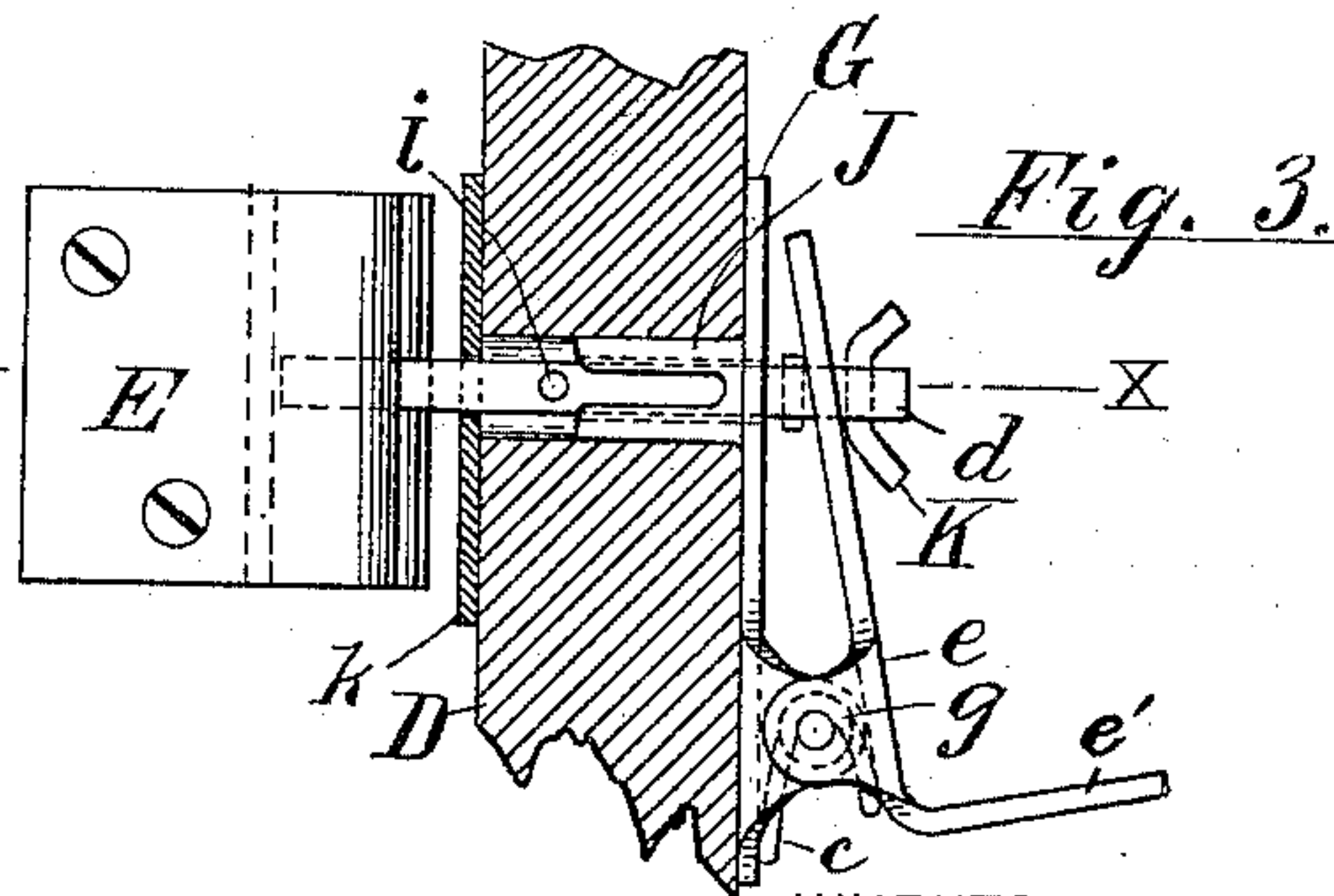
