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P. S. SCOTT.

FASTENER FOR SHOW CASES.

(Application filed June 3, 1902.)

(No Model.)

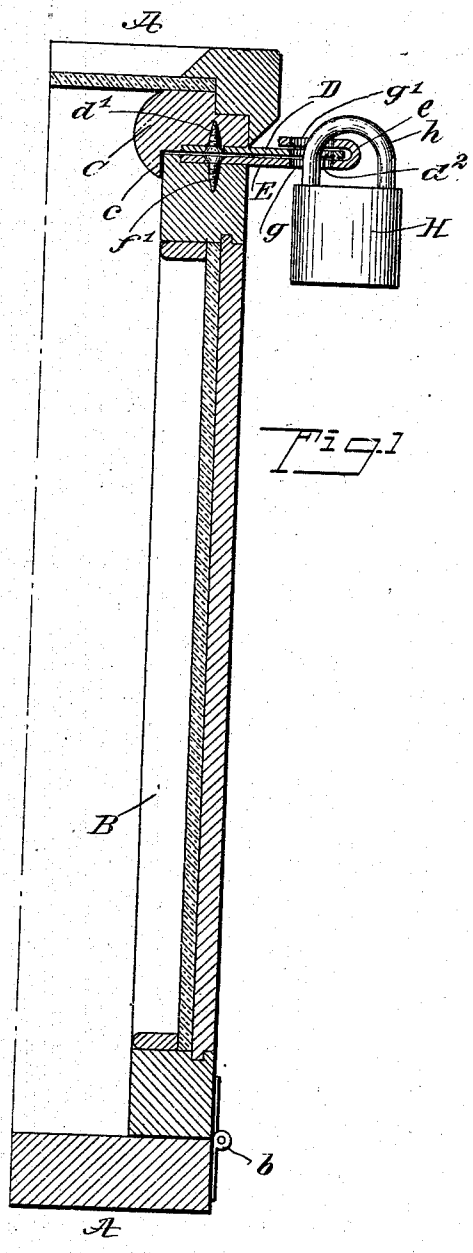


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

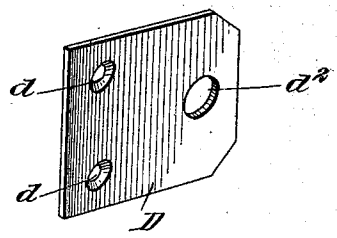
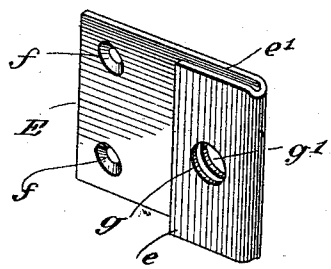


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

J. A. Brophy

W. J. Bernhard

INVENTOR

Paul S. Scott

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL SORENSEN SCOTT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

FASTENER FOR SHOW-CASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 716,118, dated December 16, 1902.

Application filed June 3, 1902. Serial No. 110,068. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL SORENSEN SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fastening Device for Show-Cases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in fastening devices for display or show cases, the same being more particularly intended for use on show-cases which are used on the outside of stores or the like, so that they are exposed to the weather and to the view of the passing public. In show-cases of this class it is desirable to provide a lock-hasp device which cannot be pried or broken open by thieves in their efforts to rifle the case of its contents and which at the same time is capable of preventing rain and dust from entering the crevice which necessarily exists at the point of application of the hasp device to the show-case. These ends are secured by the employment of a fastening device embodying my invention, and at the same time said device is extremely simple in construction, easy of attachment, and efficient in service.

To accomplish these ends, my invention consists of a lock for show-cases embodying certain novel features of construction and arrangement, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a horizontal sectional view taken through a part of a show-case and illustrating the application of my improved fastening device. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of one of the hasp-plates, and Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the improved hasp-plate.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings I have shown enough of an ordinary show-case of the class described to enable others skilled in the art to understand the invention, and in this figure, A indicates a portion of the show-case which is equipped with a door B, the latter being hinged in any usual way, as at *b*, to one side of the case. The opposite side of the case A is provided with a post or stile C, which is rabbeted, as at *c*, for the reception of the free edge of the hinged door.

