(No Model.)

A. PEASE.

LATCH.

No. 360,466. Patented Apr. 5, 1887.

Fig. 1.

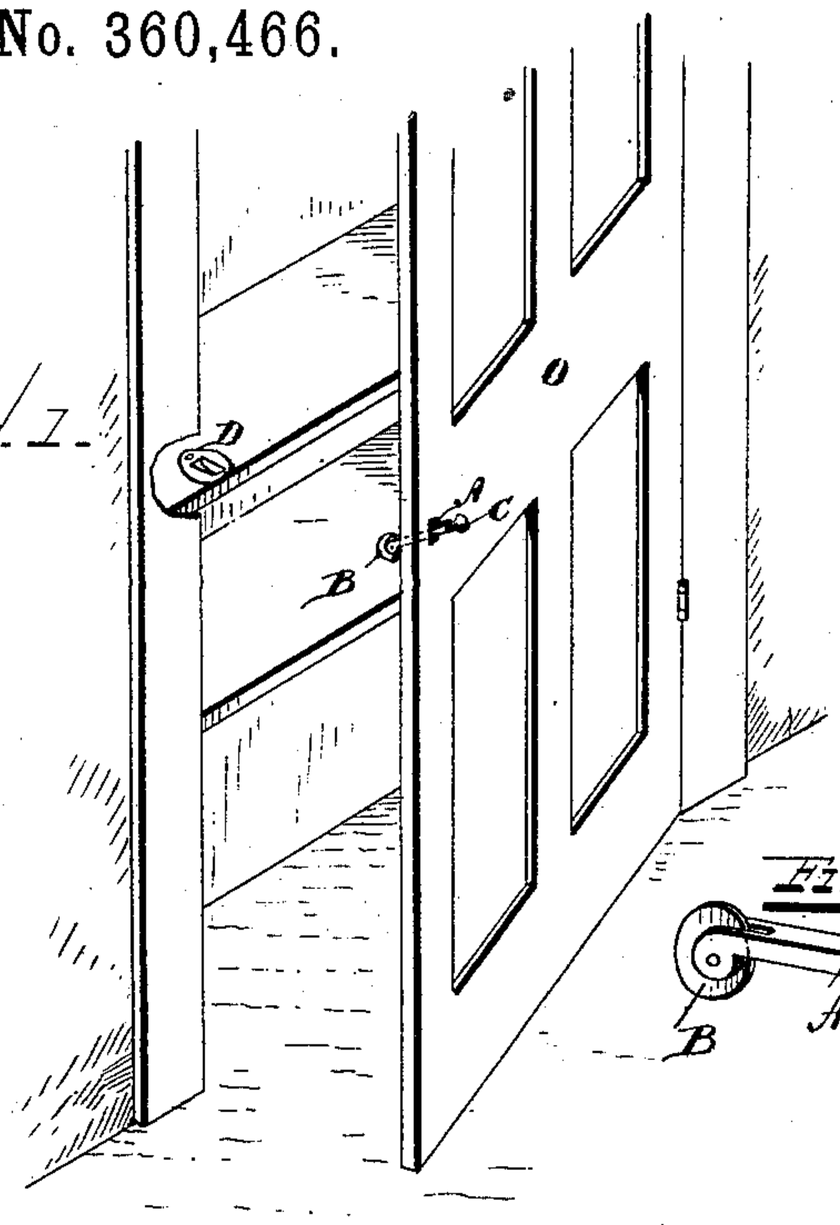

Fig. 2.

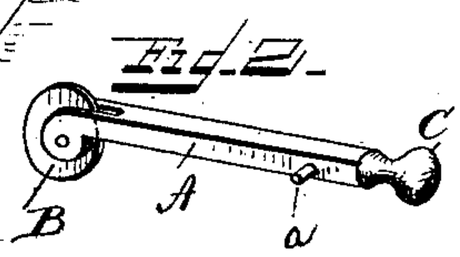

Fig. 5.

