

(No Model.)

F. W. MIX.

LOCK.

No. 302,927.

Patented Aug. 5, 1884.

Fig. 1.

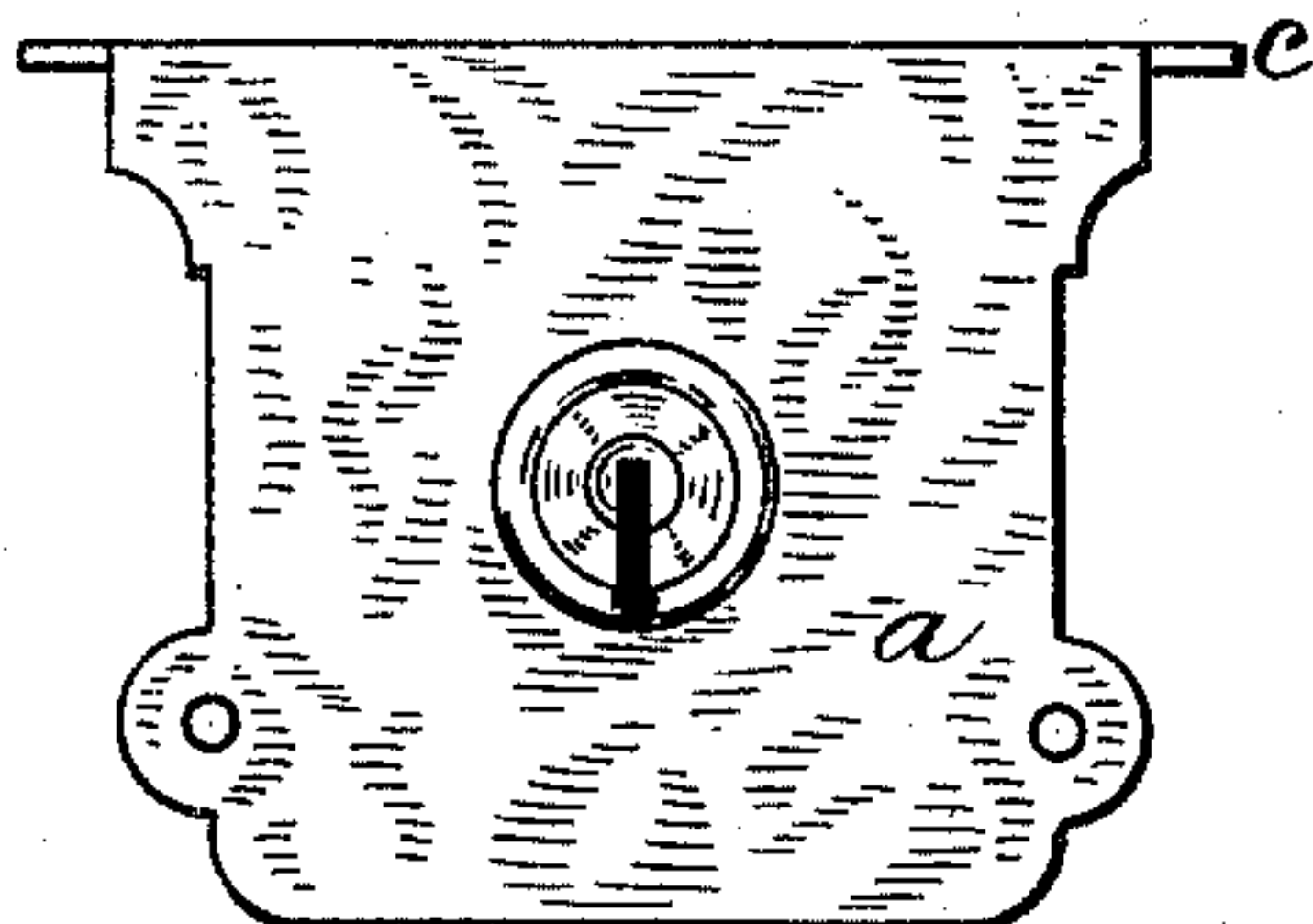


Fig. 2.

