J. SARGENT.

Locks.

No. 213,252 Patented Mar. 11, 1879.

Fig. 1.

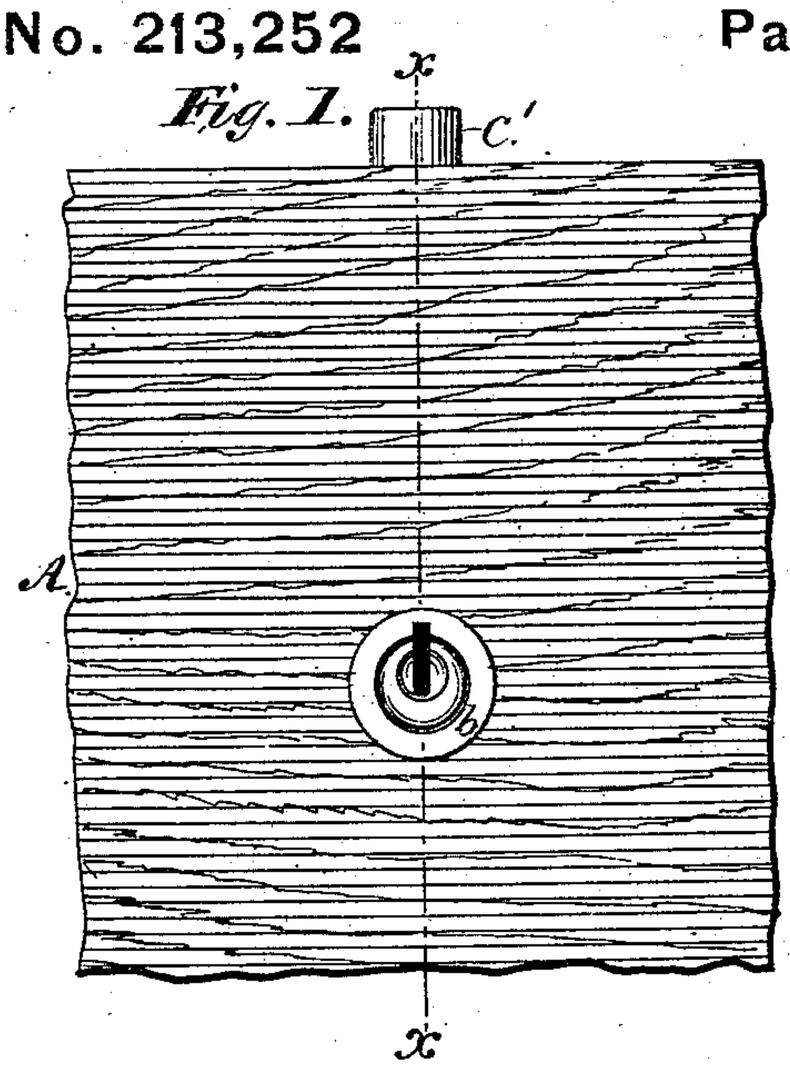


Fig. 2.

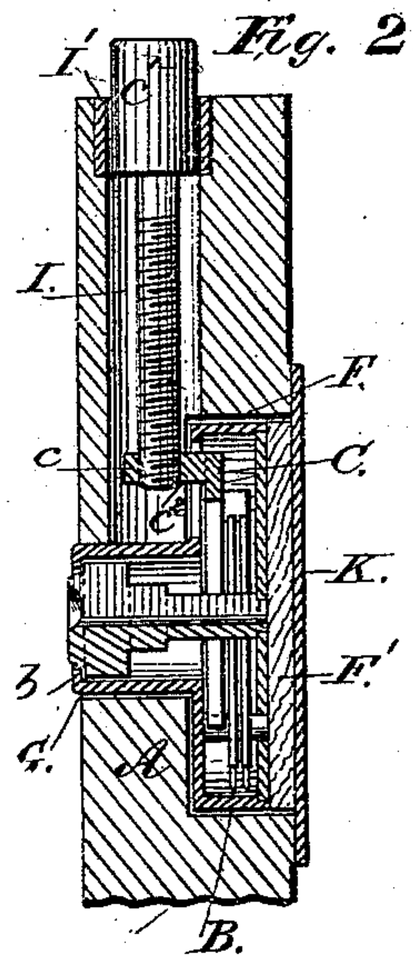


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

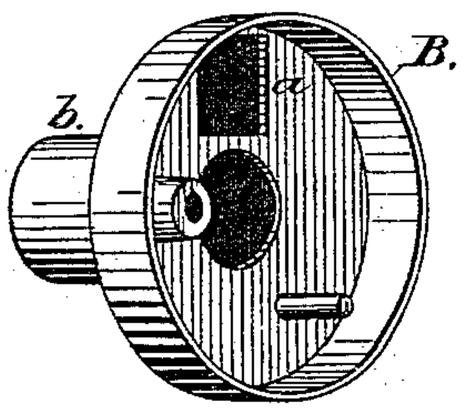


Fig. 7.

