

1,364,548.

Fig. 1.

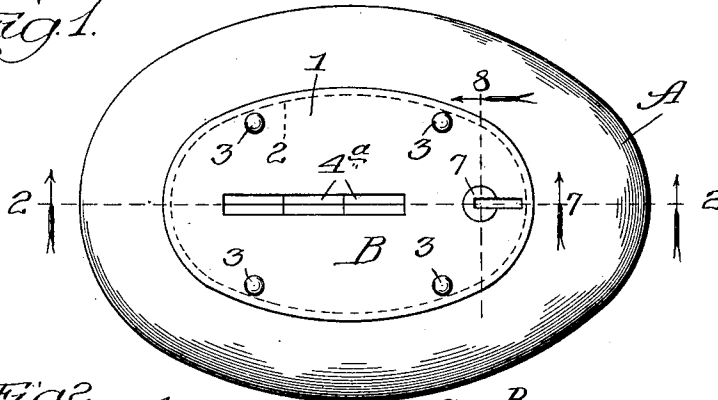


Fig. 2.

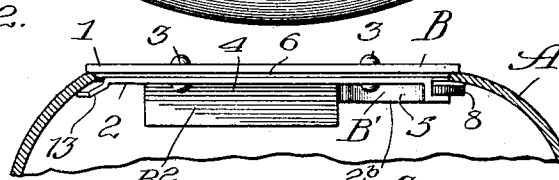


Fig. 3.

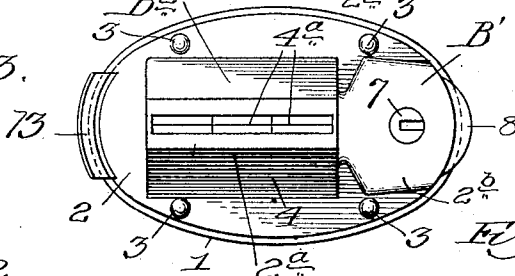


Fig. 4.

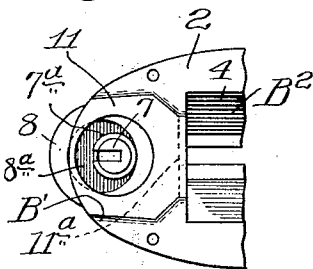


Fig. 5.

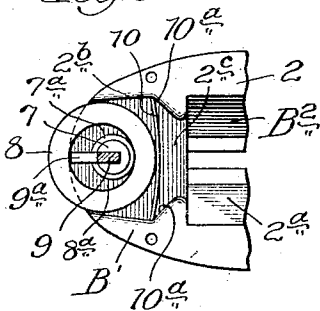


Fig. 8.

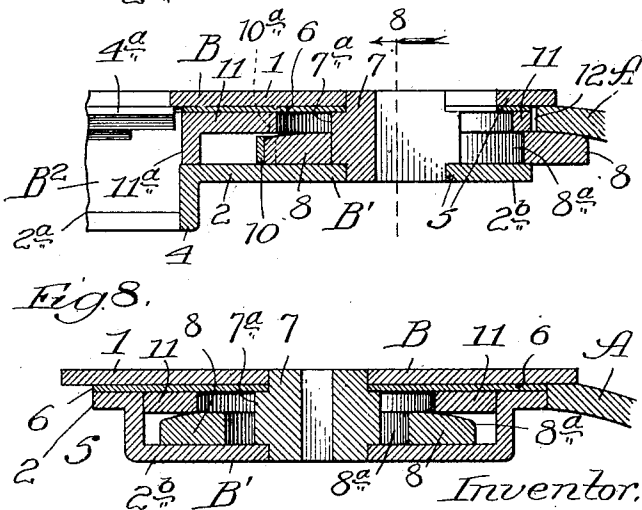


Fig. 6.



2^o B' 8^a 8 Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LOCKING DEVICE.

1,364,548.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 4, 1921.

Application filed September 27, 1920. Serial No. 412,983.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locking Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to locking devices for savings banks, although the invention may be usefully employed in other situations.

The primary object is to provide a very simple and effective locking device for use in connection with the closure of a savings bank.

The invention is illustrated, in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a savings bank provided with a closure equipped with the improved locking device; Fig. 2, a broken vertical sectional view, taken as indicated at line 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an inner face view of the closure and the locking device applied thereto; Fig. 4, a broken plan view of the closure and lock, the top plate of the closure being removed; Fig. 5, a similar view showing the inner plate or fillet of the lock removed; Fig. 6, a view of the key employed in connection with the lock; Fig. 7, a broken sectional view on an enlarged scale, taken as indicated at line 7 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 8, a sectional view, taken as indicated at line 8 of Figs. 1 and 7.

