

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. M. & J. E. MIX.
Mortise Lock Case.

No. 239,529.

Patented March 29, 1881.

Fig. 1.

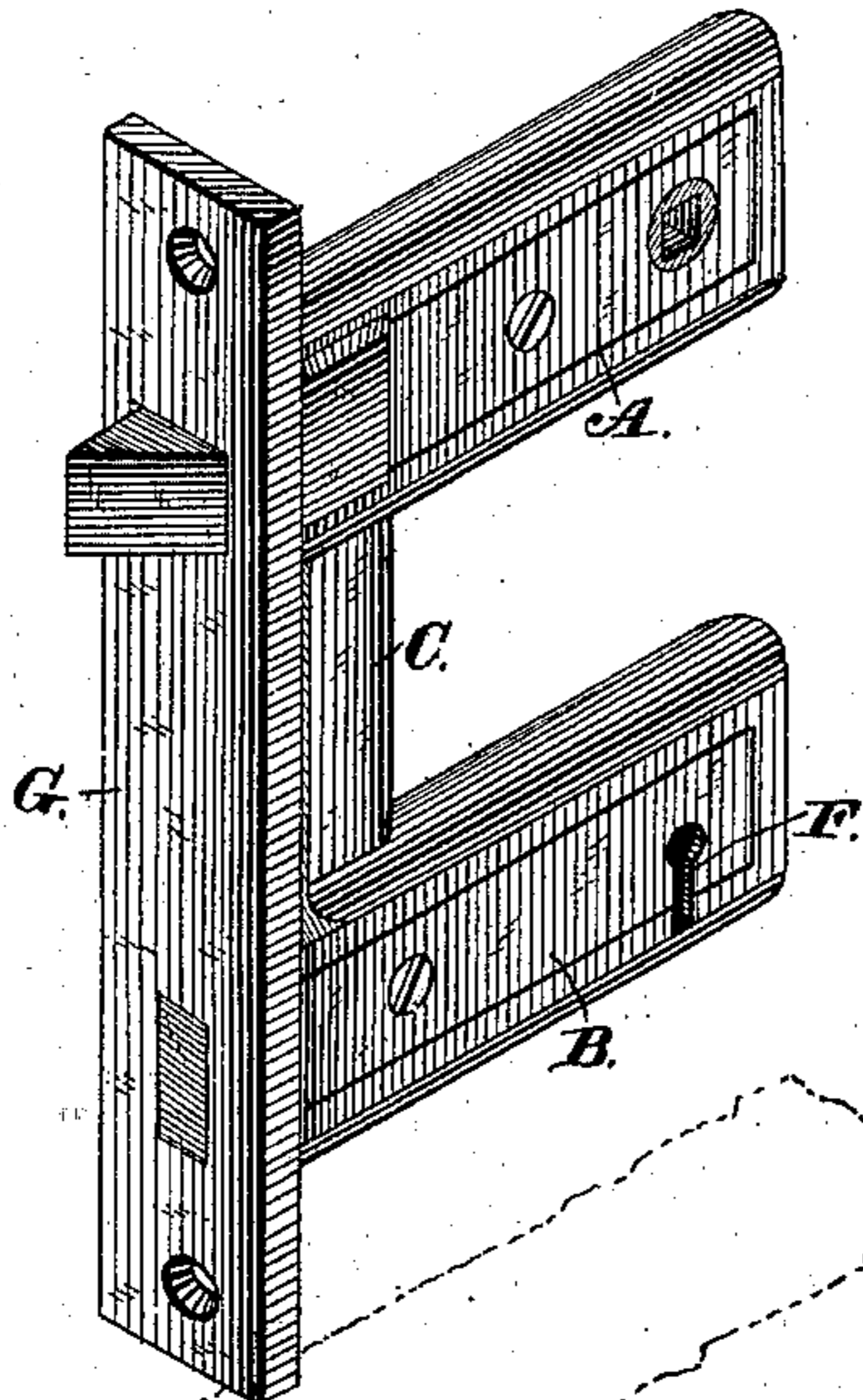
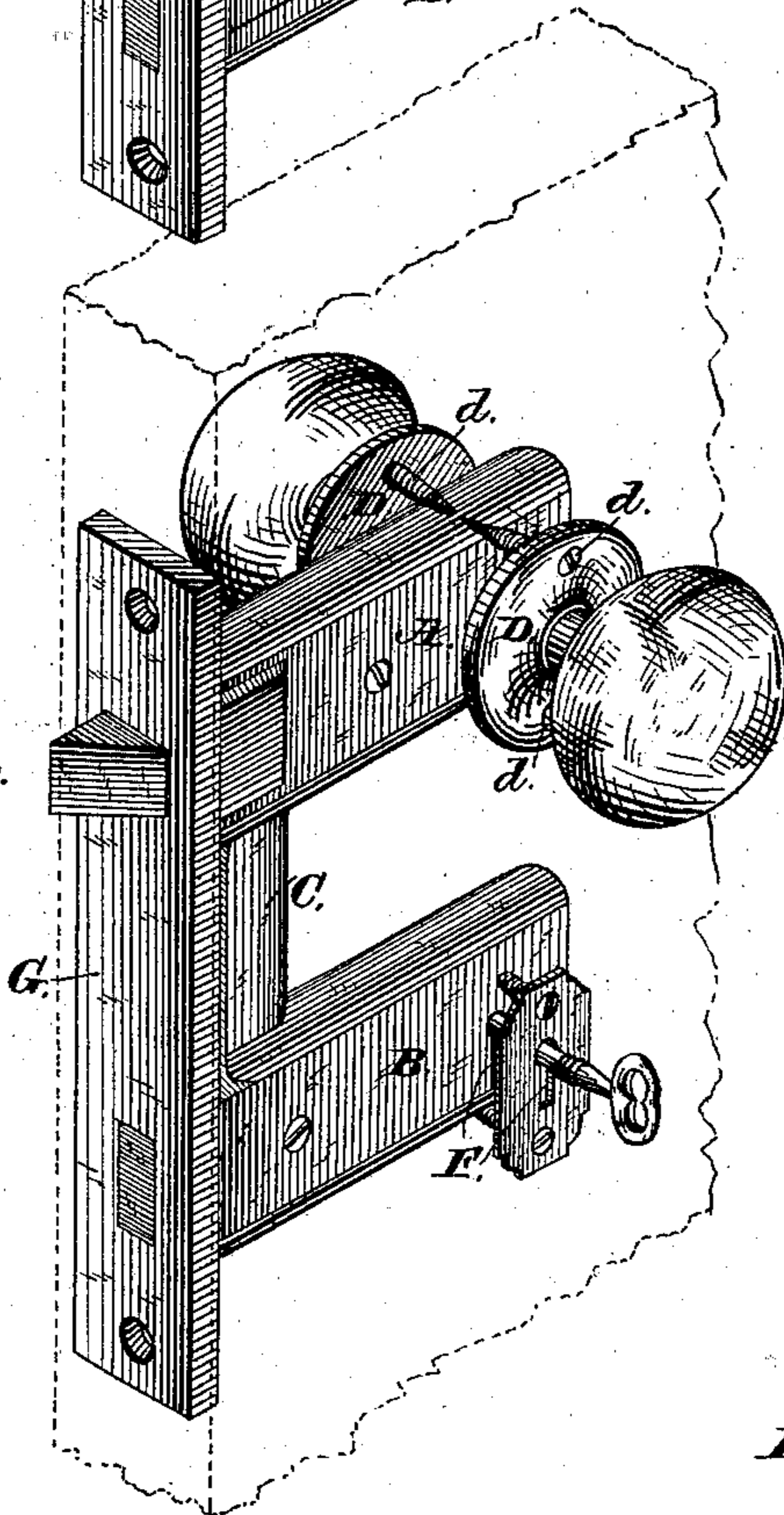


