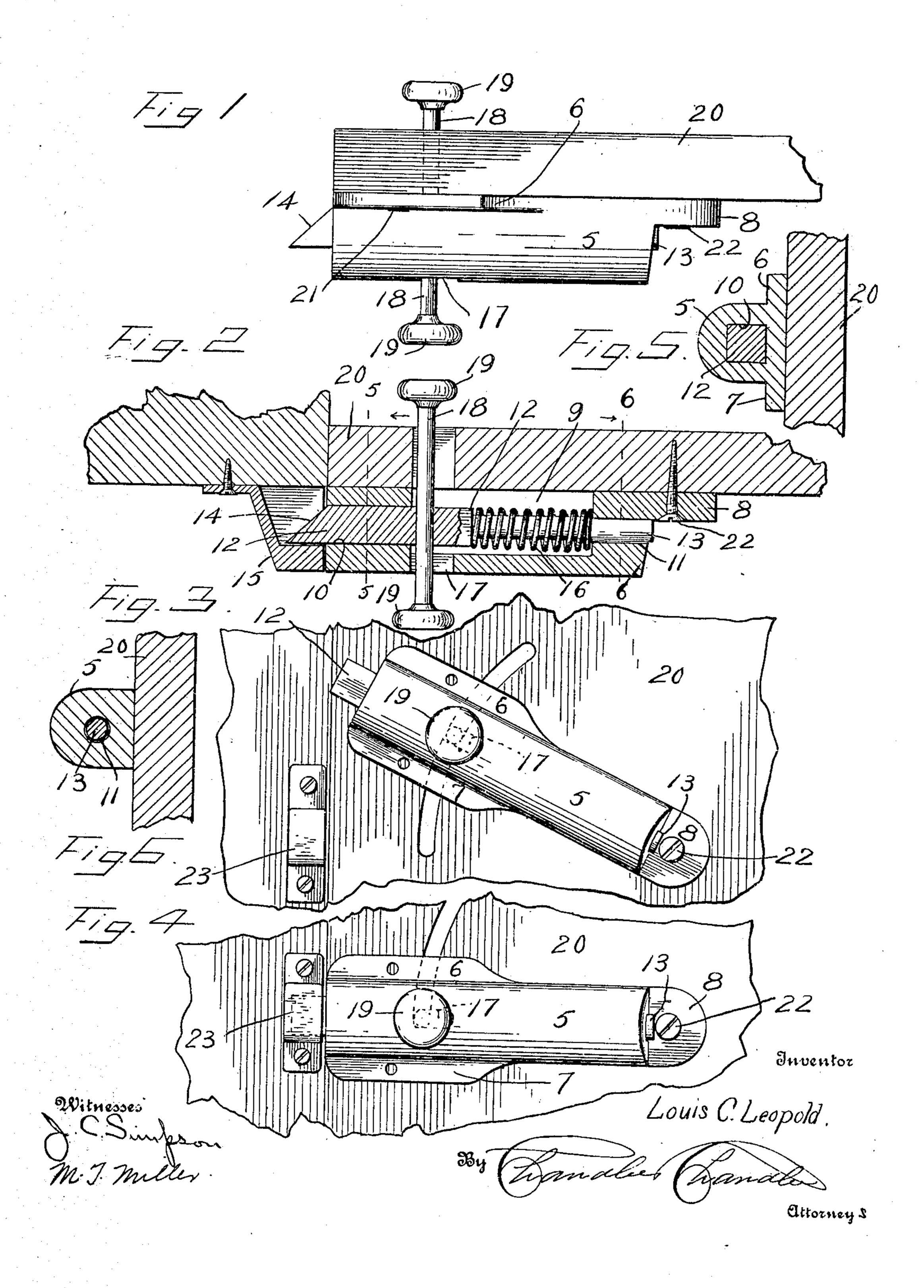
L. C. LEOPOLD.

LATCH WITH PIVOTED CASE.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LATCH WITH PIVOTED CASE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Louis C. Leopold, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hancock, in the county of Pottawattamie, State 5 of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Latches with Pivoted Cases; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled 10 in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to combined catch and latch, the object of the invention being to provide a construction which may be piv-15 oted upon a door to swing into and out of engagement with a notched keeper, or may be fixed upon a door so that the bolt forming an element of the structure may be slid into or out of engagement with the hooded keeper.

