R. H. VESEY.

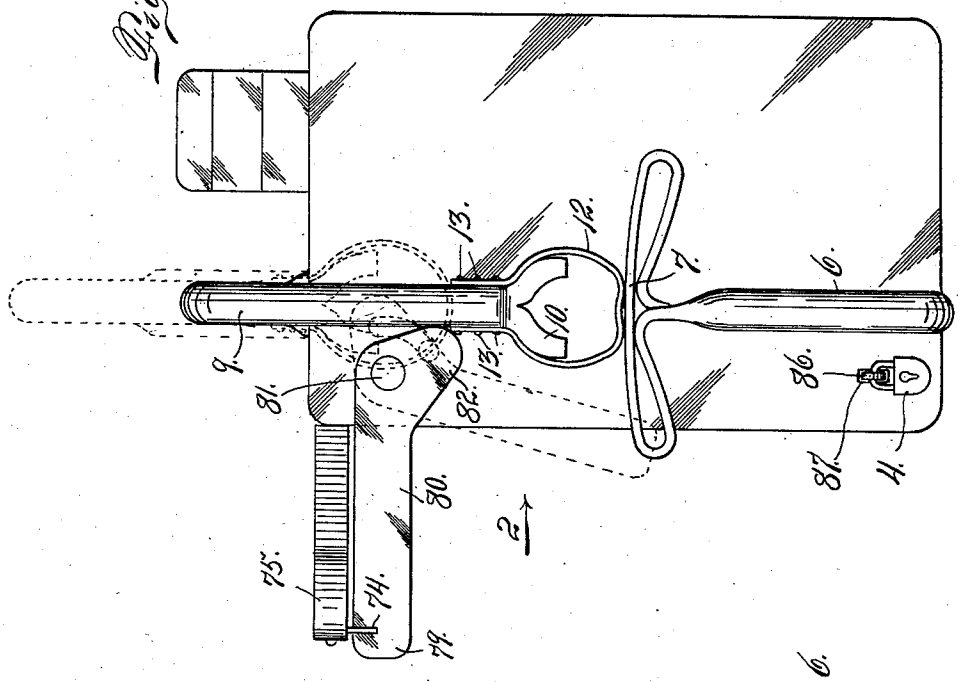
COAT, HAT, AND UMBRELLA LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1911.

1,068,951. Patented July 29, 1913.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



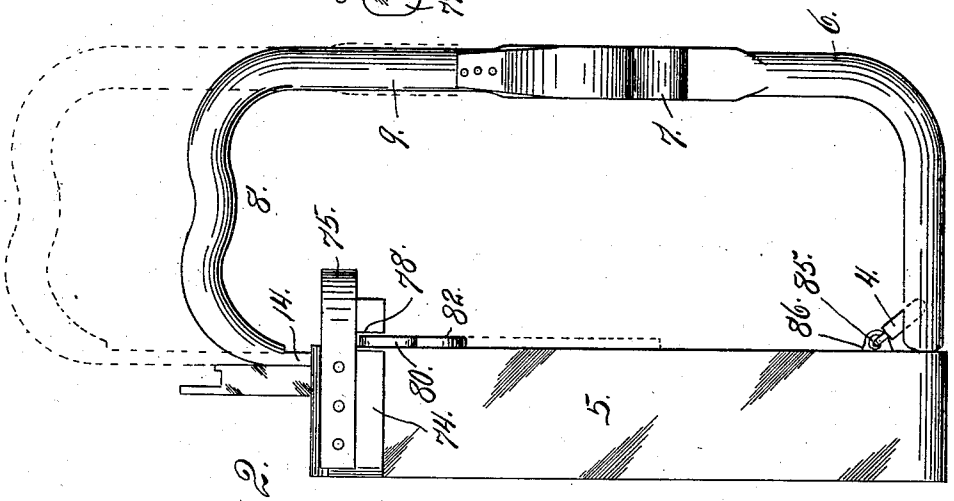


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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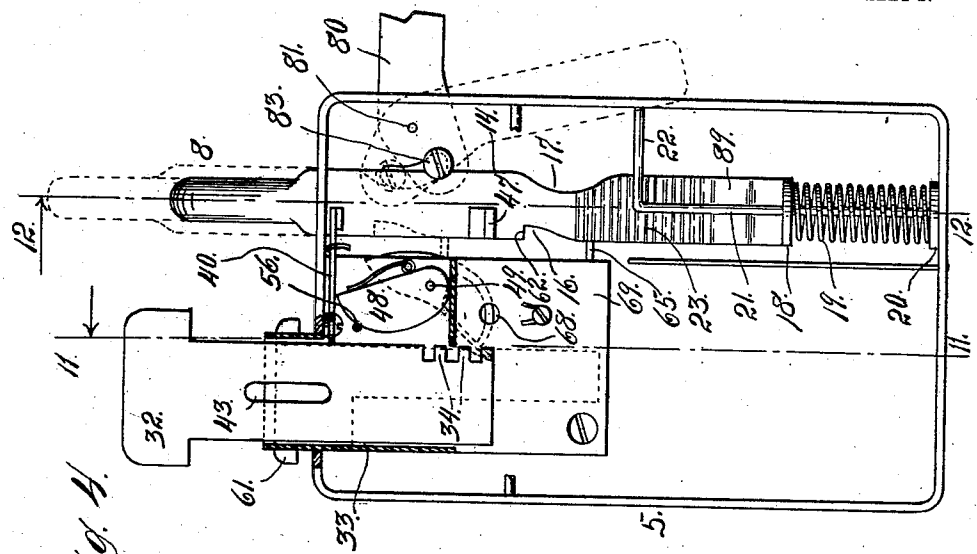

Fig. 4.

