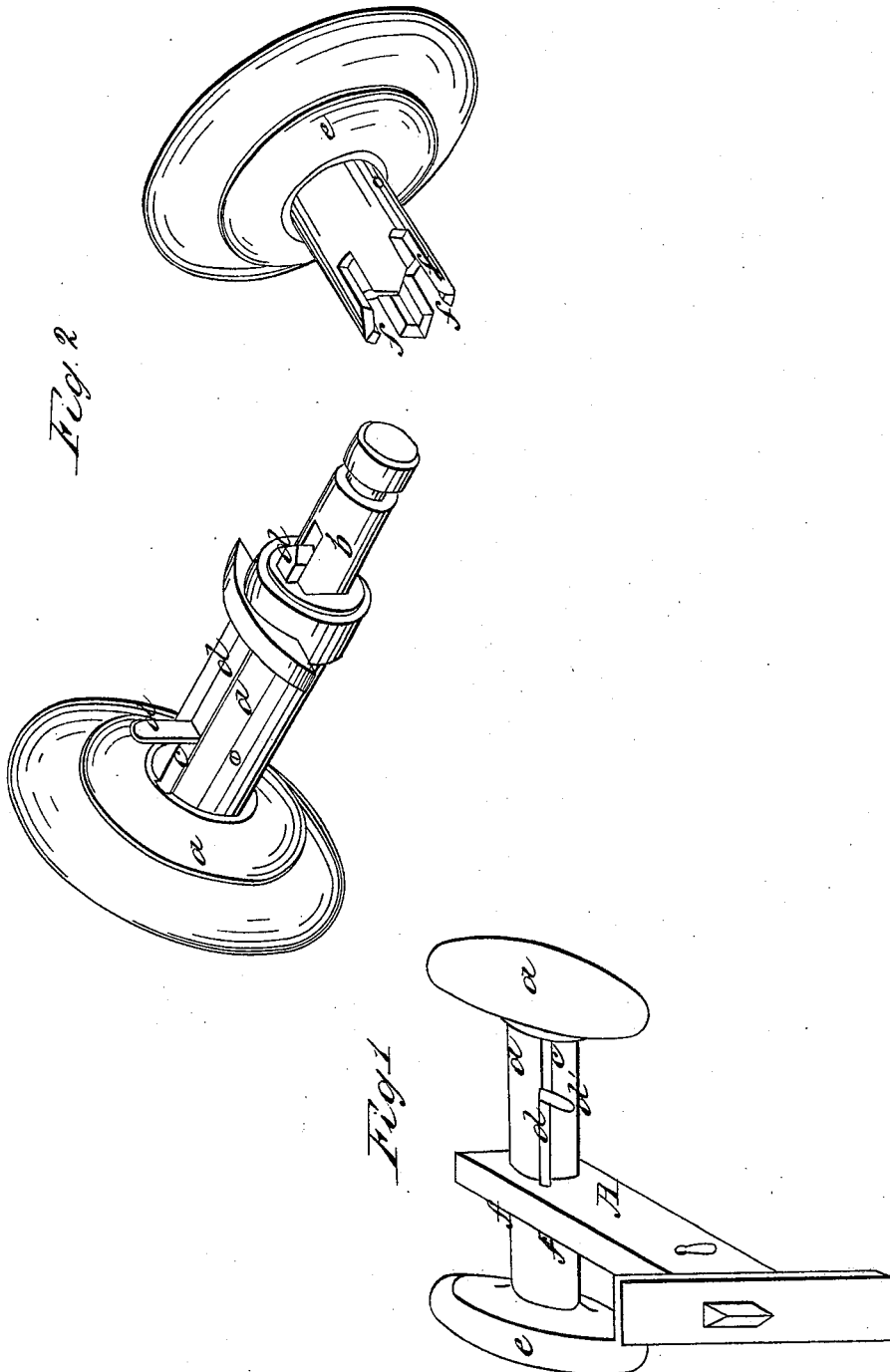


A. Call,
Key Fastener.
N^o 4,407. Patented Mar. 7, 1846.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS CALL, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

FASTENING FOR DOORS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,407, dated March 7, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS CALL, of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Night or Safety Latches, and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the principle or character thereof which distinguishes it from all other things before
10 known, and of the manner of making, constructing, and using the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lock
15 with the escutcheons removed; and Fig. 2, the spindle and one of the knobs detached therefrom.

The same letters indicate like parts in both figures.

20 The invention consists in having one of the knobs of the latch so fixed, as that it can be connected with the tumbler, or disconnected at pleasure; and when on the outside of a door, it can be controlled by a person
25 inside, while the inside knob is so affixed to the spindle, as always to act on the tumbler in the usual way. This improvement can be applied to all varieties of latches moved by a revolving spindle and tumbler.

30 In the accompanying drawings (A) is the shell of a common mortise latch, and (a) is the inside knob, attached in the usual way to the spindle (b); in one side of the shank of the knob there is an oblong mortise or
35 slit (c), in which a bolt (d) slides parallel with the spindle, and partly sunk in, and guided by a groove cut in said spindle; the thumb piece of said bolt stands out at right angles from the shank of the knob as shown
40 in the drawing (d'). On the opposite end

of the spindle to knob (a), a knob (e) is attached so as to turn freely on the spindle; this last named knob has four, (more or less), slits or notches (f) cut into its shank at the end next the door, and at the end
45 the spaces between the slits are chamfered off nearly to an edge as clearly shown in the detached knob Fig. 2. When the spindle is in place and the bolt (d) drawn back, the knob (e) will turn without moving the spin-
50 dle and therefore a person on that side of the door to which it is attached would be effectually prevented from drawing the bolt of the latch, but if the bolt (d) is pushed up, the end of it (which is brought to an edge
55 by having its corners chamfered off) enters one of the slits (f) in the shank of the knob and the spindle is at once affixed to it. It will be seen by having a number of slits and the corners of the pieces brought to an edge
60 between them that the bolt can be pushed into one of them when the knob is in any position, which would not be the case if there was only one slit that would require
65 the knob to be turned so as to bring it opposite the bolt.

Having thus fully described my improvement, what I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

Connecting the knob of a latch with the
70 spindle in such a way as that it can be made to turn either with or without the spindle by means of a bolt acted on on the opposite side of the door to control the action of said knob, substantially in the manner and for
75 the purpose herein set forth.

AMOS CALL.

Witnesses:

JOSIAH HOOKER,
RHODOLPHUS KINSLEY.