

PATENTED

FEB 25 1868

S. Ingersoll's Gate-Latch.

assigned to Self, John Ryer & R. H. Shultz's

74915

Fig: 1.

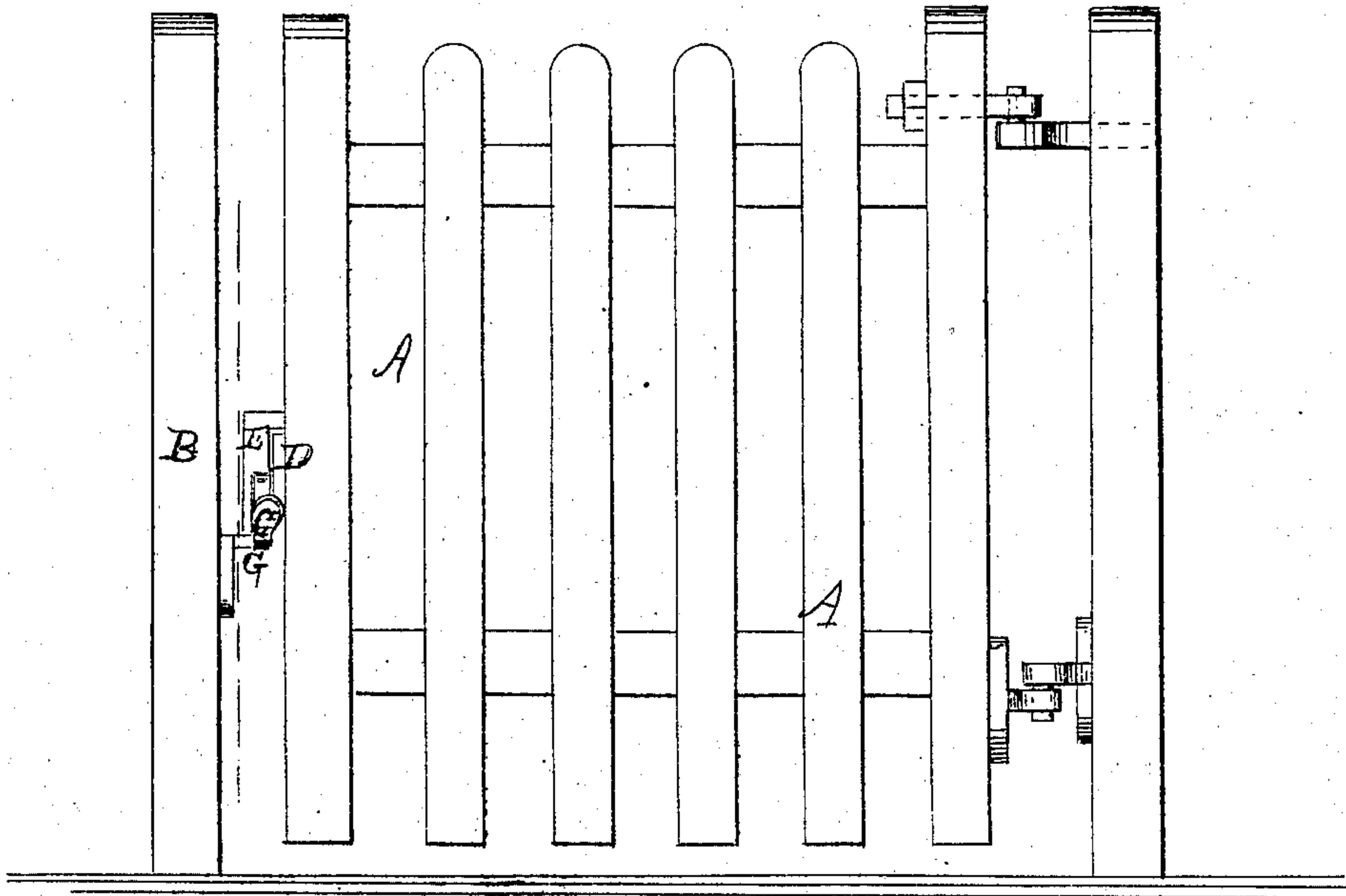


Fig: 2.

