



Aug. 27, 1963

W. J. McCALLY  
MONEY-HANDLING DEVICES

3,101,981

Filed April 3, 1961

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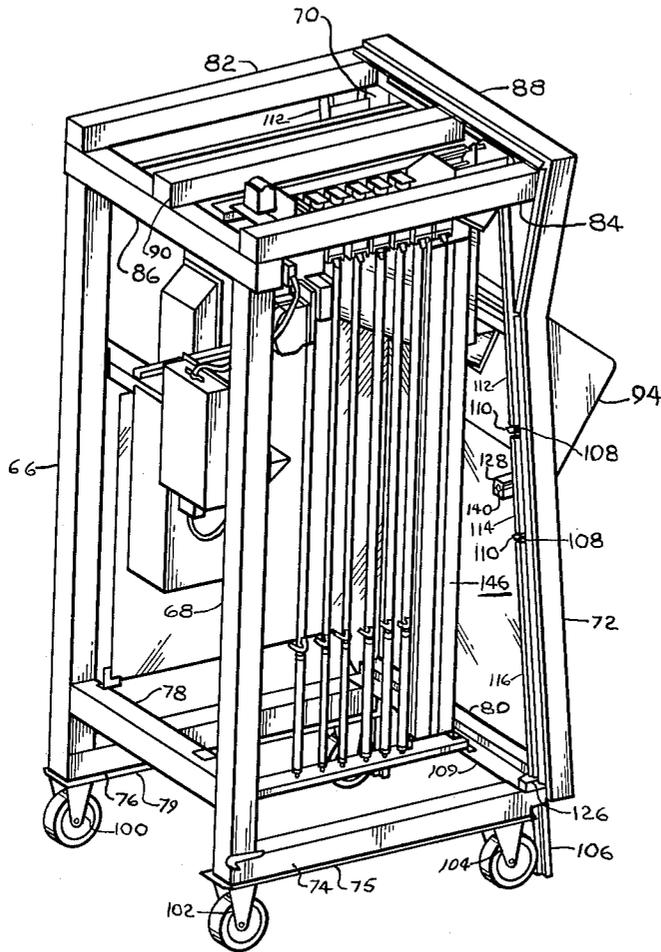


FIG. 2

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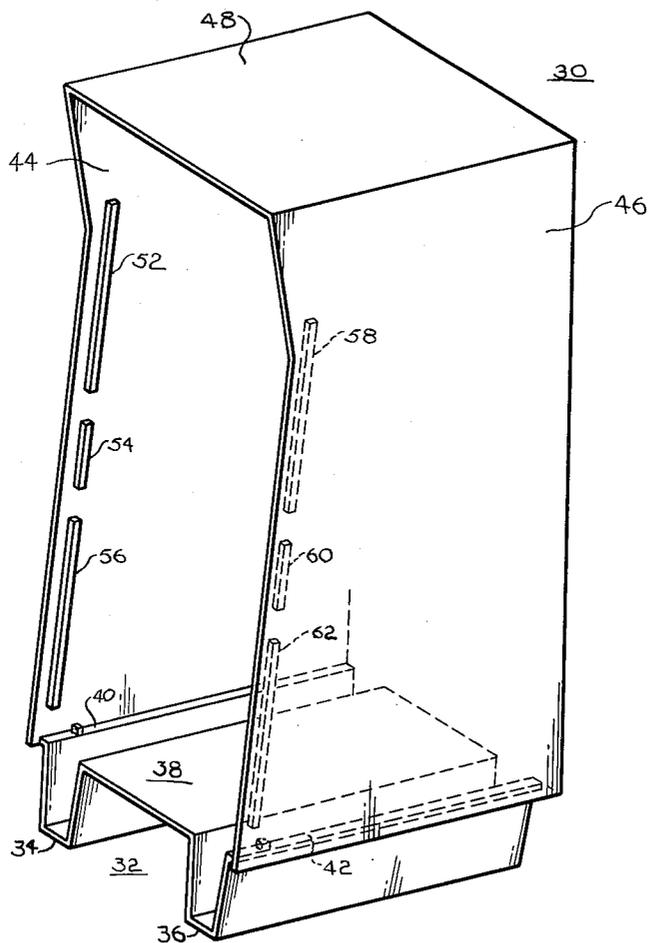


