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LOCKER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1919.

1,371,482. **Patented Mar. 15, 1921.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

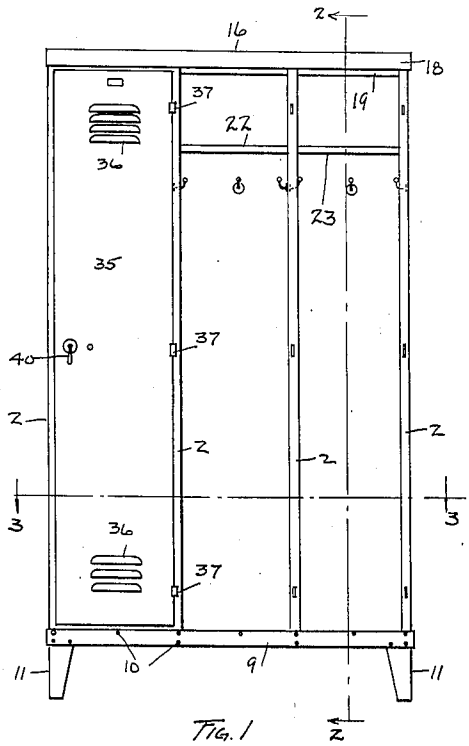


FIG. 1

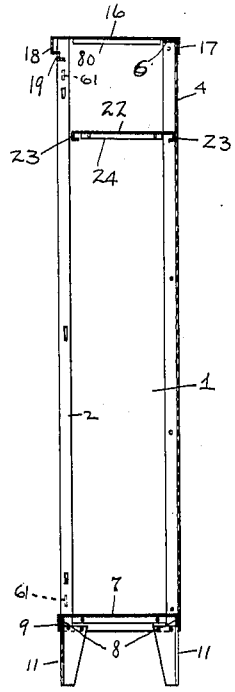


FIG. 2

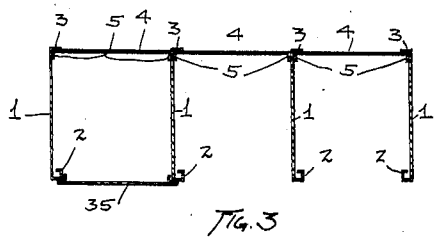


FIG. 3

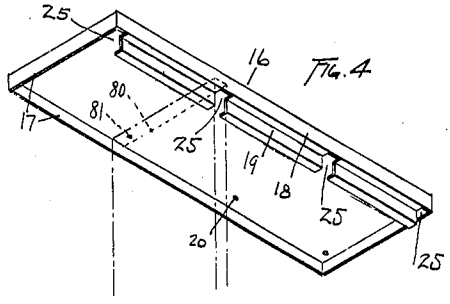


FIG. 4

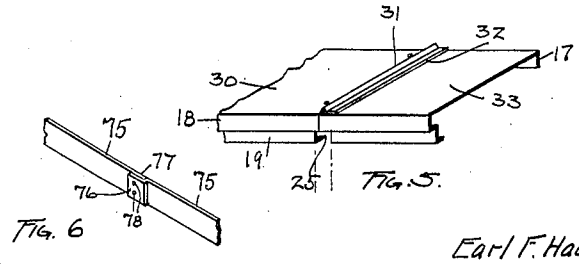


FIG. 5.

FIG. 6

FIG. 11

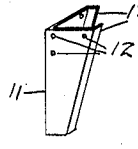
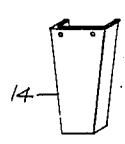


FIG. 12



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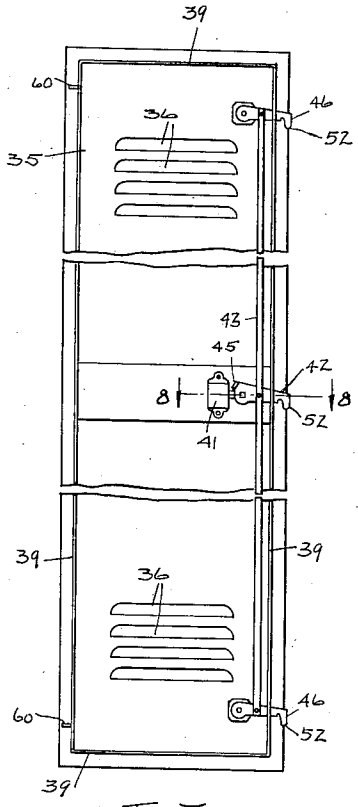


