F. CORBIN.

Locks for Sliding Doors.

No. 166,505. Patented Aug. 10, 1875.

Fig. 2.

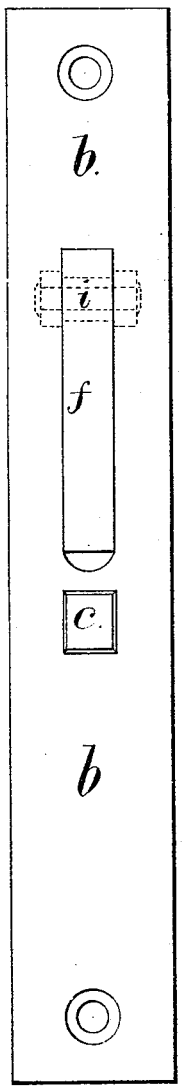
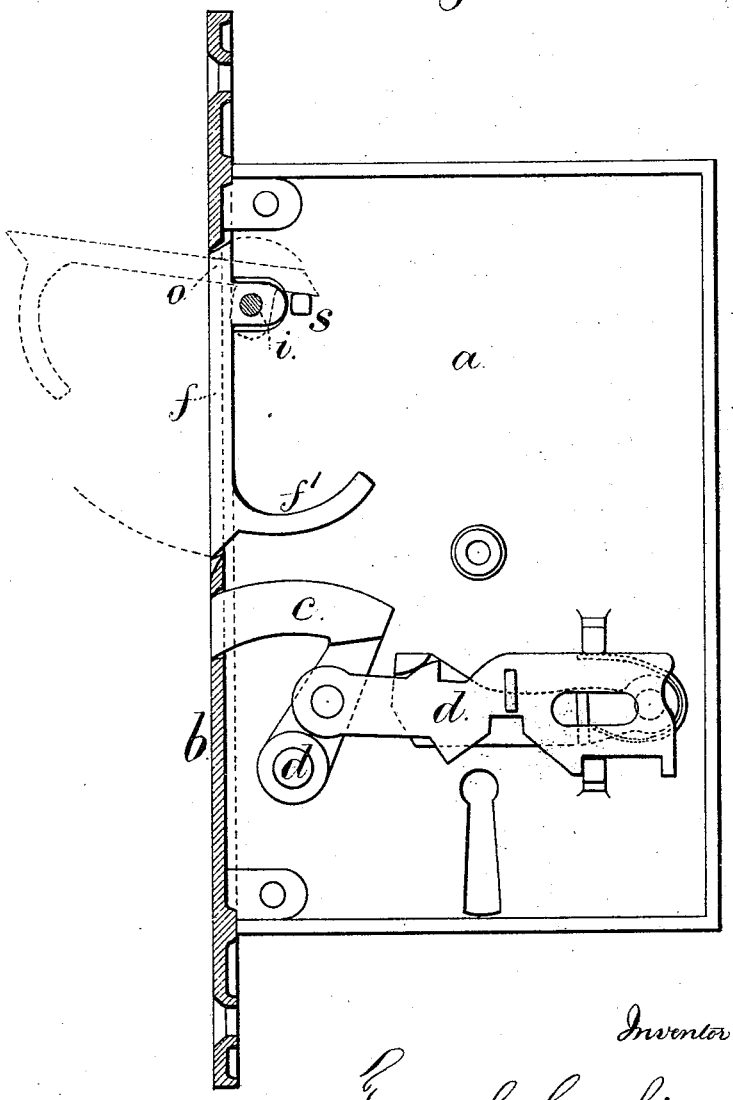


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

Chas. H. Smith

Harold Sweet

Inventor

Frank Corbin

per Lemuel W. Serrell

atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK CORBIN, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO P. & F. CORBIN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS FOR SLIDING DOORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **166,505**, dated August 10, 1875; application filed June 11, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK CORBIN, of New Britain, in the State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Locks for Sliding Doors, of which the following is a specification:

Locks for sliding doors have been made with recessed handles and keys, so as to slide entirely into the casing, and with such doors there has been a hook or staple handle, forming a pull to draw the door out of the casing in starting to move such door, and when not in use such pull is pushed back flush with the face-plate of the lock, and held there by a spring-catch.

Locks constructed in this manner are expensive, and the spring handle or pull is liable to injure the hand when suddenly thrown out.

My invention is made for simplifying the construction of the pull, lessening the expense, preventing injury to the surface of the pull when in use, and rendering the pull self-acting in closing, so that it is never liable to injury.

I combine with the door-lock a hinged pull that closes by gravity into the same case that holds the lock; thereby a second case for the pull is not required, and I construct the lock-case so as to prevent the pull swinging too far and damaging the surface thereof.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a section of the lock and pull, and Fig. 2 is an elevation of the lock-face.

The lock-case *a* and face *b* are adapted to either a plain-edged door or to one with a rib or astragal. The bolt *c* swings upon the pivot *d*, so as to move in the arc of a circle and hook into the nosing or face-plate upon the edge of the adjacent door. Where this lock is used upon a double door, or into the nosing upon the jamb when the lock is upon a single door, this bolt *c* is operated by the sliding key-bar *d*, and a tumbler is provided, as usual. The pull *f* is attached by the pivot pin or screw *i* to lugs at the back of the face-plate *b*, and this face-place *b* is mortised or recessed, so as to receive the said pull, and there is a hooked end, *f'*, to the pull, and this hooked end passes into the lock case when the pull hangs in its normal position; hence the face-plate is flush, and ordinarily the pull does not show. There is a tail-piece, *o*, to the pull, which projects above the fulcrum *i*, and serves a twofold purpose: it may be pressed upon to throw the lower end of the pull out from the face-plate in order to facilitate the grasping of the pull, and when in a horizontal position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, the tail-piece *o* rests upon the block *s* within the lock-case, and prevents the outer surface of the hook, which generally is plated or ornamented, from coming into contact with the upper end of the mortise in the face-plate.

If this pull is used with double doors, a pull is inserted into a case, forming the face-plate or nosing of the second door, and it is constructed as before described.

I do not claim a pull for doors made of a hooked handle pivoted to a plate, and which pull swings into a mortise in said plate, as this has been used.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with a door-lock, of a swinging pull pivoted to the back of the face-plate, and provided with the tail-piece *o*, stopping against the block *s* upon the inside of the lock-case, for the purposes and as set forth.

Signed by me this 9th day of June, A. D. 1875.

FRANK CORBIN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES PECK,

E. L. PRIOR.