FIG. 3

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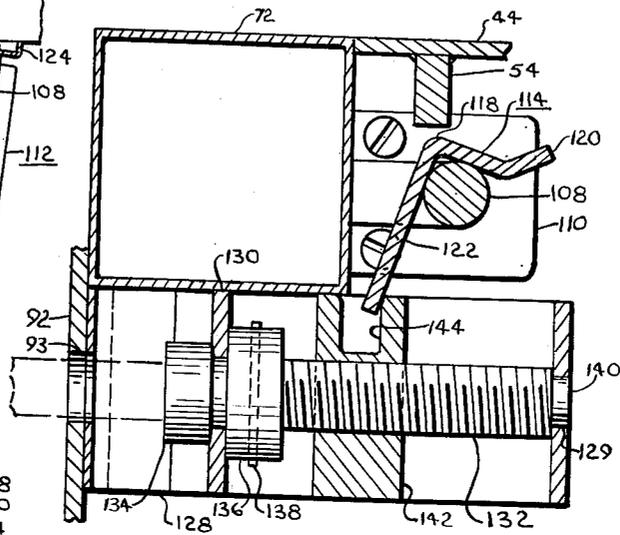
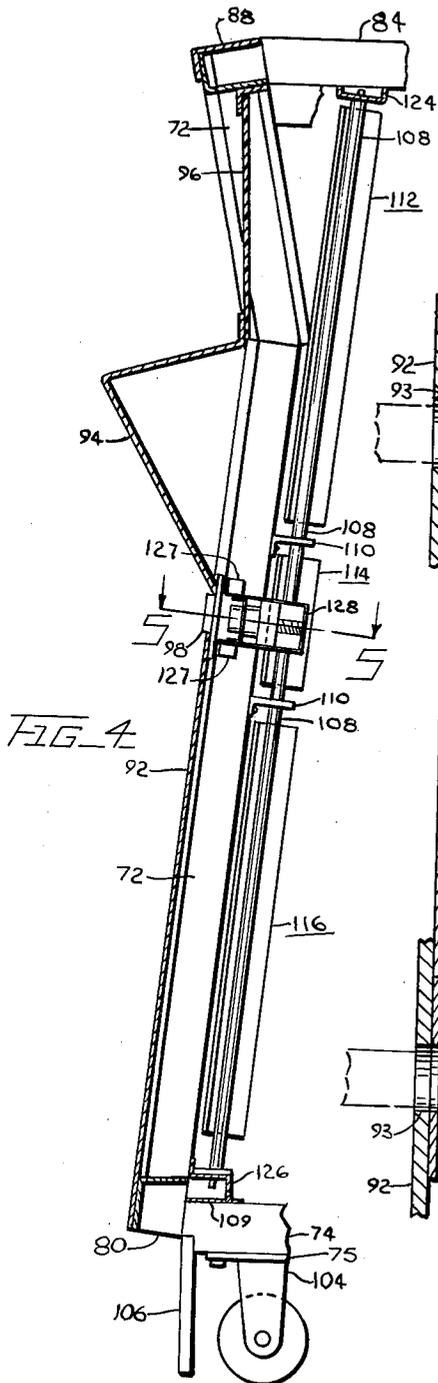