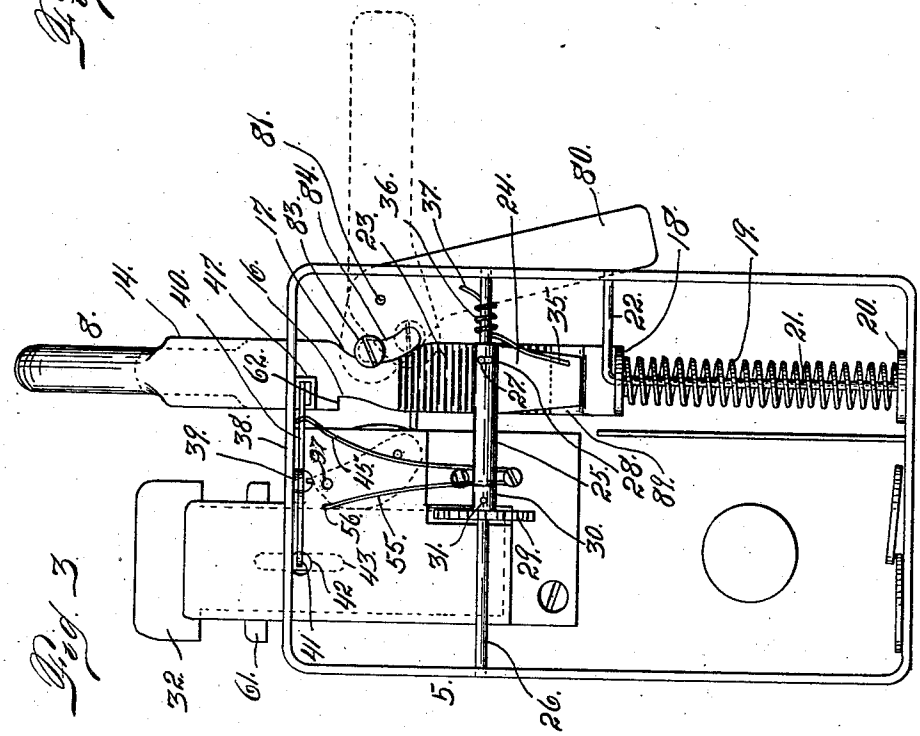

Fig. 3.

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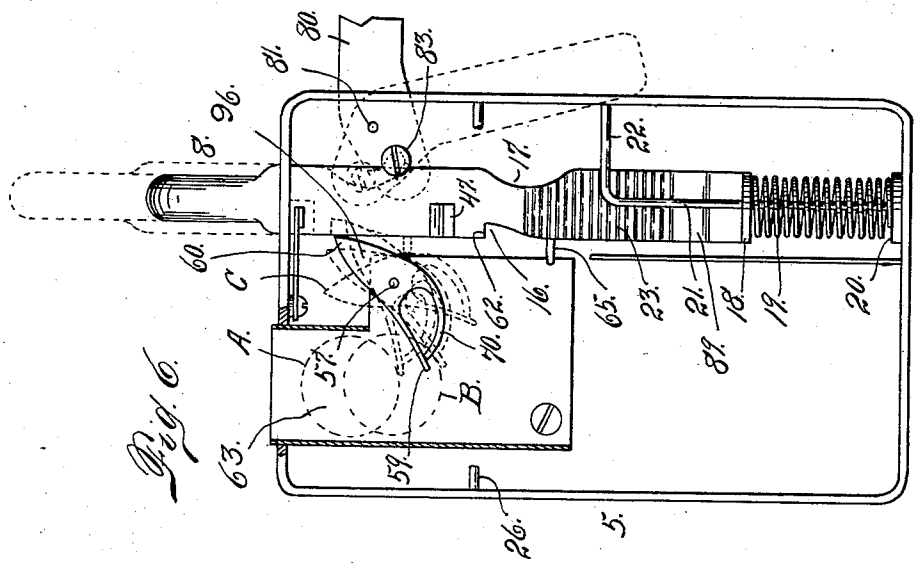

Fig. 6.

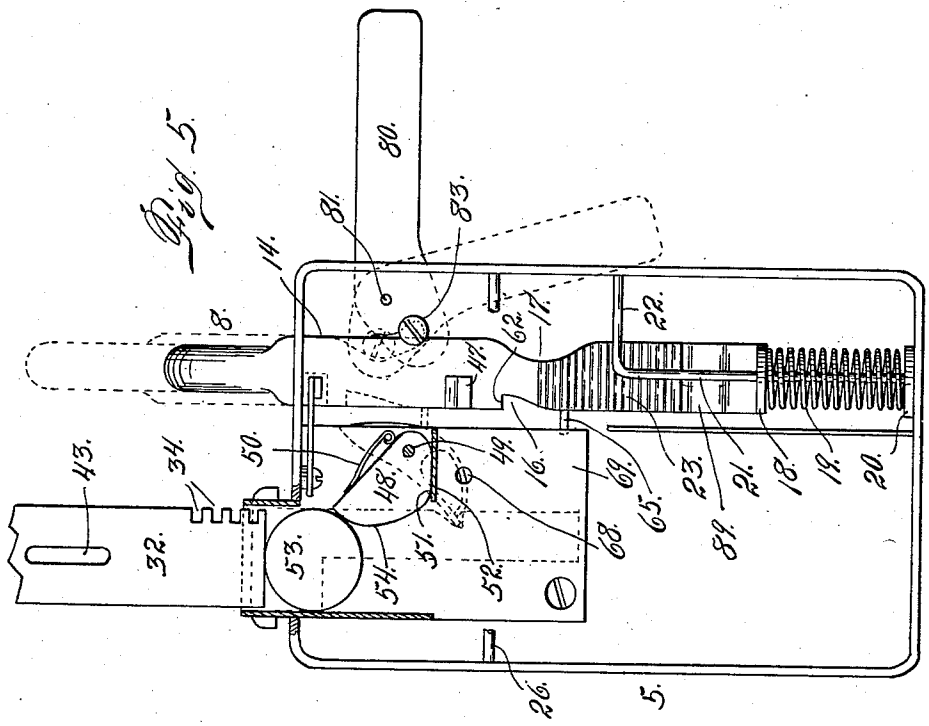

Fig. 5.

