

No. 683,852.

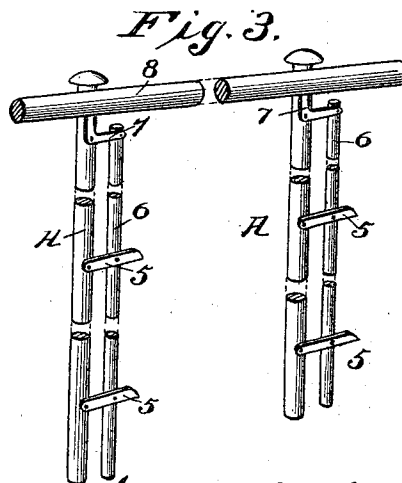
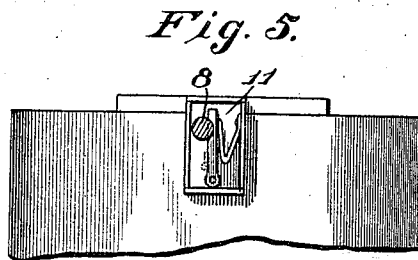
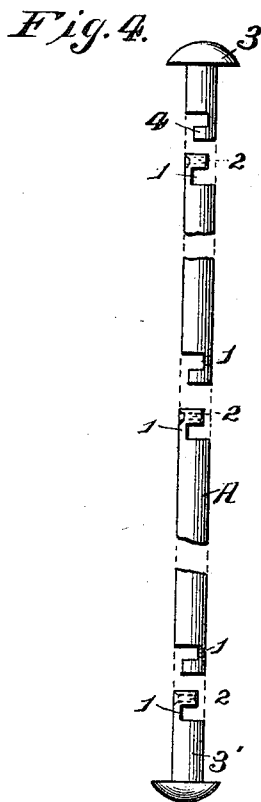
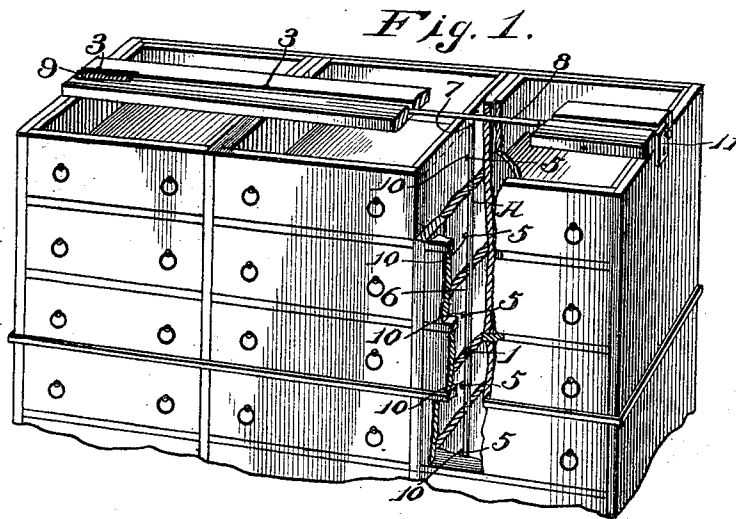
G. M. FERRY & D. LAING.
CABINET LOCK.

Patented Oct. 1, 1901.

(Application filed Nov. 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

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Ralph S. Warfield

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By *Wm. E. Hodge* their Attorney