Although I have shown and described a specific construction of the show-case and its door, it will be understood that the style of the show-case is not material, because my fastening device may be used in connection with any common or preferred form of show-case.

D designates a plate forming one member of the fastening device, said plate being made from a single piece of metal and in the flat shape shown by Figs. 1 and 2. The plate is intended to be secured firmly to the corner-post or stile C of the show-case, and in Fig. 1 this plate is represented as being set in a recess which is provided in the face of the stile which lies in opposing relation to the edge of the door when the latter is closed. This flat plate is provided near its inner edge with a series of openings *d*, which are adapted to receive the fastening-screws *d'*, the latter being embedded in the post or stile and having their heads countersunk, so as to lie flush with the exposed face of the flat plate. The plate is furthermore provided with a hasp-receiving opening d^2, the latter being somewhat larger than the screw-openings *d*.

The novel feature of my fastening device consists in the provision of a plate E. (Shown in detail by Fig. 3 and in its applied position by Fig. 1.) This plate is made from a single piece of metal and somewhat larger than the companion plate D. Said plate E is bent or doubled upon itself to provide a keeper *e*, which lies in parallel relation to the body of the plate and which forms therewith an intermediate throat or space *e'*. The keeper-plate E is adapted to be secured to a stile at the free edge of the door B, so that the plate proper will be flush with said edge of the door, and this plate is provided near one edge with the screw-holes *f*, which receive the screws *f'*, as shown by Fig. 1, said screws being embedded in the door-stile. The plate E is provided with a hasp-opening *g*, and the keeper *e* is provided with a similar hasp-opening *g'*, these two openings being in registering relation, as shown by Figs. 1 and 3.

The plates D E are secured to the corner-post of the show-case and the stile at the free

edge of the door, respectively, and these plates are adapted to extend or project a suitable distance beyond said show-case and the door, as shown by Fig. 1. When the door B is closed, so that its stile will be received into the rabbeted corner-post, the plate E is adapted to lie in close relation to the stationary plate D, the free edge of the last-mentioned plate extending into the throat or space e' in order that the hasp-opening d^2 of said plate D will register or coincide with the hasp-openings g g' of the plate E and the keeper e, respectively. The hasp h of an ordinary padlock H can easily be thrust or passed through the opening d^2 of the plate D and said openings g g' of the keeper and the plate E, respectively. When it is desired to open the show-case, the lock is released and its hasp is withdrawn from the apertured plates D E, after which the door can be swung in an outward direction. This swinging movement of the door carries with it the plate E; but when the door is closed said plate is automatically brought into overlapping relation to the stationary plate D, the keeper of the plate E being so arranged that the stationary plate will easily enter the throat or space e' of the keeper-plate.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the plate E and its keeper e are adapted to lie on opposite sides of the stationary plate, so as to afford protection thereto and to partially conceal said stationary plate. This disposition of the two plates renders it difficult for a thief to insert a tool into the space between the two plates, and practical tests of this device have shown that it is almost impossible to pry open the two plates in order to detach the hasp device from the show-case and permit the latter to be entered.

Another advantage of my construction is that the keeper-plate serves to partially close the joint between the two plates of the fastening device, and this is advantageous in excluding rain and dust from the show-case through the space which is necessarily provided for the attachment of the hasp device to the show-case.

The improved fastening device is extremely simple in construction, efficient in operation, and can be manufactured at a moderate cost.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A fastening device for show-cases comprising a flat jamb-plate having a hasp-receiving eye, and a companion door-plate which is doubled upon itself to form an overlapping portion leaving an intermediate throat or space which opens inwardly and is of a width to receive the eye-formed end of the jamb-plate, said door-plate and the overlapping portion thereof being provided with coincident hasp-receiving openings adapted to register with the eye of the jamb-plate when the two plates are brought into overlapping relation.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL SORENSEN SCOTT.

Witnesses:

EDWARD O. CAMP,

WILLIAM P. SCOTT.