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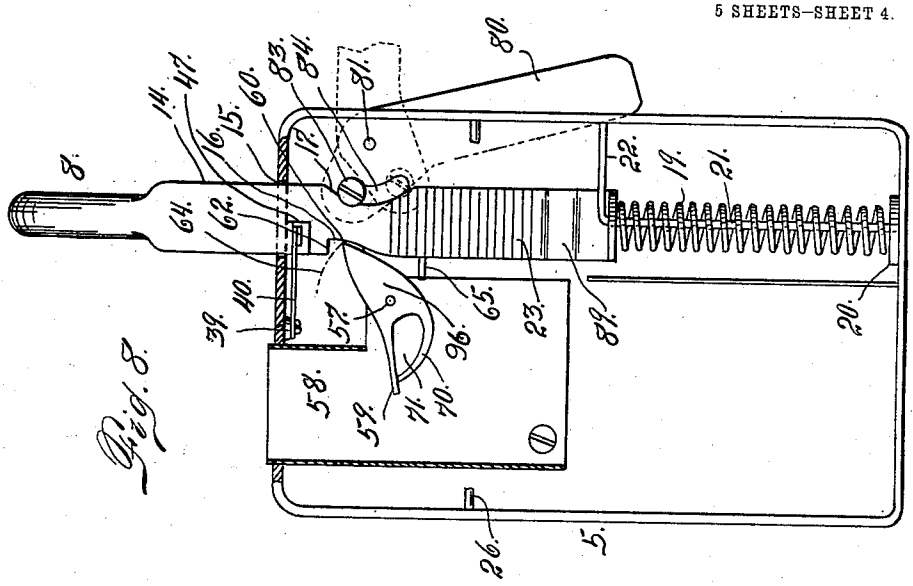

Fig. 8.

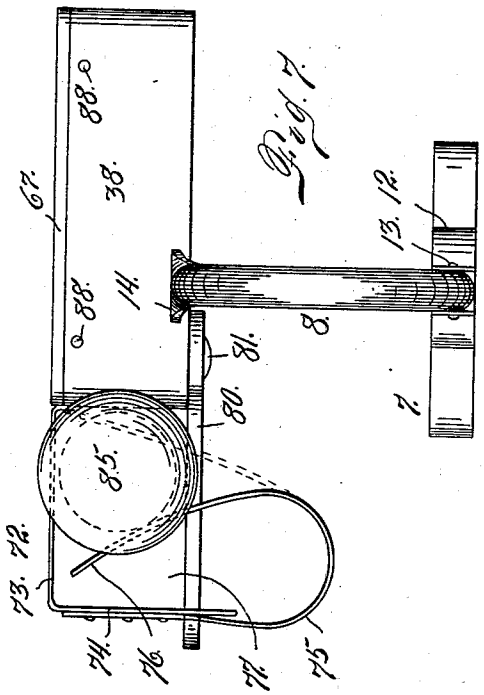

Fig. 7.

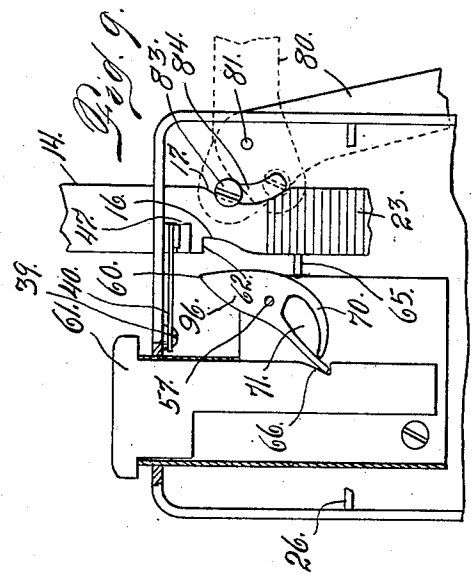

Fig. 9.

Witnesses

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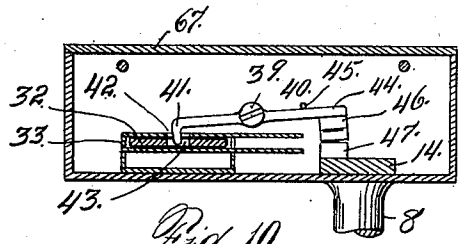

Fig. 10.

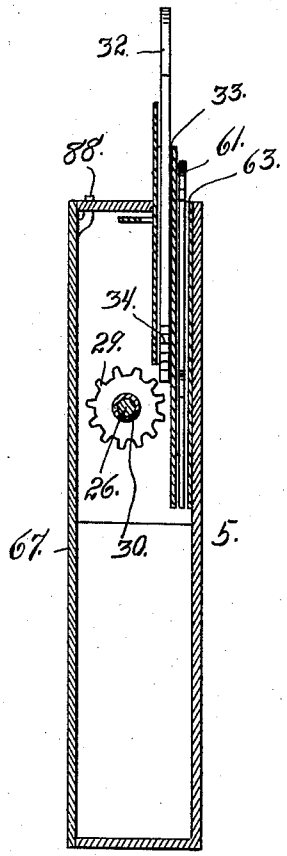

Fig. 11.

