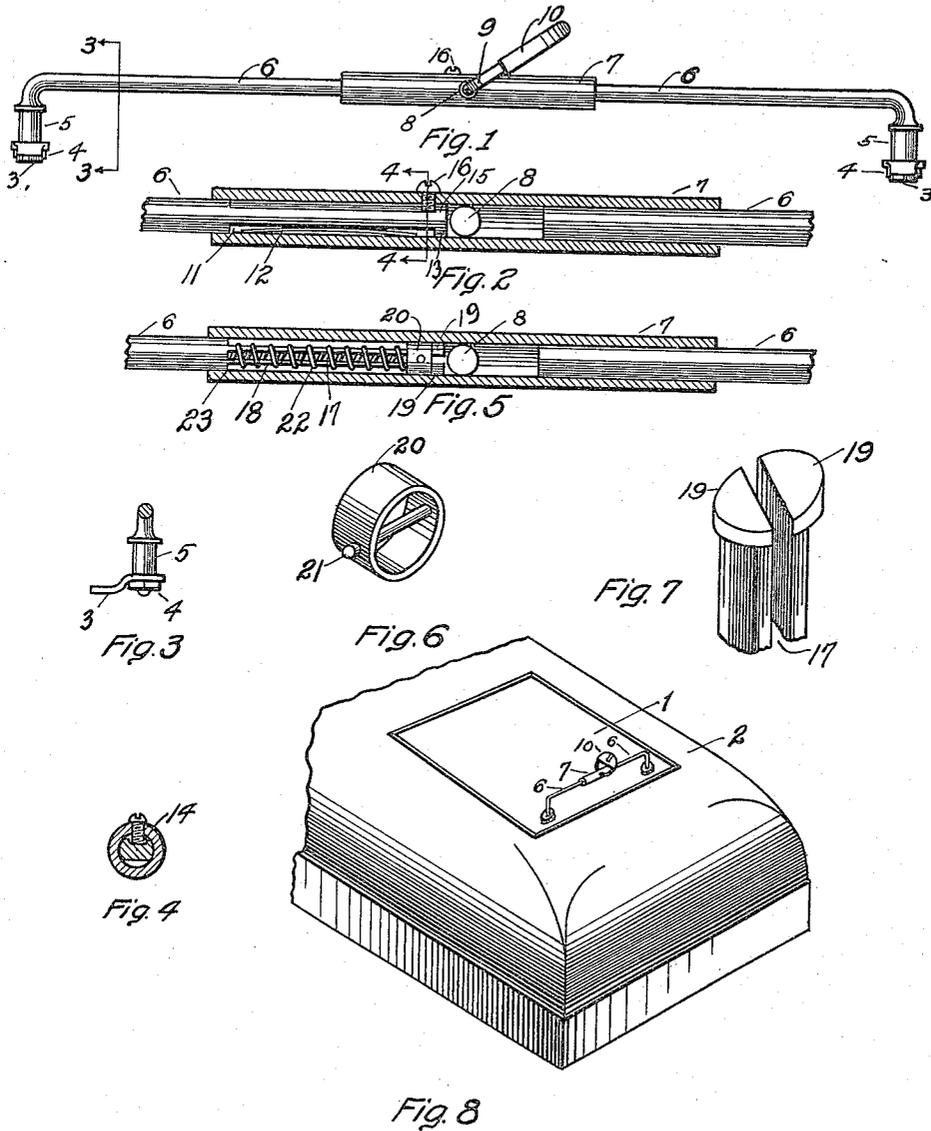


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 AUXILIARY LOCKING DEVICE.  
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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## AUXILIARY LOCKING DEVICE.

1,155,195.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW and HERBERT J. PERCY, citizens of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Auxiliary Locking Devices, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to auxiliary locking devices to be used as a guard or sealing device for holding locked the usual or ordinary locking structures of liftable lids or similar devices wherein the initial locking is effected by an oscillatory movement of the locking handles connected, for instance, to the well known turn button mechanism. Our invention is particularly applicable to the lid closing the entrance to the rear hood of a well known type of motor vehicle now in use.