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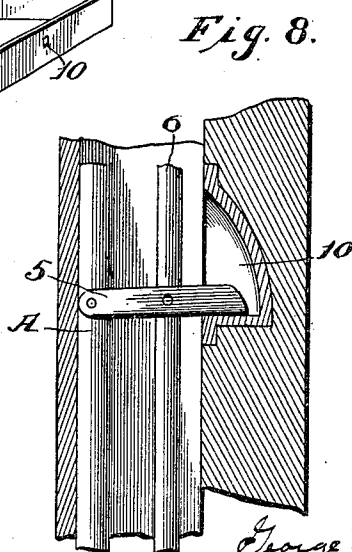
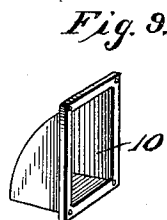
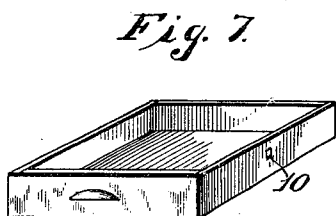
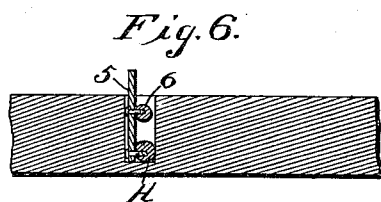
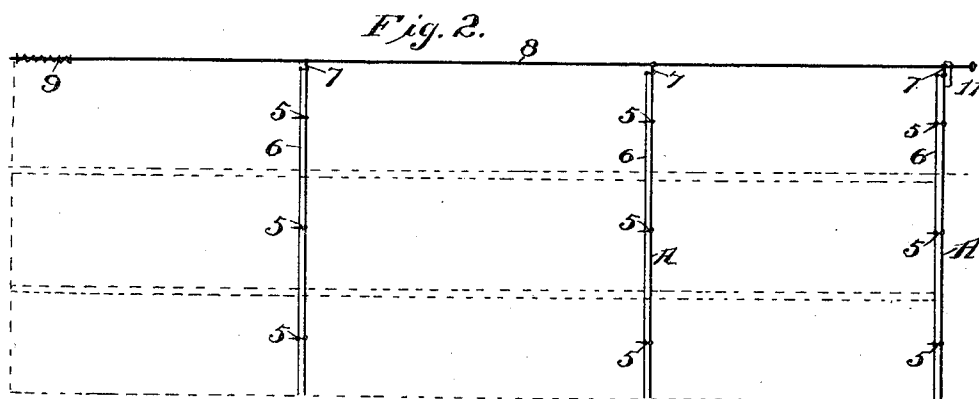
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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. FERRY AND DAVID LAING, OF DUQUESNE, PENNSYLVANIA.

CABINET-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,852, dated October 1, 1901.

Application filed November 28, 1900. Serial No. 38,017. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE M. FERRY and DAVID LAING, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Duquesne, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in cabinet-locks, the primary object being to provide means for locking the various sections of the so-called "sectional" cabinet together and more particularly the drawers contained in these sections.

With the foregoing objects in view our invention consists in a sectional locking mechanism capable of being extended with the addition of cabinet-sections, whereby all the drawers may be simultaneously locked or unlocked from a single point convenient of access.

The invention further consists in certain additional features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing a number of sections slightly removed from each other with our improved locking mechanism in position. Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view showing the entire mechanism with the drawers of a section indicated in dotted lines, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail showing a portion of the locking mechanism connected together to disclose the mode of operation. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail of the vertical stationary rod. Fig. 5 is a detail showing the locking means employed for holding the horizontal rod in locked position. Fig. 6 is a detail in section showing one of the latches in position in the vertical partitions of the cabinet, other parts being removed. Fig. 7 is a view of one of the drawers of the cabinet provided with a socket in its side. Fig. 8 is an enlarged detail showing the latch in engagement with the socket in the drawer, and Fig. 9 is a detail of the socket.

A A A represent vertical stationary rods made in a number of sections corresponding to the number of sections in the cabinet. These rods are located in the vertical parti-

tions between the drawers, one in the partition at the right-hand side of each vertical row of drawers, or it may be so arranged that one of these rods is located at the left hand instead, as the case may be. Various means may be employed for fitting the ends of these rod-sections together, and we have shown in one of the detail views an approved means for joining adjacent ends of these rod-sections. In the figure referred to the adjacent ends are notched, as at 1, and made to interlock, after which they are conveniently held together by a screw 2 or other means. These rod-sections not only correspond in number with the vertical rows of drawers in a section, but also correspond in length with the height of said sections, so that they may be lengthened out as a new section is added to the cabinet. At the extreme upper end a button 3, having a joint 4 precisely like those described at the ends of the rod-sections, is fitted and secured to the extreme upper end of the uppermost rod-section, and this is secured in place in a similar manner to the mode of securing the interlocked ends of the sections. The sectional rods being fitted preferably in a hole made through the vertical partitions of the cabinet-sections are held supported in the required position therein by the head of this button, which is larger than the hole, and rests upon the upper end of the top section. Another button 3' on the lower end prevents the removal of the rod.

A latch 5 is pivoted to the sectional rod opposite each drawer, and more might be used, if desired. The manner of pivoting these latches is also subject to variations, and we have indicated two approved methods in the drawings, one being in the nature of a gimbal-joint and the other an ordinary pivotal connection at one side of the rod.

