

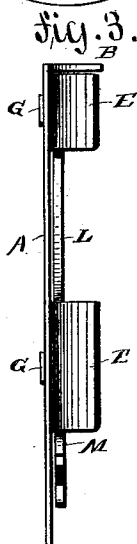
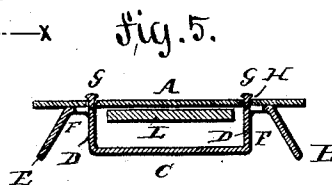
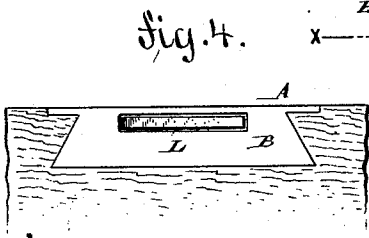
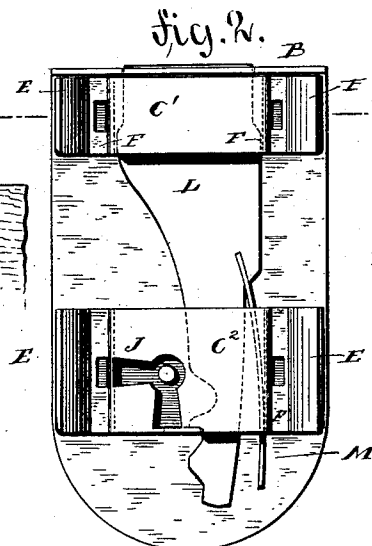
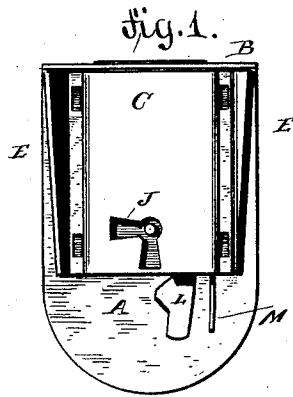
(Model.)

E. L. PERKINS.

LOCK.

No. 359,094.

Patented Mar. 8, 1887.



WITNESSES:

*F. W. Rosenbaum.*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIHU L. PERKINS, OF TERRYVILLE, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
EAGLE LOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,094, dated March 8, 1887.

Application filed January 20, 1886. Serial No. 189,143. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELIHU L. PERKINS, of Terryville, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of furniture-locks which are to be inserted in undercut or dovetailed mortises in drawers or other parts of furniture, the locks being held in place by suitable wings or projections which engage the sides of the mortise, thus holding the lock in place without the use of screws or nails. The mortises vary in size, due to the expansion of the revolving cutter by which they are formed as the cutter becomes heated by use, and sometimes the drawers shrink or expand after the mortises have been cut.

The locks of the above-mentioned class constructed heretofore can only be fitted in mortises with great difficulty whenever such shrinkage takes place.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved lock-case which is so constructed that it can be easily placed in mortises even if the sizes of the said mortises have been changed slightly, and which lock is held in place firmly and securely without the use of nails or screws.

The invention consists in a lock having the upper part of its face-plate bent over at right angles to form a dovetailed selvage, the casing being also provided with dovetailed wings, which can engage the side of the mortise, all as will be described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear view of my improved lock, the case being made of a single piece. Fig. 2 is a rear view of my improved lock, the case being made of two pieces a short distance from each other. Fig. 3 is a side view of the lock shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top view of the same; and Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of the same on line *x x*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The face-plate A of the lock is bent over at right angles at the top to form the selvage B, the edges of which are inclined inward and toward each other from the outer edge of the

selvage, so as to make the selvage dovetailed. The casing containing the bolt and the mechanism for operating the same can be made of one or two pieces. Where the key-pin is about one or two inches from the selvage the casing is formed of a single sheet-metal plate, C, which is bent at its side edges at right angles toward the plate A to form the sides D thereof, is then bent outward at right angles to the sides D and parallel with the plate A, and is then bent outward obliquely to form the dovetailed wings E, between which and the sides D of the casing the recesses F are formed. Parts of the metal forming the bottoms of the recesses are punched out and bent over to be in line with the sides D of the casing and to project from the inner parts of the same, thereby forming the tongues G, which are passed through slots in the face-plate A, and then hammered down to form heads for holding the casing C on the plate A, as shown in Fig. 5. I have provided the casing with four tongues, G. The outer faces of the wings E are in line with the inclines of the side edges of the selvage B. Preferably the plate C is formed in such a manner that the width between the outer edges of the wings E gradually decreases toward the bottom. For example, the width between the outer edges of the wings is to be one-eighth of an inch less at the lower ends of said wings than at the upper ends. The lock is forced into the mortise from the top, the wings E being pressed slightly toward each other, and by their spring tension holding the lock firmly in the mortise. The upper edge of the casing C also forms a support for the free projecting edge and the ends of the selvage B. The lock is thus composed of only two pieces, both of which assist in holding said lock in the mortise without the use of screws or nails. Where the key-pin is to be several inches below the selvage the lock-casing is composed of two pieces, C' C', as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, each being shaped in the same manner as the casing-plate C, described above, one of the plates, C', being held on the plate A directly below the selvage, and the other, C', a short distance below the plate C'. The lower plate, C', is provided with a slot, J, for the key. When the casing is composed of a single piece, as shown in Fig.

1, the slot J is provided at the lower part of said casing.

L is a spring-bolt of the usual construction; N, the spring.

5 In place of forming the rivets by punching out parts of the casing and passing them through slots in the face-plate, holes or slots can be punched in the casing and face-plate, and rivets passed through said holes, and  
10 heads formed on the rivets in the usual manner.

I am aware that Patents Nos. 262,977, 281,615, 298,460, and 331,083 were issued for locks which are held in dovetailed mortises  
15 without the use of screws or nails; but I do not claim the construction shown in said patents, and do not claim, broadly, the lock-casing provided with the dovetailed casing and sel-

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

1. In a lock, the combination, with a face-plate having its top bent over to form a sel-

25 give the selvage a dovetailed shape, of a casing secured to the rear surface of the face-plate and provided at the sides with wings inclined outward and from each other, which wings are in line with the beveled ends of the sel-  
30 vage, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with a face-plate, of a casing secured to the rear surface thereof, which casing is provided at the sides which  
35 rest against said face-plate with wings inclined outward and from each other, said wings being punched out at their inner edges to form rivets, which are passed through apertures in the face-plate and have their ends hammered  
40 down to form heads, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELIHU L. PERKINS.

Witnesses:

JASON C. FENN,  
R. J. PLUMB.