Fig. 7

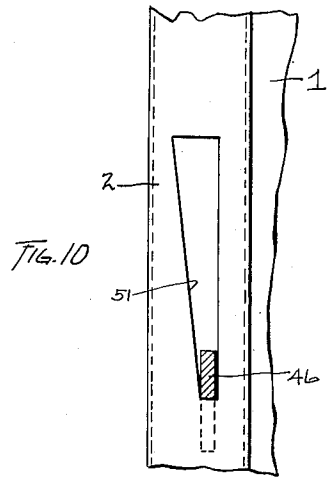


Fig. 10

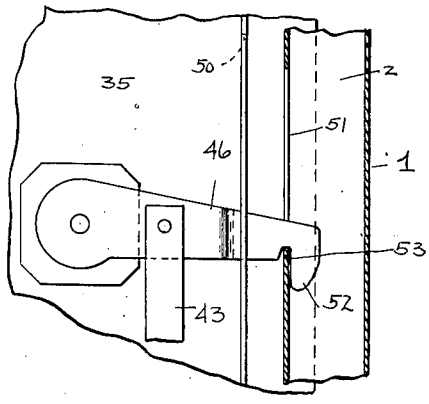


Fig. 9

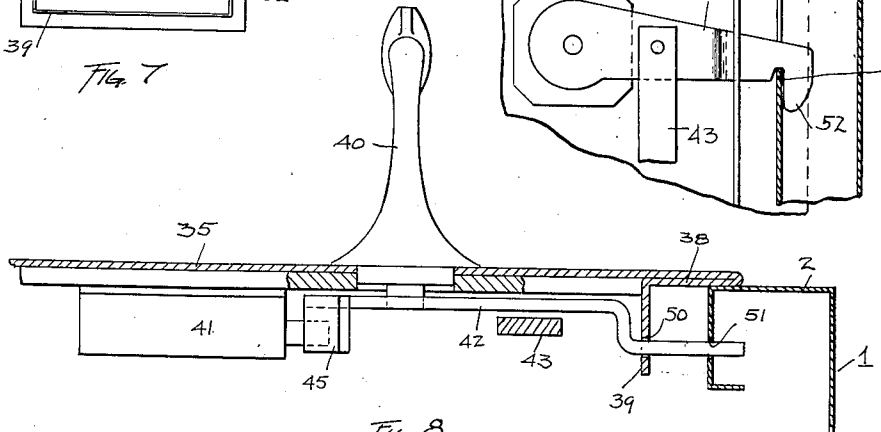


Fig. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL F. HAUSERMAN, OF CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, LEROY D. MOWERY, OF CLEVELAND, EARL R. SMITH, OF LAKEWOOD, AND ROBERT OSTERMAN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO THE E. F. HAUSERMAN COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

LOCKER.

1,371,482. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 15, 1921.

Application filed July 24, 1919. Serial No. 313,119.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EARL F. HAUSERMAN, LEROY D. MOWERY, EARL R. SMITH, and ROBERT OSTERMAN, all citizens of the United States, and residents of Cleveland Heights, Cleveland, Lakewood, and Cleveland, respectively, all of the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have jointly invented a new and useful Improvement in Lockers, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which we have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

The present invention relates to lockers of the type generally in use in offices, factories, club and gymnasium locker rooms and the like. It has for its object the provision of a locker which may be made in units of any desired size and to which other units may readily be added to as found necessary. The construction and arrangement of parts is such that the lockers may be readily assembled or taken apart. Further the construction is such that the locker is practically dust proof and the doors and parts so arranged that the locker may be securely locked and when locked is difficult to force or break open. To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, said invention, then, consists of the means hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth in detail certain mechanism embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting, however, but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used. In said annexed drawing:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a locker unit; Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3, Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a perspective of the top or cap viewed from below; Fig. 5 is a perspective of a top or cap joint for multiple sections; Fig. 6 is a perspective of a base joint for multiple sections; Fig. 7 is an interior elevation of a door; Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8—8, Fig. 7; Fig. 9 is an elevation partly in section of the upper locking member, Fig. 10 is an interior elevation of the flange showing locking slot, and Figs. 11 and 12 are perspective views of the legs.

