

J. R. BUCKINGHAM.
CHECK CONTROLLED LOCK.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.

Fig: 1.

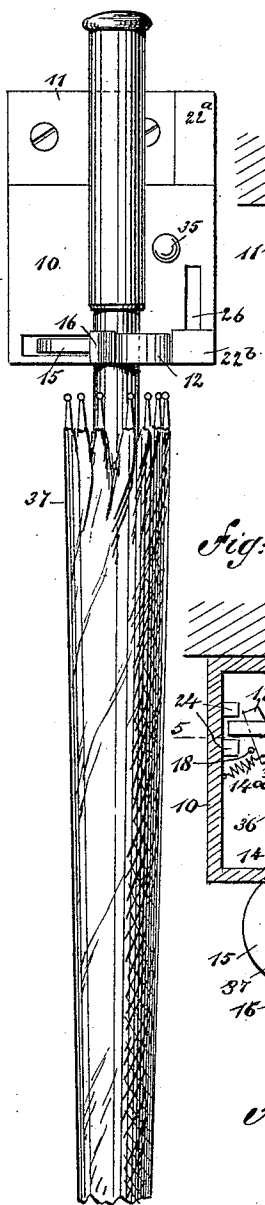


Fig: 2

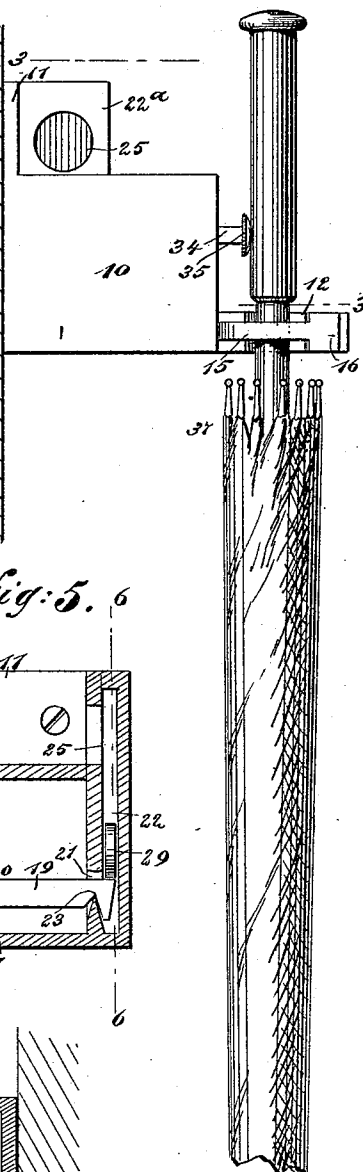


Fig: 3.

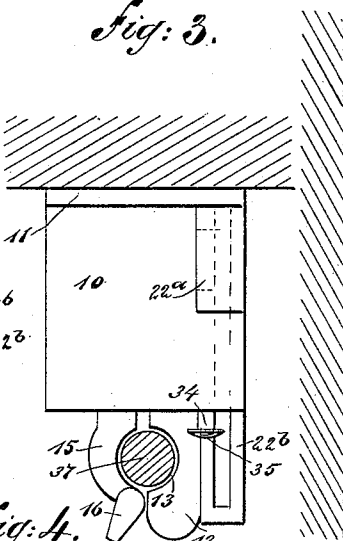


Fig: 4.