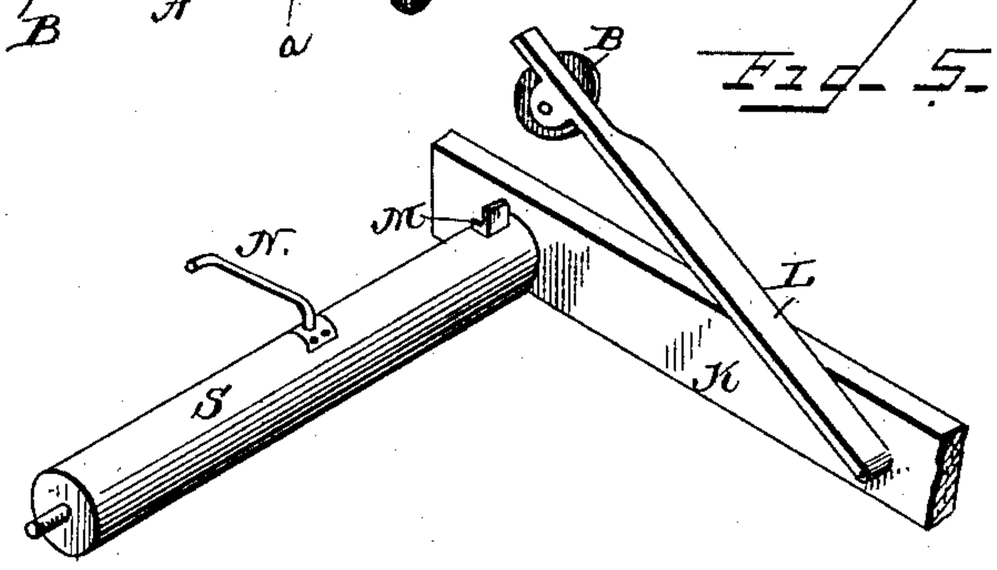

Fig. 3.

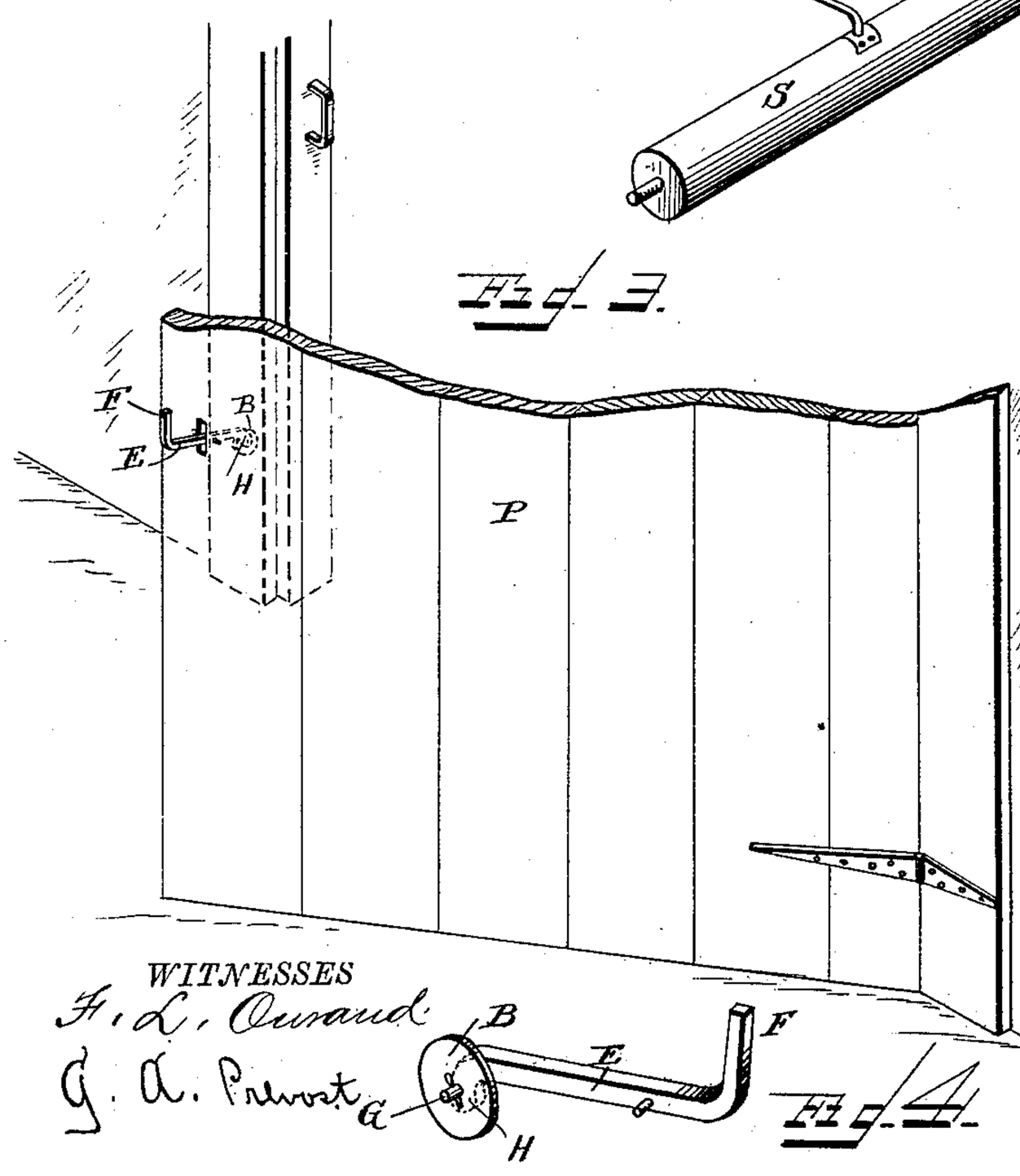

Fig. 6.

