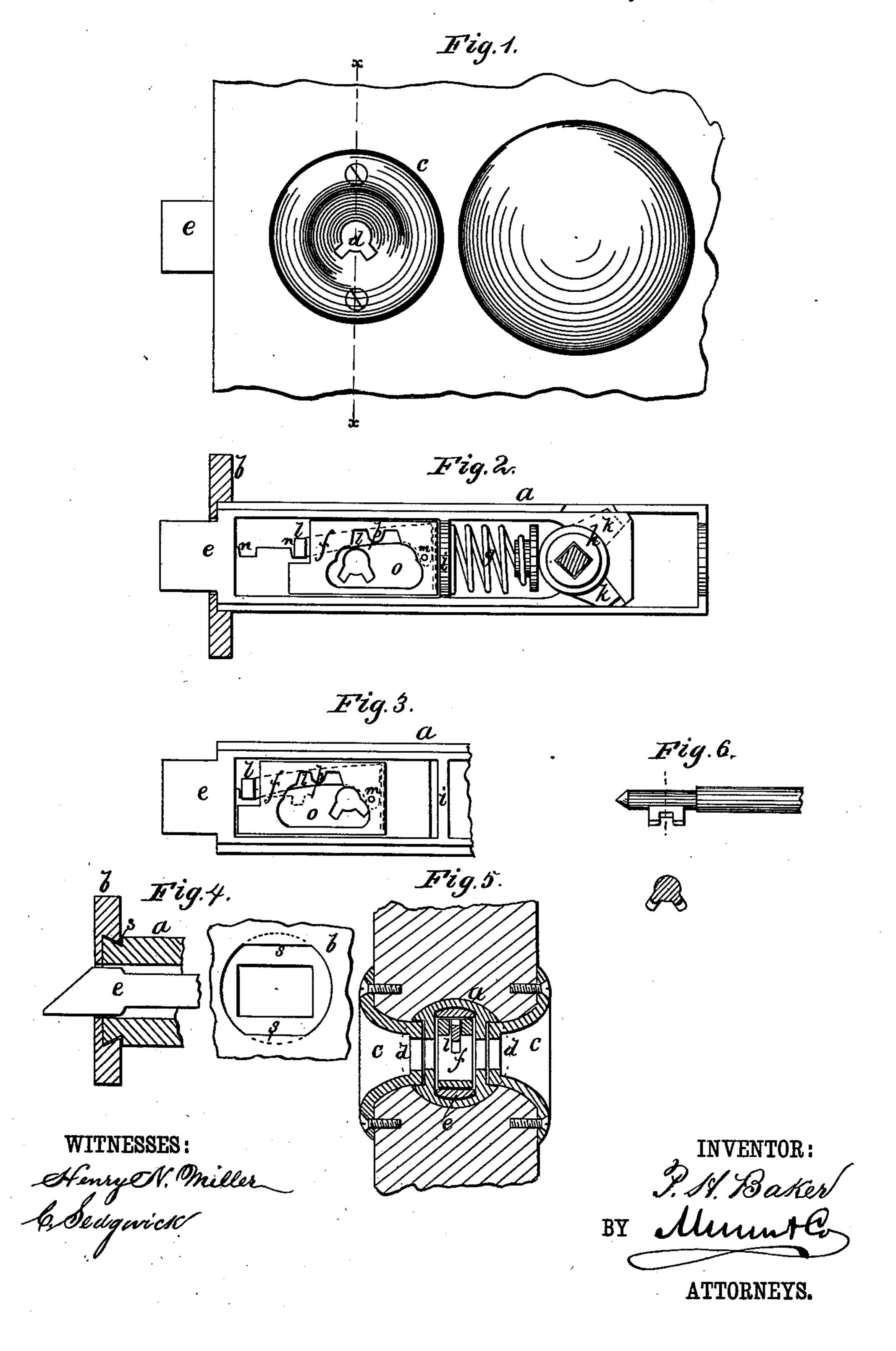
## P. H. BAKER. Latch.

No. 214,080.

Patented April 8, 1879.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER H. BAKER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LATCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 214,080, dated April 8, 1879; application filed December 30, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER H. BAKER, of the city and county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locking-Latches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to door-latches which may be used simply as a latch or locked with a key to prevent withdrawal of the latch.

