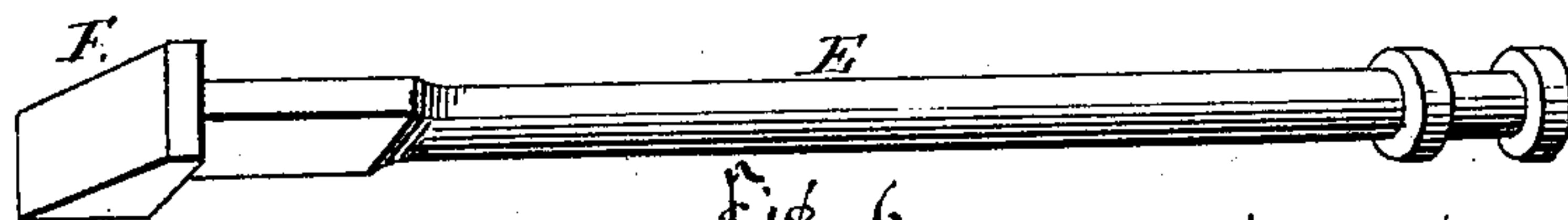
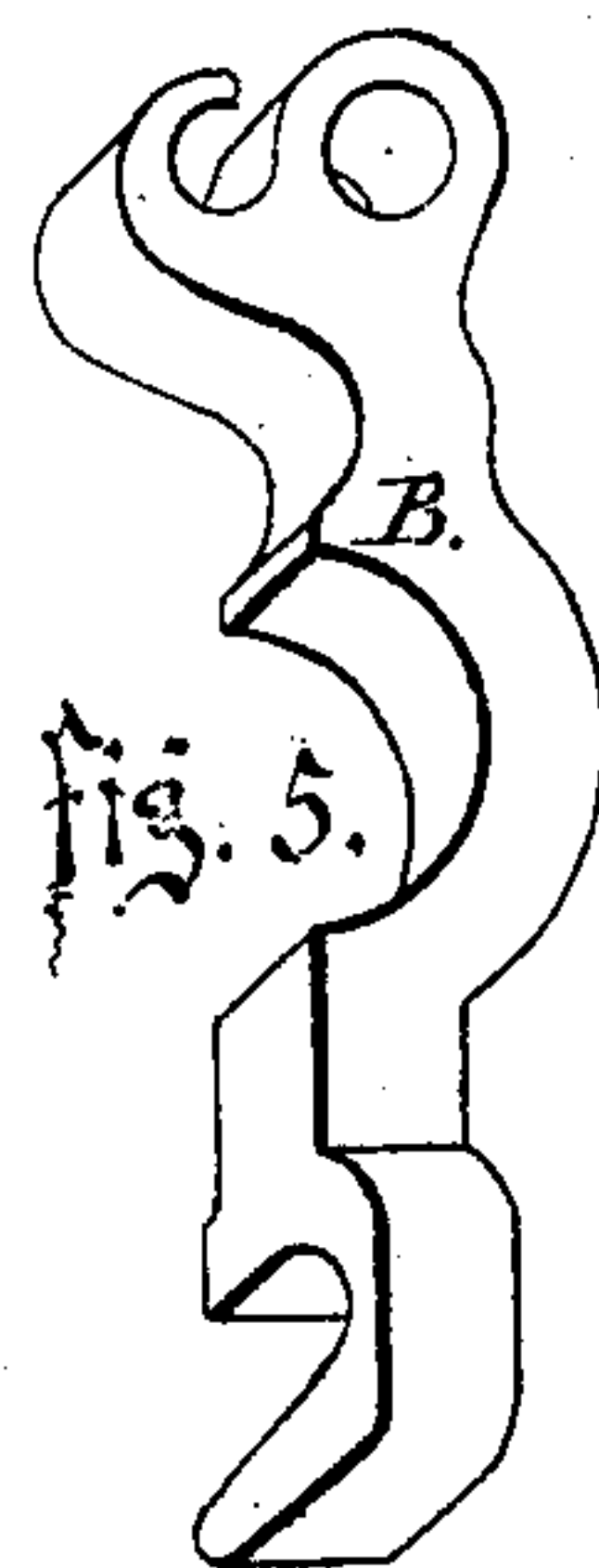