Fig. 2.



Attest.

*Jas. E. Hutchinson.
A. H. Norris.*

Inventors.

*E. M. and J. E. Mix,
By James L. Norris.
Atty.*

(Model.)

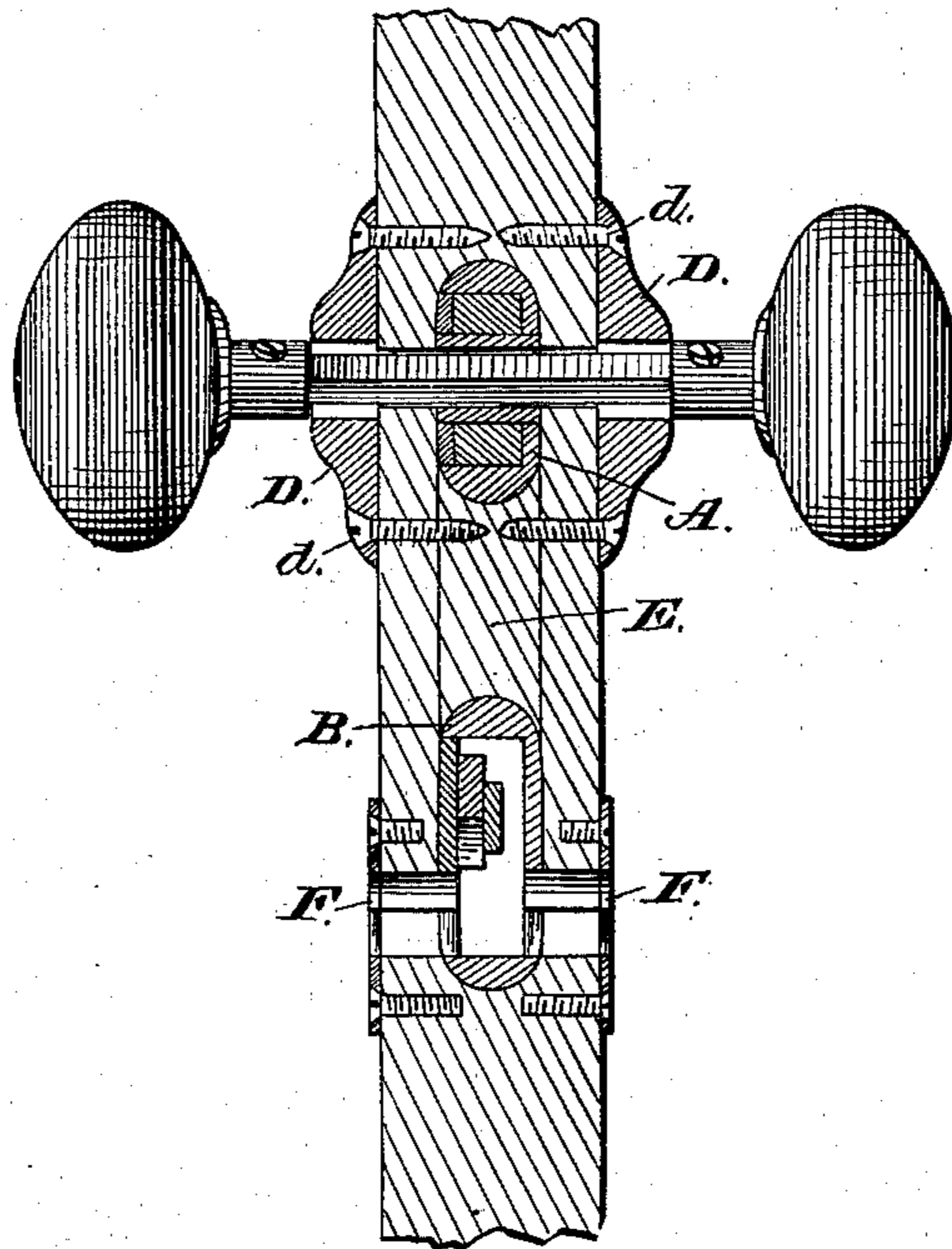
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.



