No. 855,662. PATENTED JUNE 4, 1907.

J. W. PETTIJOHN.

LATCH.

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Fig. 1.

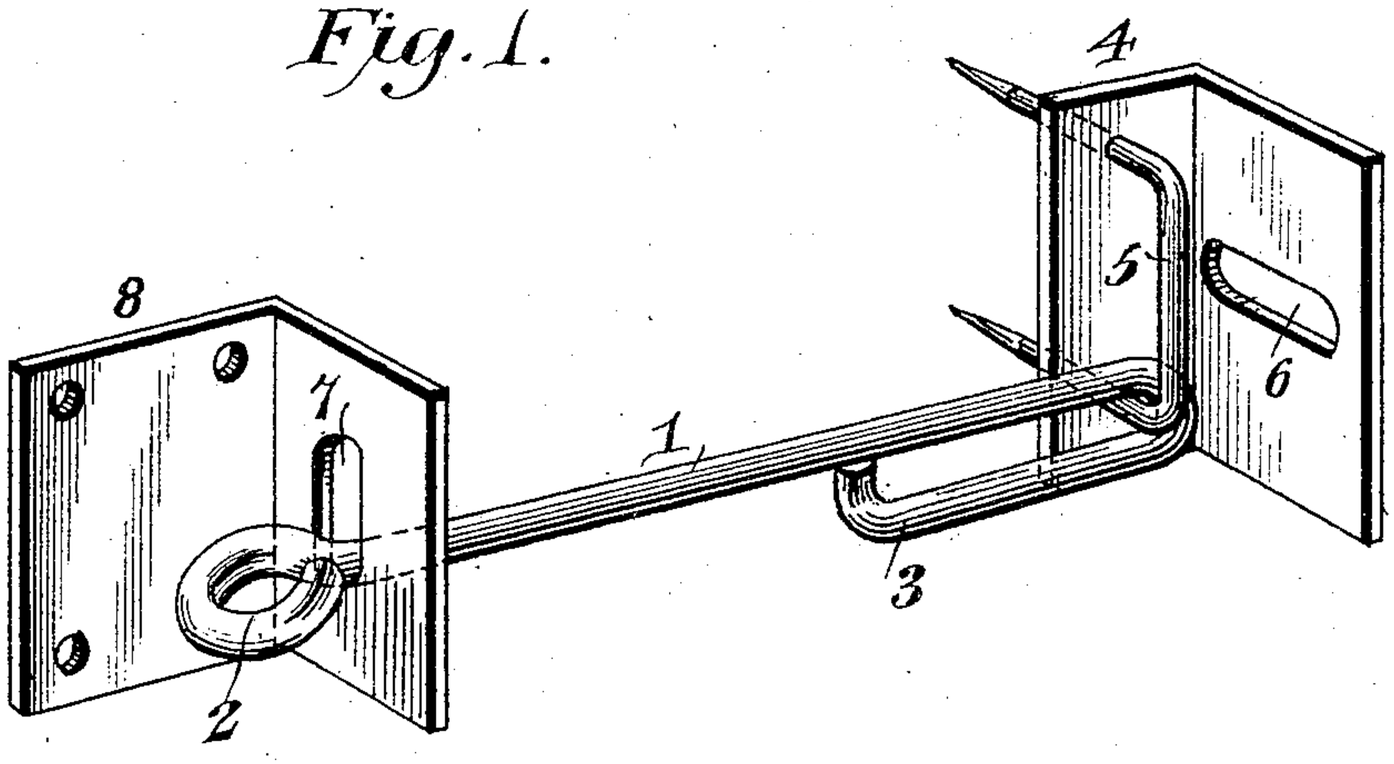
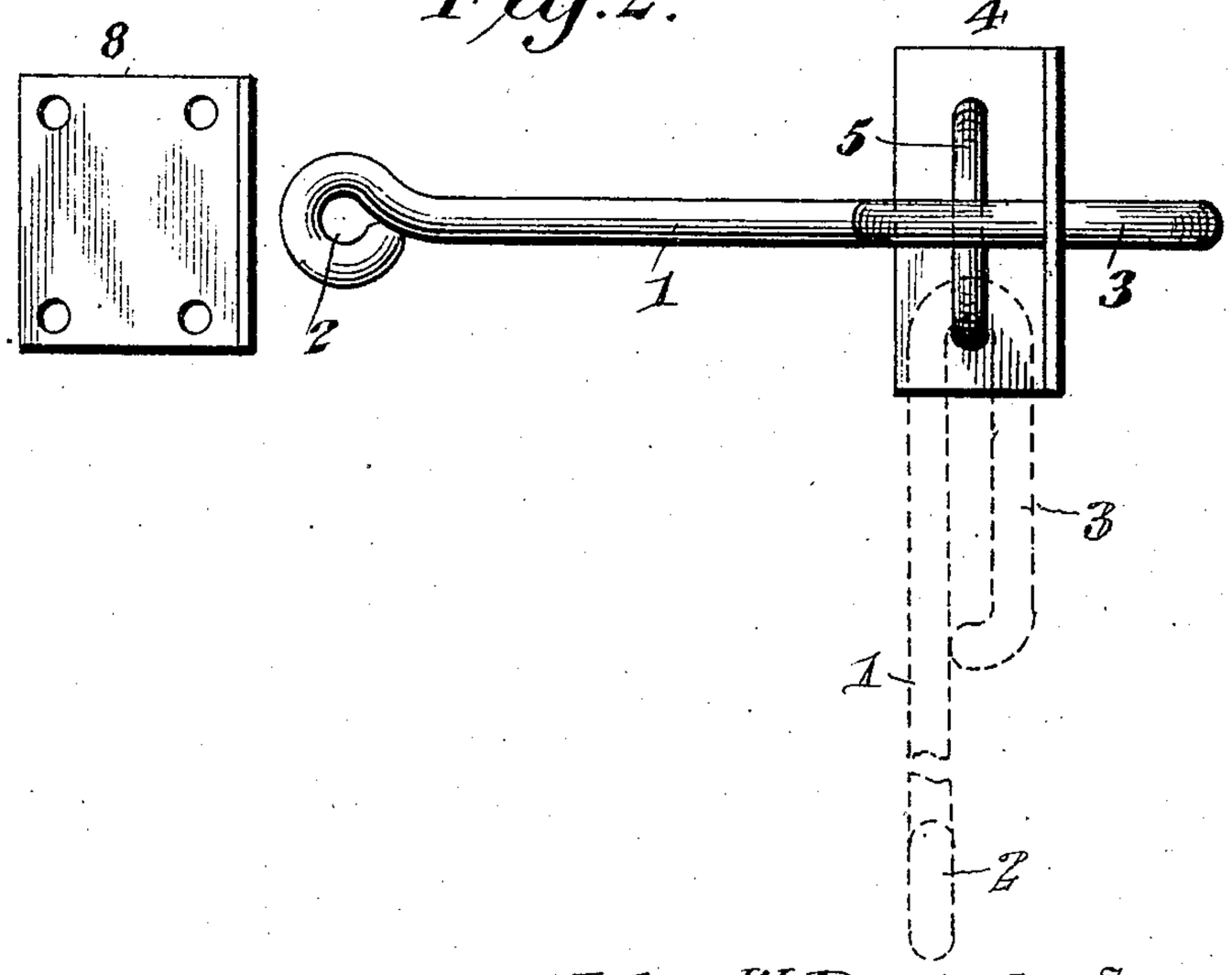