In the illustration given, A represents the casing of the safe, shown as in the form of an egg with a cut-away portion; and B represents a closure equipped with a lock device B' and a coin-slot device B².

The closure B comprises an outer plate 1 and an inner plate 2 which are connected together by rivets 3. These plates form a housing 4 for the slot-guards 4^a, and a housing, or lock-case 5 for the locking mechanism. The plate 2 has a depressed central portion 2^a which forms a part of the housing for the slot-guards, and is provided at one end with a depressed central portion 2^b which forms a part of the lock-case. The marginal portions of the plates are secured together by the rivets 3, but there is interposed a thin plate 6 which constitutes a spring plate for holding the guards in operative position. So far as the coin-slot device is concerned, it need not be described

in detail herein. The thin plate 6 is extended, however, as a fillet, disposed in the upper portion of the lock-case 5.

In the lock-case is journaled a key-barrel 7, which has a flange 7^a confined between the plates 1 and 2. The lower portion of the key-barrel is encircled by an annular bolt or ring 8 which rests upon the bottom wall, or depressed portion 2^b, of the lock-case. The member 8 has a bore 8^a which is considerably larger than the key-barrel which extends through said bore. The annular bolt, or locking member, 8 is adapted to be retracted by a key 9, which has a bit 9^a adapted to turn within the bore 8^a and shift the member 8. The annular locking member is normally projected by means of a leaf spring 10 which has its ends engaging shoulders 10^a which are provided by the walls surrounding the depression 2^b. As shown in Fig. 5, the depression at 2^b is extended as indicated at 2^c, so that the spring 10 can be flexed and permit the retraction of the annular locking member 8.

A fillet-plate 11 is located in the lock-case above the locking member 8 and is provided at its rear end with a down-turned flange 11^a which bears on the bottom wall at the depression 2^b. The outer edge of the lock-case is open beneath the fillet-plate 11, to permit the locking member 8 to project beneath the wall of the casing A, as shown in Fig. 7.

The closure B preferably has an edge of oval outline, as shown in Fig. 1, the top plate 1 having a margin projecting beyond the margin of the inner plate 2. The inner plate is adapted to enter the large oval opening 12 of the casing A. At the end of the closure, opposite that which is equipped with the lock, the inner plate 2 is provided with an extension or lip 13 which is adapted to engage the overlying wall of the casing A, as shown in Fig. 2.

In applying the closure to the safe, the lip 13 is slipped under the wall of the casing, and the locking member 8 is retracted by means of the key, thus permitting the closure to be pressed into the opening 12 of the casing. When the key is turned so that the locking member 8 is in the fully projected position, as shown in Fig. 7, the key may be withdrawn, the spring then serving to hold the locking member in the projected position. It may be stated that

when the key is inserted in the key-barrel and turned, the key-barrel is turned by the key and the annular locking member 8 is shifted, like an eccentric ring, by the bit of the key. The outer edge of the annular locking member is rounded, as indicated at 8^a, so that the locking member will slide readily under the wall of the casing A.

The locking device described is simple, readily assembled, and may be manufactured very cheaply. The annular locking member is actuated by the key, both in the retracting and projecting operations, the spring 10 serving to hold the locking member in the locking position after the key is withdrawn.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible in view of the prior art.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A lock comprising a lock-case, a key-barrel journaled therein, an annular locking member having an enlarged bore through which the key-barrel extends, said locking member being capable of being actuated like an eccentric ring by the bit of a key, and a spring adapted to hold said locking member in the projected position.

2. A locking device comprising a pair of plates, one of said plates having a depressed portion, a key-barrel journaled in said

plates, an annular locking member having an enlarged bore through which said key-barrel extends, and a fillet-plate interposed between said locking member and the outer one of said first-mentioned plates.

3. A locking device comprising an outer and an inner plate, the inner plate having a depression provided at one end with spring-engaging shoulders and having an opening at the other end, a key-barrel journaled in said plates, an eccentric locking member mounted on said key-barrel, said locking member having an enlarged bore through which the key-barrel extends, and a leaf-spring having its end portions engaging said shoulders and having its central portion bearing against the rear edge of said locking member.

4. A locking device comprising an outer and an inner plate, the inner plate having a depression affording a chamber, a key-barrel journaled in said plates, an annular locking member disposed at the bottom of said depression and adapted to project from one end thereof, a fillet-plate confined between said annular locking member and said outer plate, said fillet-plate having a depending flange at its inner end adapted to bear on the bottom wall of said depression, and a spring confined in the rear portion of said chamber and adapted to hold the locking member yieldingly in projected position.

CHARLES FISHER