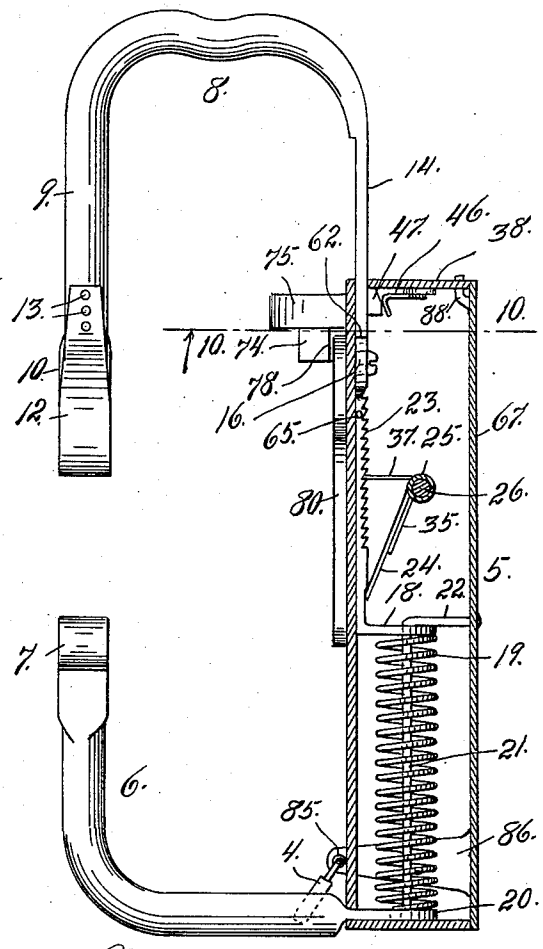

Fig. 12.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COAT, HAT, AND UMBRELLA LOCK.

1,068,951. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 29, 1913.

Application filed October 23, 1911. Serial No. 656,293.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD H. VESEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coat, Hat, and Umbrella Locks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in locking mechanism for securing coats, hats, and umbrellas in public places, such as restaurants, hotels, and under other circumstances, where articles of this character are liable to be taken by others, either accidentally or by design.

My improved construction includes a suitable casing upon which is slidably mounted a hook member, including a bar which enters the casing and is acted on by a spring, whereby it is normally supported at its upward limit of movement, or in the position for releasing the coat, hat, or other device. The hook extremity of this slidable member coöperates with a stationary hook member exteriorly mounted in the casing and in alinement with the hook of the slidable member. The stationary hook is equipped at its upper extremity with a T-head adapted to give a relatively large bearing surface upon which to hang the hat or coat, while the hook of the slidable member carries a spring, preferably of the leaf variety, which is formed into an eye passing around the extremity of the hook, thus allowing the spring a considerable degree of yielding capacity as it engages the article hung upon the T-extremity of the stationary hook member. This prevents the device from forming an indentation in the hat or coat, which is perceptible after the article has been removed from the device. This is an important feature, as has been demonstrated in actual use.

My improved mechanism is adapted for use in several different ways, depending upon the practice in vogue in various public places. For instance, the device may be normally in such condition that the user need only hang his coat or hat upon the stationary hook and then move the slidable hook downwardly into operative engagement therewith. The bar of the slidable hook is equipped with teeth adapted to be engaged by the arm of a rocking device, as a rock spindle, journaled within the casing, the said arm locking the bar and its hook at their downward limit of movement. This rock spindle, or other device, is equipped with an element arranged in the path of a key inserted from the outside in a suitable sheath, whereby, as the key is introduced, it acts upon the rocking device to release the arm from the teeth of the bar, thus allowing the latter to resume its normal upward limit of movement under the influence of a spring acting thereon, and thus unlocking the article. Provision is also made, whereby, as soon as the hook 6 reaches its upward limit of movement, it acts upon a lever to throw one arm of the same into locking engagement with the key, whereby the latter is locked in the device, making its removal impossible. This is important, since it prevents customers from carrying away the key. Under other circumstances, provision is made, after the article has been locked in place, whereby it cannot be unlocked until a coin is inserted, the coin serving, when acted on by the key, to move an obstructing dog normally occupying a position in the path of the key out of the path of the latter, the key, in this event, following the coin downwardly into the casing and acting on the rock spindle through the medium of suitable attachments to release the bar in the same manner as heretofore explained. Under other circumstances, the movable hook is normally secured against downward movement by a dog which projects into a notch formed in the bar, and it is necessary, before the hook can be moved to the locking position, to drop a coin into a slot into which protrudes a part of the said dog, the coin serving to disengage the dog from the recess of the locking bar and allowing the latter to be moved downwardly against its spring to the locking position for the hat or coat. In this event, the user is allowed to remove the key from the key-sheath and take the same with him. Upon his return, the key may be inserted to unlock the slidable hook, the key-obstructing dog heretofore explained being, in this event, held out of the path of the key as it is inserted in the sheath.

