(No Model.)

C. M. BURGESS.

LOCK CASE.

No. 396,915. Patented Jan. 29, 1889.

Fig. 1.

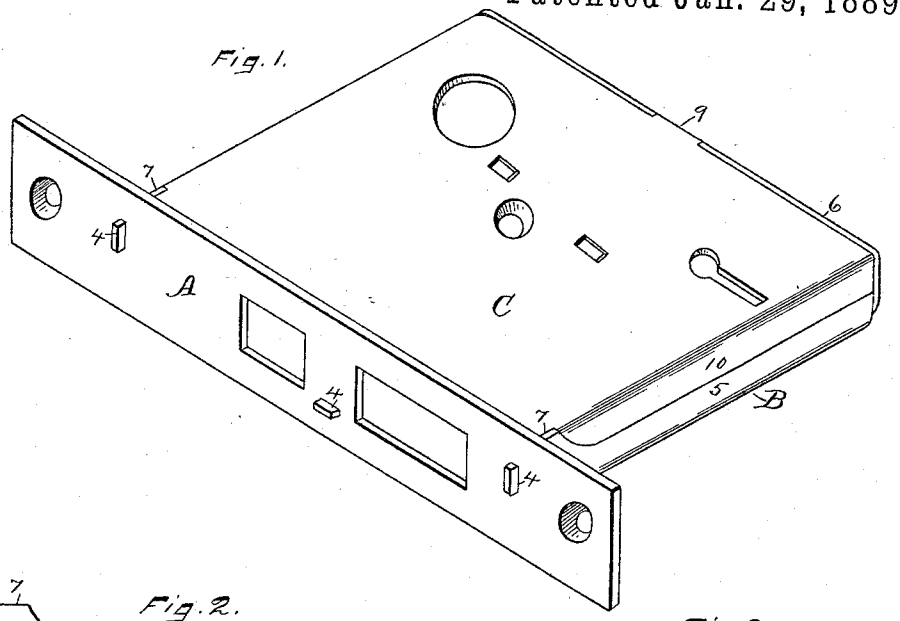


Fig. 2.

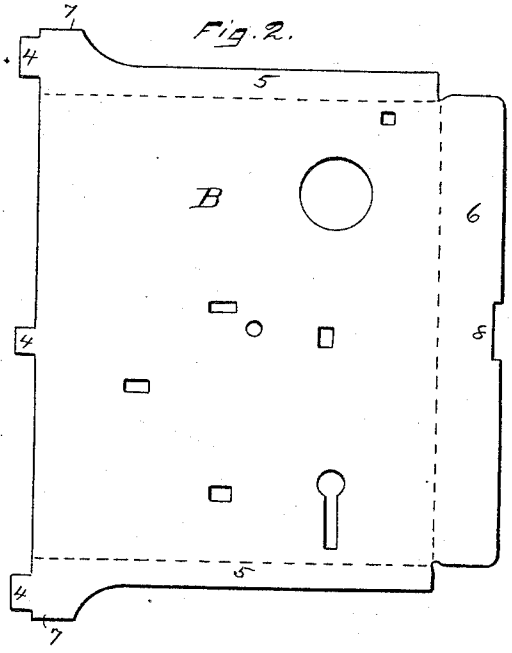


Fig. 3.

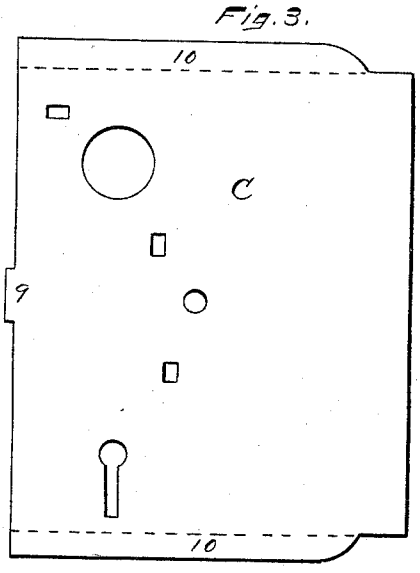
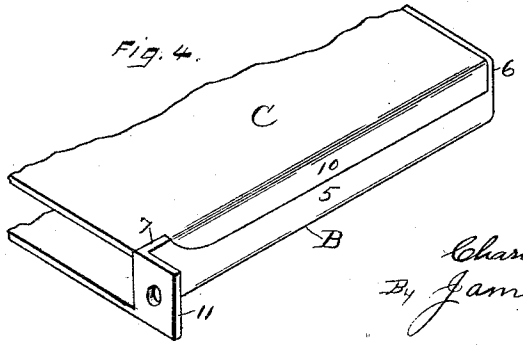


Fig. 4.