FIG. 6

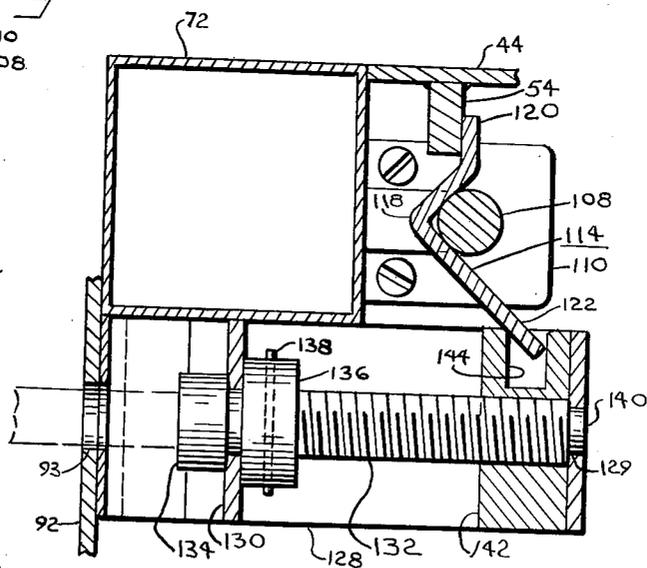


FIG. 5

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3,101,981

**MONEY-HANDLING DEVICES**

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Filed Apr. 3, 1961, Ser. No. 100,297

5 Claims. (Cl. 312-222)

This invention relates to improvements in money-handling devices. More particularly, this invention relates to improvements in housings for money-handling devices.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide an improved housing for money-handling devices.

It is desirable that some money-handling devices be encased within sturdy housings which can be opened to provide ready and full access to those money-handling devices. Yet, those housings must be capable of being solidly locked in closed position to prevent access to those money-handling devices by unauthorized persons. The present invention provides such a housing; and it is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a housing for money-handling devices which can be opened to provide full and ready access to those money-handling devices but which can be solidly locked in closed position to prevent access to those money-handling devices by unauthorized persons.

The housing provided by the present invention has a removable front, and that front is co-extensive with the full width and the full height of that housing. As a result, when that front is removed, full and ready access can be had to the money-handling device. Yet, that front can be solidly locked along substantially the full lengths of both sides thereof, whenever that front is locked in closed position. Consequently, the housing provided by the present invention can provide full and ready access to the money-handling device but can also prevent access to that money-handling device by unauthorized persons. It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a housing which has a removable front that is co-extensive with the full width and the full height of that housing but which can be solidly locked along substantially the full lengths of both sides thereof whenever that front is locked in closed position.

The removable front of the housing provided by the present invention has latches which solidly lock that front in closed position and that also assist in pulling that front into fully closed position. Such latches are desirable because they facilitate full and solid seating of the front of the housing against the rest of that housing. It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a housing with a removable front that has latches which solidly lock that front in closed position and that also assist in pulling that front into fully closed position.

The housing provided by the present invention has shallow but strong locking bars at the inner faces of that housing. Those locking bars are selectively engaged by the latches carried by the front of that housing and can coact with those latches to lock that front in closed position. Those locking bars occupy only a limited amount of space within the housing, and hence they permit access to substantially all of the interior of that housing. The latches on the front of the housing can be moved to retracted position whenever the money-handling device is to be telescoped into or out of the housing but those latches will be moved to extended position to engage and be held by the locking bars whenever that front is to be locked in closed position. It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide shallow but strong locking bars at the inner faces of a housing, and to provide latches on the removable front of that housing for movement into and out of engagement with those locking bars.

Other and further objects and advantages of the present

invention should become apparent from an examination of the drawing and accompanying description.

In the drawing and accompanying description a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown and described but it is to be understood that the drawing and accompanying description are for the purpose of illustration only and do not limit the invention; and that the invention will be defined by the appended claims.

In the drawing,

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a money-handling device and of the frame therefor,

FIG. 2 is another perspective view of the money-handling device and of the frame therefor, and it is taken from the rear of that device and frame,

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a housing in which the money-handling device and the frame therefor are normally disposed,

FIG. 4 is a vertical section, on an enlarged scale, through part of the frame for the money-handling device of FIGS. 1 and 2, and it is taken along the plane indicated by the line 4-4 in FIG. 1,

FIG. 5 is a sectional view, on a still larger scale, through the portion of the frame shown in FIG. 4 but it shows the lock removed, and it is taken along the plane indicated by the line 5-5 in FIG. 4, and

FIG. 6 is a view which is similar to FIG. 5 but which shows the latches in retracted position.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the numeral 30 generally denotes a housing for a money-handling device. That housing has a bottom which is generally denoted by the numeral 32 and which has two U-shaped foot portions 34 and 36. As indicated particularly by FIG. 3, each of those foot portions has the cross-section of a truncated triangle. The upper edges of the confronting walls of the U-shaped foot portions 34 and 36 are bridged by a plane portion 38 of the bottom 32; and the upper edges of the outer walls of the U-shaped foot portions 34 and 36 have outwardly-directed flanges 40 and 42, respectively, thereon. The bottom 32 is preferably made by pressing it out of a large metal plate.