Whenever the slidable hook is moved downwardly to the position for locking an article in place, it actuates a pivoted arm which cooperates with an angle-shaped member mounted in the casing, to which is also secured a spring to securely lock an umbrella against removal.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction, I will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawing, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In this drawing: Figure 1 is a front view of a device shown in the position for locking articles in place. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, or a view looking in the direction of arrow 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the device with the back plate of the casing removed, the movable hook being shown at its upward limit of movement and the key locked in place. Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the movable hook in full lines at its downward limit of movement, the key being shown in process of entering the sheath and in position, when its downward movement is continued, to unlock the bar of the removable hook in order to release the article held between the two hooks. In this case, the dog, which, under some circumstances, prevents the insertion of the key, except when a coin is first put in position in the key-sheath, is held in the inoperative position with reference to the key. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Figs. 3 and 4, with the bar of the movable hook at its downward limit of movement, and showing a coin in position to engage the key-obstructing dog, whereby, as the coin is forced inwardly by the key, the coin will serve to throw the dog beyond the path of the key, thus making it practicable to insert the key in order to release the movable locking hook. Fig. 6 is a similar view, illustrating the movable hook in the locking position, but showing a dog, which normally enters a recess formed in the bar of the movable hook and prevents the downward movement of the bar until a coin has been inserted, the said coin acting upon the dog to disengage it from the recess of the bar, whereby the latter may be moved downwardly to the locking position. As the movable hook and its bar are actuated, or moved toward the locking position, the dog is given a further movement by the weight of the coin, whereby the latter is allowed to drop downwardly into the casing, the dog returning to its normal position, or in position to engage the recess of the bar, when the latter assumes its upward limit of movement. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the device. Fig. 8 is a rear view with the back plate removed to show the interior mechanism, the dog for securing the slidable bar against downward movement being shown in position to perform this function, other parts of the mechanism being removed or broken away in order to better illustrate this feature. Fig. 9 is a similar view, partly broken away, showing a false key in position to hold the dog for locking the bar, normally out of engagement therewith to permit the bar to move downwardly freely under pressure. Fig. 10 is a horizontal section, taken through the casing on the line 10—10 of Fig. 12, looking upwardly. Fig. 11 is a section, taken on the line 11—11, Fig. 4, cutting the key and coin slots, the key being shown in elevation, the view being taken in the direction of arrow 11. Fig. 12 is a similar view, taken approximately on the line 12—12, Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrow, the hooks and their connections being shown in elevation.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate a suitable casing, upon which is mounted a relatively stationary lower hook 6, which extends outwardly from the front face of the casing at its lower extremity and located to one side of the center. The upper extremity of this hook is elongated in a direction at right angles to the plane of the hook forming a T-shaped head 7 arranged to give a relatively long bearing to the hat, coat or other article hung thereon. Coöperating with this hook is a vertically movable hook 8, whose body portion 9 is in alinement with the corresponding part of the hook 6, the lower extremity of the member 9 of this hook 8 being expanded, as shown at 10, to give an oval form to a leaf-spring 12, whose extremities are secured to the hook, as shown at 13, just above its expanded extremity 10. This oval-shaped leaf-spring normally extends considerably below the expanded parts of the hook, thus allowing considerable range for elasticity due to the downward pressure of the movable hook after it is brought into engagement with the T-shaped extremity 7 of the stationary hook. This feature prevents an unsightly indentation in the garment locked in place. The hook 8 merges at its upper extremity into a bar 14, which passes through a slot 15, formed in the top of the casing close to the front wall of the latter. The part of this bar which is within the casing, when the bar is at its upward limit of movement, is provided with recesses 16 and 17, respectively formed in its opposite edges, its lower extremity having an ear 18 turned at right angles to the body of the bar and engaged by the upper extremity of a spiral spring 19, the lower extremity of the spring engaging the bottom of the casing or a plate 20, to which is secured the lower extremity of a stem 21, which is surrounded by the spring 19. The

upper extremity of this stem passes through an opening formed in the lug 18, the upper part 22 of the stem being bent at right angles to its vertical part, thus limiting the upward movement of the bar, since the lug 18 on the lower extremity of the latter engages this bent part of the stem. One of the flat faces of the bar, viz., that which is toward the rear, is toothed for a suitable distance, as shown at 23, the said teeth being engaged, when the bar and its hook are in position to lock an article in place, by an arm 24 of a sleeve 25 mounted on a rock spindle 26. This sleeve is connected with the spindle to rotate therewith by means of a pin 27, which, as illustrated in the drawing, is passed through a slot 28 formed in the sleeve. By virtue of this slot, the position of the sleeve and consequently of the arm 24 on the rock shaft may be adjusted so that a greater or less movement of the rock shaft will be required in order to release the bar from the engagement of the arm 24 of the sleeve. Also mounted upon the rock spindle 26 is a toothed wheel 29, having a hollow hub 30, fitted on the spindle 26 and secured thereto to rotate therewith by a fastening device 31. As the bar 14 is moved downwardly into the casing, the face of the bar provided with the teeth 23 slips over the lower extremity of the arm 24 until the exterior hook of the bar has reached its limit of downward movement by virtue of the engagement of its spring extremity with the T-end of the stationary hook 6. Then, as the bar is released, the holding extremity of the arm 24 engages a tooth of the bar and locks the movable hook in position to secure a hat, coat, or other garment upon the device. Now, if it is desired to unlock the device for the purpose of removing the hat or other article, a key 32 is inserted in a sheath 33, the said key having teeth 34 adapted to engage the teeth of the wheel 29, whereby the insertion of the key will actuate the wheel and consequently the rock spindle 26 sufficiently to disengage the arm 24 from the ratchet face of the bar 14, allowing the said bar under the influence of the recoil action of the spring 19 to return to its upward limit of movement. The arm 24 of the sleeve 30 is acted on by a spring 35, coiled around the rock spindle, as shown at 36, one of its extremities bearing against the inner surface of the front face of the casing, as shown at 37. This spring acts upon the arm 24 to cause the latter to yieldingly engage the ratchet face of the bar.

