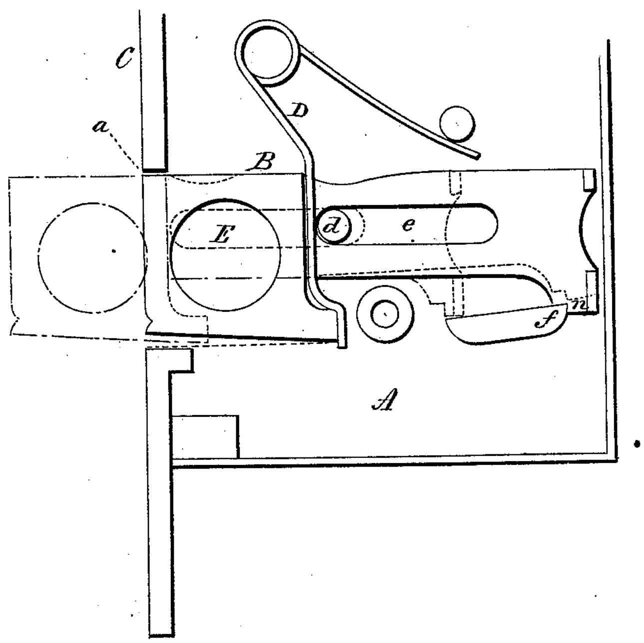
A. H. ELWELL.
Sliding Door-Pull.

No. 208,725.

Patented Oct. 8, 1878.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR H. ELWELL, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO SAMUEL H. JACOBUS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SLIDING-DOOR PULLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,725**, dated October 8, 1878; application filed August 22, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR H. ELWELL, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new Improvement in Pulls for Sliding Doors; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents a side view with the covering-plate removed.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for closing sliding doors—in some cases applied to the locks or latches, and in other cases independent of either; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the case, within which the lock mechanism is arranged when required. The latch mechanism may also be arranged within the same case. The pull B is a metal piece constructed to work through a slot, *a*, in the face-plate C, and so as to pass entirely into the case, as shown, when not required for use. This slide is hung upon a pivot, *d*, stationary in the case. A slot, *e*, is formed in the slide, so as to move freely on the pintle as the slide is pulled outward or returned. Within the case is a stop, *f*, and on the slide a notch, *n*, which, when the slide is entirely within the case, will engage the stop *f*, as shown, being forced so to do by a suitable spring, D—that is to say, when the slide is pushed in or returned to the case the notch *n* rides over the stop *f*, and is forced down over the stop *f*. The spring D aids in this operation; but gravity alone may be employed for that purpose, the slide turning on the pivot *d* sufficiently for the engagement and disengagement of the notch *n* with and from the stop *f*.

The slide is provided with a loop at its forward end, here made by a simple perforation, E, through the slide.

The aperture *a* through the face-plate is slightly longer than the depth of the slide. To bring out the slide, it is depressed at the outer end, as seen in broken lines, by simply placing the finger on the end and bearing downward. This turns the slide on the pivot *d* and raises the notch *n* from the stop *f*, so as to disengage it therefrom, when the spring D forces the slide outward and presents the opening in the slide as a pull by which to move the door.

As a convenient means for passing the notch *n* over the stop *f* the stop is extended forward and inclined downward, so that the inner end of the slide rides forward on this inclined surface to the position indicated in broken lines, and on the return rides backward over the inclined surface until the notch *n* drops behind the stop *f*. The incline may, however, be on the slide itself, or other provision may be made for guiding the slide and for its engagement when returned.

If the pull be out and the door closed, the pull will return into its case when the pull strikes the jamb.

It will be understood that this pull and its mechanism may be arranged in a case independent of latch or lock mechanism, as it frequently occurs that neither latch nor lock is required in a sliding door.

I am aware that pulls for sliding doors have been constructed consisting of a slide arranged to move out and in through a mortise in the face of the plate, and hung within the case, so as to engage and be retained when returned into the case, and therefore do not broadly claim such construction.

I claim—

The slide B, arranged to move out and in through a mortise in the face-plate, hung so as to both turn and slide upon a pivot stationary in the case, combined with the stop *f* in the case, in rear of pivot *d*, to engage with notch *n* on the slide when fully returned into the case, and a spring to force the slide outward when disengaged from said stop, and substantially as described.

ARTHUR H. ELWELL.

Witnesses:
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