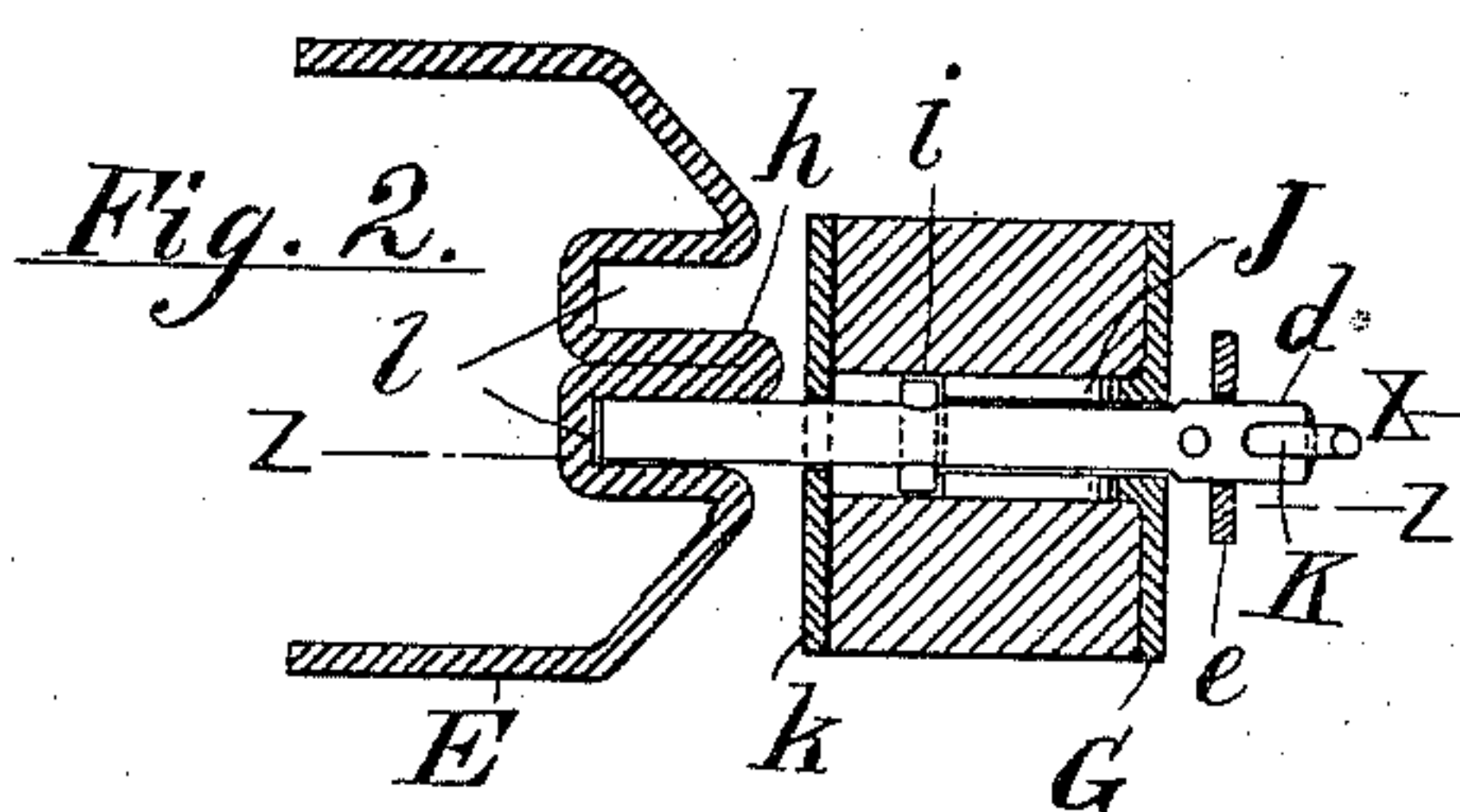
