No. 614,732. Patented Nov. 22, 1898.

H. F. & F. LESEMAN.

MILK CAN LOCK.

(Application filed Aug. 12, 1897.)

(No Model.)

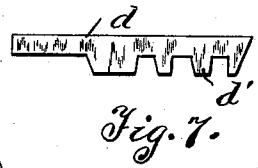


Fig. 7.

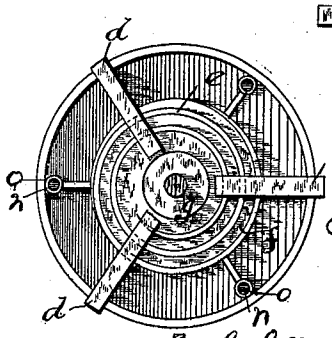


Fig. 3.

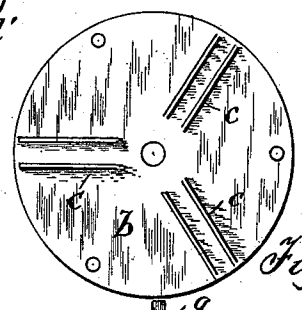


Fig. 4.

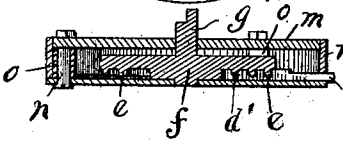


Fig. 5.

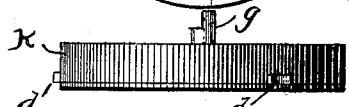


Fig. 6.

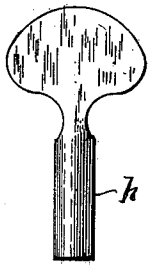


Fig. 8.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 9.

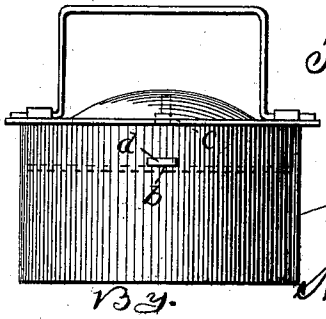


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY F. LESEMAN AND FREDERICK LESEMAN, OF MILLVALE, PENNSYLVANIA.

MILK-CAN LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 614,732, dated November 22, 1898.

Application filed August 12, 1897. Serial No. 647,986. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY F. LESEMAN and FREDERICK LESEMAN, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Millvale, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Milk-Can Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in milk-can locks, and has for its object to provide a lock the mechanism of which will be entirely contained within the lid of the can, which will serve to prevent the injury of the lock during shipment.

The invention consists, briefly, in the shell or casing which incloses a circular disk or wheel provided with circumferential flanges, which are engaged by rack-arms which form the locking-bars, the said disk or wheel having a stud protruding through the casing to receive the key for operating the wheel and engaging or disengaging the rack-arms; and the invention finally consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein like letters of reference indicate similar parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a portion of a milk-can with the lid in its position. Fig. 2 is a side view of the lid, showing position of the lock in dotted lines and the end of one of the rack-arms or locking-bars protruding through the lid. Fig. 3 is an underneath view of the lock with the lower plate of the casing removed. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the lower plate of the casing. Fig. 5 is a central sectional view of the lock. Fig. 6 is a side view of the same. Fig. 7 is a side view of one of the rack-arms or locking-bars. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the key. Fig. 9 is an end view of the same.

Referring now to the drawings by reference-letters, *a* indicates the can-lid, within which and in the upper portion of the same is secured the casing containing the locking mechanism, the lower plate *b* of said casing being provided with ridges *c*, which form guides for the locking-bars *d*, having a rack portion *d'*, which is engaged by the circumferential flanges *e*, formed on the underneath face of the disk or wheef *f*, which is suitably journaled in the plate *b* and is provided with an upwardly-extending stud *g*, which may be of any peculiar shape desired in order to conform with the shank *h* of the key. The outer ends of the locking-bars *d* protrude through the rim *k* of the casing, said locking-bars being operated through the connection with the circumferential flanges as the disk or wheel is operated to draw the locking-bars within the casing or force the same outwardly to engage in the annular bead *l*, formed in the rim of the can. The upper plate *m* has formed integral therewith a series of radially-projecting flanges *m'*, the inner ends of which are concentric with the center of the plate. Said flanges *m'*, serving to retain the wheel or disk on a concentric position in relation to the plate *m* of the casing, are held intact with the remainder by means of bolts *n*, passing through the upper and lower plate and through bushings or collars *o*, provided between the two plates.

It will be observed that as the disk or wheel *f* is operated by means of the key so as to withdraw the locking-arms the inner end of these arms will be drawn into engagement with the bushing *p* on the disk when the outer ends of the arms have been drawn within the casing, at which time the lid may be readily removed from the can. The reverse movement being given to the wheel will cause the circumferential flanges *e* to force the locking-bars *d* outwardly into engagement with the bead provided therefor on the neck of the can.

It will be noted that various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of our invention.

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

As a new article of manufacture, a lock

adapted to be secured in the top of a milk-can, said lock comprising a top circular plate, a bottom plate having a number of ribs on the upper face thereof, said ribs being arranged in pairs, the members of a pair being parallel producing a radial channel, bushings arranged between said top and bottom plates, bolts run through said bushings holding the plates thereagainst, a disk having a spindle projecting centrally from each side thereof, the ends of said spindles being mounted in central openings in the plates whereby the disk is inclosed by said plates, an end of one of said spindles being adapted to be engaged by a key, a boss formed on the lower side of said disk around the spindle, and a spiral flange of less height than the boss surrounding the same, bolts having notches formed in their upper faces near their inner ends to be engaged by the spiral flange, said bolts being slidably fitted in the radial channels, the inner movement thereof being limited by the boss, and a rim secured around the plates having apertures therein for the passage of the bolts, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY F. LESEMAN.
FREDERICK LESEMAN.

Witnesses:
JOHN NOLAND,
GEO. B. PARKER.