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WILSON PETTIJOHN, OF MONTESANO, WASHINGTON.

LATCH.

No. 855,662. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 4, 1907.

Application filed April 25, 1906. Serial No. 313,611.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WILSON PETTIJOHN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montesano, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Latch, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in latches for doors and gates.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of latches for doors and gates, and to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient latch adapted for use on sliding and swinging doors and gates, and capable of reversal to enable it to be readily applied to right and left hand doors and gates, and adapted to effectually prevent an animal from unlocking it and opening the door or gate to which it is applied.

A further object of the invention is to provide a latch, which will not be rendered ineffective and inoperative by any sagging of a door or gate.

Another object of the invention is to provide a latch, having a hasp member, adapted to receive a padlock and capable, when disengaged from the keeper of the latch of being arranged out of the way so that any object passing through the door or gate-way will not come in contact with the said hasp member.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of construction, within the scope of the claims, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a latch constructed in accordance with this invention, and illustrating the position of the parts when locked. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same, showing the hasp member disengaged from the keeper.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawing.

1 designates a hasp member, consisting of a piece of rod metal, which is bent or partially coiled at one end to provide an eye 2, and which has its other end bent backward on itself to form an elongated loop 3. The loop 3 is arranged in a plane at right angles to the plane of the eye, and the plane of the opening of the loop 3 intersects the plane of the opening of the eye 2, which forms an engaging head. The loop 3 of the hasp member 1 is linked into a vertical loop of an attachment member 4, which consists of an angle plate or piece and which is L-shaped in cross section. The attachment member consists of an attachment flange or portion, and an outwardly extending stop flange or portion. The inner attachment flange or portion is secured in place by means of a staple 5, which projects outwardly from the attachment flange or portion of the member 4, and which constitutes the vertical loop. The legs of the staple pierce the attachment flange, and are adapted to pierce and be clenched or upset against the part to which the attachment member is applied.

The vertical loop 5 is rectangular, and when the parts are locked, the attached end of the hasp member 1 is supported by the lower side or end of the loop of the staple, and the lower side of the loop 3 of the hasp member lies beneath the staple, and is adapted to prevent any direct upward movement of the attached end of the hasp. The hasp is adapted to be partially rotated to arrange the loop 3 in a horizontal position, which will permit the attached end of the hasp member to be moved bodily in a vertical direction on the vertical portion of the staple to bring it opposite a central horizontal slot 6 of the outwardly projecting portion or stop flange of the attachment member 4. The eye 2 of the free or engaging end of the hasp member is arranged in a horizontal position, when the parts are locked, and the said partial rotary movement of the hasp member changes the eye 2 from a horizontal position to a vertical position, and thereby enables the said eye 2 to pass through a centrally arranged vertical slot 7 of a keeper member 8. The hasp member may then be moved backward to the position illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing, and it is then adapted to swing downward to arrange the eye below the keeper, when it may be again drawn outwardly and swung downwardly to the position illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawing. This will prevent the hasp member from coming in contact with any object passing through a door or gate-way.

The keeper, which consists of an angle plate or piece, is L-shaped in horizontal sectional view, and it is composed of an inner attachment flange and an outwardly extending flange, which is provided with the said slot 7. The opening of the eye 2 of the hasp member is adapted to receive a padlock, when it is desired to lock a gate or door. The latch is reversible to enable it to be applied to either a right or left hand gate or door, and either of the horizontal edges of the hasp and attachment members may be arranged at the top, as the horizontal and vertical slots are centrally arranged, and will occupy the same relative position in either of the positions of the plates or members 4 and 8. Also the keeper may be applied to either a door jamb or post, or to a door or gate, as may be most convenient.

It will be apparent that, as it is necessary to partially rotate the hasp member and raise the attached end, to the same plane as the horizontal slot 6, before it can be disengaged from the keeper, it will be impossible for an animal to unlock a door or gate. The outwardly projecting flange of the attachment member serves as a stop to prevent the hasp member from being moved backward, when the elongated loop 3 is not in alinement with the slot 6. Also the raising and settling of a gate post due to the freezing and subsequent thawing of the ground will not affect the efficiency of the latch or render the same inoperative, even should a gate and a latch post settle unevenly, as it has been found by experience that the gate latch will stand a raise or settling of at least one and one half inches.