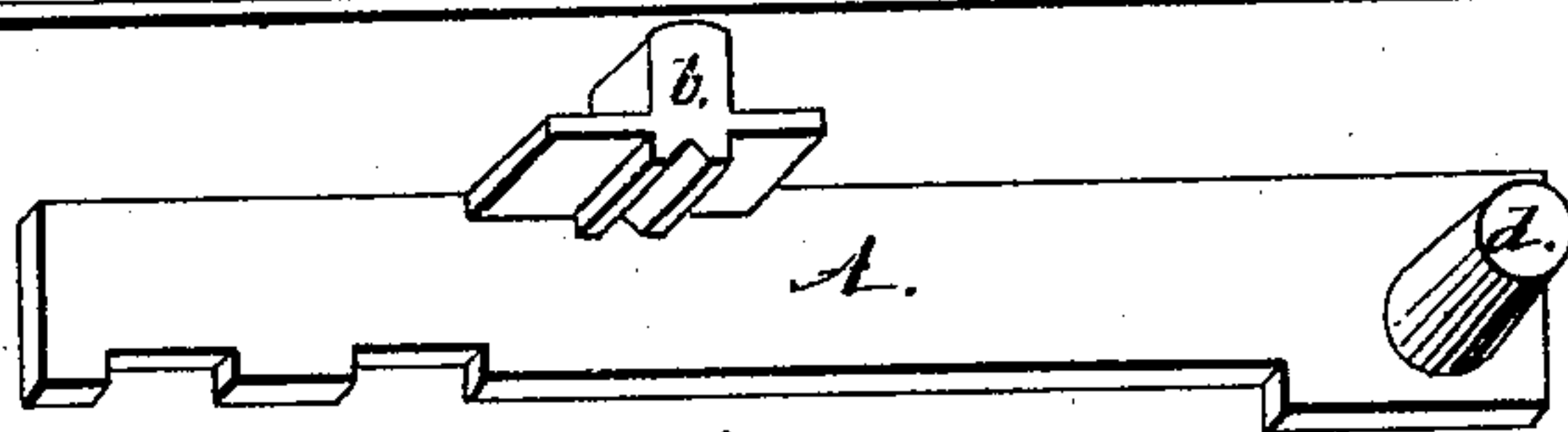
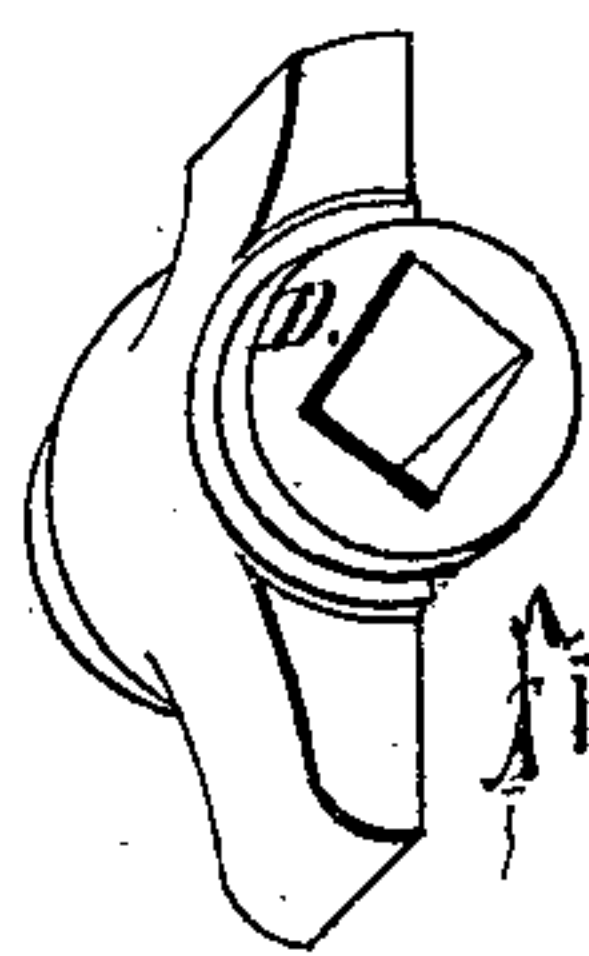
