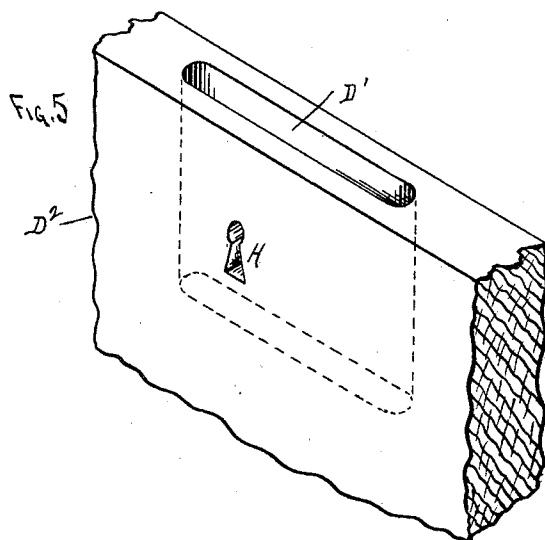
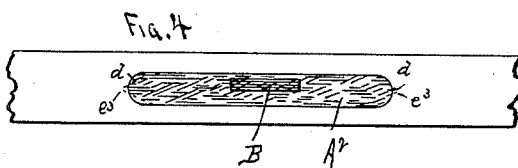
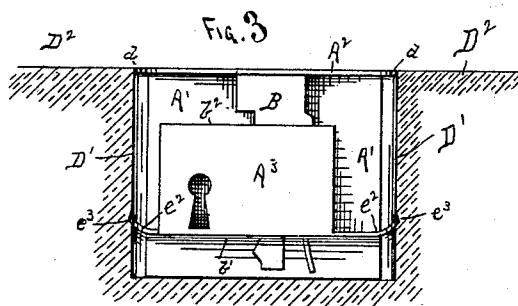
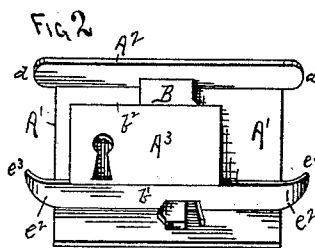
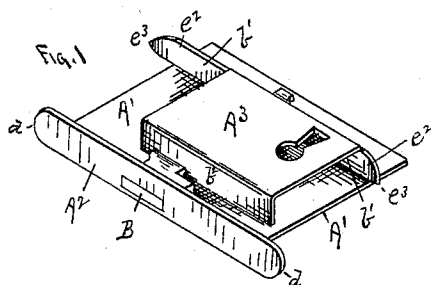


(No Model.)

L. LUGER.
LOCK CASE.

No. 468,017.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.



WITNESSES.

Hew Miller
A. E. Meester

Louis Luger,
INVENTOR, BY
Charles H. Woodward
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS LUGER, OF NORTH ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

LOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,017, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed April 28, 1890. Serial No. 349,801. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS LUGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at North St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the locks for cabinets or drawers and for similar purposes; and it consists in the manner hereinafter shown and described for constructing the lock-casing whereby it may be secured into the drawer without the use of screws or other fastenings.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lock from the face side, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the lock from the rear side. Fig. 3 is a side view of the lock in position in the wood-work of the drawer, the latter being in section. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the front of the drawer, showing the lock in position therein. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a section of the front of a drawer, showing the manner of forming the mortise therein.

A' is the front plate, having one edge A² bent up at right angles thereto and forming the "face" or "cheek" plate of the lock.

A³ is the rear plate, having its edges b' b² bent at right angles to the main portion of the plate and riveted to the front plate in the usual manner, and B the bolt, fitting through the edges b and face-plate A², as shown. The ends of the face-plate A² project for a short distance and are rounded, as at d, and adapted to fit closely into the mortise or "rout" D', formed in the edge of the front D² of the drawer. The rear edge b' of the rear plate A³ is also extended in the form of projections e², with the ends curved toward the cheek-plate A² and pointed, as at e³.

The mortise D' will be formed with a twist-drill bit (which possesses the faculty of cutting sidewise, as well as endwise) by boring into the front just the depth of the plate A'

and face A² to form one end of the mortise, and then moving the front D² along against the revolving bit until it has cut the mortise the proper length to receive the cheek-plate A², the latter fitting closely into the mortise and just fitting it, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The key-hole H is then formed in the drawer front D². The lock is then forced "home" into the mortise D', the pointed projecting ends e³ of the rear edge b' coming in contact with the ends of the mortise and being bent thereby to an extent sufficient to enter the wood a short distance and firmly grip the mortise and hold the lock in place therein and co-acting with the face A² to prevent any end movement of the lock, and also very effectually holding the lock in the mortise without the use of screws or other fastenings.

This is a very simple, cheap, and effective method of securing a lock into a drawer front or in other similar locations.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

In a lock, the combination, with the drawer front having a mortise in its upper edge, of a front plate having its front edge bent at right angles thereto and extended laterally to conform to the contour of the mortise, and a rear plate secured to the front plate, having its rear or lower edge bent down to form the end, said end being extended laterally beyond the edges of the front plate and curved upwardly and pointed at its extremes to form entrance edges into the sides of the mortise, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS LUGER.

Witnesses:

C. N. WOODWARD,
CHAS. THORN.