

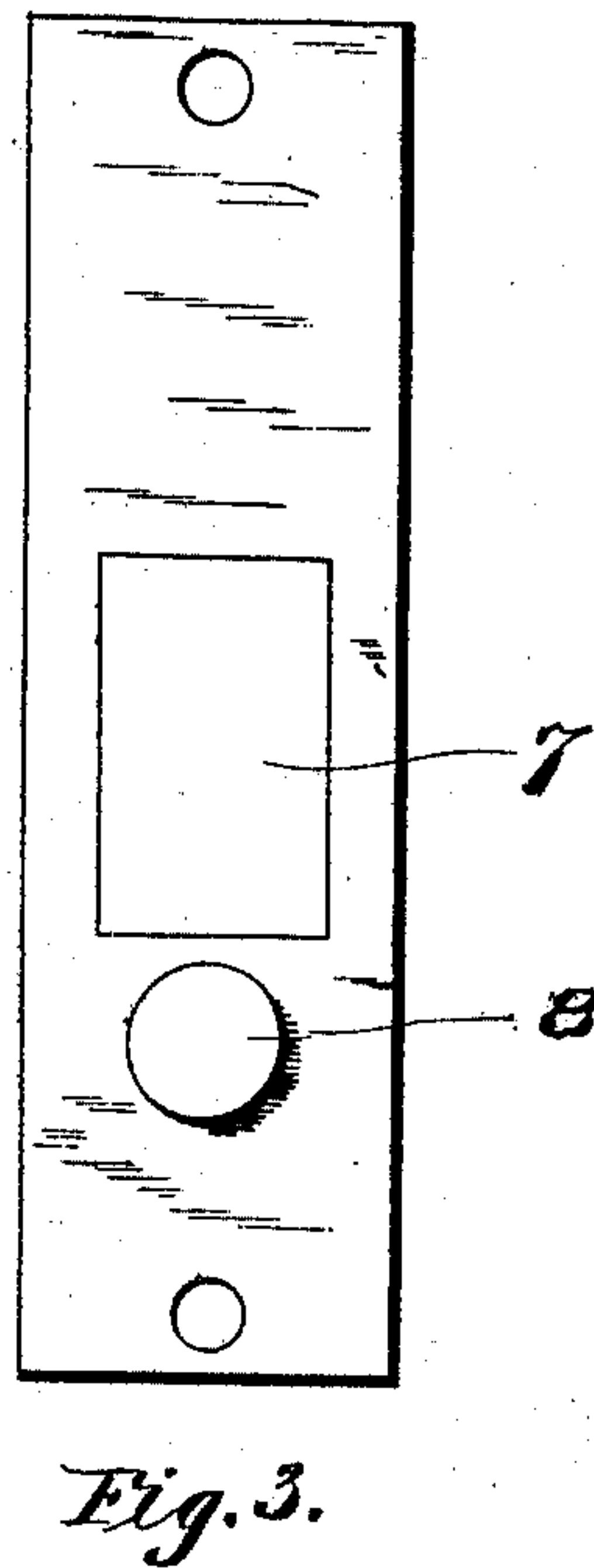
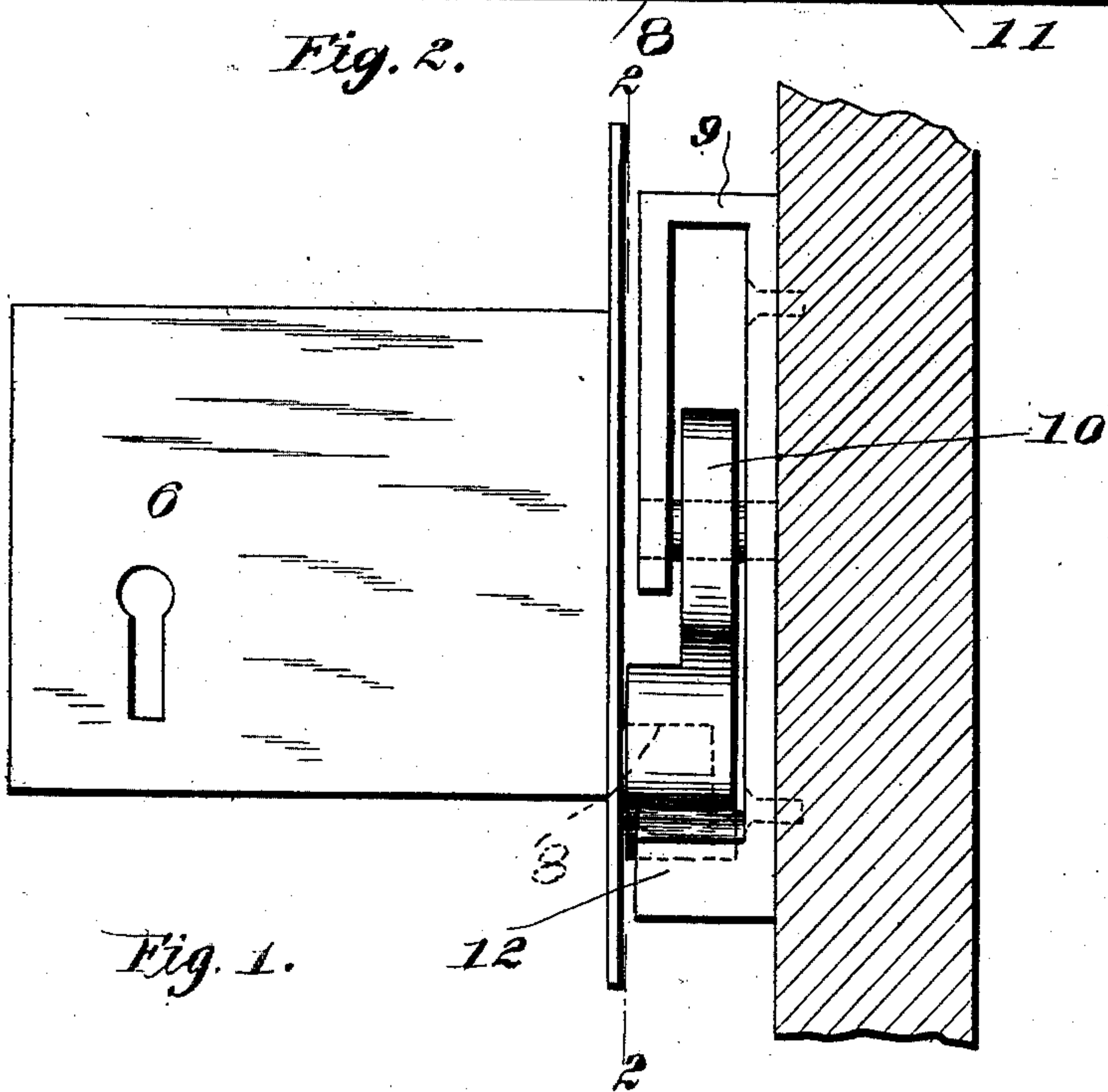
