May 8, 1928. 1,668,983

J. Q. SHERMAN

LOCKING DEVICE

Filed March 15. 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

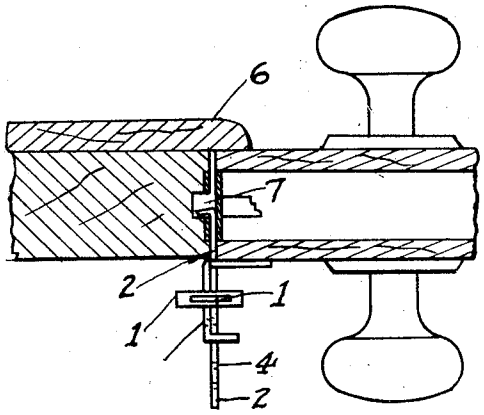


Fig 1

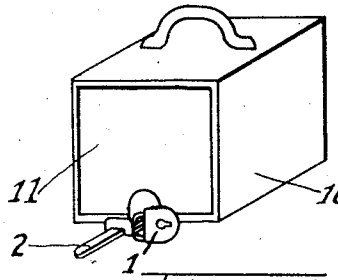


Fig 3

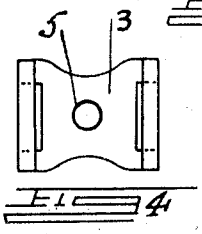


Fig 4

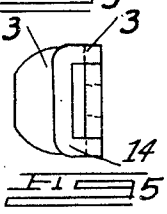


Fig 5

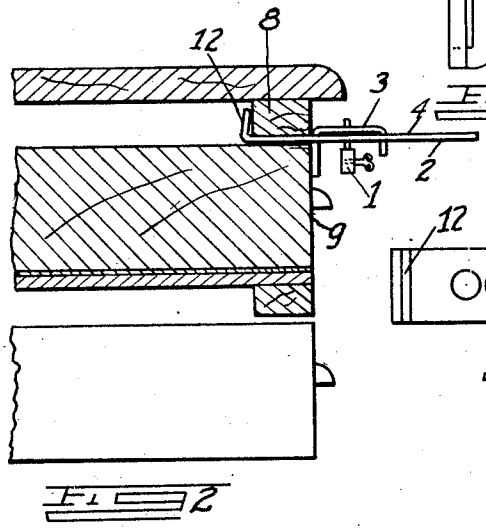


Fig 2

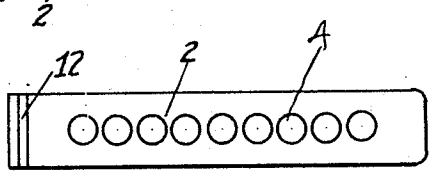


Fig 6

INVENTOR.

John Q. Sherman

BY Edmund Allen

ATTORNEYS.