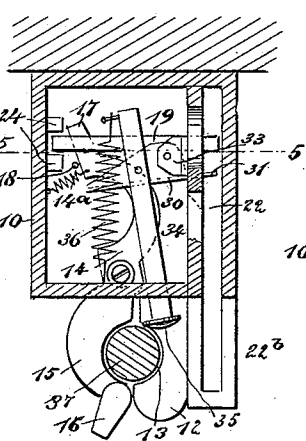


Fig: 5. ⁶

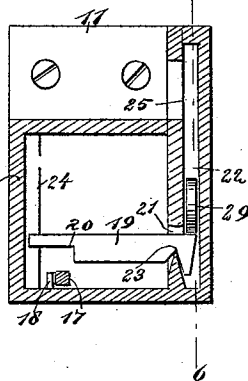
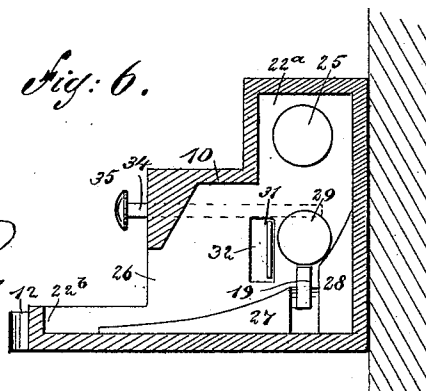


Fig: 6.



WITNESSES :

WITNESSES:
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INVENTOR :

J. R. Buckingham
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES R. BUCKINGHAM, OF MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

CHECK-CONTROLLED LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,464, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed November 17, 1891. Serial No. 412,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES R. BUCKINGHAM, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Check-Controlled Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in locks which are adapted to be controlled by checks; and the object is to produce a simple and efficient lock which will hold round or cylindrical articles—such as umbrella-handles, canes, billiard-cues, and similar things—firmly in place and which may be unlocked by dropping into the lock a check which is especially adapted to the lock and which releases the locking mechanism.

To this end my invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

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

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the lock, showing an umbrella secured therein. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan on the line 3 3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan of the lock, showing its interior mechanism in detail. Fig. 5 is a cross-section through the lock-case on the line 5 5 in Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a vertical section on the line 6 6 in Fig. 5.

The lock is provided with a case 10, which is preferably rectangular and which has at the top and on one side a flange 11, which facilitates its attachment to a support. At the lower end of the case and near the front corner thereof is a forwardly-extending arm 12, which is recessed on one side, as shown at 13 in Fig. 4, so that it may fit around one side of an article to be locked in place. Pivoted within the case is an essentially S-shaped lever 14, one arm 15 of which extends forward through a slot in the case 10 and opposite the arm 12, the said arm 15 terminating at its front end in a thumb-piece and guide 16, by means of which the arm and lever may be tilted. The curve of the arm 15 is opposite to the curve of the recess 13, and consequently any cylindrical object may be clamped

between the two arms and it will fit nicely in the recess thereof. The inner end of the lever 14 terminates in an extension 17, which is adapted to swing against the stud 18 on the floor of the case, and which is also adapted to engage the locking-lever 19, as described below. The lever 14 is normally pressed by a spring 14^a, one end of which is secured to the rear portion of the lever and the other to the case, so that the front end of the arm 15 will abut with the arm 12. The locking-lever 19 extends transversely through the case 10 and is provided on the under side with a shoulder 20, which is adapted to drop in front of the extension 17 of the lever 14 and thus prevent the lever from being moved. One end of the locking-lever 19 projects through a slot 21 in the case and into a chute 22, which is formed at one side of the case, the lever being pivoted on a knife-edge support 23 in the wall of the case, and the opposite end of the lever is held to move vertically between the guide-bars 24, which are produced on the inner wall of the case 10. The chute 22 has an extension 22^a, which projects above the top of the case 10 and in one side of which is a hole 25, through which a check may be inserted into the chute, and the chute has also on one side and at the bottom another extension 22^b, which projects parallel with the arm 12 and which connects with the chute 22 by means of the hole 26, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 6. In the bottom of the chute 22 are inclined blocks 27 and 28, which are arranged on opposite sides of the lever 19 and which together form an inclined way on which the check 29 may run so as to be delivered into the extension 22^b of the chute 22. The outer end of the block 27 terminates abruptly, so as to form a slight depression, which will prevent the check from being returned to the chute 22. The check 29 is of a disk shape, and it may be made of any desired size and thickness, and the hole 25 should be made to receive it, and the thickness of the chute 22 should also correspond with the thickness of the check, so that a certain check, which may be numbered, will correspond with the chute of a lock, which may be correspondingly numbered, and consequently a check may only be used with its particular lock. The check, however, should be heavy enough so

that when dropped upon the locking-lever 19 it will depress one end of the lever and raise the inner end of the same, as shown in Fig. 5.

