(No Model.)

G. MUNSON & W. J. LADD.

LOCK.

No. 458,370. Patented Aug. 25, 1891.

Fig. 3

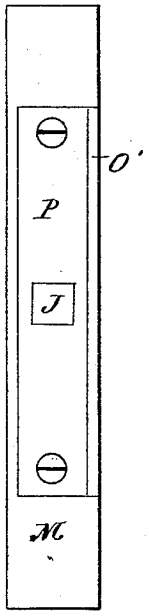


Fig. 1

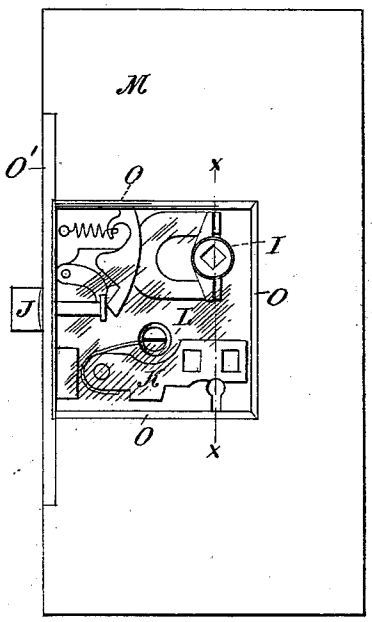


Fig. 2

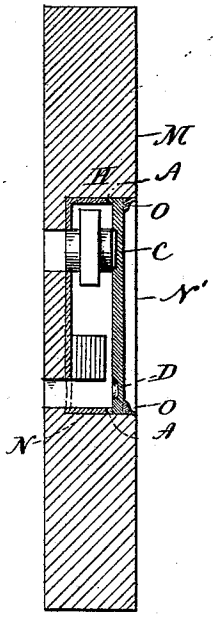
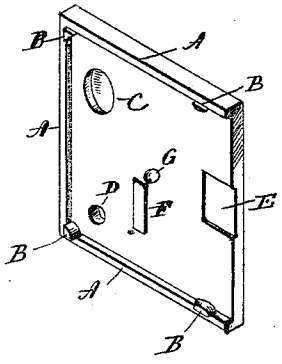


Fig. 4



Witnesses.
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Lillian D. Kelsey.

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By atty.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE MUNSON AND WILLIAM J. LADD, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO THE SARGENT & COMPANY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,370, dated August 25, 1891.

Application filed June 1, 1891. Serial No. 394,637. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE MUNSON and WILLIAM J. LADD, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Mortise-Locks; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view in side elevation of a mortise-lock constructed in accordance with our invention; Fig. 2, a view thereof in vertical section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a view of the lock in front elevation; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the cast-glass case-cap from its inside.

Our invention relates to an improvement in mortise-locks, and particularly to those designed to be used as samples by salesmen, the object being to provide for the convenient inspection of their internal organization and operation without displacing any of their parts.

With these ends in view our invention consists in a lock having the cap of its case composed of a plate of cast glass, the inner face whereof is configurated to co-operate with the parts of the lock mechanism and take the place of the ordinary metal cap of the case.

As herein shown, the glass case-cap is constructed upon its inner face with inwardly-projecting flanges A A A, with four retaining-lugs B projecting beyond the edges of the said flanges and located at the four corners of the cap with a cylindrical hub-recess C, a small slightly-tapering key-recess D, a rectangular latch-recess E, an oblong tumbler-lug F, and a tapering screw-hole G. The said flanges A are designed to rest upon the edges of the case H, the lugs B to fit within the case and prevent the cap from lateral displacement thereupon, the hub-recess C to receive and form a bearing for the outer end of the hub I, the key-recess D to receive and support the inner end of the key while the lock is being manipulated to illustrate its operation, the rectangular recess E to afford a clearance-space for the latch J, the oblong lug F to rest upon the tumblers K and hold the same in place, and the tapering screw-hole G to receive the screw L, which passes through the cap from the outside thereof and enters the post within the case to hold the cap against outward displacement. It will be understood, of course, that the particular configuration of the inner face of the cap will depend entirely upon the particular construction of the lock to which it is applied, and that it may be varied to suit locks of different construction, so that we are not confined to the particular configuration shown herein.

The mortise formed for a lock provided with our improved glass cap is made open at one side, so that the lock may be readily inspected. As herein shown, the lock is mounted in a small block M of wood, which may be supposed to represent a section of a door. This block is provided with a mortise N, open at one side, as at N′, to permit the inspection of the lock through its glass cap when it is in position. For the sake of finish we prefer to frame in the cap, so to speak, by narrow strips O O O of molding, which are secured to the block and rest against the outer face of the cap. A longer strip O′ of molding is employed to extend along the outer edge of the cap, and to the respective ends of the face-plate P of the lock. It is desirable to employ the said strip O′ instead of leaving a corresponding portion of wood in making the mortise, and that would not be as convenient.

It will be apparent that by providing the case of a mortise-lock with a glass cap and making one side of the mortise open, the internal organization and the operation of the lock may be very readily exhibited without the displacement of any of its parts and with obvious advantage.

We do not limit ourselves, as before explained, to configurating the inner face of the cap in any one way, but hold ourselves at liberty to configurate it according to the requirements of the particular lock with which it may be used.

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

A mortise-lock having the cap of its case made of a plate of cast glass, the inner face whereof is configurated to co-operate with the parts of the lock mechanism, whereby the same may be operated in the usual manner and observed, substantially as described.

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

GEO. MUNSON.
WM. J. LADD.

Witnesses:
R. B. CHERRY,
FRANK W. PIERSON.