Attest.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE M. MIX AND JAMES E. MIX, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS
TO THE CLARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MORTISE-LOCK CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,529, dated March 29, 1881.

Application filed December 20, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EUGENE M. MIX and JAMES E. MIX, both citizens of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mortise-Lock Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mortise lock and latch cases which are constructed to provide means for firmly and substantially attaching the rosettes.

Our invention consists in a mortise lock and latch case composed of two inclosed chambers arranged parallel to each other, and having their opposite and facing edge walls separated by a space for a portion of their length, and connected at the remaining portion by a web extending and lying wholly between said walls and cast in one piece therewith, all as herein-
after more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a mortise-lock case constructed according to our invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the rosettes and spindles in position as when secured to a door. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the mortise and the lock-case and rosettes secured to a door.

The letter A designates the latch-chamber, and B the bolt-chamber, of a lock-case. Two of the edge walls of these chambers are connected at their front portions by a web or plate, C, cast therewith, in order to give the case a compact form, convenient for handling, and to render the chambers firm and invariable in their relative positions. For the greater portion of their length, however, the said chambers are separated by an intermediate open space, the function of which is to permit the insertion between the two chambers of a tongue or tenon of wood, to receive the screws which secure one portion of the rosettes to the door, as the wood on each side of and forming the side walls of the mortise is necessarily quite thin. A common face-plate, G, is secured to the front edges of the chambers for the usual purpose.

A double-chambered mortise having a tongue of wood left to enter the space between the chambers may be formed in a door to re-

ceive our improved lock-case; or a single mortise of proper size may be formed to receive the entire case, and a separate block of wood may be secured between the chambers before the case is inserted.

Referring to Fig. 3, the letter D indicates the rosettes secured to the door. The screws *d*, securing the rosettes, are of a suitable length to take a firm hold of the wood, one of said screws penetrating the body of the door outside of the mortise, and the other penetrating the tongue or block of wood E, which lies between the two chambers of the case. The rosettes are thus securely held and not liable to become detached, as heretofore, when the short screws have been necessarily used on account of the slight thickness of wood left to receive them.

F indicates the key-hole escutcheon secured in the same manner as usual.

It is, of course, immaterial what kind of mechanism is used inside the chambers, so long as the positions of the spindles and the key-holes are fixed.

It is also immaterial what shape or extent is given to the space between the two chambers of the case, so long as it permits the entrance of a tongue, tenon, or block of wood to receive the screws securing the rosettes.

Lock and latch cases have heretofore been constructed with their bolt and latch chambers or barrels separated by an intervening open space, into which is designed to fit a tongue of wood left between the separate mortises or cavities formed in the door to receive the said chambers or barrels, which are separately made, and have their front ends secured to a face-plate by riveting, the face-plate serving to hold them at a proper distance from each other. We lay no claim to such a case, our invention being an improvement thereon, reducing the expense of construction by casting the chambers in one piece and securely connected independently of the face-plate, while at the same time properly separated to admit between them the block or tongue of wood to receive the rosette-screws.

What we claim is—

A mortise lock and latch case composed of the two inclosed chambers A and B, arranged

parallel to each other and having their opposite and facing edge walls separated by a space for a portion of their length, and connected at the remaining portion by a web, C, extending
5 and lying wholly between said walls and cast in one piece therewith, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set

our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EUGENE M. MIX.
JAMES E. MIX.

Witnesses:

JOHN K. CLARK,
JOHN R. BENTLEY.