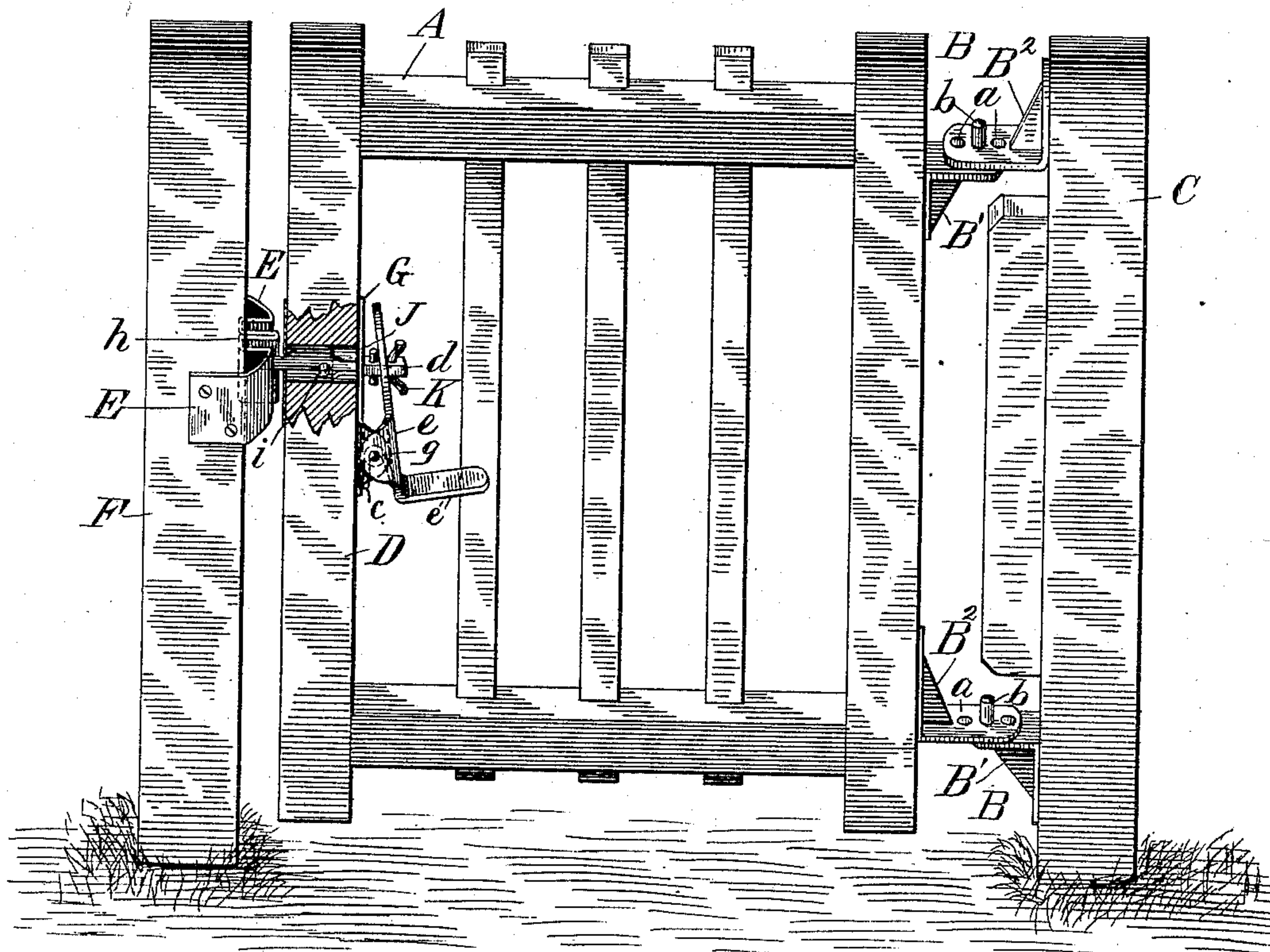