The invention consists in certain details of construction, as hereinafter set forth, and shown in the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows the keyhole plate and knob of the lock in position they occupy when applied to a door. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the latch and case, with the parts in position for use as a latch. Fig. 3 is an elevation, showing the latch locked. Fig. 4 is a section of the face-plate and end of the case, showing the manner of connecting the face-plate. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the locking-latch as applied to a door on line xx of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 shows the key made use of to lock the latch.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts.

The case a is in two parts, which, when placed together, form a hollow cylinder of suitable size and length for containing the operative parts. This form of case can be fitted by simply boring a hole in the edge of the door and sinking the end plate b flush with the edge.

To avoid the necessity of using screws the plate b is attached to the end of case a by a dovetail connection, as shown in Fig. 4. The plate b has a recess, with an undercut edge at opposite sides, as at s, to correspond with the dovetail groove at the sides of case a. The two parts of the case will be entered in the recess of the plate b, and the case then closed together at the other end, and plate b

will then be held securely.

The key-hole plates cc are made concave and of circular form, so that the central portion, where the key-hole d is cut is sunk below the surface of the door, which renders it easy to find the key-hole when there is no light. The latch e. The latch is then locked, and cannot sunken portion forms a circular projection at the back of each plate c, that enters a corresponding depression in the sides of case a. The plates eserve to retain the case a in place;

and in attaching the plates c to a door it will be only necessary to turn them around untilthe key-hole d coincides with the hole in case

a, and then screw the plate fast.

e is the latch and bolt, beveled in the usual manner, and the portion which is within case a is slotted to receive the blocking-piece faml spiral spring g. The spring g, that forces the latch outward, is placed at the inner end of the latch-piece, and is held between the hub h and a cross-partition, i, that divides the slot of the latch-piece. The piece e passes at the upper and lower side of hub h, and is formed at the end with two oppositely-inclined surfaces, against which the arms k of hub h act to withdraw the latch. The hub h'has a square hole for the knob-shank, as usual.

The opening in case a at the forward end, where blocking-piece f is placed, is of a size and shape to receive and guide the latch and retain the block f within the slot of the latchpiece, in which slot the piece f is moved back and forth by the key in locking and unlocking

the latch.

l is the tumbler, which is hung to the back part of blocking-piece f by a pin, m, and moves within a slot in the upper part of f. Its forward and moving end has a T-head, that rests in one of the notches n, which are formed at both sides of case a. A flat spring, secured in the back of piece f, as shown by dotted lines. serves to retain the tumbler f in the notches n.

The blocking-piece f is cut out at o, and formed with a lug, p, and recesses, in which the wards of the key enter in moving the piece f. The key shown in Fig. 6 has double wards. projecting at an angle to each other, and when entered through the correspondingly-shaped key-hole and turned it first raises the end of tumbler *l* from the notches *n*, and moves the piece f part way forward, the T-head of the tumbler resting on the ledge between notches n. The second ward then takes against lug p and moves piece f forward until the Tend of l drops into the forward notches, n, thereby preventing back movement of f and be operated until unlocked with the key by a reversal of the operation described.

By placing the tumbler and blocking-piece at the forward end of the latch the knobs are

brought farther from the door-post, thereby | 2. The combination of the latch e, having at giving more room to operate them. The latch e can be reversed to suit it for a right or left hand door.

The advantage over the latch covered by my Patent No. 194,637 is that I have so simplified it as greatly to reduce the cost of manufacture.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Pat-

1. In combination with the two-part lockcase a, having dovetail grooves, as set forth, the recessed face-plate b, having undercut edges, substantially as and for the purposes 

the end oppositely-inclined surfaces and partition i, the blocking-piece f, tumbler l, hung by a pin, m, in a notch of said block-piece, the spiral spring g, and the bub h, having arms k. as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination, with the slotted latch e, having notches n, of the slotted blockingpiece f, having a flat back spring, and the tumbler l, having a T-head, the said tumbler being hung to the said piece by a pin, m, as and for the purpose specified.

PETER H. BAKER.

Witnesses:

John H. Behrens, JOHN T. FERTIG.