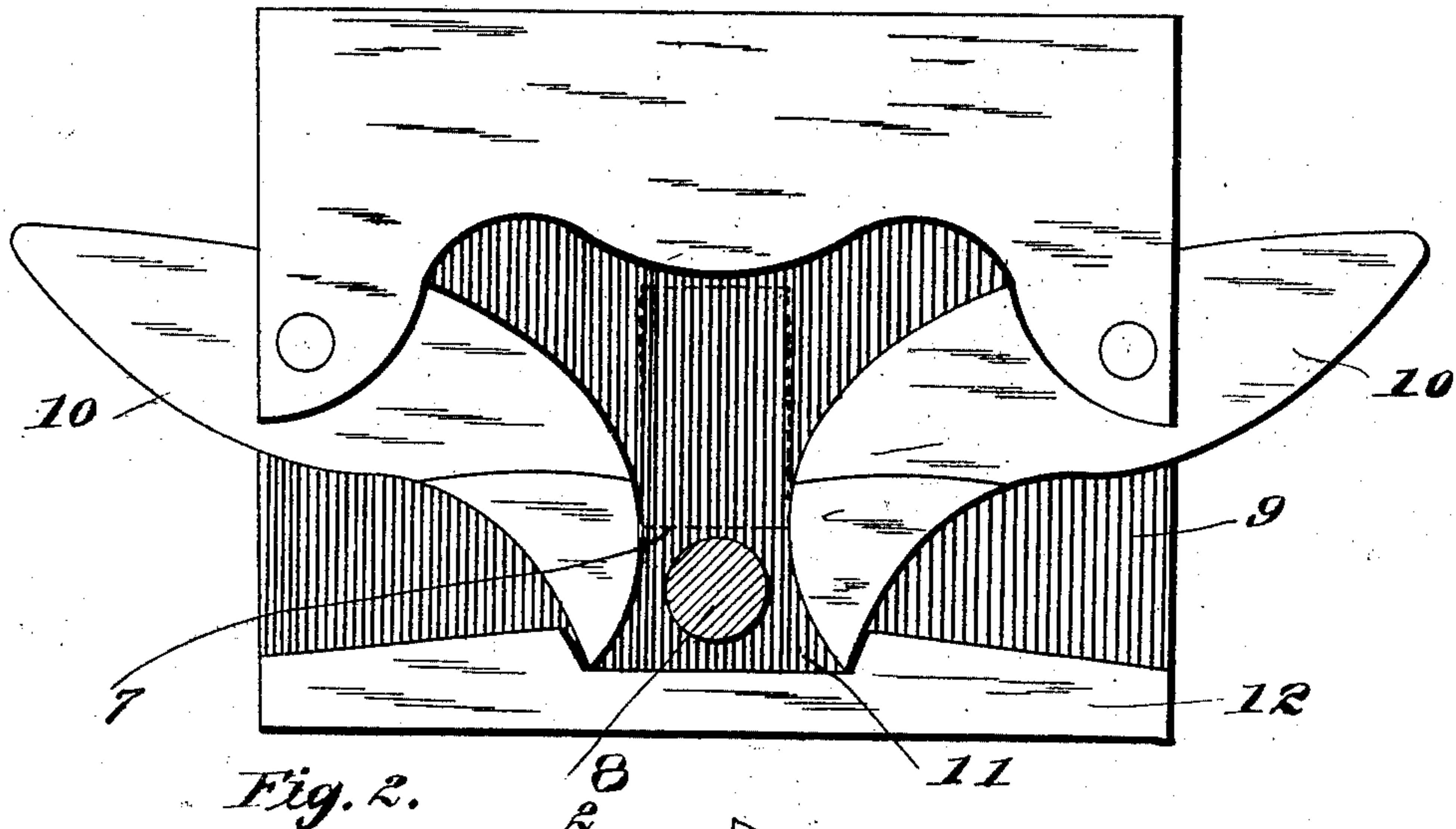
No. 714,954.