Patented Aug. 5, 1890.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

Henry Heberath.
C. Sedgewick

INVENTOR:

G. Rohrbach

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GABRIEL ROHRBACH, OF DEL RIO, TEXAS.

GATE-LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,492, dated August 5, 1890.

Application filed October 17, 1889. Serial No. 327,287. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GABRIEL ROHRBACH, of Del Rio, in the county of Val Verde and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Gate-Latch, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in gate-latches; and it consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate provided with my latch, part of the gate being broken away to better disclose the construction of the latch. Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section of part of the gate and the latch on the line $x x$ in Fig. 3, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section of the same on the line $z z$ in Fig. 2.

The gate A is hung to post C by the hinges B, each consisting of the angle-plates B' and B², of which the plate B' is provided on its horizontal portion with the pintle b , and the plate B² has produced in its horizontal portion, which is longer than the horizontal portion of the plate B', a series of apertures a . In hanging the gate the part B' of the bottom hinge is attached to the post, and the part B' of the upper hinge to the gate-stile, the corresponding parts B² being attached, respectively, to the gate and post. By placing the pintles b in different holes a the pitch and swing of the gate can be regulated.

On the inner side of the outer stile D of the gate is secured the base-plate G, to which is pivoted the latch-plate e by the pin g passing through ears on the base and latch plates. The latch-plate is bent outward at its lower end to form a handle e' . A coil-spring c on the pin g bears by its ends on the base and latch plates. On the inner face of the base-plate is secured a slotted sleeve J, concentric with the bolt-aperture in said plate.

In the upper longer end of the latch-plate is held loosely, by a pin f and the key K, the sliding bolt d , passing through the base-plate, the sleeve J, a suitable hole in the stile D, and a face-plate k on the outer side of the

stile. A pin i passes transversely through the bolt adjacent to the inner end of the sleeve J. When the bolt is in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3 the bolt may be freely moved outward by manipulating the latch-plate, the pin i passing into the slots of the sleeve; but if the bolt is given a quarter-turn, by means of the key K, when an attempt is made to operate the latch, the pin i , coming in contact with the end of the sleeve, will prevent outward movement of the bolt. The catch E, attached to the post F, is formed with two vertical recesses l , divided by a partition h , and is preferably made from a plate bent centrally upon itself to form the partition h , then outward and forward at each end at right angles to form the recesses l , then at an acute angle to form inclines, then parallel with the partition h to form wings to embrace the post.

To open the gate, bear down upon the handle of the latch-plate, which will draw the upper end of the plate away from the stile D, thus drawing the bolt d from engagement with the catch. The gate may then be swung in either direction. When the gate closes the bolt d , striking one of the inclines of the catch, is forced inward until it reaches one of the recesses l , when it will be forced outward by the spring c , further swinging of the gate being prevented by the bolt striking the partition h . By turning the bolt by the key K the gate can be locked, as hereinbefore described. The vertical recesses in the catch will permit engagement of the bolt even should the gate sag considerably and allow for the adjustment of the gate by the hinges B.

As shown, the key K consists of a pin passing through the bolt and bent outward at its ends; but any device answering for a stop and a handle will be within the scope of my invention.

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

1. A gate-latch comprising a slotted sleeve, a pivoted and spring-actuated latch-plate, and a bolt mounted to turn in the latch-plate and extend through the sleeve, and provided with a transverse pin, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a gate-latch, the combination, with a

base-plate, and a slotted sleeve carried by the base-plate, of a spring-actuated latch-plate pivoted on the base-plate, a bolt held to turn in the latch-plate and extending
5 through the sleeve, a transverse pin in the bolt, and means for turning the bolt, substantially as shown and described.

3. A catch for a gate-latch consisting of a

plate bent to form two aligning recesses divided by a partition, two opposite inclines, 10 and two wings for attachment to a post, substantially as shown and described.

GABRIEL ROHRBACH.

Witnesses:

CHARLES BOCHAS,

WILLIAM BORNNET.