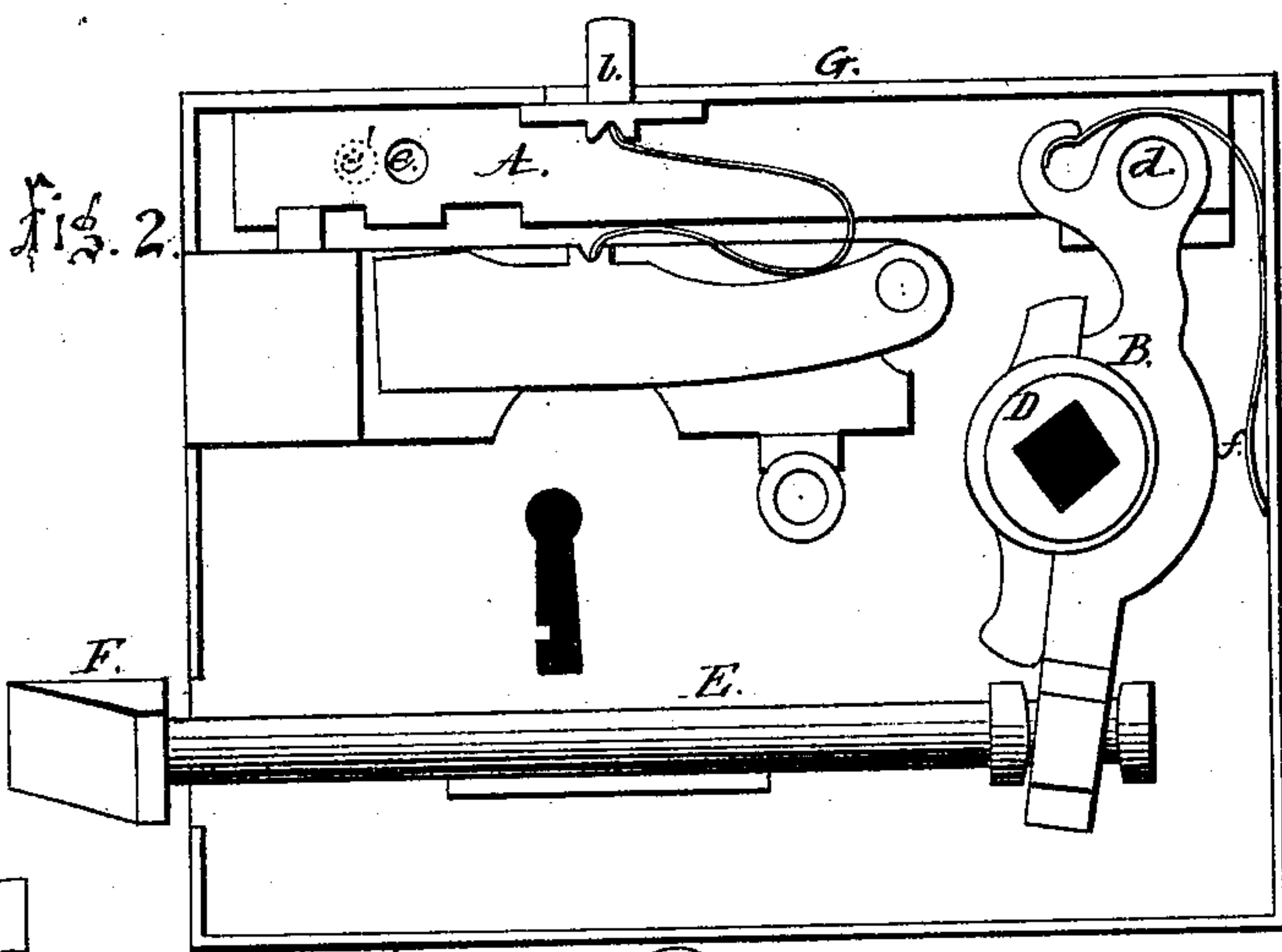
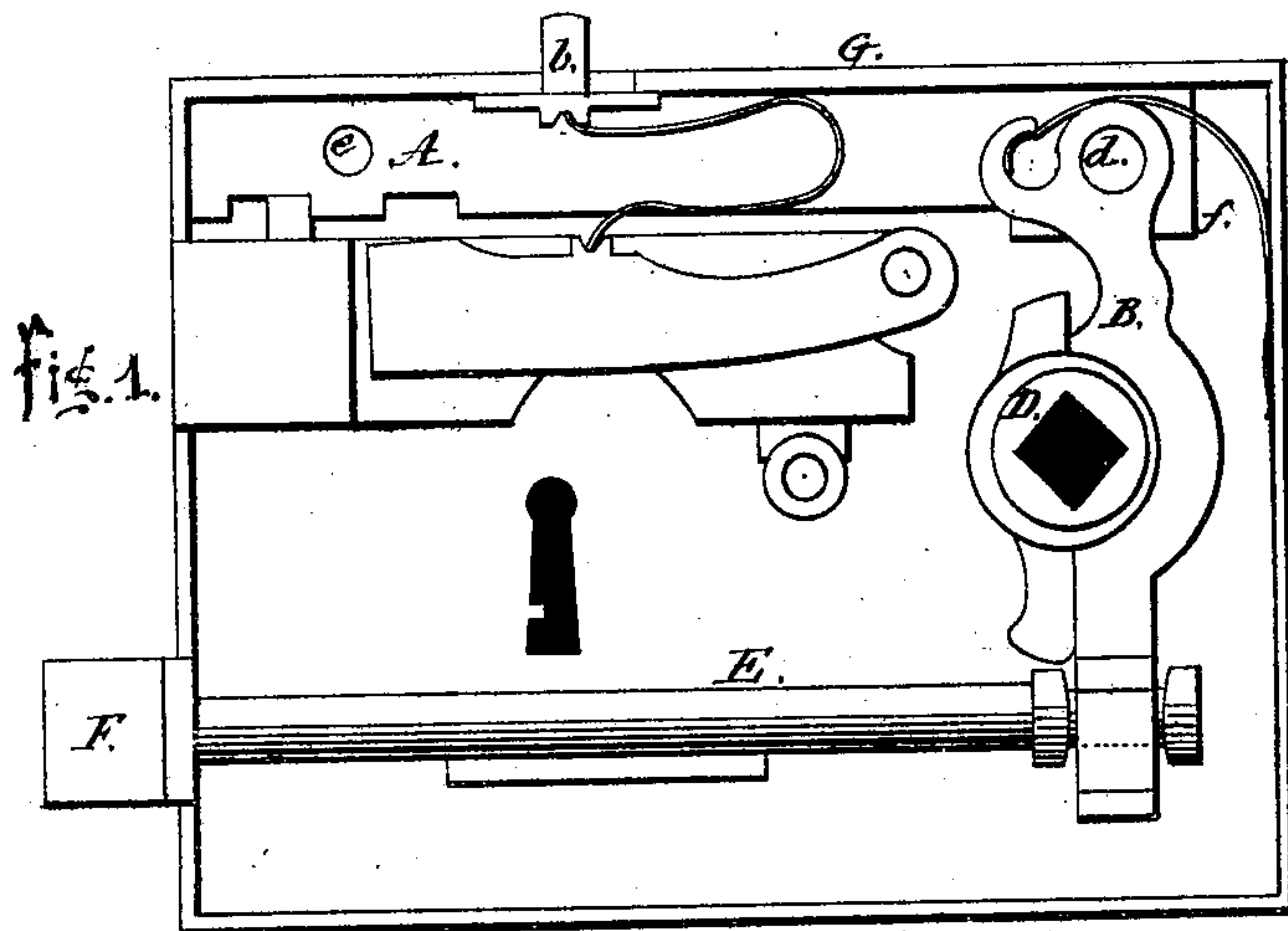