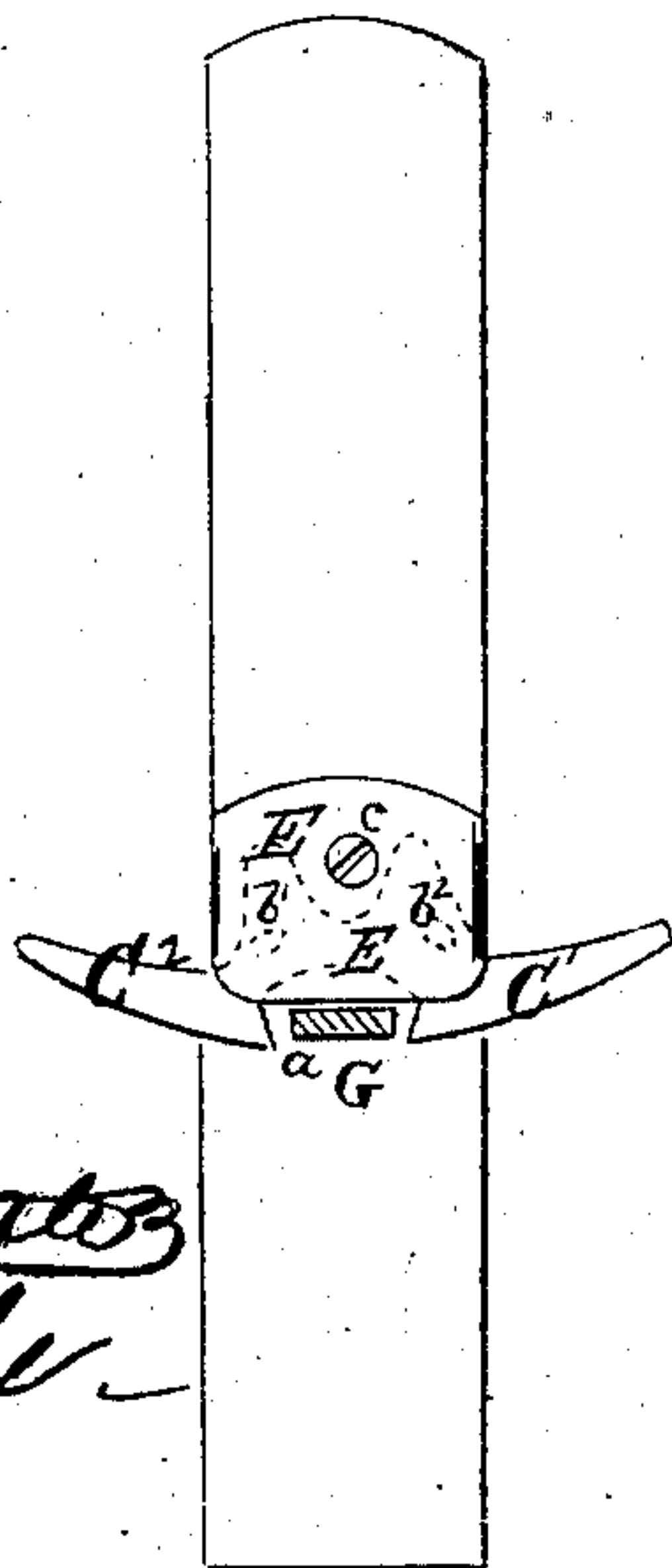
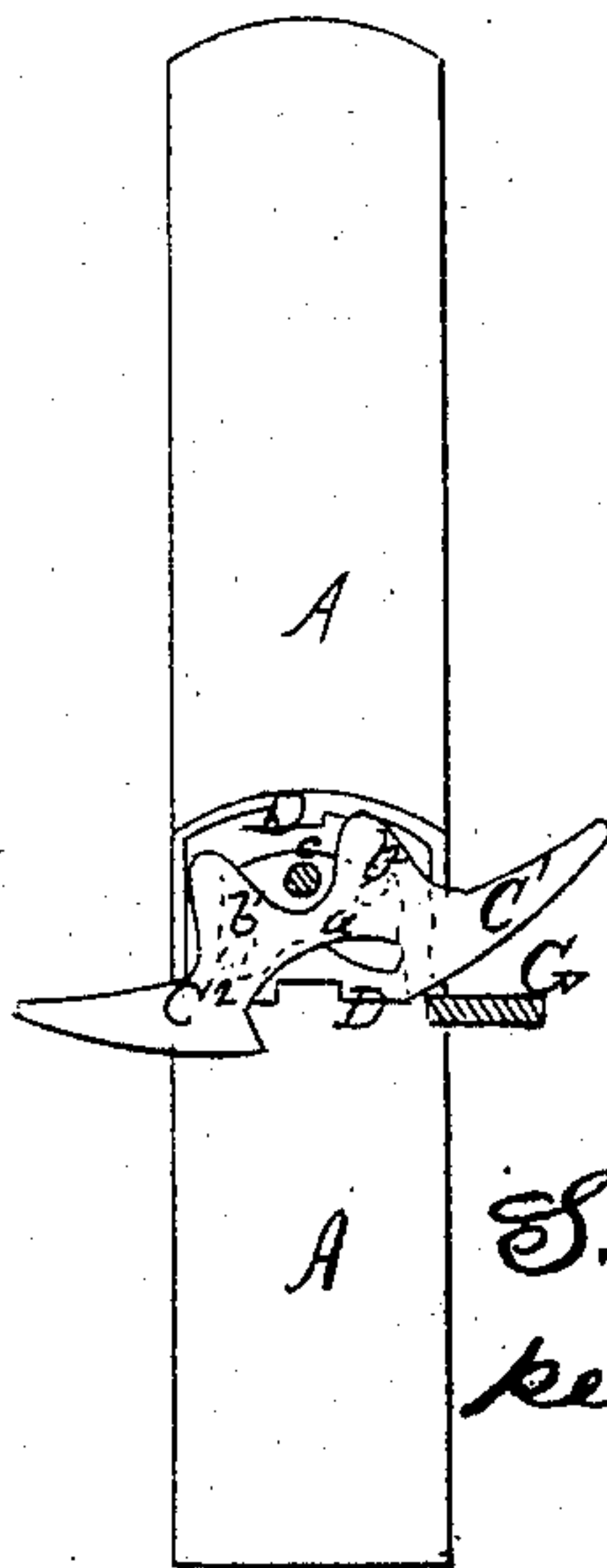