A further object of the invention is to provide a structure comprising a minimum number of parts so constructed and arranged as

to be least expensive.

In the drawings forming a portion of this 25 specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal horizontal section through the casing, the bolt being en-30 gaged with a hooded keeper. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the casing pivoted to a door and raised from engagement with a notched keeper. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the notched keeper illustrated in Fig. 3, and 35 showing the bolt engaged therewith. Figs. 5 and 6 are sectional views on lines 5—5 and 6—6 respectively of Fig. 2.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention is illustrated as comprising an 40 integral casing including a semicylindrical portion 5 having side flanges 6 and 7 at one end and having an end flange 8 at the opposite end of the casing. The central portion of the casing includes an enlarged chamber 9 which 45 opens through the rear side of the casing and from this enlarged chamber 9, there extend | swung in a vertical plane to carry the end of two passages 10 and 11 through the ends of the casing. The passage 10 is rectangular in cross section while the passage 11 is round 50 in cross section, as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 respectively.

In the casing is slidably disposed a bolt including a squared end portion 12 and a cylindrical end portion 13. The squared end por-55 tion 12 passes through the passage 10 of the casing that leads to the enlarged chamber 9,

the mutual engagement of these two squared portions serving to prevent rotation of the bolt in the casing. The free end of this squared end portion of the bolt projects nor- 60 mally from the end of the casing and is beveled as shown at 14, so that when in use upon the door, the bolt will be pressed rearwardly when forced against the keeper 15 in connec-

tion with which it is employed.

The cylindrical end portion of the bolt passes through the cylindrical passage 11 of the casing and has a sliding bearing therein. Upon that portion of the cylindrical part of the bolt lying within the enlarged chamber 9, 70 is mounted a helical spring 16, which bears at one end against the squared portion of the bolt and at the opposite end against the opposite end of the enlarged chamber 9. This spring serves to hold the bolt normally and 75 yieldably with the beveled end of the squared portion protruding from the casing.

In the front face of the casing 5, there is formed a slot 17 which leads into the enlarged chamber 9, and through this slot is 80 passed a rod 18 which is engaged through the bolt and is provided at its end with knobs 19. These knobs provide means for moving the bolt longitudinally from engagement with the

keeper.

When used as a catch, the casing is secured fixedly to the face of a door 20 by means of screws passed through perforations in the flanges 6 and 7 and by means of a third screw 22 passed through a perforation 90 on the flange 8. In this connection there is employed a hooded keeper into and out of engagement with which the bolt is adapted to slide, as will be readily understood.

Referring now to Figs. 3 and 4 of the draw- 95 ings, when the invention is to be used as a latch, the screws are omitted from the perforations in the flanges 6 and 7, so that the entire structure may swing pivotally upon the one screw that is engaged in the perforation 100 in the flange 8. The casing may be then its bolt into and out of engagement with the notch of a common type of latch keeper 23.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing, 105 that there is provided a structure which may be used in either of two different specific manners, which comprises a minimum number of parts, the parts of which may be made at a minimum cost, and in which the 110 ease and accuracy of operation is insured at all times.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A combined latch and catch consisting of a casing formed integral, said casing having a central enlarged chamber opening through its rear face and having longitudinal passages in its ends opening into said chamber, one of said passages being rectangular in cross section and the other of said passages being cylindrical, a perforated flange projecting longitudinally from one end of the casing, lateral perforated flanges projecting from the opposite end portion of the casing, a bolt passed through the casing and having sliding engagement with the passages in the end portion thereof, the engaging portions of said bolts being formed to correspond with the

cross sections of the passages with which they are engaged, a helical spring mounted upon the cylindrical portion of the bolt and 20 resting with one end against the rectangular portion of the bolt and with its opposite end against the opposite end of the chamber of the casing, said casing having a longitudinal slot in its outer face, and a rod passed 25 through said slot and engaged through the bolt, and having a knob at each end.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature,

in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS C. LEOPOLD.

Witnesses:
H. M. EAGER.

JOHN LEOPOLD.