H. M. Ritter,

Reversible Latch.

No. 113,096,

Patented Mar. 28. 1871.



Witnesses;
Jed. Arto
R. H. Marsh

Inventor;
Henry M. Ritter

United States Patent Office.

HENRY M. RITTER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 113,096, dated March 28, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVERSIBLE KNOB-LATCHES.

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

I, HENRY M. RITTER, of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain Improvements in "Reversible Latch Locks," of which the following is a specification.

The nature of my invention consists in a sliding plate working on the bottom of the case and carrying a pin, on which the lever is pivoted, and of which the following is a description—

The letters and figures on the accompanying drawing referring to the same parts on all the plans.

Figure 1 is a plan of the lock with the parts in working order.

Figure 2 is a plan showing it in position to be reversed.

Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6 are detached parts of the lock out of the case.

A is a sliding plate, working on the bottom of the case G, with a hole at *e* corresponding to one of the holding-screw holes in the case at *e'*, for the purpose, when the screw is inserted, of preventing the latch from being reversed when in working order.

The sliding plate A carries on one end a pin, *d*, on which is pivoted the lever B, which works around the hub D as a center.

b is a thumb-piece, projecting through the plate or case G, for the purpose of moving the plate A and lever B to allow the latch to be reversed, as shown at fig. 2.

The operation of reversing the latch is performed by pushing back the slide *b*, which, by means of the lever attached to the slide A by the pin *d*, and turning around the hub D as a center, and held in position by the spring *f*, forces the latch-head F far enough through the case to allow the latch to be reversed, as shown in fig. 2. The latch-head is then pushed backward, when all the parts resume their proper places, and the hole *e*, corresponding with the holding-screw hole *e'* in the case, and the screw being inserted, the catch becomes permanently fixed.

What I claim is—

The sliding-plate A, carrying the pin *d*, in combination with the lever B and latch E, when constructed and operating substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

HENRY M. RITTER.

Witnesses:

R. H. MARSE,
L. S. THOMPSON.