Fig: 3.



Witnesses.
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SIMON INGERSOLL, OF MIANUS, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS TO HIMSELF AND JOB JOHNSON.

Letters Patent No. 74,915, dated February 25, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN GATE-LATCHES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, SIMON INGERSOLL, of Mianus, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and improved Gate-Latch; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a gate provided with my improved latch.

Figure 2 is an end view of the same.

Figure 3 is a similar view, partly in section, of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new self-acting gate-latch, which is so arranged that it can be easily opened from both sides, and the gate swing either way, and which latch cannot fail to lock the gate when the same is being closed.

This invention consists in a latch, hung by two fulcrum-pins in slots or mortises in a plate or frame; and said latch is convex on its under side, and provided with a notch in the middle. The latch can be raised at either end, and swings upon the opposite fulcrum, so that the gate can be opened from either side, and swung in either direction; and, when the gate is closing, the latch is raised at one end by the stop, so that the notch of the latch will receive said stop; and, if the latch should not fall of its own weight, the concussion against the lowest side of the notch will cause the latch to be brought down into a horizontal position, and thereby stop the gate at once, without its swinging past the stop, as is now frequently the case with ordinary latches.

A represents a gate of ordinary or suitable construction. B is the post, or the upright of the opposite gate, if a double gate is used.

The latch is formed with two end portions, $c^1 c^2$, between which is the notch a . $b^1 b^2$ are the two fulcrum pins of the latch. D is a plate or frame, formed, as shown in fig. 3, with openings for receiving the pins $b^1 b^2$, so that the latch may be suspended by said pins, but either pin be free to rise with the latch, while the other acts as the fulcrum. A flanged cap, E, secured by a pin or screw, e , covers the latch, holds it in place, and completes the latch portion itself, the latch playing freely between the cap E and the plate D.

To the post or gate, to which the gate or post carrying the latch is to be locked, is secured a stop, G, as shown in fig. 1, which, when the gate is closed, fits into the notch a , as indicated in fig. 2.

By raising one end of the latch, as in fig. 3, the stop G will be liberated, as shown, the latch falling into its original position as soon as the stop has passed beyond its end. When the gate is being closed, the stop will raise one end of the latch until it reaches the notch a , when the latch falls down and locks the stop, as in fig. 2. Should the latch be clamped, so as not to fall down by its own gravity, then it will be forced down by the stop striking against the lower side of the notch.

The device will thus be an automatic gate-latch, which cannot fail to operate well, and which, when closed, will hold the gate secure. Its simplicity will make it particularly acceptable, no springs or other complicated devices being employed.

Having described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The gate-latch $c^1 c^2$, suspended by the two fulcrum-pins $b^1 b^2$, and moving between the plates D and E, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

Witnesses:

WM. F. McNAMARA,
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.

SIMON INGERSOLL.