May 8, 1928. 1,668,983

J. Q. SHERMAN

LOCKING DEVICE

Filed March 15. 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

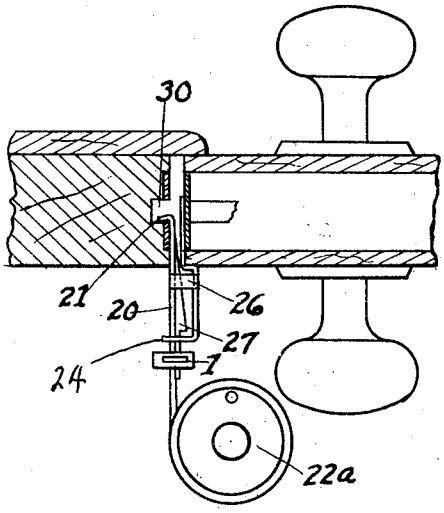


FIG 7

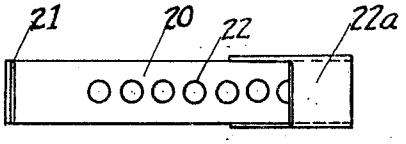


FIG 8

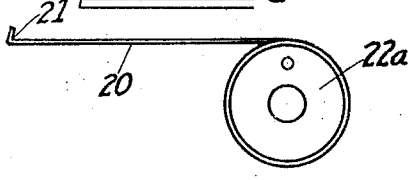


FIG 9

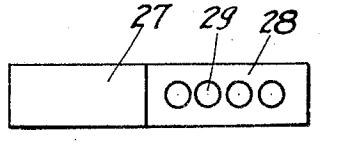


FIG 10

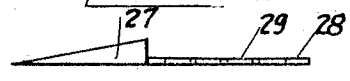


FIG 11

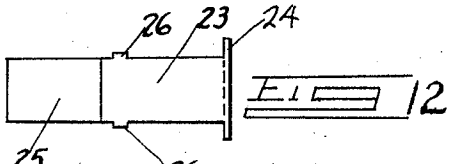


FIG 12

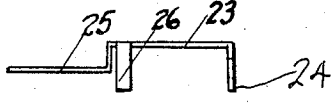


FIG 13

INVENTOR.
John Q. Sherman
BY
Allen & Allen
ATTORNEYS.

Patented May 8, 1928. 1,668,983

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN Q. SHERMAN, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

LOCKING DEVICE.

Application filed March 15, 1926. Serial No. 94,911.

My invention relates to locking devices employed for the purpose of securing doors, lids and drawers against being opened, particularly designed for use with an ordinary padlock and key.

There have been devices in the past having key controlled elements for holding doors, lids and drawers in place, but these have not been formed with sufficient simplicity to permit their practical use, and furthermore have not been widely enough adaptable to various uses to make them practical.

It is the object of my invention to provide a device which can be sold as a kit packed in a small space, as for example in a case similar to a safety razor case, and will be useful for locking all kinds of members together, where an opening is closed by an articulated member.

Particularly is such a device needed by those who do considerable travelling about, as it is much to be desired for one to be able to lock up clothing and valuables especially against access by petty pilferers such as for instance, are often encountered in hotels, where it is desired that the room be accessible at all times to the managements when the guest is not in the room. To this end when the guest is in the room, there is often no way whereby he or she can prevent employees, equipped with skeleton keys from letting themselves in, and moreover when the guest is out it is often desired to lock up valuables in a drawer of the dresser or in a closet against access by persons who would hesitate to break open a locking device.

The basic principles of my devices are old, and it is my object, as noted to provide instrumentalities which are cheap and at the same time strong, and can be used to tightly hold a movable closure in its opening, and applicable to a wide variety of cases.

To that end I provide a hook element to be engaged within the opening to be closed, a sliding abutment element to make a good firm bearing against the outer face of the opening and closure thereto, and a padlock to engage the bearing element and hold it in a wide variety of adjusted positions, against being forced away from position of holding the closure in abutment with or lying within the walls of the opening which it is closing.

I accomplish my objects by that certain construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more specifically pointed out and claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a horizontal section taken from above a knob in a door, showing the simplest form of my device in use.

Figure 2 is a vertical section taken through a drawer and cabinet or dresser, showing my device used to lock the drawer.

Figure 3 is a perspective showing my device used to lock a filing cabinet.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the sliding abutment or keeper.

Figure 5 is an edgewise view thereof taken from one end.

Figure 6 is a plan view of the hook plate.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 1 in which a steel tape is employed instead of the hook plate.

Figure 8 is a plan view of the steel tape hook.

Figure 9 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 10 is a plan view of the wedge used with the steel tape hook.

Figure 11 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 12 is a plan view of the keeper used with this modification.

Figure 13 is a side elevation of this modified form of keeper.

Referring first to the simple form, and the one which will be found most readily usable in a wide number of cases, the parts include a padlock 1, of usual type, a strip or plate of stiff, preferably case-hardened metal 2, with a hook at the end, and a slider or keeper 3 that engages over the plate. The plate has a series of holes therein as at 4, and the keeper has a hole therein as at 5.

I have shown a door having a jamb 6, and a bolt plate 7. In a kit there will usually be several thicknesses of hook plates, and one which will lie between the door and the jamb when the door is closed will be selected. The door is partially closed, the hook at the end of the plate inserted in the bolt plate, and the door then closed over it, leaving the end projecting. The slider is then moved along on the plate until it abuts the door, and then the hole in the slider is matched with a hole in the hook plate, and the padlock set through the two holes.

In locking a drawer, the hook plate may be turned up and hooked inside of the cabinet, or dresser, over the ledge 8 about the drawer opening. The drawer 9 is then

moved into the opening and the sliding keeper and padlock applied as in the first example.

In closing a file cabinet 10, the drawer 11 will be shut, after hooking the plate over the base ledge of the cabinet, and the device applied as before, the hook in this instance facing down.

