Feb. 16, 1932. H. T. WALTON 1,845,458

LOCK FOR SLIDING CLOSURES

Filed March 16, 1929

FIG. I.

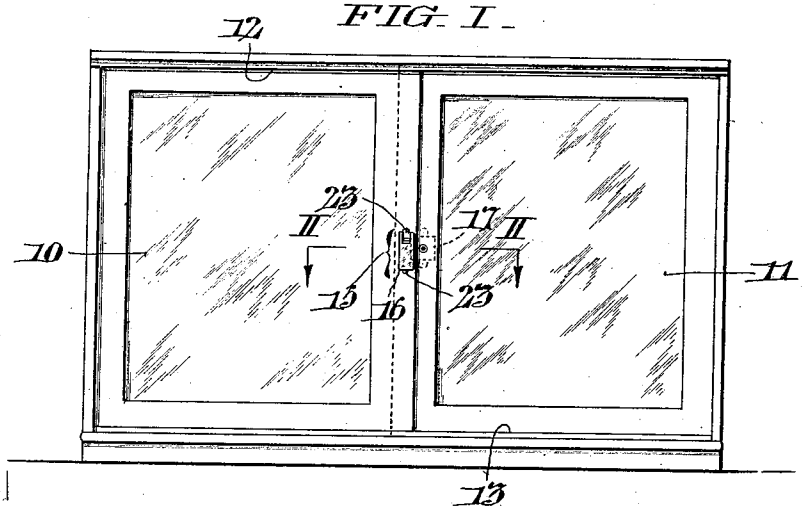


FIG. II.

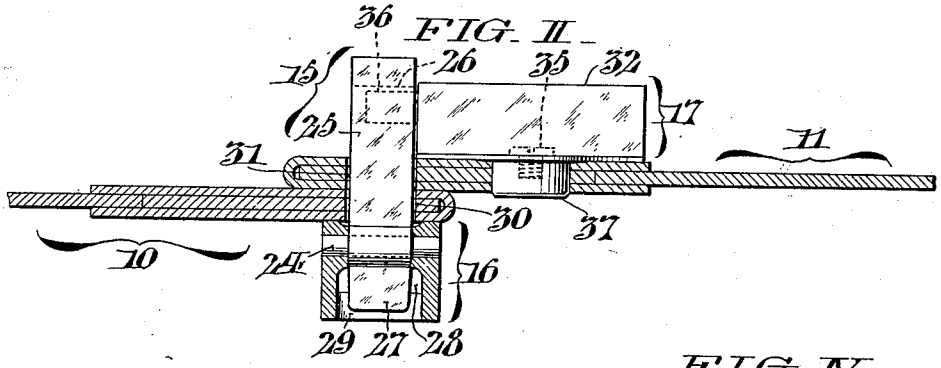


FIG. III.

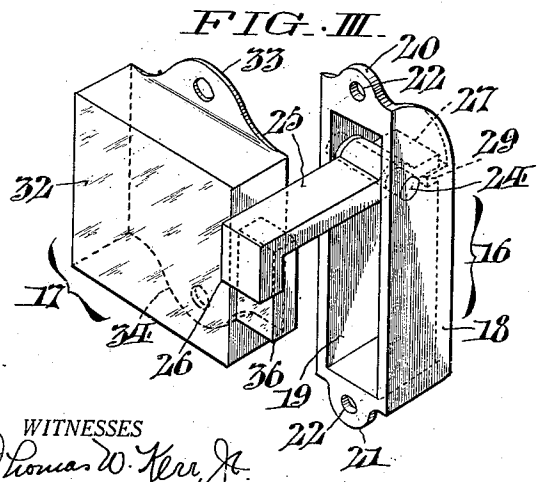
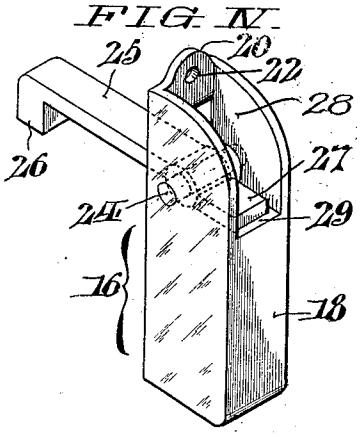


FIG. IV.



WITNESSES

Thomas W. Kerr Jr.

George M. Murchamp

INVENTOR:

Howard T. Walton,

BY Fraser & Paul

ATTORNEYS.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HOWARD T. WALTON, OF COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO DAVID LUPTON'S SONS COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

LOCK FOR SLIDING CLOSURES

Application filed March 16, 1929. Serial No. 347,534.

This invention relates to locks useful more particularly in connection with sectional sliding closures such, for example, as sliding doors of cabinets, lockers, garages, etc.