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

1. A latch comprising an attachment member provided with a vertical loop and having an opening arranged at an angle to the loop, a keeper provided with an opening disposed at an angle to the opening of the attachment member, and a hasp member provided with an opening and linked into the said loop and adapted to turn on the latter and capable of moving bodily in a vertical direction to arrange it opposite the opening of the attachment member, said hasp being also provided at its free end with a head adapted to pass through the opening of the keeper, said head engaging the latter when arranged at an angle to the opening thereof.

2. A latch comprising an attachment member provided with an opening and having a loop arranged at an angle to the opening, a keeper having an opening also arranged at an angle to the opening of the attachment member, and a hasp member provided at one end with a head adapted to pass through the opening of the keeper and engage the latter, said hasp member being also provided at its other end with a loop arranged in a plane intersecting that of the head and linked into the loop of the attachment member, said member being capable of turning thereon and of moving bodily in a vertical direction to arrange it opposite the opening of the attachment member.

3. A latch comprising an attachment member having a horizontal slot and provided with a vertical loop, a keeper having a vertical slot, and a hasp member provided at one end with a head and having a loop at the other end arranged in a plane intersecting that of the head and linked into the said loop, whereby the hasp member is hinged to the attachment member, said hasp member being capable of a limited rotary movement and being slidable on the loop of the attachment member to arrange its ends in position to pass through the said openings.

4. A latch comprising an attachment member having two flanges arranged at an angle, one of the flanges being provided with a loop and the other flange having an opening arranged at an angle to the loop, a keeper provided with a projecting flange and provided therein with an opening arranged at an angle to the opening of the attachment member, a hasp member provided at one end with a head for engaging the keeper and having an opening at the other end to receive the loop.

5. A latch comprising an attachment member having two flanges arranged at an angle, one of the flanges being provided with a loop and the other flange having an opening arranged at an angle to the loop, a keeper having a projecting flange and provided therein with an opening arranged at an angle to the opening of the attachment member, and a hasp member provided at one end with an eye forming a head for engaging the keeper and adapted to receive a padlock, the other end of the hasp member being provided with an opening receiving the said loop.

6. A latch comprising an attachment member having a projecting portion provided with an opening, a loop projecting from the attachment member and arranged at an angle to the said opening, a keeper, and a hasp member provided with an elongated loop linked into the said loop, whereby it is hingedly and slidably connected with the attachment member, said hasp member being also provided with means for engaging the keeper.

7. A latch comprising an attachment member, a hasp member, and a keeper, and means for connecting the hasp member to the attachment member so as to permit a limited rotary movement, a vertical bodily movement, and a longitudinal sliding movement of the hasp member, and a stop arranged to be engaged by the hasp member

when the latter is in its locked position, said hasp member being carried out of engagement with the stop by the said movements.

8. A latch comprising an attachment member provided with a vertical loop, a keeper having an opening, a hasp member having a head at one end to pass through the opening of the keeper and linked at its other end in the loop of the attachment member, whereby the said hasp member has a partial rotary movement, a limited vertical movement and a limited longitudinal movement, and a stop located at one end of the hasp member when the latter is in its locked relation with the keeper to prevent the hasp member from moving longitudinally.

9. A latch comprising an attachment member provided with a vertical loop, a keeper having an opening, a hasp member having one of its ends to pass through the opening of the keeper and linked at its other end in the loop of the attachment member, whereby the hasp member has a partial rotary movement, a limited vertical movement, and a limited longitudinal movement, and a stop located at one end of the hasp member when the latter is in its locked relation with the keeper and at the limit of its downward movement to prevent the hasp member from moving longitudinally.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WILSON PETTIJOHN.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR DAVID DEVONSHIRE,

CARLE LEON FRANCE.