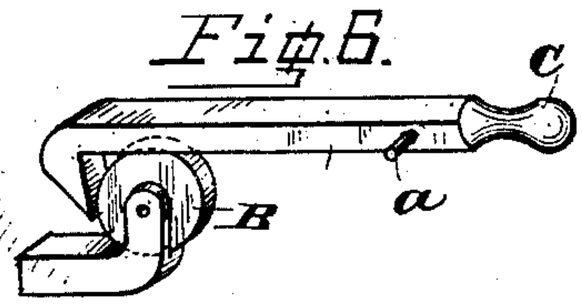

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,466, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed May 24, 1886. Serial No. 203,147. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLEN PEASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Trumansburg, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Latches; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of my latch as used on small doors. Figs. 3 and 4 are views in perspective of my invention as used on heavy doors. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of my latch or catch as applied to drills, cultivators, &c. Fig. 6 shows a modification.

My invention has relation to improvements in the construction of latches, and the purpose of my invention is to construct a latch in which a wheel is the principle feature, thereby reducing friction and causing the latch to operate easily.

My invention can be applied to any machine in which a catch, latch, clutch, or dog is required.

A is a latch, either of wood or metal, provided at one end with a knob, C, and bifurcated at the other, the forked portion curving downward. In this fork there is pivoted the wheel B. The latch A is pivoted in an opening in the small door O, the knob being on the outside.

Located properly within the cupboard or case of any kind to which a door may be attached is the catch or keeper D, which may be constructed as shown, or in any other form. When the door is shut, the wheel B drops over the catch or keeper D, fastening the door securely. By exerting a slight downward pressure on the knob C the other end of the latch A is elevated until the wheel is clear of the catch or keeper, when the door swings open.

It will be noticed that in my construction, when the wheel B is performing the functions of a latch, the point of contact on the perimeter of said wheel B is at a point never below the center thereof, thus holding the door securely closed until pressure is exerted on the knob.

Instead of the bifurcated latch A, (shown in Figs. 1 and 2,) the latch E may be used, especially in heavy doors. This consists of a piece either of wood or metal having one end, F, bent upward, taking the place of the knob C, and the other end, H, curving downward. To the end H is rigidly secured the pivot G, on which the wheel B is mounted and turns easily. The latch E is pivoted in an opening in the door P, the bent portion F being outside. To the door-jamb there is secured in the proper location a catch or keeper, which may consist simply of a flat staple. When the door shuts, the wheel B drops over the catch or keeper, thus keeping the door closed. The same may be opened by pressing downward on the latch at the point F.

My latch, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, may be applied to sliding doors, one door being mortised, so as to receive the latch A, the ordinary shank and knobs taking the place of the pivot *a*, and the other door being mortised, so as to receive the wheel B, allowing it to drop over a straight edge, keeping the doors securely closed when the two are brought together. Turning the knob lifts the wheel, and the doors may be opened.

Fig. 5 shows my construction as applied to drills, cultivators, &c., in which capacity the latch is sometimes called a "dog," and is used to support the teeth of those machines when it is desirable to hold the same out of the ground. S is a roller, connected with the teeth of the machine by flexible connections in the usual manner, so that by turning said roller these flexible connections are wound upon the roller and the teeth raised above the ground. This roller is also provided with the metal catch or keeper M. N is a handle, by which the roller is turned. K represents the frame of the machine, to which is pivoted the latch L, of wood or metal, and similar in all respects to the latch A, Figs. 1 and 2, with the exception of the forked ends, which extend, in Fig. 5, beyond the wheel. The wheel B, instead of

being on the latch L, is sometimes attached to what is called the "catch" or "keeper," as shown in Fig. 6. When it is desirable to raise the teeth, the handle N is pressed, turning the roller S until the wheel B drops over the catch or keeper M, when it will hold it in the position desired.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as follows:

1. The combination of a latch and its keeper, one of said parts being provided with a roller and the other engaging said roller at the line of its pivot or between that point and the main body of the part to which it is attached, substantially as described.

2. A latch provided with a roller projecting below the same, in combination with a keeper engaging the roller at or above the line of its pivot, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALLEN PEASE.

Witnesses:
AB. MOSHER,
GEO. P. BECKER.