

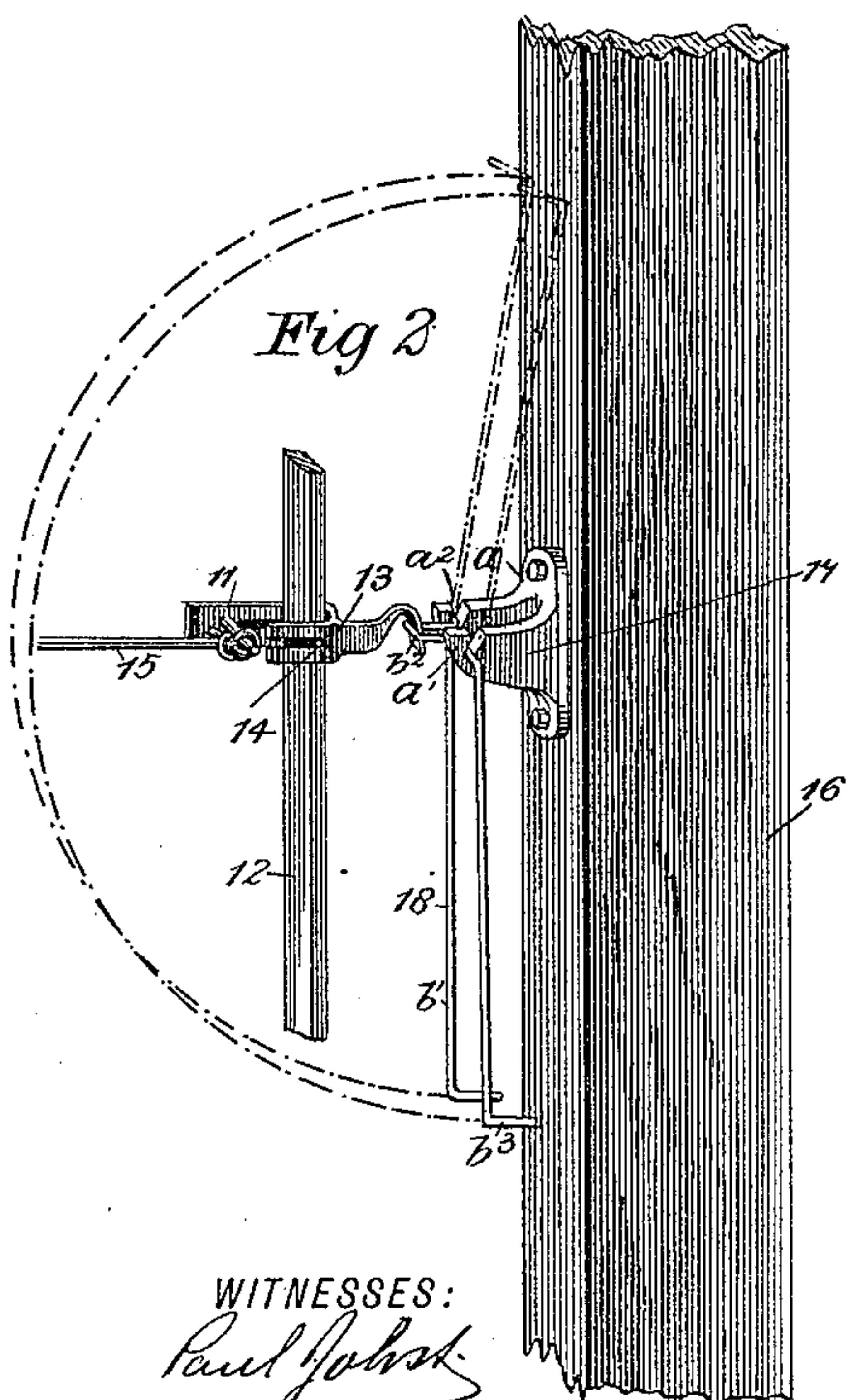
