

(No Model.)

C. M. BURGESS.

LOCK CASE.

No. 399,240. *Fig. 1.*

Patented Mar. 12, 1889.

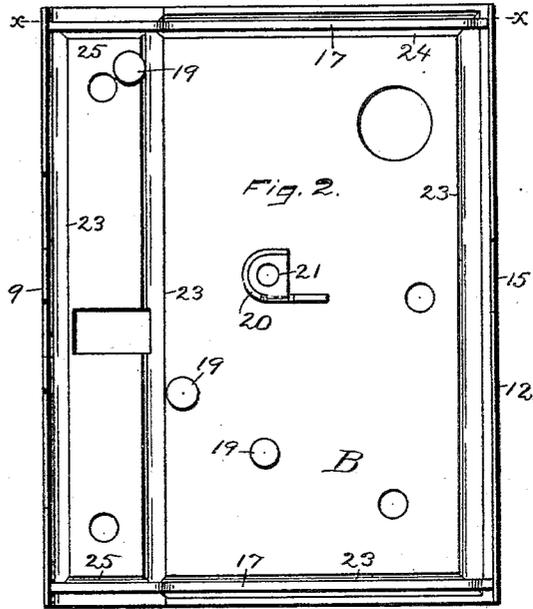
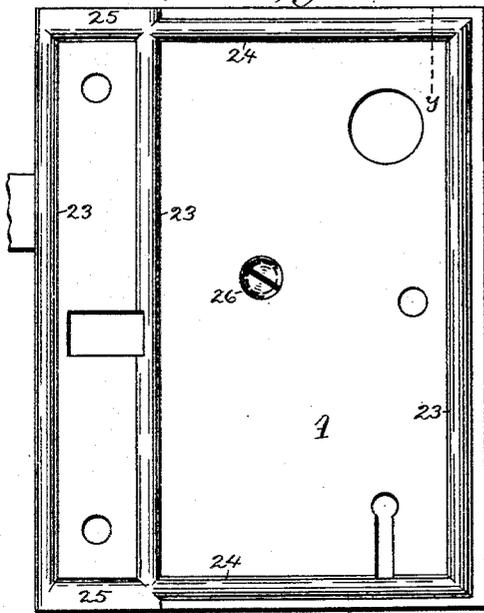


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

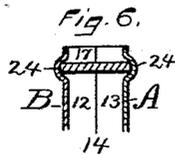
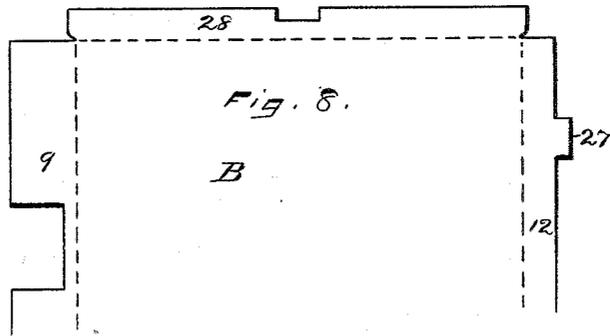
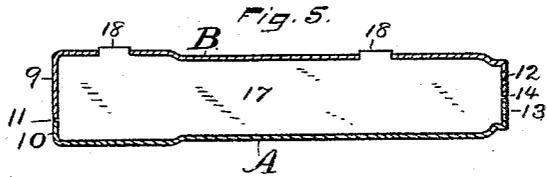
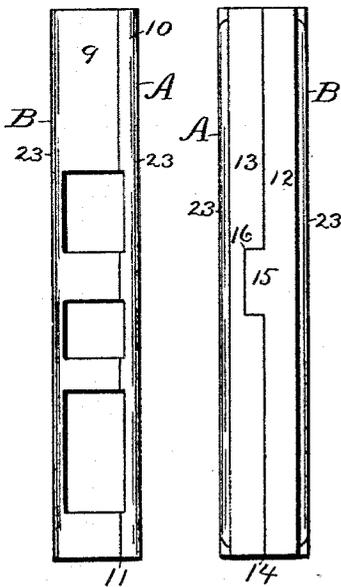


Fig. 7.

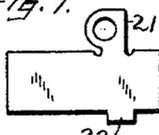
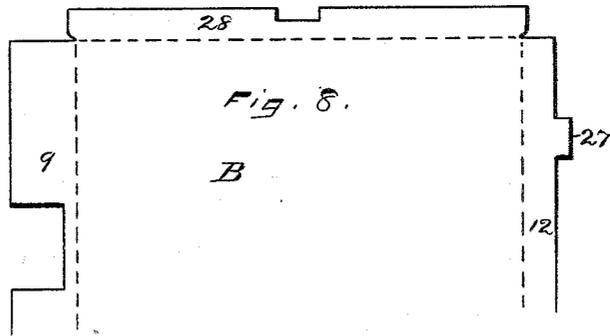


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES.

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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. BURGESS, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 399,240, dated March 12, 1889.

Application filed January 24, 1889. Serial No. 297,400. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. BURGESS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Janus-Face Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in Janus-face locks; and the main object of my improvement is to form a Janus-face lock of sheet metal.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation showing one of the broad sides of my lock. Fig. 2 is a like view of said case with the cap-plate removed. Fig. 3 is a front elevation. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a vertical section through a portion of the case on the line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the blank for forming the post which receives the cap-screw; and Fig. 8 is a portion of a blank for making a lock-plate in a slightly-modified form of case.