The numeral 44 denotes one of the side walls of the housing 30, and the other side wall of that housing is denoted by the numeral 46. For ornamental reasons, the front edges of the walls 44 and 46 are formed to define obtuse dihedral angles. A rear wall, not shown, is suitably secured to the rear edges of the walls 44 and 46, and a top 48 is suitably secured to the upper edges of the side walls and of the rear wall. Seam welds will preferably be used to secure the side walls 44 and 46 to the flanges 40 and 42, further seam welds will preferably be used to secure the rear wall to the rear edges of the walls 44 and 46 and to the rear edge of the bottom 32, and still further seam welds will preferably be used to secure the top 48 to the upper edge of the rear wall and to the upper edges of the side walls 44 and 46. The gauge of the metal used in the bottom 32, in the walls 44 and 46, in the top 48, and in the rear wall will be heavy enough to keep persons from breaking through that metal.

The numeral 52 denotes an elongated metal bar of small cross-section; and that bar is suitably secured, as by welding, to the inner face of the wall 44. A shorter metal bar 54 is suitably secured, as by welding, to the inner face of the wall 44; and a long metal bar 56 is suitably secured, as by welding, to the inner face of the wall 44. The bar 54 is disposed below and in alinement with the bar 52, and the bar 56 is disposed below and in alinement with the bar 54. A space is provided between the confronting ends of the bars 52 and 54, and a further space is provided between the confronting ends of the bars 54 and 56.

The numeral 58 denotes a bar which is identical to the bar 52, but the bar 58 is secured to the inner face

of the wall 46. A bar 60 which is identical to the bar 54 is secured to the inner face of the wall 46, and a bar 62 which is identical to the bar 56 is secured to the inner face of the wall 46. The bar 53 is set in register with the bar 52, the bar 60 is set in register with the bar 54, and the bar 62 is set in register with the bar 56. As indicated particularly by FIG. 3, the bars 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 are disposed immediately adjacent the front edge of the housing 30.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the numeral 66 denotes an upright for the frame which is provided by the present invention to carry a money-handling device. An upright 68 is disposed in register with the upright 66, and horizontally-directed spacers 78 and 86 extend between and rigidly hold those uprights in spaced relation. Uprights 70 and 72 are located adjacent the front of the frame; and those uprights are bent to have configurations which are complementary to the configurations of the front edges of the walls 46 and 44. Spacers 80 and 88 extend between and rigidly hold the uprights 70 and 72 in spaced relation. A spacer 76 is secured to the lower ends of the uprights 66 and 70, and a spacer 74 is secured to the lower ends of the uprights 68 and 72. A spacer 82 extends between the left-hand ends of the spacers 86 and 88, as those spacers are viewed in FIG. 2; and a spacer 84 extends between the other ends of the spacers 86 and 88. A further spacer 90 extends between the spacers 86 and 88. The uprights 66, 68, 70 and 72 and the spacers 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88 and 90 will preferably be secured together, as by welding; and those uprights and spacers will coact to define a sturdy and rigid frame for the money-handling device.