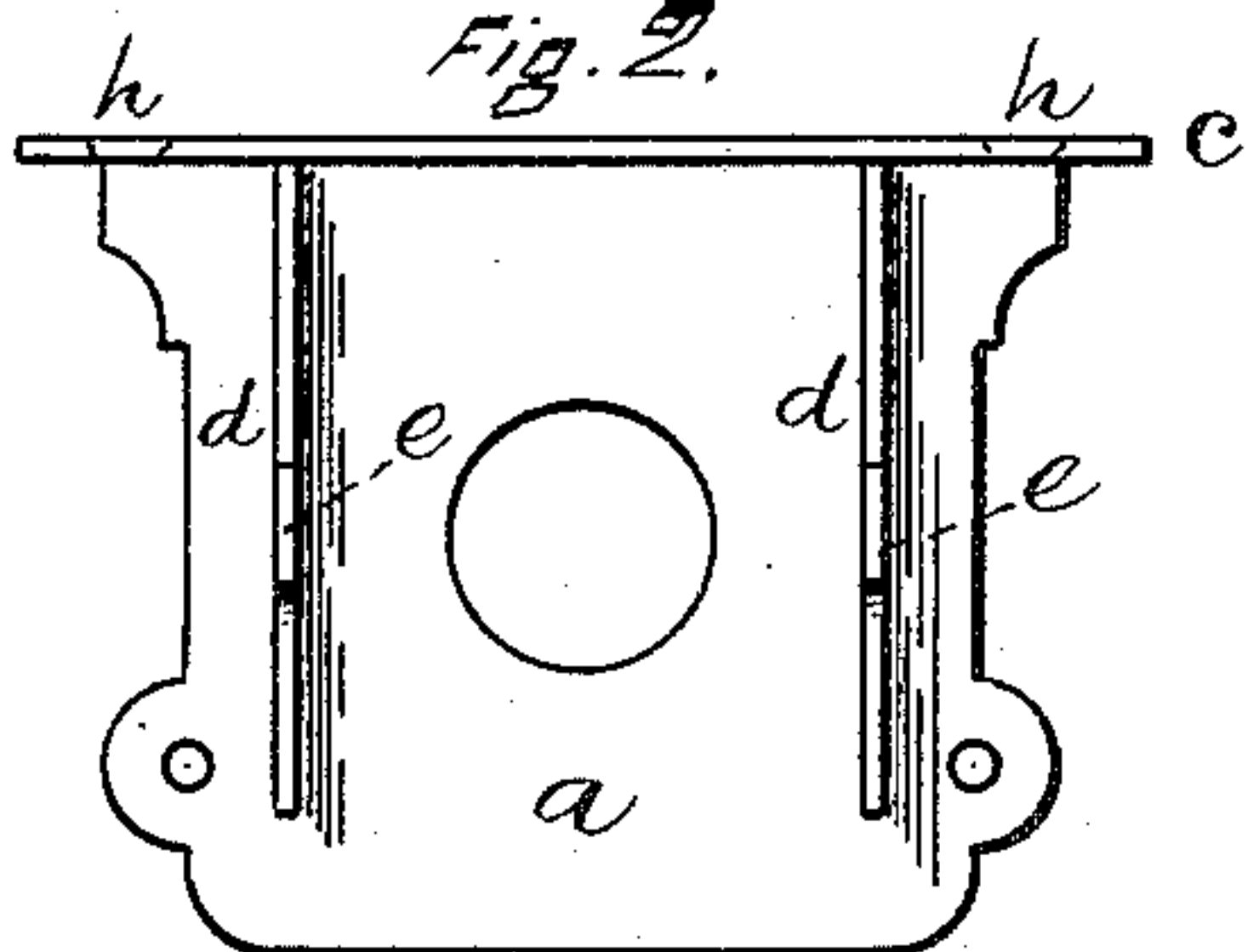


Fig. 3.