In order to prevent entrance to structures held closed by a liftable lid employing locking devices operable by an oscillatory movement, we have extended the handle portions of these locking devices to such an extent that the free ends of these handles may be securely locked together, this last locking being effected independent of the lid held closed and the auxiliary locking means being carried only by the extended portions of the handles themselves. This, then, forms the basis of the main object of our invention, namely, extending the handles to such an extent that they may be securely locked together.

A further object of our invention resides in the provision of a sleeve member so mounted that it may be moved to a position to fit over the free ends of both handles whereby their oscillatory movement is impossible.

A further object of our invention resides in the combination of this sleeve with an ordinary pad lock, this pad lock being so attached that removal of the sleeve, while the lock is in position, is impossible. In this connection, our invention also provides means whereby it is impossible to rotate the sleeve about the handle members in order that the pad lock may not come into engagement with the lid it is arranged to hold locked. This last named structure is particularly adaptable to motor vehicles wherein the jar caused by running will not result in a rattle by the pad lock.

Still a further object of our invention resides in the provision of means for resiliently holding this sleeve member in its locking position whereby the handles may not become accidentally unlocked to permit unlocking of the lid.

The preferred embodiment of our invention is shown in the accompanying sheet of drawings, wherein similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of our locking device shown detached, Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section of the major portion of the locking structure itself showing the pad lock removed, Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2, Fig. 5 is a central vertical section similar to that shown in Fig. 2, but illustrating a slightly modified structure, Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of a collar member used in the structure shown in Fig. 5, Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective of one end of one of the handle members used in the structure shown in Fig. 5, and, Fig. 8 is a view in perspective showing the application of our invention thereto.

Our invention is applicable to any type of lid structure 1 designed to close the entrance to the interior of any suitable inclosure, as shown at 2. The particular type of locking structure to which our invention is applicable is that wherein turn buttons 3 may be moved to a position beneath one of the edge portions of the inclosure to securely hold the lid in position. In the present instance, these turn buttons are shown as removably mounted by means of nuts 4 upon the shank portions 5 of handle elements 6. These handle elements are peculiar in that they are extended to practically span the distance between turn buttons. Mechanism is then provided for locking the free ends of these handle elements together, this mechanism being shown in the present instance as comprising a sleeve 7 centrally apertured as is shown at 8. Through this aperture the link 9 forming a portion of a pad lock structure 10 is designed to pass whereby the longitudinal movement of the sleeve upon the handle elements is limited to the distance between the free ends of these elements.

In the structure shown in Fig. 2, one end of one of the handle elements is shown as

having a flattened portion 11 designed to accommodate a leaf spring 12 whereby the sleeve itself is resiliently held in locked or unlocked position. This cut-out portion 11 is so located that the fin portion 13 forms the extreme end of the handle to prevent the accidental removal of the spring. Further, this same end of the handle is grooved lengthwise at a point diametrically opposite the cut-out portion 11 as is shown at 14, one end of this groove also terminating in an upstanding fin 15. A pin or screw 16 rigidly carried by the sleeve member 7 is designed to slidably engage this groove and serves the purpose of limiting the longitudinal movement of the sleeve on the handle and also prevents rotation of the sleeve about the handle. This latter feature is provided to prevent the pad lock structure 10 from coming into contact with the lid it is designed to hold locked and thereby not only guards against the marring of the lid itself, but also prevents unnecessary rattle should the locking device be applied to a motor vehicle.