Shallow recesses are formed in the lower portions of the front faces of the uprights 70 and 72, and those recesses accommodate a panel 92 of decorative nature and a protuberance 94 of generally triangular cross-section. A shallow recess is formed in the front face of the spacer 80, and that recess accommodates the lower edge of the panel 92. A deep recess is provided in the front face of the spacer 88, and recesses of progressive depth are provided in the front faces of the upper portions of the uprights 70 and 72, to accommodate an ornamental panel 96; and that panel is set at a slight angle to the plane defined by the upper portions of the uprights 72 and 70. The uprights 70 and 72, the spacers 80 and 88, panels 92 and 96, and the protuberance 94 are intended to constitute an ornamental and attractive removable front for the housing 30. The uprights 70 and 72 and the spacers 80 and 88 will preferably have the outer faces thereof overlain by thin sheets of an ornamental metal such as stainless steel.

Two openings 93 are formed in the panel 92 adjacent the upper end of that panel, but those openings are normally closed by locks 98. Those locks can, whenever desired, be bodily removed from those openings to provide full access to those openings.

A plate 75 is secured to the lower face of the spacer 74, and a plate 79 is secured to the lower face of the spacer 76. Casters 100 and 101 are secured to, and depend downwardly from, the plate 79; and casters 102 and 104 are secured to, and depend downwardly from, the plate 75. Those casters are held against rotation; and hence the wheels that are rotatably held by those casters will define a substantially fixed path of movement for the frame of the money-handling device. Cover plates 106, which are similar in configuration to the U-shaped foot portions 34 and 36, depend downwardly from the spacer 80 and overlie the front casters 101 and 104 and the wheels held by those casters. The edges of the plates 106 project outwardly beyond the side walls of the U-shaped foot-like portions 34 and 36 and complete the ornamental appearance of the removable front for the housing 30.

The numeral 108 denotes elongated sturdy rods; and

the upper ends of those rods are held by brackets 124 and the lower ends of those rods are held by brackets 126. The brackets 124 are secured to the under faces of the spacers 84 and 82, and the brackets 126 are secured to the upper face of a former member 109 that overlies the rear portion of the spacer 80 and the front portions of the spacers 74 and 76. Those brackets hold those rods parallel to the lower portions of the uprights 70 and 72. Brackets 110 are secured to the rear faces of the uprights 70 and 72, and those brackets encircle the rods 108. Those brackets provide support for the rods 108 intermediate the upper and lower ends of those rods.

The numerals 112, 114 and 116 generally denote latches which are fixedly secured to the rods 108, as by welding or the like. Each of those latches has a V-shaped portion 118, has an offset portion 120 which is generally radially-directed of one of the rods 108, and has a wide portion 122 which is tangential of one of the rods 108. The offset portions 120 are disposed so they extend outwardly of the frame, and the wide portions 122 are disposed so they extend inwardly of that frame.

The numeral 128 denotes U-shaped brackets which have upwardly and downwardly extending flanges at the free ends of the arms thereof and which have upwardly and downwardly extending ears 127 adjacent the free ends of those arms. Those flanges are suitably secured to the rear face of the front panel 92, and those ears are suitably secured to the inner faces of the uprights 70 and 72. As a result, the brackets 128 are solidly secured to the frame for the money-handling device.

An opening 129 is provided in the closed end of each of the U-shaped brackets 128, and a wall 130 spans the arms of each of those brackets adjacent the free ends of those arms. The walls 130 have openings therein; and those openings are in register with the openings 129. Threaded rods 132 are disposed in the openings in the walls 130, and those rods have reduced-diameter ends 140 which are disposed in the openings 129. A socket 134 is formed on the forward end of each of the threaded rods 132, and those sockets can accommodate a suitable wrench. The diameters of those sockets are larger than the diameters of the openings in the walls 130, and hence those sockets will prevent movement of the threaded rods 132 rearwardly of those walls. A collar 136 telescopes over the shank of each of the threaded rods 132, and those collars are fixedly secured to those threaded rods by pins 138. The collars 136 co-act with the sockets 134 to hold the threaded rods 132 against axial movement relative to the walls 130 while permitting ready rotation of those rods relative to the walls 130.