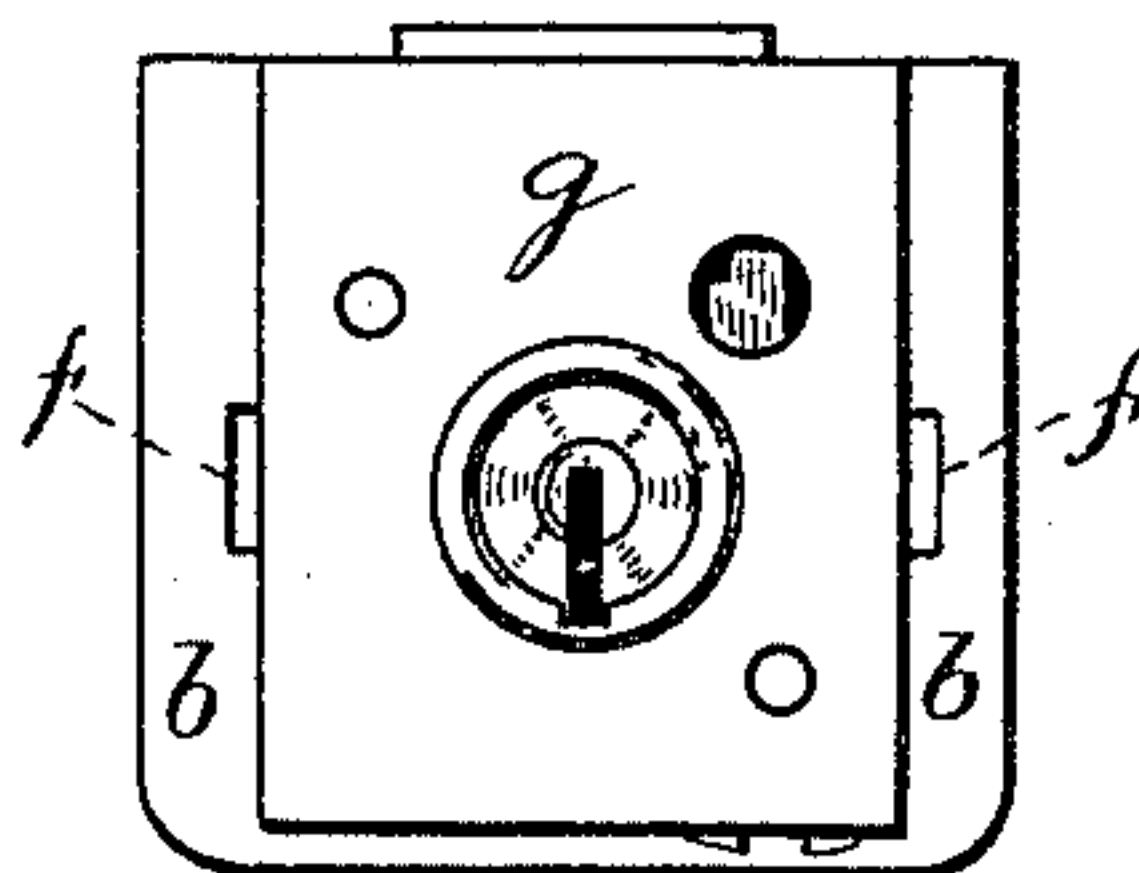


Fig. 4.