With locking devices heretofore designed for the special purpose indicated, it was invariably possible to release the sliding closures by springing them, i. e., by prying them apart along the marginal overlap of their meeting edges.

The objects of my invention are to prevent such unauthorized operation of the closures, and to provide a simple, positive, inexpensive and easily manipulated lock capable of fulfilling this condition.

In the drawings, Fig. I is an elevation of a cabinet having sectional sliding doors equipped with my improved lock.

Fig. II is a fragmentary sectional view, on a larger scale, taken as indicated by the arrows II—II in Fig. I.

Fig. III is a perspective view showing the component parts of the lock in isolation; and,

Fig. IV is a perspective illustration of one of the lock components viewed from a different angle.

The cabinet depicted in Fig. I for convenience in illustrating one practical use of my novel lock, is protected by sectional sliding closures or doors 10, 11 constructed in the present instance from sheet metal. These doors 10, 11 are suitably guided in grooved rails 12, 13 along the top and bottom of the cabinet, and, as shown, close with their meeting edges overlapping marginally.

The lock whereby I am able to secure sectional sliding doors such as just briefly described in closed position, with assurance against the possibility of release by prying them along the region of marginal overlap, is comprehensively designated in the several figures of the drawings by the numeral 15. As delineated, the lock comprises two components 16, 17 adapted to be attached in juxtaposition to the out and in sides respectively of the doors 10, 11 adjacent their meeting edges, see Figs. I and II.

The lock component 16 embodies a hollow elongated vertical casing member 18 which is rectangular in cross section, full open at the back as at 19 in Fig. III, and provided with ears 20, 21 that are pierced as at 22 for passage of fastening screws 23 or the like. Pivotally supported by a pin 24 extending crosswise between the side walls of the casing member 16 near the top, is a gravity-influenced or pendulous latch 25 having the form of a finger with a laterally turned hook-like end 26. This latch 25 is provided, at the opposite side of its fulcrum axis or pivot pin 24, with a manipulating projection or tab 27 which is accessible through an opening 28 in the upper frontal portion of the casing member 18. The upward swing of the latch 25 is limited through contact of the manipulating projection or tab 27 with a stop lug 29 at the inside of the casing member 18, see Figs. II, III and IV. From Fig. II it will be observed that the doors 10, 11 are provided adjacent their meeting edges with apertures 30, 31 which coincide when said doors are closed; and furthermore that the casing member 18 of the lock component 16 is placed with its opening 19 in registry with the aperture 30. When swung upward transversely of the path of the door 11 through the aperture 31 to the position illustrated, the latch finger 25 serves to lock said door section to the companion door section 10 so that both are effectively secured against sliding.

Like the component 16, the other component 17 of my improved lock embodies a casing 32 with ears 33, 34 pierced for passage of fastening devices, one of which is shown at 35 in Fig. II. This casing 32 may house a suitable key controlled mechanism (not shown) of the cylinder type for actuating a slide bolt 36, the key slot rotor 37 of said mechanism projecting outward through the door 11 to enable operation from the exterior. When advanced as in Figs. II and III, the slide bolt 36 of the lock component 17 is adapted to engage the latch finger 25 of the component 16 from beneath and forward of the hook projection 26 to the end that the door sections 10, 11 are positively locked against the possibility of being laterally separated along the region of overlap by prying, as well as against sliding in the manner previously explained.

Unlatching of the doors 10, 11 is effected simply by withdrawing the bolt 36 with the aid of the key controlled mechanism in the casing 32 of the lock component 17 whereupon the latch 25 is freed to swing downward under the influence of gravity and into the casing 18 of the component 16 so as to be entirely out of the way. Resetting of the lock upon closure of the doors is on the other hand accomplished by finger pressure on the tab 27 of the latch 25, whereby the latter is swung upward and out of the casing 18 through the openings 30, 31 in the doors, the bolt 36 being thus projected by the key operation to engage the latch 25 as already understood.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In locking means for sectional sliding doors, a hollow casing full-open at the back with a stop lug projecting thereinto, and a pendulous latch member supported within said casing and adapted for upward swinging movement against gravity limited by the lug aforesaid.

2. In locking means for sectional sliding doors, a hollow casing full-open at the back with a stop lug projecting thereinto, and a pendulous member with a laterally turned hook at the lower end and a manipulator tab at the upper end, said member being pivotally supported crosswise within the casing and adapted for upward swinging movement against gravity limited by the lug aforesaid.

3. In locking means for sectional sliding doors, a hollow casing full-open at the back with a stop lug projecting thereinto, and a pendulous member with a laterally turned hook at the lower end and a manipulator tab at the upper end, said member being pivotally supported crosswise within the casing and adapted for upward swinging movement against gravity limited by the lug aforesaid, and said manipulator tab being accessible through an opening in the upper portion of the casing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this 8th day of March, 1929.

HOWARD T. WALTON.