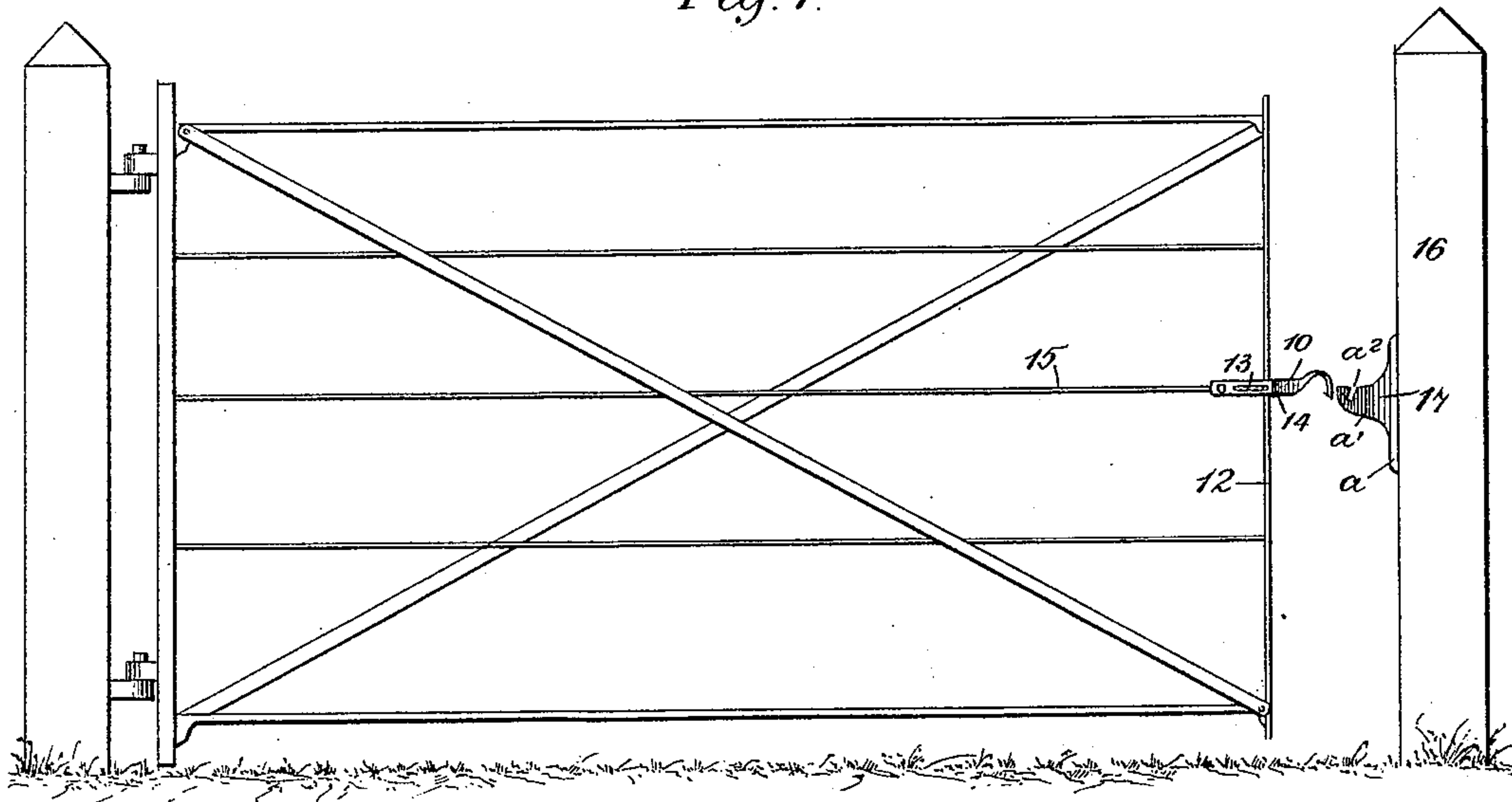
(No Model.)