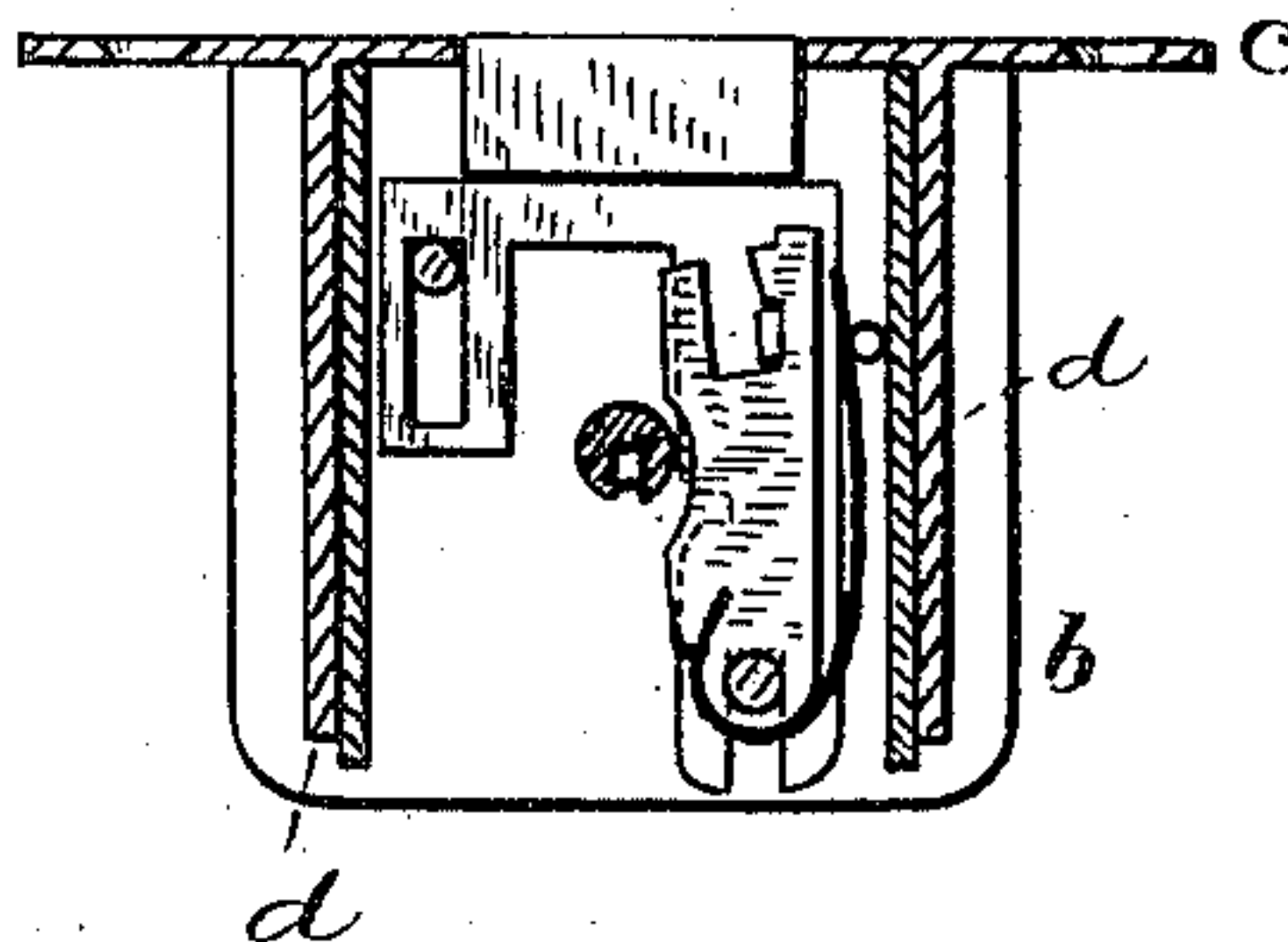
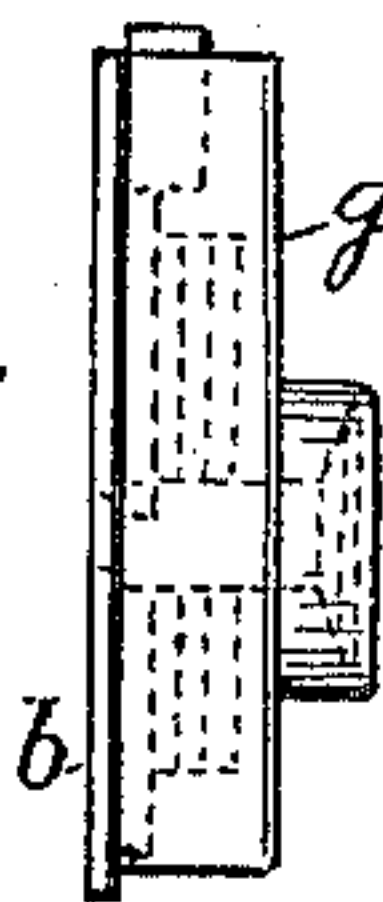


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

John Edwards Jr.
Eddy N. Smith.

Inventor.

Frank W. Mix.

By James Shepard
att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK W. MIX, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE COR-
BIN CABINET LOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,927, dated August 5, 1884.

Application filed March 19, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK W. MIX, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Lock-Case, of which the following is a specification, illustrated by the accompanying sheet of drawings.

My invention relates to locks; and it consists of the improvements hereinafter described. These improvements are exhibited in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the front face or escutcheon and key-post. Fig. 2 gives a rear view of the front face provided with selvage, and side walls extending downward from the selvage, the whole forming an auxiliary cap, as will be hereinafter explained. Fig. 3 shows the rear plate of the lock-case provided with the ordinary cap from which the key-post projects in front, and the bolt projects upward slightly, even when it is in an unlocked position. Fig. 4 shows a vertical section coinciding with the front face of the bolt, and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 3.

Similar letters refer to similar parts.

