(No Model.)

W. H. TAYLOR.

CABINET LOCK.

No. 302,796. Patented July 29, 1884.

Fig. 1.

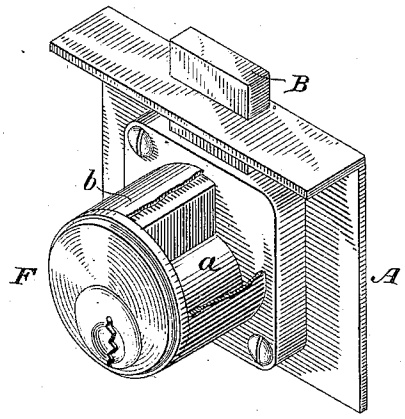


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

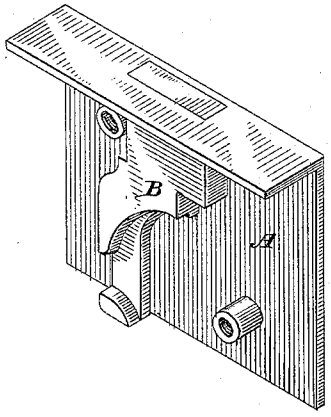
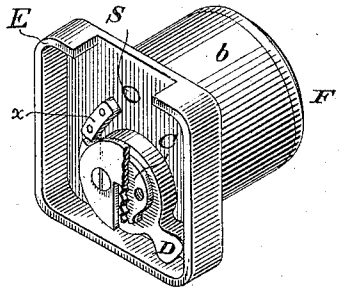


Fig. 5.



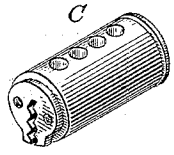


Fig. 6.

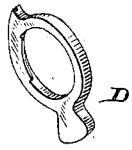


Fig. 4.

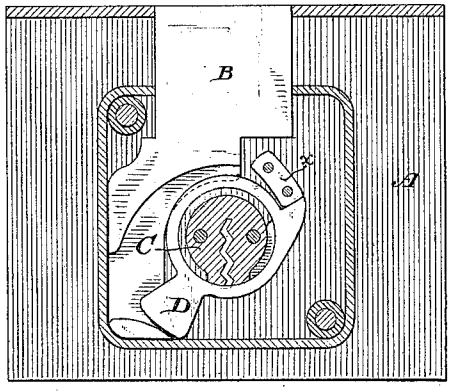


Fig. 7.

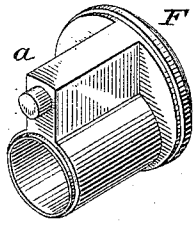
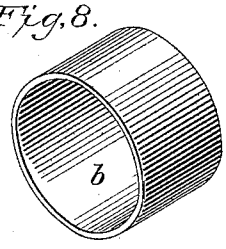


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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By his Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN H. TAYLOR, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CABINET-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,796, dated July 29, 1884.

Application filed February 4, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN H. TAYLOR, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pin-Tumbler Cabinet-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My object is particularly to improve the construction of what have become extensively known and are familiar to purchasers and users of locks generally in the United States as "Yale cabinet-locks." The objections to these otherwise approved locks are that they are difficult to apply to a door or drawer because of the awkward shape of the plug and pin chamber, which requires an inconvenient shape of cut to be made, and requires great nicety in the work, because the cut has to come very close to the front edge of the door or drawer, which, in case of any slip, renders a bad accident very possible. Moreover, the pin-chamber in these cabinet-locks is an integral part of the case of the lock, so that if this chamber should become injured in any way it would be necessary to throw away the whole lock. In my improved construction the locking mechanism is contained in an independent cylinder which is interchangeable among locks of the same kind, so that the locking mechanism can be made up separately, and any one of the escutcheons will fit any lock. This is also advantageous from the fact that the bolt of the lock can be made of any desired length to suit different length of drop on drawers or any width of the stiles of doors. Moreover, the escutcheon in my improved locks is made of cylindrical form, so that it is merely necessary to bore a round hole of the proper size through the wood, and the lock can readily be attached by being pushed into place from the inside, which is a great convenience. The talon and stop are contained in a separate case or cap, and the bolt is carried by the usual back-plate.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved drawer-lock, partly in section. Figs. 2 and 3 show two chief divisions of the structure, separated and in perspective, and adapted to be secured together by screws, as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the body of the lock-case. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the key-hub detached. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the talon detached. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the internal metal block of the escutcheon detached, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of its encircling band detached.

The back of the case A, bolt B, key-hub C, (containing the usual pin-tumblers,) and talon D are of usual construction and need not therefore be described minutely. The escutcheon F, however, is of cylindrical form instead of the irregular form heretofore employed in pin-tumbler cabinet-locks, which is a great practical advantage both in the manufacture and application to use of this class of locks. The key-hub is set eccentrically in the escutcheon, as illustrated in the drawings, which leaves room above by the use of only a moderate-sized cylindrical escutcheon (suitable for both convenience and ornament) for the pin-tumblers above the hub to operate. The escutcheon is preferably composed of the cast and bored block *a*, containing the key-hub and spring tumbler-pins and the encircling band or hollow cylinder *b*.

I make the escutcheon and its contained locking mechanism, as above stated, independent of the other parts of the lock and secure it to the cap E of the lock-case by a screw or rivet, or otherwise, as shown in Fig. 3 at S, so that the parts can be applied to any lock-case of the kind shown.

The bolt B is carried by the back-plate A of the case. The cap E is independent of the back-plate A, thereby making it easy to adjust the contents of both and to replace an injured part.

Very material practical convenience and economy result from the use of this independent cylindrical escutcheon and key-hub placed eccentrically therein in this class of rotary pin-tumbler cabinet-locks.

In locks using the pin-tumblers and rotary plugs, it is essential to the perfect operation of a lock that a stop (see *x*, Figs. 3 and 4) should be provided, so that the rotation of the plug may be arrested when it has reached the proper point for the withdrawal of the key.

The construction of this class of cabinet-locks as heretofore made has rendered the adjustment of this stop difficult. To accomplish this adjustment satisfactorily, it has been necessary to put the lock entirely together and to try the stop in connection with the back and bolt of the lock; but in my improved construction, by combining the escutcheon and the cap of the lock and making them independent, so that they may be interchangeably placed upon various backs, I am enabled to place the stop upon the cap and to fix it in the proper position certainly and without the need of a difficult adjustment. In my construction it is not necessary to connect the escutcheon and cap with the back and bolt of the lock in order to test the proper adjustment of the stop in connection with the plug and tumblers, as has heretofore been necessary.

I claim as my invention—

In a lock, an escutcheon containing the locking mechanism and a rotary plug, in combination with a cap and a stop for said plug, all secured together and made independent of the back and bolt of the lock, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 1st day of February, A. D. 1884.

WARREN H. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
SCHUYLER MERRITT,
GEO. E. WHITE.