To denote the particular structure of the parts, attention should be called firstly to the hook or lip at the inner end of the hook plate. The hook 12, in the examples shown, is bent to more than a right angle. This is to allow for an attempt to force the device out of place by pressure or blows. While the flange or hook might bend a certain amount, this bend will not flatten out the plate so much, as if the hook were at right angles, as will be obvious, because the effects of pressure will be merely to straighten up the hook, to a right angle position.

The keeper or slider is formed with a body 3, with two loops 13 and 14 to engage over the hook plate. This gives it a firm position on the plate, and the one loop is made with a deep lower edge, and the whole device is made considerably wider than the slots which engage over the plate, so as to give a full abutment against the faces of the members to be held together.

In the modification in Figures 7 to 13 of the drawings, the hook plate is replaced by a perforated metal steel ribbon 20, having a hook 21, and holes or perforations 22. A spring housing 22^a, similar to that used in measuring tapes, stores the tape automatically. The keeper is made similarly with a body 23, except that it has one loop 24, and has a projection 25, in the form of a flat plate, which extends along the tape and two ears 26 turned down, so as to straddle the ribbon. A wedge plate, having a wedge shaped body 27, and a projecting end 28 formed with interspaced holes 29 therein, as in the instance of the first hook plate, is also provided for use with the steel tape construction.

In use the hook on the tape is set into the bolt hole 30 of a door, as in the instance of the hook plate. The wedge is set over the plate, with the keeper mounted over the plate. The rear loop receives the flat end of the wedge and the tongue on the keeper lies within the door. The ears on the slider hold the wedge in place. As the door is closing, the slider is moved to a position where its projection lies between the door and the jamb and after the door is closed the wedge is pushed home between the door and the ribbon. The holes in the wedge in the slider and in the ribbon are then lined up and the padlock set into place as before.

The advantage of the differences over the hook plate are these:—The distance within the opening where it is required to hook the end of the tape is not a limiting factor for use of the device. The wedge holds the door or other closure in a tight position against attempts to jar the hook out of engaging position, by rattling the closure. It also adds stiffness to the combined parts. The projection on the wedge plate also serves a purpose of stiffening the entire element, and filling the space between the closure and the walls of the opening being closed.

As in the first instance the keeper holds all parts together.

Other modifications of my device could be devised, although I have not illustrated them, and all of which would embody my essential ideas, which are the provision of a linear element with a hooked end to mount between a closure and the walls of the opening being closed, with the hook engaging a shoulder provided by a bolt hole, a drawer frame molding or what not together with a keeper, and a padlock to engage the keeper with the linear element.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A device for securing closures to framed openings comprising a linear member of metal having interspaced holes therein, a keeper having a loop for slidably engaging over the linear member, said keeper having a hole therein, a padlock for engaging through the keeper and linear member holes, and a hook at the end of the linear member, to engage a cavity in the framed opening, said keeper being formed with a body of metal projecting well beyond the loop to engage the face of a closure and hold it in engagement with the frame of the opening.

2. A device for securing closures to framed openings comprising a linear member of metal having interspaced holes therein, a keeper having a loop for slidably engaging over the linear member, said keeper having a hole therein, a padlock for engaging through the keeper and linear member holes, and a hook at the end of the linear member, said keeper being formed with a body of metal projecting well beyond the loop to engage the face of a closure and hold it in engagement with the frame of the opening, and a stiffener for use with the linear member and engaged by the keeper, said stiffener having holes for passage of the padlock arm.

3. A device for securing closures to framed openings comprising a linear member of metal having interspaced holes therein, a keeper having a loop for slidably engaging over the linear member, said keeper having a hole therein, a padlock for engaging through the keeper and linear member holes, and a hook at the end of the linear member, said keeper being formed with a body of metal projecting well beyond the loop to engage the face of a closure and hold it in en-

gagement with the frame of the opening, and a stiffener for use with the linear member and engaged by the keeper, said stiffener having holes for passage of the padlock arm, and said stiffener formed as a wedge and when adjusted serving to hold the closure in non-rattling position.

4. A device for securing closures to framed openings comprising a linear member of metal having interspaced holes therein, a keeper having a loop for slidably engaging over the linear member, said keeper having a hole therein, a padlock for engaging through the keeper and linear member holes, and a hook at the end of the linear member, and said keeper having an extension, adapted to lie along the linear member, between the closure and the framed opening.

JOHN Q. SHERMAN.