Square blocks 142 have threaded openings at the centers thereof, and the thread of those openings mate with the threads on the shanks of the threaded rods 132. The blocks 142 are made so they fit between the arms of the U-shaped brackets 128 and can move longitudinally of those brackets but can not rotate relative to those brackets. As a result, rotation of the threaded rods 132 relative to the U-shaped brackets 128 will cause the blocks 142 to move longitudinally of those brackets. A recess 144 is provided in each of the blocks 142, as shown particularly by FIGS. 5 and 6; and the wide portions 122 of the latches 114 extend into those recesses.

The numeral 146 generally denotes a change-making device which is supported and held by the frame which includes the uprights 66, 68, 70, and 72 and which also includes the spacers 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88 and 90. While different types of change-making devices could be used, the change-making device that is shown and described in co-pending application Serial No. 100,272 of Bernard S. Cahill and Daniel J. Schepflin for Money-Handling Devices which was filed April 3, 1961, is preferred. In fact, the change-making devices which have been marketed in the housing provided by the pres-

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ent invention have been the change-making devices disclosed in the said Cahill and Schepflin application.

Whenever the change-making device and the frame therefor are to be telescoped into the housing 30, the locks 98 will be removed from the openings 93 in the panel 92, and a wrench will be inserted within the sockets 134. Rotation of that wrench will cause the threaded rods 132 to rotate relative to the blocks 142 and thereby cause those blocks to move forwardly toward the walls 130. As those blocks so move, the recesses 144 therein will force the wide portions 122 of the latches 114 to move forwardly toward those walls; and, as a result, the rods 108 will rotate in the clockwise direction in FIG. 5 and cause the wide portions 122 of all of the latches 112, 114 and 116 to move forwardly. Simultaneously the offset portions 120 of all of the latches 112, 114 and 116 will move inwardly to the retracted position shown by FIG. 6.

Thereupon the casters 100 and 101 will be alined with the U-shaped foot portion 36, and the casters 102 and 104 will be alined with the U-shaped foot portion 34. At this time, the offset portions 120 of the latches 112, 114 and 116 will be disposed inwardly of and out of register with the locking bars 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62. As a result, the frame for the change-making device can be rolled into position within the housing 30.

That frame will be rolled inwardly until the rear faces of the uprights 70 and 72 are, respectively, immediately adjacent the forward edges of the walls 46 and 44. At such time, the wrench, which is indicated by dotted lines in FIGS. 5 and 6, will be passed through the openings 93 in the panel 92 and seated in the sockets 134. Suitable rotation of that wrench will cause rotation of the sockets 134; and those sockets will be rotated in such a direction as to cause the threaded rods 132 to force the blocks 142 to move from the position shown in FIG. 6 to the position shown in FIG. 5. As those blocks so move, the recesses 144 therein will apply rearwardly-directed forces to the wide portions 122 of the latches 114 and will thus force the rods 108 to rotate in the counterclockwise direction in FIG. 6. That rotation will force the offset portions 120 of the latches 112, 114 and 116 into engagement with the rear faces of the locking bars 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62. Further rotation of the wrench will enable the offset portions 120 of the latches 112, 114 and 116 to coact with the locking bars 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 to force the rear faces of the uprights 70 and 72 and of the spacers 80 and 88 solidly into intimate engagement with the front edges of the housing 30. As the blocks 142 reach the closed ends of the U-shaped brackets 128, the offset portions 120 of the latches 112, 114 and 116 and the locking bars 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 will coact to apply such strong forces to the uprights 70 and 72 as to completely prevent movement of the removable front of the housing 30 away from that housing.

Once the offset portions 120 of the latches 112, 114 and 116 have been solidly seated against the locking bars 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62, the wrench can be removed and the locks 98 can be set within the openings 93 in the panel 92 to block those openings. Thereafter, until those locks are removed and the wrench is again used to rotate the threaded rods 132 in the releasing direction, the latches 112, 114 and 116 will positively and fully lock the removable front of the housing 30 against separation from that housing. Yet, whenever that removable front is to be separated from that housing, it is a simple matter to remove the locks 98 and to use the wrench to cause the offset portions 120 of the latches 112, 114 and 116 to move to retracted position.