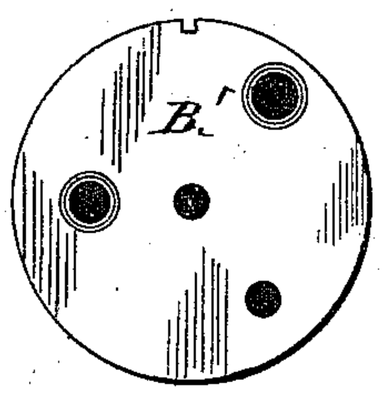
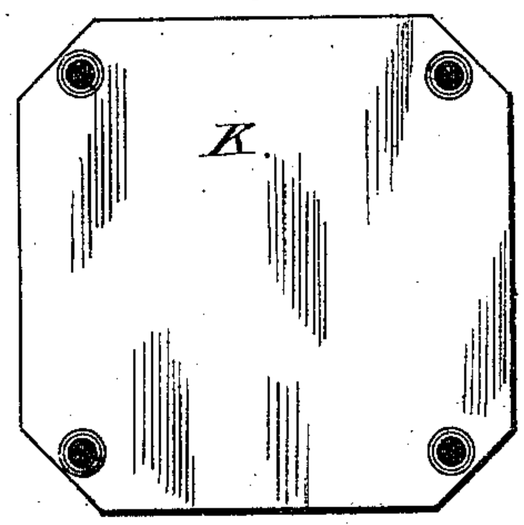


Fig. 8.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SARGENT, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,252**, dated March 11, 1879; application filed October 28, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES SARGENT, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to improve that class of locks for doors, drawers, and other articles which may be set at any desired distance from the edge thereof, and also to construct such a lock which shall be cheap, compact, and simple in construction, and readily applied; and it consists in a novel combination and arrangement of devices, which will hereinafter be particularly described, and the operation thereof explained.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of the lock as applied to a drawer. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the lock. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the forward part of the bolt. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the same, showing the screw-threaded portion cut at various points; Fig. 6, a perspective view of the lock-case, which is cast in one piece with the stud; Fig. 7, a face view of the back plate of the lock; Fig. 8, the covering-plate for holding the lock and filling-piece in place.

The letter A represents the door or drawer, and B the lock-case, which, in the present instance, is cylindrical in shape, although it may be made rectangular or polygonal in form. The interior work of the lock may be of the ordinary or any approved construction. The front of the lock-case is provided at its center with a horn, *b*, in which the revolving barrel of the lock is located. The end of said horn projects through the door or drawer, and should be flush with the same when in place. At one side of the horn the lock-case is slotted, as shown at *a*.

C represents the bolt, which is constructed in two parts, c c^1. The part c is bent upward at right angles at its end, and is provided with a screw-threaded aperture, c^2, for the reception of the shank of the part c^1, which is screw-threaded for the purpose.

In securing the lock to the door or drawer, a recess, F, is sunk in the rear of said door, or the rear of the drawer-front, of suitable size and shape to receive the lock-case, and an aperture, G, is formed, extending from near the bottom of said recess through the door or drawer, of size and shape to correspond with the horn on the lock-plate. The recess F is of such depth that the end of the horn will be flush with the face of the door or drawer-front when the lock is in place.

At right angles to the aperture G, extending from the edge of the door to the recess F, is formed a recess, I, in which the forward part of the bolt C sits and travels. The said forward part of the bolt is secured to the rear part after the lock has been inserted in its recess by screwing the end of the threaded portion into the screw-threaded aperture *c* in the bent portion of the bolt C.

In the forward end of the bolt-recess is secured an independent bolt-guide, consisting of a metallic cylindrical thimble, I′. The letter K represents a covering-plate, which is secured to the door or drawer, over the recess F, and holds the lock in place. B′ represents the back plate of the lock-case, which is secured by screws, in the ordinary manner.

If, owing to the thickness of the door or drawer, the said recess has to be made of such depth that the lock does not entirely fill it, one or more filling-pieces, F′, consisting of disks of wood or other suitable or convenient material, are inserted back of the lock, so as to hold the lock snugly in place.

The aperture G and recess I are preferably made cylindrical and of the same size, in order that they may be formed with the same tool, which saves time and expense in applying the lock; and, as before stated, the recess F is preferably made cylindrical in form, in order that it may be quickly and cheaply formed with a boring-instrument.

In setting the lock, the recess G may be formed at any desired distance from the edge of the door or the edge of the drawer-front, the forward part of the bolt being made of such length as to permit the lock to sit back from the edge of the door or drawer-front to the greatest extent found convenient in practice; and the lock is adapted to be set nearer to the edge, as occasion requires, by cutting

off the end of the screw-threaded portion to a sufficient extent for the purpose, as shown in Fig. 5.

The two parts of the bolt are so formed as to have some play with respect to each other, in order that it may be adjusted to some extent without cutting the screw-threaded portion of the bolt.

By the present method of applying the lock, the bolt-recess is formed directly in the body of the wood, leaving the wood on each side of the bolt, which adds materially to the strength of the door or drawer at the point where the lock is secured.

What I claim is—

The combination of the lock-case B, having the opening *a* through its inner plate, the inner bolt-section, C, having the bent portion projecting through said opening and provided with a screw-threaded aperture, and the outer bolt-section having a screw-threaded stem engaging in said aperture, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

JAMES SARGENT.

Witnesses:

JAMES L. NORRIS,

JAS. A. RUTHERFORD.