The top flange 38 of the casing is equipped with a fulcrum 39, which is engaged by a lever 40, the lever having an opening approximately central of its length through which the fulcrum passes. One extremity of this lever is provided with a hook 41 bent at right angles to the body of the lever and adapted to enter an opening 42 in the rear wall of the key-sheath 33 and enter an opening 43 formed in the key. The arm 44 of this lever on the opposite side of the fulcrum from the arm having the hooked extremity 41 is engaged by a spring 45 normally having a tendency to hold the lever in such position as to disengage the hook 41 from the key 32 to permit the removal of the key. The outer extremity, however, of the arm 44 of the lever is provided with a lug or projection 46 adapted to be engaged by a lug 47 mounted on the rear face of the bar 14, and so located that, when the said bar is at its upward limit of movement, the lug 47 engages the projection 46 of the lever and actuates the latter to cause the hook 42 at its opposite extremity to enter the opening 43 of the key and lock the latter against removal. This prevents the user of the device from carrying away the key. Now, if it is desired to make it impossible to use the device, except by the use of a coin, whereby the owner of the device is able to collect toll for the use thereof, a dog 48, pivoted as shown at 49 and acted on by a spring 50, to throw its free extremity into the key-sheath and into the path of the key 32, is employed. In this event, this dog, when in its normal position, is locked against further movement toward the left,—see Fig. 6,—since the flattened part 51 of the dog rests upon a shelf 52, thus making it impossible to force the dog downwardly when the key 32 is inserted, and, as the dog projects into the key-sheath and into the path of the key 32, the latter is locked against entrance and consequently it is impossible to unlock the bar 14 of the locking hook 8. However, by the employment of a coin 53, dropped into the key-sheath in advance of the key, the dog 48 may be moved toward the right,—(still referring to Fig. 6,)—by virtue of the fact that the edge of the coin is circular, and, the coin is pressed against the curved edge 54 of the dog, the latter is forced out of the path of the key, and, as the latter follows the coin, the key is allowed to enter the sheath to its limit of movement, and consequently engage the toothed wheel 29 to unlock the bar 14. As the coin is forced downwardly, it drops into the casing of the device. Assuming now that it is desired to make a still further use of the device,—that is to say, use it in such a manner as to prevent the downward movement of the bar and its hook for the purpose of locking an article in place until after a coin has been inserted, the dog 48 will be held in its inoperative position by the employment of a spring 55 having an inwardly bent extremity 56 engaging the curved face of the dog and holding it out of the key-sheath and out of the path of the key in opposition to the tendency of the dog spring 50. When it be-

comes desirable to retain the dog in inoperative position, the rear plate of the casing is removed, and the spring 55 is shifted laterally until the bent extremity 56 is caused to enter a small recess 97 in the front wall of the casing, thus carrying along the dog 48 until it occupies a position entirely out of the path of the key, as shown in Fig. 4. This leaves the key slot or sheath unobstructed. A second dog 96, however, pivotally mounted in the casing, as shown at 57, in the plane of a coin-chute 58, has one extremity 59 normally entering the chute, while its opposite extremity 60 normally projects into the recess 16 of the bar 14, when the latter is at its upward limit of movement. When this dog is not in use, as during the operations heretofore described, it is held in its inactive position by a false key 61, inserted in the coin slot and engaging the extremity 59 of the dog,—see Fig. 9,—to hold the opposite end of the latter out of the recess 16 of the bar. When, however, it is desired to employ this dog for locking the bar 14 and its hook against downward movement, the false key 61 is removed from the coin slot, allowing the dog 96 to fall into the position shown in Fig. 8, whereby its locking extremity occupies a position in the recess 16 a short distance below a shoulder 62 at the upper extremity of the said recess. When the dog is in this position, if an attempt is made to move the bar 14 downwardly, the shoulder 62 will engage the extremity 60 of the dog, which will make it impossible to move the bar downwardly. Now, if it is desired to move the bar and its hook downwardly for locking purposes, a coin 63 is dropped into the chute 58 and into engagement with the extremity 59 of the dog. This first position is indicated by the upper dotted circle A in Fig. 6. The weight of the coin, however, is sufficient to cause it to move downwardly to the position of the lower dotted circle B in the same figure, in which event, the coin is acting on the dog 56 to disengage its extremity 60 from the recess 16, the extremity 60 of the dog, in this event, moving into the position indicated by the curved line 64,—see Fig. 8. It will be understood that, when the bar 14 is at its upward limit of movement, it is allowed to pass far enough above the extremity 60 of the dog 96 to allow the extremity 60 of the latter to move out of the recess 16 of the bar without resistance; otherwise, the weight of the coin would not be sufficient to disengage the dog from the bar. Now, when the dog is in the position, to which it has been thrown by the coin 63, when in the position of the dotted circle B, the dog is brought into engagement with a pin or projection 65 on the bar, preventing further movement of the dog until the bar is shoved downwardly. This prevents the coin from dropping into the casing and allowing the dog to resume its locking position before the bar is moved downwardly. However, as soon as the bar is moved far enough to throw the shoulder 62, at the top of the recess 16, below the operating extremity 60 of the dog, the pin 65 will be moved far enough downwardly to release the dog, in which event, the weight of the coin will act to throw the dog to the dotted line position C, in Fig. 6, allowing the coin to drop into the casing. The key can then be inserted in the key-sheath, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, since the dog 48 is held out of the path of the key, as heretofore described. When the false key 61 is in place, holding the dog to the position shown in Fig. 9, the extremity 59 of the dog engages a recess 66 formed in the edge of the false key, whereby the latter is locked against removal. Now, when it is required to make use of the dog 96 in the manner just explained, it is necessary to gain access to the interior of the casing by the removal of the back plate 67, and insert a small pointed instrument through an opening 68 formed in an inner housing 69, in which event, the said instrument may be made to engage a curved part 70 of the dog, the said instrument entering an opening 71. In this event, the dog may be thrown to a position to release the false key, after which the dog will drop to the position shown in Fig. 8, and remain in this position until acted on by a coin 63, as heretofore explained.