The combination of the latches 112, 114 and 116, of the locking bars 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 and of the recessed blocks 142 is very effective and has proved to be very desirable. That combination not only serves to provide positive and fool-proof locking of the housing

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for the money-handling device, but it also serves to draw the removable closure into intimate and unyielding engagement with the free edges of the housing. Moreover, that combination enables a service man to draw the removable closure of that housing into intimate and unyielding engagement with the free edges of that housing without the expenditure of undue effort—the service man merely needing to rotate the wrench that seats in the sockets 134. The said combination of latches, locking bars and recessed blocks is additionally effective because the lengths of the latches 114 are greater than the heights of the recessed blocks 134, and hence those latches will automatically compensate for any manufacturing tolerances in the vertical positioning of those latches or of those recessed blocks. Also, the wide portions 122 of the latches 114 do not ordinarily extend all the way to the inner ends of the recesses 144; and hence those wide portions and those recesses can coact to automatically compensate for any manufacturing tolerances in the horizontal positioning of the rods 108 or of the blocks 142. The overall result is that the combination of latches, locking bars and recessed blocks constitutes an effective and fool-proof arrangement for releasably locking the removable closure to the rest of the cabinet.

Whereas the drawing and accompanying description have shown and described a preferred embodiment of the present invention it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that various changes may be made in the form of the invention without affecting the scope thereof.

What I claim is:

1. An enclosure for a money-handling device which comprises a housing that has one side thereof open, a removable closure for said one side of said housing, shallow but strong locking bars that are secured to those sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said locking bars being disposed at the inner faces of those sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing and being adjacent the free edges of the said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said locking bars being alined with and being generally parallel to said free edges of the said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, the locking bars which are secured to one of the sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing being spaced apart to define a space intermediate the confronting ends thereof, the locking bars which are secured to the other of said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing being spaced apart to define a space intermediate the confronting ends thereof, said locking bars providing full access to substantially the entire interior of said housing, brackets on said removable closure adjacent the upper and lower ends of said removable closure, elongated sturdy rods rotatable in said brackets, said elongated rods being spaced apart a distance smaller than the distance between the locking bars on said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, further brackets that are secured to said removable closure and that are disposed in register with said spaces between said confronting ends of said locking bars, said further brackets encircling said elongated rods and providing support for said elongated rods intermediate the ends of said elongated rods, latches that are secured to said elongated rods and that are rotatable with said elongated rods, each of said latches having a generally V-shaped portion which accommodates one of said elongated rods and having an offset portion that projects outwardly from said elongated rod and having a wide portion that projects inwardly from said elongated rod, said latches being disposed in vertical registry with said locking bars, said offset portions of said latches being selectively movable into and out of horizontal registry with

said locking bars, additional brackets which are secured to said removable closure and that rotatably support threaded rods and that slidably support blocks with recesses therein, said threaded rods being rotatable relative to said blocks to cause said blocks to slide relative to said additional brackets, said recesses in said blocks receiving said wide portions of said latches and responding to sliding movement of said blocks relative to said additional brackets to move said wide portions of said latches and thereby rotate said elongated rods and said latches to move said offset portions of said latches into or out of horizontal registry with said locking bars, openings in said removable closure that are in register with said threaded rods to provide access to said threaded rods to facilitate rotation of said threaded rods while said removable closure is disposed in register with and is closing said one side of said housing, and locks that are normally disposed within said openings to keep unauthorized persons from having access to said threaded rods, said locks being removable from said openings to permit authorized persons to have access to said threaded rods to effect rotation of said threaded rods and of said elongated rods and of said latches.

