

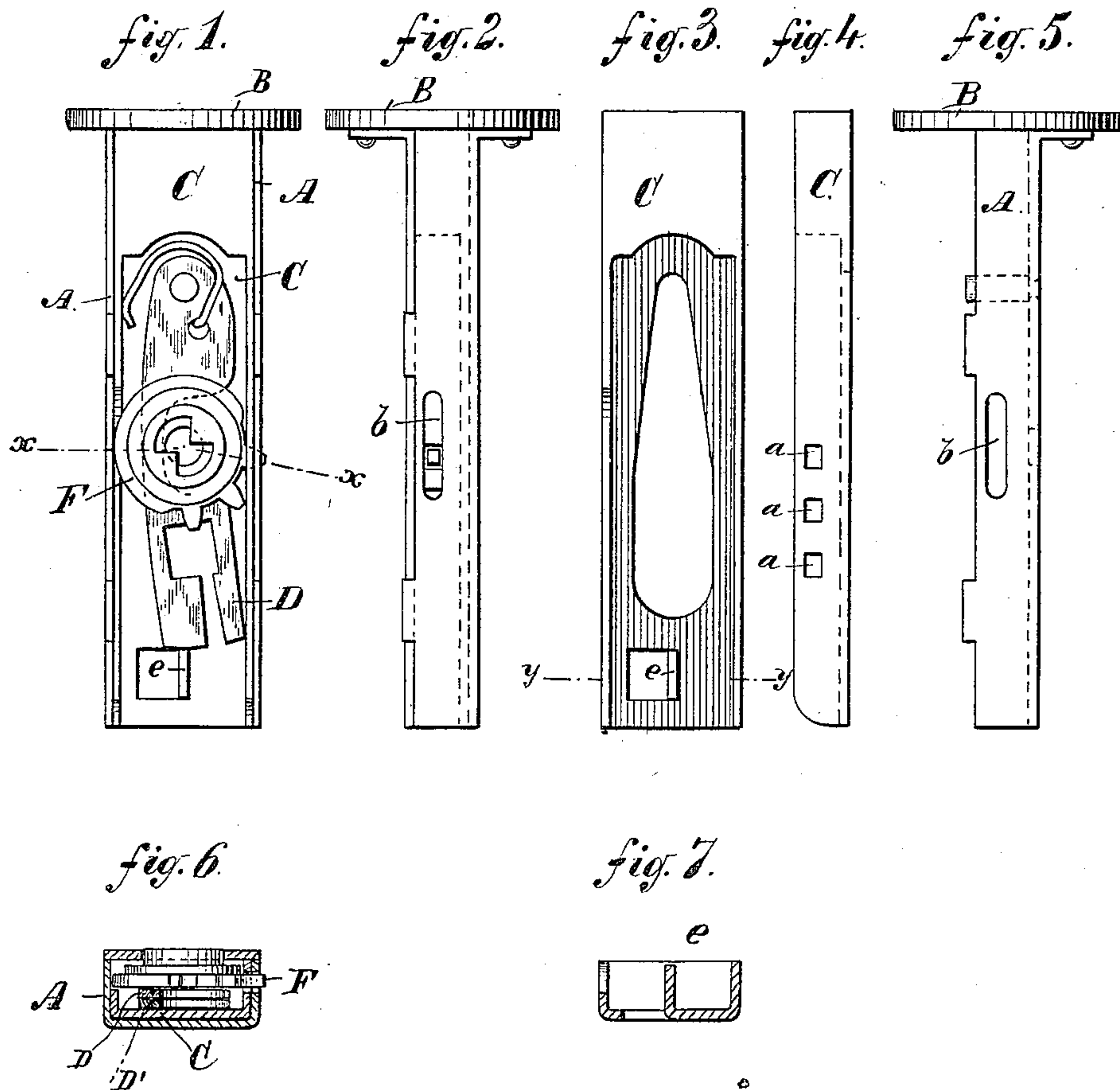
(No Model.)

S. P. STODDARD.

LOCK.

No. 271,663.

Patented Feb. 6, 1883.



Witnesses:
Henry Giddling
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his Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON P. STODDARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,663, dated February 6, 1883.

Application filed May 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known I, SOLOMON P. STODDARD, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have made an Improvement in
5 Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the same.

This invention is an improvement upon the mortise-lock for which United States Letters
10 Patent were granted to me February 28, 1882, numbered 254,412; and it consists in the special combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of
15 the lock, with the side plate of the case removed to expose to view the interior mechanism. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the said lock, showing the slotted aperture, to be hereinafter particularly described. Fig. 3 is a side view of the bolt.
20 Fig. 4 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the case with the side plate removed. Fig. 6 is a section on line *x x*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 7 is a section on line *y y*, Fig. 3.

A is the case; B, the face-plate; C, the bolt;
25 D D', the tumblers, and F the toothed disk by which the bolt is thrown. The body of the bolt is formed of a comparatively thin plate of metal, having its edges turned up at right angles, forming sides or flanges as wide as the
30 depth of the case into which the bolt fits. In one of these sides apertures are made, as seen at *a*, Fig. 4, the parts between the apertures constituting teeth, with which the teeth of the disk F engage to throw the bolt. As the per-
35 forated side of the bolt is in contact with the edge plate of the case, the teeth of the disk F must be no longer than barely to extend through the apertures *a* in the side of the bolt in a lock constructed as described in my before-
40 named patent; but I have found this to be objectionable. The several teeth of the disk F

do not have sufficient hold of the bolt to throw it as far as they should do, and they are liable to slip out of engagement. To remedy this objection I provide the edge plate of the case 45 contiguous to the perforated side plate of the bolt with a slot (shown at *b* in Figs. 2 and 5) directly opposite to the toothed disk F, the teeth of which enter and work in this slot, thus permitting them to be made longer by the thick- 50 ness of the edge plate of the case than they may be without such slot.

In my former patent above referred to the stud or stop *e* is a separate piece of metal, connected to the bolt by being riveted thereto. 55 My improvement consists in forming it out of the same plate of metal with the bolt. This is done by punching out a rectangular piece from the plate, forming the body of the bolt to form the stud, severing the same on three 60 sides only, and turning the severed piece at right angles to the plate, as plainly shown in Fig. 7. This is a cheap and simple way of forming said stud, and the stud is much more secure and permanent than if riveted in. 65 Furthermore, it is evident that I am enabled by this means to strike from a metal plate, by the use of a suitable die, the entire bolt-plate, with its turned-up sides, and the stud or stop
70 *e* at one blow or operation.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a lock, the bolt C, having its upwardly-turned longitudinal sides, and the stud or stop
75 *e*, as described, formed or struck from the same piece of metal, as specified.

Witness my hand.

SOLOMON P. STODDARD.

In presence of—

J. B. TYNER,
JOHN W. CHAMBERS.