In the modified structure shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the same type of sleeve is resorted to and this sleeve is designed to assume the same relative position over the ends of the handle elements in holding them locked. However, one end of one of these handle elements is longitudinally slotted as shown at 17, this slot being through the reduced portion 18. The extreme end of the handle element carries outwardly projecting elliptically shaped fins 19, the height of these fins being such that a guard 20 may be easily slid into position when the opposing faces of the fins are moved into abutting relation. Because of the inherent resiliency of most metals, these fins will automatically spring to the position shown in Figs. 5 and 7 when released, whereby the collar 20 is held against escape. In order to establish a rigid connection between the collar 20 and the sleeve 7, a pin 21 is passed through both these members as is shown, this pin also passing through the slot 17, whereby the sleeve itself is held against rotation. The coiled spring shown at 22 abuts the collar 20 at one end and the shoulder 23 formed by the reduced portion 18 of the handle at its opposite end and consequently resiliently holds the sleeve 7 in the position shown in Fig. 5.

When it is desired to release the locking handles, the sleeve 7 is moved rearwardly upon the handle element 6 shown to the left of the drawing. In the structure shown in Fig. 2, this movement must be effected against the resisting pressure offered by the leaf spring 12 and in the modification shown in Fig. 5, against the resisting pressure of the coiled spring 22. In the latter instance, the sleeve will automatically return to the

position shown upon its release. However, when the sleeve has been withdrawn from its engagement with the handle element 6 shown to the right of the figures, the free oscillation of either of these handles is permitted, which oscillation serves the purpose of moving the turn buttons 3 out of engagement with the edge of the inclosing structure 2.

It will, therefore, be apparent that we have provided an auxiliary locking device wherein the ordinary locking structure may be permanently held in locking position. Also, means have been provided whereby the pad lock itself will not come into engagement with the lid held closed.

What we claim, is:

1. A lid lock of the character described comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said buttons so formed to extend toward each other, and means comprising a pad lock for locking the free ends of said handles together independent of the lid they are arranged to lock.

2. A lid lock of the character described comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said buttons so formed to extend toward each other, and means carried only by the free ends of said handles for locking them together.

3. A lid lock of the character described comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said buttons so formed to extend toward each other, and a sleeve arranged to snugly fit over the free ends of both of said handles to lock them together.

4. A lid lock of the character described comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said buttons so formed to extend toward each other, a sleeve arranged to snugly fit over the free ends of both of said handles to lock them together, and spring means for holding said sleeve in its locking position.

5. A lid lock of the character described comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said buttons so formed to extend toward each other, a sleeve arranged to snugly fit over the free ends of both of said handles to hold them together, and a pad lock arranged to be locked in position to prevent unlocking movement of said sleeve.

6. A lid lock of the character described comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said turn buttons so formed to extend toward each other, an apertured sleeve arranged to snugly fit over the free ends of both of said handles to hold them together, and a pad lock arranged to be locked in position through said aperture to prevent unlocking movement of said sleeve.

7. A lid lock of the character described comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said buttons so formed to ex-

tend toward each other, an apertured sleeve arranged to snugly fit over the free ends of both of said handles to hold them together, and a pad lock locked through the aperture in said sleeve, said aperture being so located to prevent removal of said sleeve from either of said handles by engagement of said lock with the ends of the handles.

8. A lid lock of the character described comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said buttons so formed to extend toward each other, an apertured sleeve arranged to snugly fit over the free ends of both of said handles to lock them together, means for preventing rotation of said sleeve when in locking position and a pad lock locked in the aperture in said sleeve, said aperture being so located to prevent removal of said sleeve from either of said handles by engagement of said lock with the end of one of the handles.

9. A lid lock of the character described

comprising a pair of turn buttons, handles carried by said buttons so formed to extend toward each other so that their ends are slightly spaced from each other, an apertured sleeve arranged to snugly fit over the free ends of both of said handles to lock them together, a portion of the end of one of said handles being flattened, a leaf spring located in said flattened portion to bear on the handle and on the inside of said sleeve, said flattened handle being also grooved, a screw carried by said sleeve and arranged to enter said groove to prevent rotation of the sleeve, and a pad lock locked through the aperture in said sleeve.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."