2. An enclosure for a money-handling device which comprises a housing that has one side thereof open, a removable closure for said one side of said housing, locking bars that are secured to those sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said locking bars being disposed at the inner faces of those sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing and being adjacent the free edges of the said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said locking bars being aligned with and being generally parallel to said free edges of the said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said locking bars providing full access to substantially the entire interior of said housing, brackets on said removable closure adjacent the upper and lower ends of said removable closure, elongated sturdy rods rotatable in said brackets, said elongated rods being spaced apart a distance smaller than the distance between the locking bars on said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, latches that are secured to said elongated rods and that are rotatable with said elongated rods, each of said latches having a generally V-shaped portion which accommodates one of said elongated rods and having an offset portion that projects outwardly from said elongated rod and having a wide portion that projects inwardly from said elongated rod, said latches being disposed in vertical registry with said locking bars, said offset portions of said latches being selectively movable into and out of horizontal registry with said locking bars, additional brackets which are secured to said removable closure and that rotatably support threaded rods and that slidably support blocks with recesses therein, said threaded rods being rotatable relative to said blocks to cause said blocks to slide relative to said additional brackets, said recesses in said blocks receiving said wide portions of said latches and responding to sliding movement of said blocks relative to said additional brackets to move said wide portions of said latches and thereby rotate said elongated rods and said latches into or out of horizontal registry with said locking bars, and openings in said removable closure that are in register with said threaded rods to provide access to said threaded rods to facilitate rotation of said threaded rods while said removable closure is disposed in register with and is closing said one side of said housing.

3. An enclosure for a money-handling device which comprises a housing that has one side thereof open, a removable closure for said one side of said housing, locking bars that are secured to those sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said

locking bars being disposed at the inner faces of those sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing and being adjacent the free edges of the said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said locking bars being aligned with said free edges of the said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said locking bars providing full access to substantially the entire interior of said housing, elongated sturdy rods that are rotatably secured to said removable closure, said elongated rods being spaced apart a distance smaller than the distance between the locking bars on said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, latches that are secured to said elongated rods and that are rotatable with said elongated rods, each of said latches having a generally V-shaped portion which accommodates one of said elongated rods and having an offset portion that projects outwardly from said elongated rod and having a wide portion that projects inwardly from said elongated rod, said latches being disposed in vertical registry with said locking bars, said offset portions of said latches being selectively movable into and out of horizontal registry with said locking bars, and brackets which are secured to said removable closure and that rotatably support threaded rods and that slidably support blocks with recesses therein, said threaded rods being rotatable relative to said blocks to cause said blocks to slide relative to said brackets, said recesses in said blocks receiving said wide portions of said latches and responding to sliding movement of said blocks relative to said brackets to move said wide portions of said latches and thereby rotate said elongated rods and said latches to move said offset portions of said latches into or out of horizontal registry with said locking bars.

4. An enclosure for a money-handling device which comprises a housing that has one side thereof open, a removable closure for said one side of said housing, locking bars that are secured to those sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, said locking bars being disposed at the inner faces of those sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, elongated sturdy rods that are rotatably secured to said removable closure, said elongated rods being spaced apart a distance smaller than the distance between the locking bars on said sides of said housing which are contiguous to said one side of said housing, latches that are secured to said elongated rods and that are rotatable with said elongated rods, each of said latches having a generally V-shaped portion which accommodates one of said elongated rods and having an offset portion that projects outwardly from said elongated rod and having a wide portion that projects inwardly from said elongated rod, said latches being disposed in vertical registry with said locking bars, said offset portions of said latches being selectively movable into and out of horizontal registry with said locking bars, and actuators that selectively rotate said offset portions of said latches into or out of horizontal registry with said locking bars.

5. An enclosure for a money-handling device which comprises a housing that has an opening in one side thereof, a removable closure for said opening, locking members that are disposed adjacent the opposite sides of said removable closure, latches that are disposed adjacent the opposite sides of said removable closure and are mounted on elongated rods, each of said latches having a generally V-shaped portion which accommodates one of said elongated rods and having an offset portion that projects outwardly from said elongated rod and having a wide portion that projects inwardly from said elongated rod, and brackets which are secured to said removable closure and that rotatably support threaded rods and that slidably support blocks with recesses therein, said threaded rods being rotatable relative to said blocks to cause said blocks to slide relative to said brackets, said recesses

in said blocks receiving said wide portions of said latches and responding to sliding movement of said blocks relative to said brackets to move said wide portions of said latches and thereby rotate said elongated rods and said latches to move said offset portions of said latches into or out of horizontal registry with said locking members.

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