The present lockers are shown as made in units of three, but of course will be made in units of any suitable size. The locker consists of uprights 1 having their forward edges turned in toward themselves forming a square flange 2 which is hollow. The rear edges of the uprights have a flange 3 at right angles to the plane of the upright. The two flanges 2 and 3 are on the same side of the upright and the flanges on the right end upright are turned oppositely from the flanges on the other uprights. The uprights also have a top flange 80 having apertures 81.

The backs are sheets 4 having side flanges 5 and a top flange 6, which fit in between the flanges on the uprights as will be readily seen from Fig. 3. A flanged bottom 7 fits within the uprights and backs and the flanges 8 are apertured as are the uprights and backs so that the whole may be bolted together. A base strip 9 provided with aperture 10 fits around the bottom of the case or unit and is bolted to the uprights and bottom 7. Legs 11 are provided at the corners, the legs fitting up against the flange 8 of the bottom and being provided with apertures 12 which are alined with apertures 10 of the base strip to receive bolts to hold the parts firmly together. These legs are provided with inturned flanges 13 which help to strengthen them. Other legs 14 are provided for the intermediate points and these legs fit against the base strip and are bolted thereto as will be readily understood.

The top 16 is a single sheet of metal with downwardly extending flange 17 on the sides and back and with a formed flange 18 in front. This flange 18 extends downwardly and then inwardly and then downwardly and inwardly again, forming an inset surface 19 across the front of the case which is flush with the forward surface of the uprights. The top fits over the uprights and backs and is provided with apertures 20 which are alined with the apertures in the flanges of the uprights and backs to receive the bolts which hold the case together. The flange 18 of the top is provided with notches 25 to receive the flanges 2 of the uprights. These notches extend to the outer downwardly depending portion of the flanges 18

so that this portion extends continuously across the front of the case without breaks.

A hat shelf 22 is provided which has inturned front and rear flanges 23 and depending apertured side flanges 24 which are bolted to the uprights, the shelf fitting between the uprights and within the flanges thereon.

Where large units of lockers are to be set up together, the tops are made in sections and fit together as best shown in Fig. 5. In this figure the left-hand top 30 has at its right side an extending edge which is an inverted V portion 31 ending in an offset extension 32. The right-hand top 33 extends underneath the V and offset, and fits snugly against the left-hand top making a neat and secure joint and one which is practically dust-proof.

Where multiple units are employed the base strip 75 is made in suitable lengths, one end being offset as at 76 and overlapping the adjacent end 77 of the next strip, a bolt passing through alined apertures 78 in the ends to secure the same together and to the uprights.

Doors 35 are provided for the lockers these doors being shown as having louvers 36 although they may be of any suitable construction, and are provided with suitable hinges 37, which are attached to the uprights. The doors have their edges turned back along themselves as at 38 and then extended at a right angle to the plane of the door as at 39. These inwardly extending portions or flanges 39 fit within the flanges on the uprights and the doubled portion or edge 38 of the door overlaps the forward faces of the uprights to form a dust-proof joint around the door.

Particular attention is directed to the locking mechanism for the doors. On the outside the doors are provided handles 40 which are controlled by a lock 41 here shown as key actuated, although any suitable lock may be used. Pivotally mounted on the inside of the door are three locking hooks or members which are connected by a rod 43 so as to operate together. The center hook 42 is attached to the handle 40 and the hook is provided with a lug which engages over the locking bar 45 of the lock to prevent movement of the hook. Movement of handle pivots the hooks 42 and the end hooks 46 by means of the rod 43. These hooks extend through slots 50 in the door flanges and are adapted to move into cam slots 51 in the flanges of the uprights. These slots 51 have an inclined surface along which the hook moves, thus closing the door tightly against the front of the locker. The hooks have a depending end 52 with a notch 53 so spaced that the hook extends adjacent the wall of the flange with the flange received in the notch 53 to prevent movement of the door.

In order to prevent the opening of the door by breaking the hinges, a curved pin 60 is attached to the hinge side of the door and this pin is adapted to pass through an aperture 61 in the flange of the upright so that when the door is closed the pin 60 prevents movement of the door outwardly even if the hinge is broken.