The front plate, *a*, the rear plate, *b b*, the selvage *c*, and the side walls, *d d*, constitute, when fitted together by the insertion of the projections or rivets *e e* through the slots *f f* in the rear plate, the exterior casing of the lock. As in other locks of this class, the side walls of the case have overhanging edges for securing the case in a mortise with overhanging side walls, the lock-case being slipped edgewise into said mortise. As herein illustrated, the side edges of the rear plate, *b*, constitute the overhanging edges, which prevent the lock-case from being pulled sidewise out of the mortise. Within this outer casing is an inner case or frame inclosing the bolt-works, which case or frame consists of a cap, *g*, which is riveted or otherwise fastened to the back plate. Through this inner cap, *g*, projects the key-post or slotted hub surrounded by and rotating in a circular short barrel, which also protrudes through the cap *g*. This key-post is also supported by a small hole in the rear plate in the customary man-

ner. The bolt-works consist of a bolt extending through the selvage and spring-tumblers mounted thereon, of any common and usual construction.

In organizing my improved lock, I first place the bolt and spring-tumblers in position upon the back plate, the bolt extending far enough above the back plate to pass through the customary slot in the selvage and be flush with the outer selvage thereof. I then insert the small end of the key-post in the hole in the back-plate, after which the cap *g* is placed over all the bolt-works, the barrel inclosing the outer end of the key-post, and is securely fastened to the back plate by riveting or otherwise. The organization thus produced is shown in Fig. 3, and constitutes a complete lock, with the exception that the case or frame has no selvage. The front side of the lock in this condition, with the barrel and key-post protruding, is shown in Fig. 5.

Heretofore locks of this class have been let into a mortise made in the rear or inside broad face of the stile or drawer-rail.

It is obvious that if this device, thus constructed, were fastened in a mortise cut upon the inside of the drawer, and the barrel containing the key-post were inserted in the hole bored through from the rear wall of the mortise to the front of the drawer, the front face of the key-post would come flush with the outer face of the drawer only when the thickness of the drawer corresponded with the distance from the back plate to the front face of the key-post. Whenever the thickness of the drawer was less than that distance, the barrel of the key-post would protrude, and when the thickness was greater the barrel and key-post would not extend forward to the front face. In order to remedy this disadvantage, lock-makers have resorted to various expedients, such as making the barrel of adjustable length, or causing a sunk escutcheon to be inserted in that portion of the hole in the drawer not occupied by the key-barrel of the post. My invention, however, avoids this disadvantage by constructing the locks with a uniform length of key-barrel or key-post and setting them in a mortise made in the outer front broad side of the stile or drawer-rail instead of the inside,

so that the front plate, having the outer end of the key-barrel and key-post substantially flush with it, constitutes an escutcheon to go upon the front of the drawer, and is provided with a selvage overlapping the upper front wall of the drawer. This front plate or escutcheon, provided with a hole to receive the key-barrel, and with selvage and side-walls, is shown in Fig. 2, and the same constitutes a supplemental cap, to be placed over the primary cap and fastened to the back plate, as already described.

I have described my invention as applicable to locks provided with key-plugs; and employing sheet-metal keys; but it is equally applicable to locks to be operated by any ordinary key, in which case it is only essential that the key-hole should extend through both the primary and supplemental cap.

In addition to securing the lock-case by its overhanging side edges and walls of the mortise which receive said edges, I provide screw-holes *h*, Fig. 2, in the selvage *c*, and other screw-holes lower down in the plate or escutcheon *a*, to receive fastening-screws. Those in the escutcheon cannot be removed when the drawer is shut, and even if the screws were all removed the lock can be withdrawn from its mortise only when the drawer is opened.

Thus it will be seen that I produce a lock-case in which it is unnecessary to construct the barrels of various lengths to fit various thicknesses of drawer-rails, or to make said barrel

adjustable as to length, while I attach the lock firmly in place to rails of different thicknesses, and in such manner as to give a neat appearance.

I am aware that a prior patent shows a door latch and lock designed to be let into a mortise which is open only at the edge of the door, in combination with a cap for covering a portion of the door and lock upon the edge and two sides, the same being adapted to a door of a given thickness only. Said prior device is hereby disclaimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I wish to cover and secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A lock-case provided with a supplemental cap, consisting of an escutcheon or front plate, *a*, selvage *c*, and the projections or rivets *e e*, for securing said cap to the lock-case proper, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the lock case proper, having overhanging side edges adapted to be let edgewise into a mortise made in the front of a stile or drawer-rail, and the supplemental cap or escutcheon *a* and selvage *c*, said cap and selvage being secured to the lock-case proper and adapted to cover the top and front of the aforesaid mortise, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

FRANK W. MIX.

Witnesses:

S. N. CHAFFEE,
S. C. DUNHAM.