A designates the cap-plate, and B the lock-plate. Upon the front edge of the lock-plate B, I form the major portion of the face-plate 9, and the remaining portion 10 of said face-plate upon the front edge of the cap-plate A, said edges being bent toward each other from each plate and forming a longitudinal seam, 11, down through the front face of the lock, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. I also bend the rear edges of the lock-plate and cap-plate in like manner, so that a part, 12, of the rear edge is formed upon the lock-plate, and the remaining part, 13, is formed upon the cap-plate, the two parts having their edges abutting against each other and forming a seam along the rear edge of the lock, as shown at 14, Figs. 4, 5, and 6. I prefer to form a tenon or tenons, 15, on one of said edges, and a corresponding recess, 16, on the other, to act as a dowel-pin and socket for preventing the cap-plate A from moving vertically on the lock-plate B. While this tenon and recess are preferable, they are not necessary, especially when all of the features herein described for my lock-case are present.

The lock-plate and cap-plate, both constructed with their edges turned so as to meet

each other at the front and rear of the lock, completely inclose the lock-case upon all sides, excepting the top and bottom ends. These I close by means of the end plates, 17 17, which end plates are provided with tenons 18, that are received in mortises in the lock-plate B and are riveted down for securing the parts together. If desired, like tenons might be formed at one or both ends, by which to secure one end of the end plate to the part 9 of the face-plate, or to said part at one end and the part 12 at the other end.

19 19 19 designate plain posts affixed to the lock-plate B, the front ends of which form supports for the cap-plate.

20 designates a hollow post, the front end of which also forms a support or seat for the cap-plate, while its middle portion is provided with a nut, 21, for receiving the screw 26, which holds the cap-plate A in place. I form this post from a sheet-metal blank formed as shown in Fig. 7. The main portion of this blank is in the form of a simple band or strip, which is bent into the U form shown in Fig. 2, while the nut 21 projects from one edge and is bent downward at right angles to the body of said post. At the other edge of the blank I form a lug or tenon, 22, which is received in a hole in the lock-plate and by which it is riveted thereto. This post 20, it will be seen, is hollow, and the nut 21 is inside the lock-case, so that it is not necessary to perforate the lock-plate B for the reception of the cap-screw 26. I prefer in all cases to corrugate or rib both the lock-plate and cap-plate. These ribs or corrugations may be arranged on any desired lines and so as to produce any pleasing design. They give the lock-case a neat and finished appearance, making it somewhat resemble cast-metal locks of this class, and they also serve to stiffen or strengthen the plates. If desired, they may be arranged as shown, extending around near the edges and down across the body of each plate, to give a paneled appearance, in which arrangement 23 designates the vertical ribs and 24 the horizontal ribs at the upper and lower ends of the case, while 25 designates what may be termed "half-ribs," the same being rounded upon the inside to produce a sunken panel, while upon their outer edge the metal extends in a

straight line from the summit of the ribs 25 to the upper and lower edges of the plates. As shown, the horizontal ribs 24 and 25 form a seat or depression upon the inner face of the two plates, (the lock-plate and cap-plate,) within which depressions the front and rear edges of the end plates, 17, may rest, as shown in Fig. 6, and thereby serve to assist in holding the parts in place.

In Fig. 8 I have shown a blank for a lock-plate having a portion of the face-plate 9 formed upon one edge, and a portion, 12, of the rear edge of the lock-case formed at the other edge of said cap-plate, substantially as in the construction first described. On the part 12 there is a tenon, 27, for entering a corresponding mortise in the cap-plate, substantially as does the tenon 15 and mortise 16 in Fig. 4. Instead, however, of the solid end plate, 17, for the top and bottom of the lock, I form the upper and lower edges of the cap and lock plate with a portion, 28, for bending over and closing the upper and lower ends of the lock, thereby embodying for said upper and lower ends the construction hereinbefore described for the rear edge of the lock-case.

It will be seen from the foregoing construction that I have produced a Janus-face lock-case from sheet-metal which has all the appearance of the ordinary cast-metal Janus-face lock-case, and, so far as I know, I am the first to produce a lock of this class from sheet metal. It is evident that some modifications may be made therefrom and still produce a similar lock, and therefore I do not wish to confine myself to the exact details of construction in all particulars.

I claim as my invention—

1. The Janus-face lock formed of sheet metal and having its lock-plate and cap-plate ribbed or corrugated, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. A Janus-face sheet-metal lock having its lock-plate and cap-plate bent toward each other at their front vertical edges to form the face-plate, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

3. A Janus-face sheet-metal lock having its lock-plate and cap-plate bent toward each other at their vertical edges to form the face-plate and rear edge of the lock-case, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

4. In a Janus-face lock formed of sheet metal, the lock-plate and cap-plate provided with horizontal beads or corrugations at their upper and lower ends, in combination with the upper and lower end plates, whose edges are received within said corrugations, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

5. In a Janus-face lock, the hollow sheet-metal post 20 within the body of the lock-case and provided with the integrally-formed nut 21, for receiving the cap-screw, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

THOS. S. BISHOP,
M. S. WIARD.