Patented Dec. 2, 1902.

P. J. SETBACKEN.
GATE LATCH.

(Application filed Apr. 7, 1902.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER J. SETBACKEN, OF CYNTHIANA, INDIANA.

GATE-LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 714,954, dated December 2, 1902.

Application filed April 7, 1902. Serial No. 101,756. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER J. SETBACKEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cynthiana, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gate-Latches; and I do hereby 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 figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to gate-latches, and particularly comprises a combined gate latch and lock.

The object of the invention is to form an improved article of the class stated which will be simple and cheap in construction and efficient in operation.

Generally speaking, the device consists of a two-way gravity-latch in combination with a lock the bolt of which may be shot to prevent the catches of the latch from lifting.

An embodiment of the invention is hereinafter described and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the device. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2, giving a face view of the keeper; and Fig. 3 is a face view of the lock.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates the lock, and 7 the bolt thereof. Any suitable or proper construction may be used to slide the bolt, and I consider it unnecessary to illustrate the interior construction of the lock. From the front plate of the lock a stud 8 projects.

The keeper consists of a plate 9, to which is pivoted the gravity-catches 10, the points of which drop into a recess 11, formed in a flange 12, projecting from the back plate.

When the gate is closed, the stud 8 strikes and lifts the catch 10 on the near side of the fence and stops against the head of the opposite catch, and the first-mentioned catch meanwhile drops behind the stud, which is retained between the heads of the two catches until one of them is lifted. To prevent either catch being lifted, the bolt 7 may be shot by a key or otherwise into the space between the heads of the catches, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. It will be seen that neither catch can then be lifted until the bolt is withdrawn.

Either the lock or the keeper may be attached to the gate and post, respectively, since the device will operate with the parts in either position. On an ordinary yard-gate it is perhaps preferable that the lock be attached to the gate, while on a road-gate the lock would better be fastened to the post. On a one-way gate one of the catches may be omitted and a solid stop formed instead on the keeper-plate.

What I claim is—

1. In a gate-latch, the combination with a lock having a movable bolt, and a stud projecting from the face-plate thereof, of a keeper having a gravity-catch engaging the stud and engaged by the bolt to prevent the lifting thereof.

2. In a gate-latch, the combination with a keeper having oppositely-disposed gravity-catches, of a lock having a stud engaged between the heads of the catches, and a bolt slidably engaging the catches to prevent the lifting thereof.

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

PETER J. SETBACKEN.

Witnesses:

CARLETON BLASE,

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