The construction of the door and locker is such that when closed the door fits snugly against the surface of the locker and the door at this point is double thickness which makes a tight secure joint. The door is tight against the forward face of the locker, due to the camming action of the locking hooks and is also held at the hinge side by means of the pins 60. Thus the locker is safe against tampering up to the strength of the metal used, is as near dust proof as possible and yet is readily assembled and set up.

The hinges merely fit together being so formed that the pin readily disengages so that whole units may be shipped in knocked-down condition and assembled where used. The entire structure is bolted together, the nuts being on the inside so that they cannot be removed when the lockers are closed. Any number of lockers may be incorporated in a single unit, the parts being interchangeable except for the tops and base strips which would have to be made for definite lengths.

The extra thickness of the metal of the door around the edges and the inwardly extending flange give great stiffness and strength to the door at this point. As the door overlaps the edges of the uprights it can not be easily forced as a tool can not be easily inserted. The hooks pass through the door flanges and then engage with uprights and thus if the door is pried in an attempt to open it the hook holds at the door flange and in the upright so that no strain is placed on the hook at its point of pivotal attachment. As the door flange and the uprights are close together the length of hook subject to stress is short and the liability of bending or breaking is thus reduced.

The reinforcing flanges on the door and upright allow a light gage metal to be used and yet retain the strength necessary to make a satisfactory and safe locker. The ease of assembly and the arrangement so that additional units may be added makes a very satisfactory and yet inexpensive construction.

Other modes of applying the principle of our invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed, provided the means stated by any of the fol-

lowing claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

We therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as our invention:—

1. In a locker, the combination of uprights having a square flange, a top having a depending flange in the same plane with said square flanges, a door having an interiorly extending flange spaced from the edges thereof, said door being adapted to overlap said depending flange of said top and said square flanges of said uprights, and locking means extending through said interiorly extending door flange and adapted to engage with said square flange on said uprights.

2. In a locker, the combination of uprights having a square flange, a top having a depending flange in the same plane with said square flanges, a door having an interiorly extending flange spaced from the edges thereof, said door being adapted to overlap said depending flange of said top and said square flanges of said uprights, and locking means comprising a hook member pivotally mounted on said door and adapted to extend through said interiorly extending door flange and engage with said square flange on said upright.

3. In a locker the combination of uprights having a square flange, a top having a depending flange in the same plane as said square flanges, said square flange having a slot therein, a door having an interiorly extending flange spaced back from its edge and adapted to overlap said square flange and said depending flange, said interiorly extending door flange having a slot in alinement with such slot in said square flange, and locking means comprising a hook member pivotally mounted on said door and extending through such slots on said door flange and said square flange and to engage with said square flange to secure said door in place.

4. In a locker the combination of an upright having an inturned flange, a door having a slotted inturned flange, the flange on said uprights having a slot therein having its outer edge inclined, a hook member pivotally mounted on said door and extending through the slot on the door flange and adapted to be received in the slot in the flange on said upright and to engage with the wall of said upright, and means for moving said hook member.

5. In a locker the combination of an upright having an inturned flange, a door having a slotted inturned flange, the flange on said uprights having a slot therein having its outer edge inclined, a hook member pivotally mounted on said door and extending through the slot on the door flange and adapted to be received in the slot in the flange on said upright, and said hook being adapted to cam along the inclined surface of such slot to bring the door snugly against the upright, said hook member being also adapted to engage with the wall of the upright below the slot to secure the door in position and a handle for turning said hook member.

6. In a locker the combination of an upright having an inturned flange provided with a series of slots having inclined outer edges, a door having an inturned flange having a similarly spaced series of slots, a series of hook members pivotally mounted on said door and extending through the slots in said door flange, means connecting said hook members for operating them simultaneously, said hook members being adapted to cam along the inclined surface of said slots to bring the door snugly adjacent said flange on said upright and then being adapted to engage with said flange to lock the door in position, and a handle connected to one of said hook members to operate them into and out of locking position.

Signed by us this 18th day of July, 1919.

EARL F. HAUSERMAN.
LEROY D. MOWERY.
EARL R. SMITH.
ROBERT OSTERMAN.