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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. 396,915, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed September 27, 1888. Serial No. 286,531. (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 Lock-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cases for locks or latches, and the chief object of my improvements is to produce a substantial and efficient case at a small cost.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my lock-case as formed of sheet metal. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank for one side thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank for the opposite side, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of my lock-case as formed of cast metal.

The face-plate A is of the ordinary construction, and is provided with mortises for the reception of the lugs 4, by which it is secured to the body of the lock-case.

B designates that side of the case which constitutes the main part and to which the face-plate is secured, and C designates the opposite side, which is in the nature of a cap-plate. The middle portion of both of these parts will be provided with suitable openings for the attachment and operation of the lock mechanism, the latch mechanism, or the lock and latch mechanism, said holes being adapted to any known construction of latches or locks and latches, and therefore I consider it unnecessary to specifically describe them.

The part B is provided with side flanges 5 5 and an end or back flange, 6, which flanges are to be turned or swaged up at right angles to the plate, substantially on the broken lines shown in Fig. 2, to make the said part B approximately form a box or case. The flange 6 is of a width fully equal to the thickness of the body of the case, while the flanges 5 5, for the greater part of their length, are only partly as wide as the body of the case is thick. Near the front or face-plate end these flanges are widened out into wings 7 7, which are as wide as the body of the lock-case is thick. On the front end of these flanges I form the lugs 4 4, for the attachment of the face-plate. I also prefer to form an intermediate lug, 4, at or near the middle of the plate, as shown. The back flange, 6, is also provided with a mortise, 8, Fig. 2, to receive the tenon 9 on the part C. This part C is also provided with side flanges 10 10, which are turned up at right angles to the body of the plate. These flanges are of a width which added to the width of the flanges 5 will equal the thickness of the body of the lock-case. They do not extend quite to the front end of the plate, thereby leaving a short distance at the front end of the plate free to drop into position between the wings 7 7 of the part B. When the part C is placed in position, as shown in Fig. 1, it is prevented from working forward by the face-plate A; the end or back flange, 6, prevents it from moving back from the face-plate. Its front end is prevented from working laterally—that is, up and down when the case is in position on a door—by the wings 7 7, while the back end is held in the same direction by the tenon 9, resting in the recess 8. The edges of the flanges 5 and 10 abut against each other and form a seam at the edge of the case, as shown in Fig. 1. These abutting edges form a proper seat for the parts B and C to rest against and to hold them at the proper distance apart.

Instead of forming a projecting lug, 4, whose ends are to be riveted, said lug may be wider and turned back parallel to the face-plate and perforated for the reception of a lug or rivet by which to secure the face-plate, as shown at 11, Fig. 4, this form of lug being applicable to either cast or sheet metal cases.

Fig. 4 illustrates a cast-metal or foundried lock-case in the form first described, with the exception of the perforated lug 11, and the same reference letters and figures indicate corresponding parts. When the case is cast, the seam at the edge makes the flanges of less width, and consequently more convenient to cast, while the flanges on the cap-plate or part C, when either swaged or cast, stiffen the plate and prevent warping.

By my improvement the lock-case can be cheaply formed either by casting or cutting and swaging, while at the same time the case is very substantial and durable. The plate C is securely-held in position and cheaply fitted, while by making the side flanges partly on each plate and leaving the flanges 5 5 of full

width at the front end I secure a broad bearing for the face-plate and substantial lugs by which to secure the face-plate to the body of the lock-case.

I claim as my invention—

The improved lock-case herein shown and described, consisting of the face-plate A and two side plates, B and C, each of the latter having the side flanges, whose edges abut against each other for a part of the length of the case, while the flanges upon one part are widened at the front end, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

CHARLES M. BURGESS.

Witnesses:
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