J. A. LINDBERG.
GATE LATCH.

No. 438,481.

Patented Oct. 14, 1890.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:
Paul Johst
G. Sedgwick

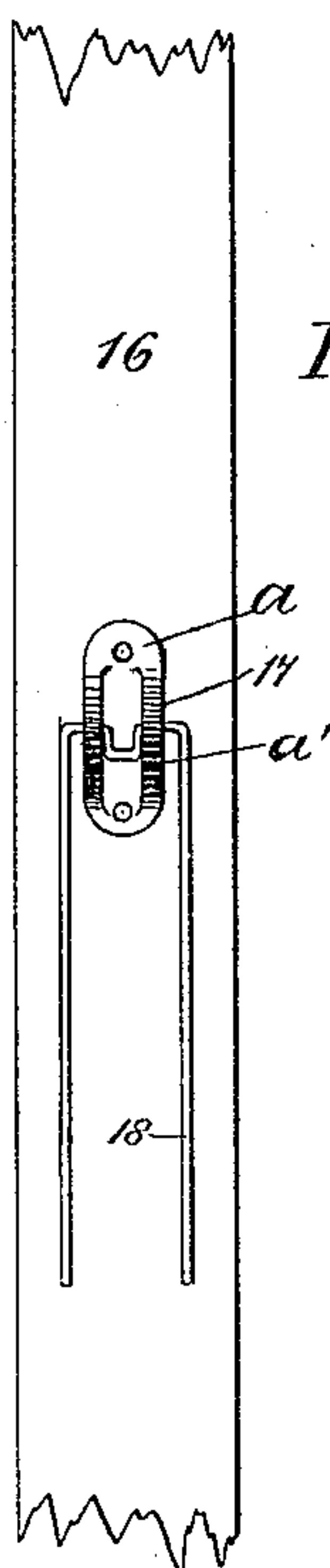


Fig. 3.

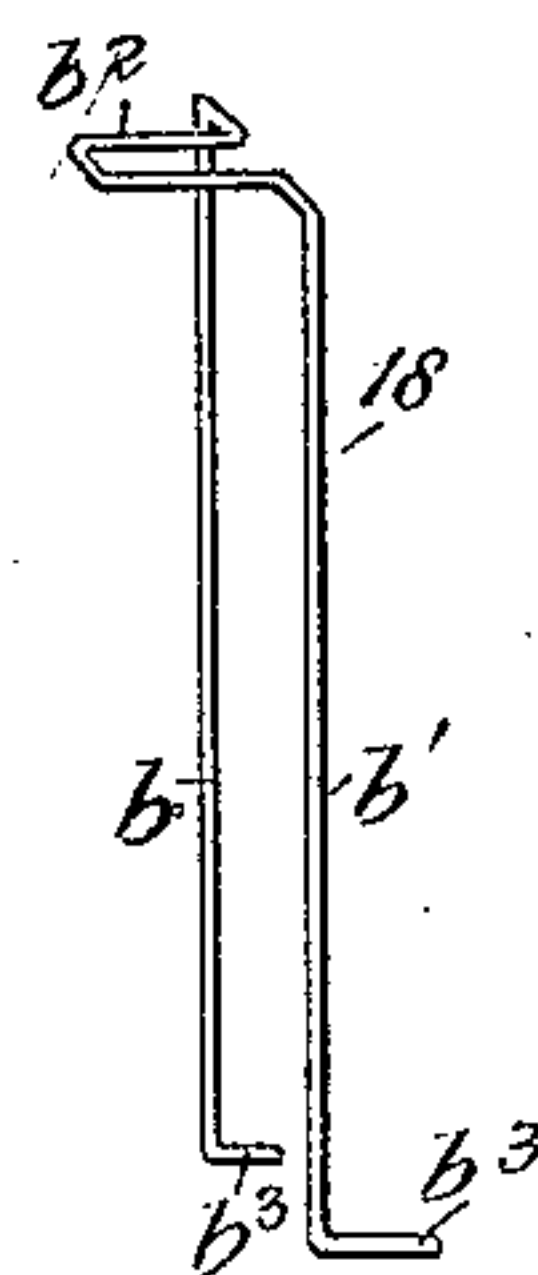


Fig. 4.

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JOHN A. LINDBERG, OF DAYTON, IOWA.

GATE-LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,481, dated October 14, 1890.

Application filed February 11, 1890. Serial No. 340,051. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. LINDBERG, of Dayton, in the county of Webster and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gate-Latches, of which the following is a full, clear and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in gate-latches, and has for its object to provide a latch especially adapted for attachment to light gates—such as wire gates—and also to provide a device of simple and durable construction and capable of convenient and expeditious manipulation.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of these several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gate and a gate-post having my latch applied, with the lock-lever removed. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the latch and a portion of the gate and gate-post, illustrating in positive lines the first position of the lock-lever and in dotted lines the second or locked position. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the gate-post, illustrating the gate-post, the keeper attached thereto, and the lock-lever fulcrumed in the keeper; and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the lock-lever.