Within the case 10 and above the lever 14 is a horizontally-swinging catch 30, one end 31 of which projects through a slot 32 in the wall of the case and into the chute 22, as best shown in Figs. 4 and 6, the catch being arranged so that it will project into the chute at a point above the block 27 and between the locking-lever 19 and the hole 26, and consequently when the catch is in its normal position it will hold a check 29 upon the locking-lever 19, as in Fig. 6, and when in this position the lever 14 may be freely swung, as the inner end of the lever 19 will be raised from the lever 14, as shown in Fig. 5. The catch 30 is pivoted in ears 33, which are secured to the wall of the case, as shown in Fig. 4, and pivoted to the upper portion of the catch is an arm 34, which extends forward through the front wall of the case 10 and terminates in a button 35. A spring 36 is secured to the inner end of the arm 34 and also to the front wall of the case, and the pressure of the spring serves to push the arm 34 outward and press the catch 30 into the position shown in Fig. 4.

The operation of the lock is as follows: The check 29, which is used with the lock, will be carried within the chute 22 in the position shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and consequently the lever 14 may be freely swung. The article to be locked in place—as, for instance, the umbrella 37—is pushed inward between the arms 15 and 12, as shown in Fig. 4, and the arm 15, pressed by the spring, which is secured to the lever 14, will close upon the article, so that the article will be retained between the two arms. The arm 34 is then pushed inward, thus swinging the catch 30 and causing the end 31 of the catch to be withdrawn from the chute 22, and the check 29 rolls forward upon the block 27 and is delivered into the extension 22^b of the chute, so that the owner of the locked-up article may take the check and carry it away. When the check 29 rolls from the lever 19, the latter drops by gravity, so that the shoulder 20 will fall in front of the extension 17 of the lever 14, and consequently the lever cannot be moved or the locked-up article taken from the lock until the check 29 is again deposited in the chute 22 through the opening 25, and when this is done the check

raises the locking-lever 19, and thus releases the lever 14 and arm 15, so as to permit the withdrawal of the locked-up article.

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

1. A lock of the character described, comprising a case having a forwardly-extending recessed arm thereon, a lever pivoted in the case and having a curved arm extending forward parallel with the recessed arm, a chute at one end of the case, said chute having an opening at the top and also at the bottom near one side of the case, a locking-lever pivoted in the case, said lever having one end extending into the chute and having a shoulder adapted to engage the crooked lever, a swinging catch pivoted in the case and extending into the chute adjacent to the locking-lever, and an arm pivoted to the catch and extending through the wall of the case, substantially as described.

2. A lock of the character described, comprising a case having a forwardly-extending recessed arm thereon, a crooked lever pivoted in the case and having an arm extending parallel with the recessed arm, a chute produced at one end of the case and having a top and side opening, a locking-lever pivoted in the case, said lever having one end extending into the chute and having a shoulder to engage the crooked lever, an inclined way in the chute leading to the side opening thereof, and a manually-operated catch pivoted in the case and extending into the chute above the inclined way, substantially as described.

3. In a lock of the character described, the combination, with the main case and the chute at one side of the case, of the swinging crooked lever pivoted in the case and having an extending arm adapted to fit upon an article to be locked up, a locking-lever pivoted in the case and extending into the chute, said lever having a shoulder to engage the crooked lever, an inclined way produced in the bottom of the chute and extending to one side thereof, and a releasing-catch at one side of the lever, adapted to release a check held thereupon, substantially as described.

JAMES R. BUCKINGHAM.

Witnesses:

SAM SULZBACHER,
JOHN C. BOSS.