In order to lock an umbrella in position on the device, simultaneously with the movement of the bar 14 and its hook, to the locking position, the upper part of the casing is equipped on one side with an angle plate 72, whose rear part 73 is flush with the rear surface of the casing. This angle plate has a member 74, extending forwardly, parallel with the side wall of the casing, and to which is secured a leaf-spring 75, which protrudes forwardly beyond the member 74 and is curved rearwardly, as shown at 76, into the space 77, partly inclosed by the angle plate 72. The member 74 of the angle plate is provided near its forward extremity with a slot 78, open at its lower extremity, to receive the free extremity 79 of a lever 80, fulcrumed on the front wall of the casing, as shown at 81, and having a short arm 82 equipped with a screw pin 83, or other suitable device, which protrudes through a curved slot 84 formed in the face of the casing, and occupies the recess 17 of the bar 14, when the bar is at its upward limit of movement. Now, when the bar is moved downwardly to its locking position, it acts on the screw pin 83 to throw the lever 80 to the horizontal position, or that shown by full lines in Figs. 1 and 4, and by dotted lines in Fig. 3. In this event, the outer extremity 79 of the lever enters the slot 78 of

the angle plate member 74, and closes the space 77 in front. In this event, an umbrella 85 occupies the position shown in Fig. 7, and is yieldingly engaged by the spring 76, making it impossible to remove the umbrella from the device in either direction. The arm 80, when in the horizontal position, is held in such position by virtue of the engagement of the body of the bar within the casing with the screw pin 83, since the edge of the bar 14, above the recess, acts as a cam to hold the lever in the locking position until the bar is released from its locking engagement with the arm 24, in which event, the umbrella is locked simultaneously with the unlocking of the hat, coat or other garment which has been hung upon the stationary hook 6.

From the foregoing description, the use and operation of my improved device will be readily understood, and the various steps, heretofore disconnectedly explained, will now be successively, but briefly, set forth.

Assuming that the device is in the unlocked position, as shown by full lines in Figs. 3, 8 and 12, a hat or coat may be hung upon the stationary hook 6. The bar and hook 8 are then moved downwardly by pressing upon the said hook until the spring extremity 12 of the hook is brought into engagement with the hat or coat in opposing relation to the T-extremity 7 of the stationary hook. In this event, the arm 24 engages a tooth of the ratchet face 23 of the bar and secures the latter in the locked position. Now, when it is desired to release the hat or coat from the hook 6, the key 32 is inserted into the key-sheath 33 until one or more of its teeth 34 are brought into engagement with the toothed wheel 29, whereby the rock spindle 26 is actuated in a direction to release the arm 24 and allow the movable hook and bar to return to their normal position under the influence of the recoil action of the spring 19. During this operation, it must be assumed that the dog 48 is held in its inactive position, or that shown by full lines in Fig. 4 and by dotted lines in Fig. 3, the said dog being held in such position by the extremity 56 of a spring 55, as heretofore explained. When the bar 14 and its hook resume the unlocked position, or return to the upward limit of movement, the lug 47 acts on the projection 46 of the lever 40 to throw the hooked extremity 42 of the levers into the opening 43 of the key, whereby the latter is locked against removal. Now, if it is desired to make it necessary to employ a coin in order to unlock the bar 14, after it has been moved to the position for locking the hat or coat in place, heretofore explained, the spring 55 is manipulated to disengage its extremity 56 from the dog 48, whereby the latter, under the influence of its spring 50, will enter the key-sheath in the path of the key and prevent the insertion of the latter, it being assumed that, when this use is to be made of the device, the key has been removed from its sheath, which can be accomplished as soon as the bar 14 and its hook have been moved to the locking position, since, in this event, the lug 47 is disengaged from the lever 40 and the spring 45, acting on the lever, disengages its hook 41 from the key. As soon as the key is removed from the sheath, the dog 48 will drop to the position illustrated in Fig. 5. Then, as a coin is inserted in the key-sheath and a key applied to the coin, the dog 48 will be moved out of the path of the key, allowing the latter to follow the coin into the casing, and, as the key enters, it will act upon the toothed wheel 26, to disengage the arm 24 from the teeth of the ratchet bar 14, allowing the bar, under the influence of its spring 19, to resume its normal position. Again, if it is desired to make it impossible to move the bar 14 and its hook 8, to the locking position, until a coin has been inserted, the dog 96 is utilized, the said dog, during the operation as heretofore explained, having been held in the inactive position by the employment of the false key 61, occupying the position shown in Fig. 9. This false key is now removed in the manner heretofore explained, whereby the dog is allowed to drop by gravity to the position in Fig. 8, whereby its extremity 60 engages the recess 16 of the bar 14 a short distance below the shoulder or offset 62. A coin is then dropped into the slot 58, from which the false key 61 has just been removed, and this coin, acting on the dog, first throws it to the position corresponding with the position B of the coin 63,—see Fig. 6,—whereby the bar 14 is unlocked. Then, as the bar is moved downwardly, its pin 65 is disengaged from the dog, and the coin continues its downward movement and throws the dog to the position C, indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 6. after which the dog returns, as far as possible, to its normal position, in engagement with the edge of the bar 14 above the recess 16. The key 32 may then be inserted in the key-sheath and brought into engagement with the toothed wheel 29, whereby the bar is again unlocked and allowed to return to its normal position under the influence of the spring 19. In this event, the extremity 60 of the dog 96 enters the recess 16 of the bar, when the operation heretofore described may be repeated. During all of the aforesaid operations of the device, whenever the bar 14 and its hook 8 have been moved to the locking position, the lever 80 has been thrown to the horizontal position, whereby an umbrella may be locked in place, as heretofore explained.