In carrying out the invention a hook 10 is provided with a bifurcated shank 11, the members whereof are adapted to engage with opposite sides of the front gate-standard 12, and the said members of the bifurcated shank 11 are provided, preferably, with a longitudinal slot 13, through which slots a pin 14 extends fast in the said gate standard, as best illustrated in Fig. 2. One member of the bifurcated shank 11 is ordinarily made longer than the other, and to this longer member one end of a wire 15 is rigidly secured, the other end of the wire being attached to the rear gate-standard, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Upon the face of the gate-post 16, opposed to the front gate-standard when the gate is in its closed position, a keeper 17 is fastened. This keeper 17 is located immediately oppo-

site to the hook 10 and comprises a base-plate a , from opposite sides of which a lug a' is carried outward at a right angle to the plate, each of which lugs has produced in its upper edge near the outer end an inclined slot a^2 , which slots are preferably made to incline downward and outward.

In connection with the hook and keeper I employ a lock-lever 18, (illustrated in detail in Fig. 4,) comprising, preferably, a round bar of iron or a stout wire rod bent upon itself to form two vertical members b and b' , an upper bow-section and a U-shaped arm b^2 extending at a right angle inward from the said bow-section, as best shown in Fig. 4. The lower extremity of each of the members b and b' are carried outward at a right angle, as illustrated at b^3 , the direction of the lower arms thus obtained being the reverse of the upper U-shaped arm b^2 .

In operation the bow-section of the lock-lever is made to enter the slots a^2 in the keeper, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and the upper U-shaped arm extending outward from between the lugs a^2 of the keeper is made to engage with the hook 10. To lock the gate, the members b and b' of the lock-lever are carried upward, describing more than a half-circle, and the said lever thus rests in an inclined position, the lower extremities of the members b^3 swinging as handles, as illustrated in Fig. 2. This movement of the lock-lever carries the U-shaped arm inward between the lugs of the keeper, and the hook 10 is also carried inward against the tension of the wire 15, to which it is attached. It will be readily observed that when the hook and the U-shaped arm of the lock-lever are carried inward, as described, the line of draft will be below the fulcrum-point of the lever, thereby effecting a perfect lock, and by reason of the inclination of the slots a^2 in the keeper the lock-lever fulcrumed therein is prevented from riding out of the same. To unlock the gate, it is simply necessary to throw the members of the lock-lever a slight distance in the direction of the gate, or until the line of draft is above or within the fulcrum-point of the lever, whereupon the tension of the wire 15 will automatically draw the lever downward to the unlocked position illustrated in positive lines in Fig. 2.

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

1. In a gate-latch, the combination, with a
5 hook capable of lateral movement upon a gate-standard, of a keeper provided with outwardly-extending spaced arms having slots produced therein, and a lock-lever fulcrumed in the slots of the keeper, comprising a body
10 provided with an essentially U-shaped arm extending outward at a right angle from one end, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a gate-latch, the combination, with a gate-body, a hook capable of lateral move-
15 ment upon the forward standard of the gate, a wire connecting the inner end of the hook with the rear portion of the gate, and a keeper provided with outwardly-extending spaced arms, each having an inclined slot produced
20 therein, of a lock-lever fulcrumed in the slots of the keeper, comprising a metal rod bent upon itself to form two parallel straight mem-

bers, an upper bow-section, and a horizontal U-shaped arm integral with the said bow-section, extending outward at a right angle 25 therefrom and adapted for contact with the hook, all combined for operation substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with a hook adapted for attachment to a gate, and a keeper com- 30 prising a base-plate and spaced arms extended outward therefrom, each arm provided with a diagonal slot, of a lock-lever fulcrumed in the slots of the keeper, comprising an essentially straight body provided with an essen- 35 tially U-shaped arm extending outward at a right angle from a point at or near the fulcrum, and with arms $b^3 b^3$ at its opposite ends, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN A. LINDBERG.

Witnesses:

SAML. BUNNQUIST,
HENRY OLSON.