A movable rod 6 is disposed vertically in each vertical partition, and to these movable rods the latches are pivotally connected. These movable rods may also be made in sections corresponding in construction and number with those of the stationary rods.

Bell-crank levers 7 are pivoted at the extreme upper ends of the several stationary rods, and to one end of these bell-crank levers the vertical movable rods are pivotally connected.

An operating-rod 8 is horizontally disposed across the upper end of each cabinet-section, and this operating-rod may also be made in sections corresponding in length to a cabinet-section in the event that the cabinet is two or more sections wide. To this horizontally-disposed operating-rod 8 the other ends of the bell-crank levers are pivotally connected, and the endwise movements of this horizontal rod are simultaneously communicated to the entire set of latches and the series of drawers are all locked or unlocked through the medium of the several vertical movable rods, which are connected to the bell-crank levers and to the latches. While this action may be accomplished by positively sliding the horizontal rod in or out, we prefer to apply the spiral spring 9 at one end of this rod, to the purpose of normally forcing the rod outward when not otherwise hindered, thereby simultaneously unlocking all of the drawers. Then when it is desired to lock them the horizontal rod is merely pushed inward, the several latches entering sockets 10 in the sides of the drawers opposite them, and when in this position a spring-lock or other means 11 is employed to fasten this horizontal rod in its extreme inward position.

Obviously this mechanism may be multiplied indefinitely in accordance with the number of cabinet-sections employed, and the entire locking mechanism will operate in the same manner and can be actuated and controlled from a single given point.

It is evident that slight changes might be made in the form and arrangement of the several parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of our invention, and hence we do not wish to limit ourselves to the exact construction herein set forth; but

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A locking mechanism for sectional cabinets comprising a movable and a stationary rod, latches pivotally connected with these rods, and means for simultaneously operating the several latches.

2. A locking mechanism for a series of movable devices consisting of a plurality of movable latches, rods connecting said latches, bell-crank levers pivotally supported at one point and pivotally connected to these rods and an operating-rod to which these bell-crank levers are pivotally connected whereby the latches are operated simultaneously.

3. A locking mechanism for a series of movable devices consisting of a plurality of movable latches, rods connecting said latches, bell-crank levers pivotally supported at one point and pivotally connected to these rods, an operating-rod to which these bell-crank levers are pivotally connected whereby the latches are operated simultaneously and

means for locking this operating-rod whereby all the latches are secured in place.

4. A locking mechanism for a series of movable devices, consisting of a plurality of movable latches, rods connecting said latches, bell-crank levers pivotally supported at one point and pivotally connected to these rods, a spring-actuated operating-rod to which these bell-crank levers are pivotally connected whereby the latches are operated simultaneously and means for locking this operating-rod whereby all the latches are secured in place.

5. A locking mechanism for simultaneously locking a plurality of drawers in two or more sections of a cabinet, consisting of movable latches, a stationary and a movable rod, said rods made in sections, to which the latches are connected, and operating means adapted to be actuated from a given point whereby to operate and control the several latches.

6. In a cabinet-lock, the combination with rods made in sections with interlocking joints, latches pivoted thereto and rods pivotally connected to the latches for simultaneously operating them, of a main operating-rod, means for controlling this rod and means for communicating motion from the operating-rod to the rods pivotally connected with the latches.

7. The combination with a rod composed of interlocking sections and a button constructed and adapted to interlock and be secured to the upper end of the uppermost section of the sectional rod, of latches pivotally connected to this sectional rod and means for simultaneously operating these latches.

8. A locking mechanism for a series of movable devices, consisting of a plurality of latches movable and stationary rods to which the latches are pivoted, sockets in the movable devices, for receiving the free ends of the latches, and means for operating the several latches.

9. A locking mechanism for a series of movable devices, consisting of a plurality of latches movable and stationary rods to which the latches are pivoted, sockets in the movable devices, for receiving the free ends of the latches, the sockets formed with an inclined inner wall.

10. A locking mechanism for sectional cabinets comprising a movable and a stationary rod, latches secured to these rods, and means for operating the several latches, this means provided with a positive lock for retaining the latches in closed position.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE M. FERRY.
DAVID LAING.

Witnesses:

WATTS ESTABROOK,
RALPH S. WARFIELD.