The back plate 67 is locked in the closed position by means of a pad-lock 4, passed

through an opening 85 formed in the forward extremity of an arm 86, secured to the lower part of the back plate on the inside and protruding through an opening 87 formed in the front plate for the purpose. In order to further secure the back plate in position, its upper extremity is equipped with an inwardly-projecting pin 88, which is bent upwardly to enter an opening formed in the upper extremity of the casing. When the pin 88 is inserted in the said opening, whereby connection is made with the upper extremity of the casing, the arm 86 may be inserted in the opening 87 and the pad-lock applied from the front. This makes it impossible for an evilly disposed person, or any one except the person having the key to the pad-lock, to open the casing for the purpose of removing coins therefrom, or tampering with the mechanism in any way.

In order to make it practicable to maintain the bar 14, when in the unlocked position, at its upward limit of movement, so that the shoulder 62 shall be far enough above the point 60 of the dog 96 to allow the point 60 of the dog to move out of the recess in the path indicated by the dotted curve 64, it is important that the part of the bar engaged by the arm 24, shall bear against a plane or untoothed part 89, the holding extremity of the arm being far enough below the lowest tooth of the ratchet face 23 of the bar to allow the bar to be moved downward to bring its shoulder 62 in contact with the point 60 of the said dog without bringing a tooth of the ratchet face into operative engagement with the holding extremity of the said arm, otherwise, the arm would engage a tooth of the ratchet face and lock the dog in such position, viz., with its shoulder in engagement with the point 60 of the dog. In this event, the dog 96 would be inoperative, since the weight of a coin striking the extremity 59 of the dog could not throw the extremity 60 of the dog out of the recess 16 of the bar.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A lock of the class described including a casing, a bar slidable in the casing and normally spring supported in the unlocked position, a lever fulcrumed exteriorly on the casing and having a pin protruding into the casing, the said bar having a recess into which the said pin normally protrudes whereby, as the bar is actuated to move it to its locking position, the lever is thrown to a horizontal position, and an angle bar exteriorly connected with the casing and forming in connection therewith, an inclosure normally open in front, said angle bar coöperating with the said lever to form an umbrella lock, substantially as described.

2. In a lock of the class described, the combination with a casing, of an angle bar exteriorly connected with the casing and forming in connection with the casing an inclosure normally open in front for the reception of an umbrella, a bar slidable within the casing, and a lever fulcrumed on the casing and having a part protruding thereinto into engagement with the bar, whereby, as the latter is actuated to move it to the locking position, the lever is thrown into position to close the umbrella lock in front, the bar acting on the lever to hold it in the locked position, substantially as described.

3. A hat and coat lock including a casing, a locking bar slidable therein and normally spring held in the unlocked position, means located within the casing for securing the bar in the locked position, against the tension of its actuating spring, a key sheath, a key adapted to enter said sheath, the bar securing means being arranged to be acted on by the key to release the bar, a dog normally entering the key sheath to prevent the insertion of the key, and adjustable means for holding the dog out of the path of the key.

4. The combination with a casing having a stationary hook and a bar slidably supported in the casing and having an exteriorily coöperating hook, of an umbrella lock including an angle bar exteriorly connected with the casing and forming in connection therewith an inclosure normally open in front, and a lever connected in operative relation with the bar to be acted on by the latter, to move the lever to the locking position in front of the opening in the angle bar, as the said slidable bar is moved to the locked position, substantially as described.

5. In a hat or coat lock, the combination with a casing, of a stationary hook mounted thereon and having its upper extremity T-shaped, the movable hook having a spring member applied to its free extremity, said spring member being of thin resilient metal, bent to an oval shape for the purpose set forth.

6. A lock of the class described, including a casing, a bar slidable within the casing and normally spring supported in the unlocked position, the said bar having a recess with a shoulder at the top, a dog pivoted within the casing and having a part normally entering the said recess to lock the bar against assuming its locking position, the shoulder normally occupying a position above the engaging extremity of the dog to allow the latter, when actuated, to move out of the said recess without engaging the shoulder, for the purpose set forth.

7. A lock of the class described, including a casing, a ratchet bar slidable within the casing and normally spring supported in the unlocked position, the said bar having a recess with a shoulder at the top to normally prevent the movement of the bar to the

locked position, the said shoulder being normally far enough above the dog to allow the latter to move out of the recess when suitably actuated, a catch adapted to engage the ratchet face of the bar when moved against the spring of the latter to the locked position, the bar having a plain portion below its ratchet face and in engagement with the holding extremity of the catch when the bar is at its upward limit of movement, the plain portion below the ratchet face of the bar being of sufficient depth to allow the bar to be moved to bring its shoulder into engagement with the said dog without bringing a tooth of the ratchet face into operative engagement with the catch.

8. In a hat or coat lock, the combination with a casing, of a stationary hook mounted thereon, and a movable hook connected with the casing in alinement with the stationary hook, the upper surface of the stationary hook being substantially flat, the movable hook having at its free extremity a spring member of thin resilient material bent to an oval shape.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD H. VESEY.

Witnesses:
A. J. O'BRIEN,
ALBERT O'BRIEN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."