

(No Model.)

G. K. FLORER.
COAT LOCK.

No. 566,852.

Patented Sept. 1, 1896.

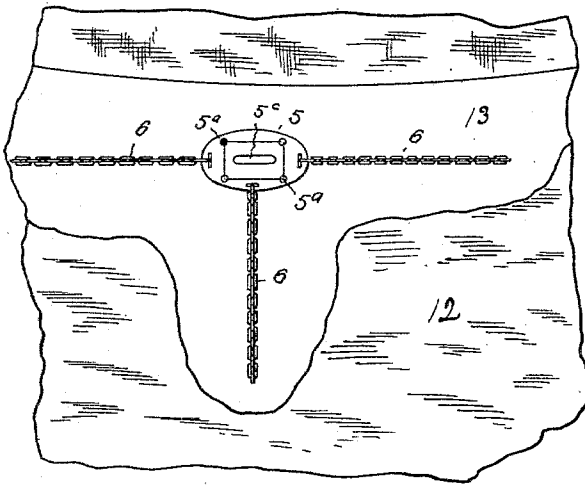


FIG. 3

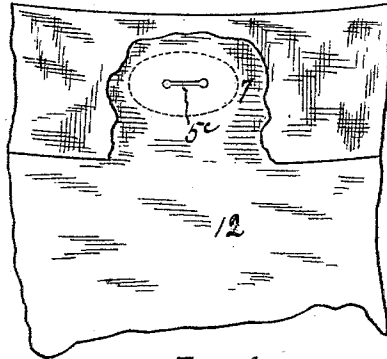


FIG. 4

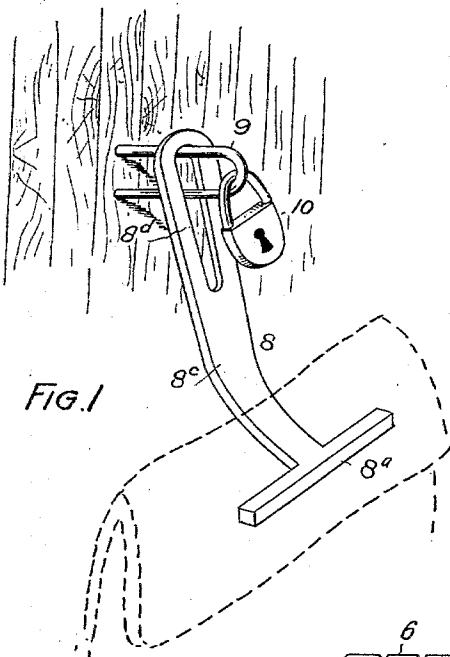


FIG. 1

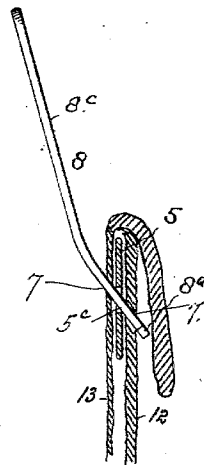


FIG. 2

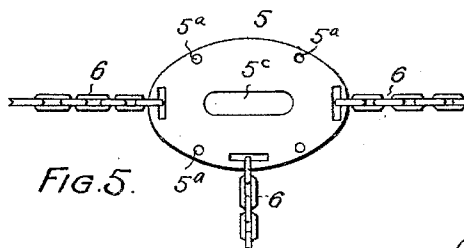


FIG. 5

Witnesses
G. J. [Signature]
Chas. C. Dawson

By his Attorney

Inventor
Geo. K. Florer.

[Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE K. FLORER, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

COAT-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,852, dated September 1, 1896.

Application filed January 2, 1896. Serial No. 574,159. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE K. FLORER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coat-Locks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in devices to prevent the theft of coats and other garments when temporarily out of use, as when they are hung up in hotels and other public resorts which the owner of the garment may have occasion to visit.

My object is to provide a device of this class which shall be simple in construction, economical in cost, reliable, durable, and efficient in use; and to these ends the invention consists of the features hereinafter described and claimed, all of which will be fully understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device in use. Fig. 2 is a side view, the garment and the safety-plate being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary rear view of the garment, the collar being raised and the outer fabric removed to expose the safety-plate. Fig. 4 is a rear view with the collar turned down, but broken away to expose the aperture which registers with the aperture in the safety-plate. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the safety-plate.

Similar reference-characters indicate corresponding parts in the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate the metallic safety-plate which is concealed between the fabrics composing the garment and fastened in any suitable manner. This plate is provided with small holes 5^a, through which a needle may be passed to permit the fastening of the plate by sewing. To the plate is attached several small chains 6, which are also concealed within the the garment, and when secured in place by sewing or otherwise extend outward from the plate in different di-

rections. (See Fig. 3.) The function of these chains is to prevent the removal of the safety-plate by cutting the garment around the plate. The chains are made of suitable weight and material and of such length as to perform the function stated and defeat the design of the thief. The central portion of the safety-plate is provided with an aperture 5^c, which registers with an aperture 7, formed in the garment. This aperture should be neatly worked in the garment after the manner of the ordinary buttonhole.

Through the registering apertures in the garment and the safety-plate is passed a sort of hasp 8, having a T-shaped head 8^a and a shank 8^b, provided with an aperture 8^d. The head of the hasp forms a stop against the passing of the hasp through the holes in the garment and the safety-plate. Of course any other shaped head capable of performing the function stated may be employed. The apertured extremity of the hasp is slipped over a staple 9, fastened to a suitable support. The hasp is held in place by means of a padlock 10. (See Fig. 1.) Though a staple is shown, other equivalent means, as a screw-eye or eyebolt, may be employed, since the only essential feature is that the staple or other device must be securely fastened and must also be of such construction that the lock may be applied thereto after the hasp 8 has been slipped thereover. The safety-plate, when in use, is concealed between the two parts 12 and 13 of the garment, which are apertured to allow the shank of the hasp 8 to pass therethrough. (See Fig. 2.) The hasp 8, as well as the lock 10, may be made of aluminium and of such size that they may be conveniently carried in the pocket when not in use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination of the apertured safety-plate having the chains attached, said plate being attached to the garment, as described, the garment having an aperture registering with the aperture in the plate, and the hasp having the T-shaped head and apertured shank adapted to pass through the coinciding holes in the garment and safety-plate, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a garment-lock, the combination of the safety-plate concealed within the garment and centrally apertured, a number of chains attached to the plate and extending in different directions therefrom, said chains being
5 so fastened as to maintain an extended position, the garment being apertured to coincide with the aperture in the plate, and the hasp adapted to pass through the holes in the
10 garment and safety-plate, one extremity of the hasp being shaped to form a stop, while the opposite extremity is fashioned to coact

with suitable locking mechanism, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the apertured safety- 15 plate provided with chains attached thereto, and the hasp having the T-head and the apertured shank, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

GEORGE K. FLORER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. DAWSON,
ALFRED J. O'BRIEN.