F. JOSEPH.

LOCK FOR MILK CAN LIDS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1914.

1,149,981. Patented Aug. 10, 1915.

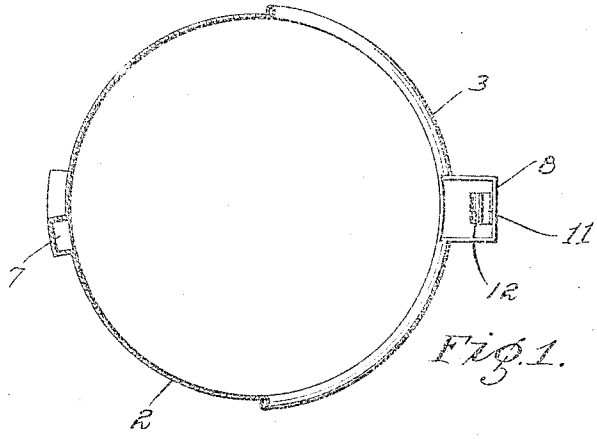


Fig. 1.

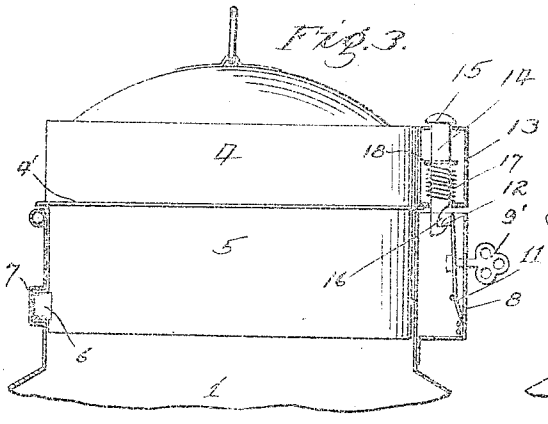


Fig. 3.

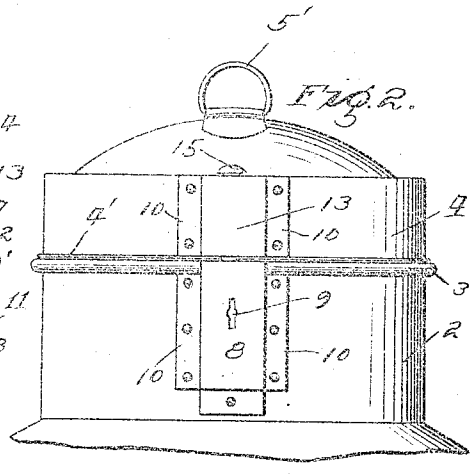


Fig. 2.

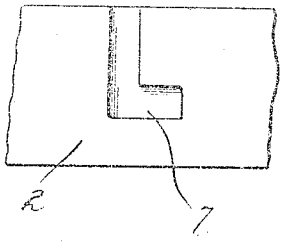


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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LOCK FOR MILK-CAN LIDS.

1,149,981. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 10, 1915.

Application filed July 13, 1914. Serial No. 851,689.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK JOSEPH, citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks for Milk-Can Lids, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in locks and more particularly to an improved device of this character particularly adapted for milk cans.

The principal object of my invention is to provide locks for milk cans which will prevent the unauthorized opening of cans and theft of their contents.

Another object is to prevent the cap from being accidentally pulled off while in transit thereby allowing the contents to become spilled or dust and dirt to enter into the can.

With these and other objects in view my invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts as herein illustrated and as more specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification wherein, Figure 1 is a view partly in plan and partly in section of the upper part of my improved can. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the upper part of the can showing my improved lock applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a view in section through the upper part of the can showing the closure therefor in elevation and the lock casing and the upper part of the can in section. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view looking toward the inner wall of the top of the can.

Referring to corresponding parts by the same numerals of reference, 1 denotes the upper part of the can body having the reduced neck 2 with the beaded edge 3.

The closure for the can is denoted by 4 and consists of the portion 5 adapted to fit within the neck 2.

An annular flange 4′ is formed around the upper portion of 5, which contacts with the bead 3 and so prevents the closure from being pushed too far into the can neck and prevents dust from gathering in the crack between the lid and neck.

6 denotes a raised lug formed on the side of 5 which is adapted to gage a bayonet slot 7 formed in the side of neck 2, this bayonet joint being spaced diametrically opposite the locking means. The latter consists of a case 8 with a key hole 9, the case being attached to the side of the neck portion 2 by means of the lateral extending flanges 10. Within this case is mounted a spring 11 on the upper end of which is formed a lug 12 having the upper surface rounded or inclined as shown. To the portion of the closure 4 which extends above the flange 4′ is attached a similar case 13 attached in the same manner in the side of this portion of the lid, and slidably mounted longitudinally therein is bolt 14 having an enlarged head 15, this bolt being square or otherwise prevented from rotating. Adjacent the lower end of this bolt is formed a notch 16, which is adapted to engage with the lug 12 and the bottom of the bolt is also rounded so as to contact with the rounded portion of the lug and force the same to one side. Surrounding bolt 14 within the case 13 is a spring 17, which abuts against the lower end of this case and a pin 18 through the bolt 14.

The manner of using this lock is as follows: The closure is first placed on the can and turned so as to lock the bayonet joint, which movement brings the lock, cases 8 and 13 into alinement. The bolt 14 is then depressed and as the same is pushed downwardly the curved lower end contacts with the curved upper surface of lug 12 and forces the spring toward the outer wall of case 8 and allows the lower end of the bolt to pass the lug and the latter to enter notch 16. In this position it will be evident that the can can not be opened by any ordinary means and a key 9′ such as shown in Fig. 3 is required to affect the opening. This key is entered through hole 9 in the outer casing and a similar shaped hole in the spring 11 when by giving it a quarter turn the spring may be pulled toward the wall a sufficient amount to allow the bolt to be pressed upwardly by means of spring 17. The bolt is raised a sufficient distance to bring the lowermost point in alinement with the bottom of the case 13 thus allowing the closure to be turned and the bayonet joint unlocked.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided a simple and effective lock to prevent a can

to be accidentally opened and exposed to contamination and also which will prevent the unauthorized removal of the contents.

What I claim as new and wish to cover by Letters Patent is:—

1. A lock for milk can lids comprising a hollow case mounted on the neck thereof, a flat spring longitudinally disposed in said case and having one end attached to the wall thereof, a lug on the opposite end of said spring, an opening through said case and said spring whereby the latter may be engaged by a T-headed key and means carried by the cap of said can for engaging said spring.

2. A lock for milk can lids comprising a hollow case mounted on the neck thereof, a flat spring longitudinally disposed in said case and having one end attached to the wall thereof, a lug on the opposite end of said spring, an opening through said case and said spring whereby the latter may be engaged by a T-headed key, a hollow casing carried by the cap of said can, a bar slidable therein and adapted to extend into the case in the side of the can neck, a notch in the side of said bar adapted to be engaged by the lug on said flat spring and spring means for raising said bar when said lug is released.

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

FRANK JOSEPH.

Witnesses:
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