

(No Model.)

H. HOFFMAN, Jr.  
MORTISE LOCK AND LATCH.

No. 367,631.

Patented Aug. 2, 1887.

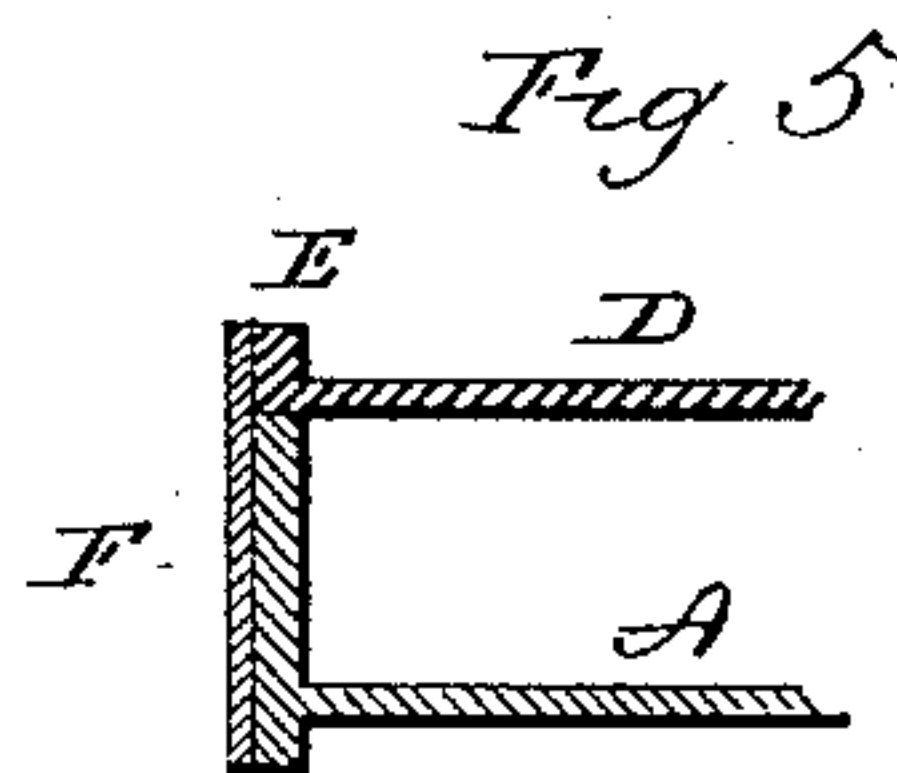
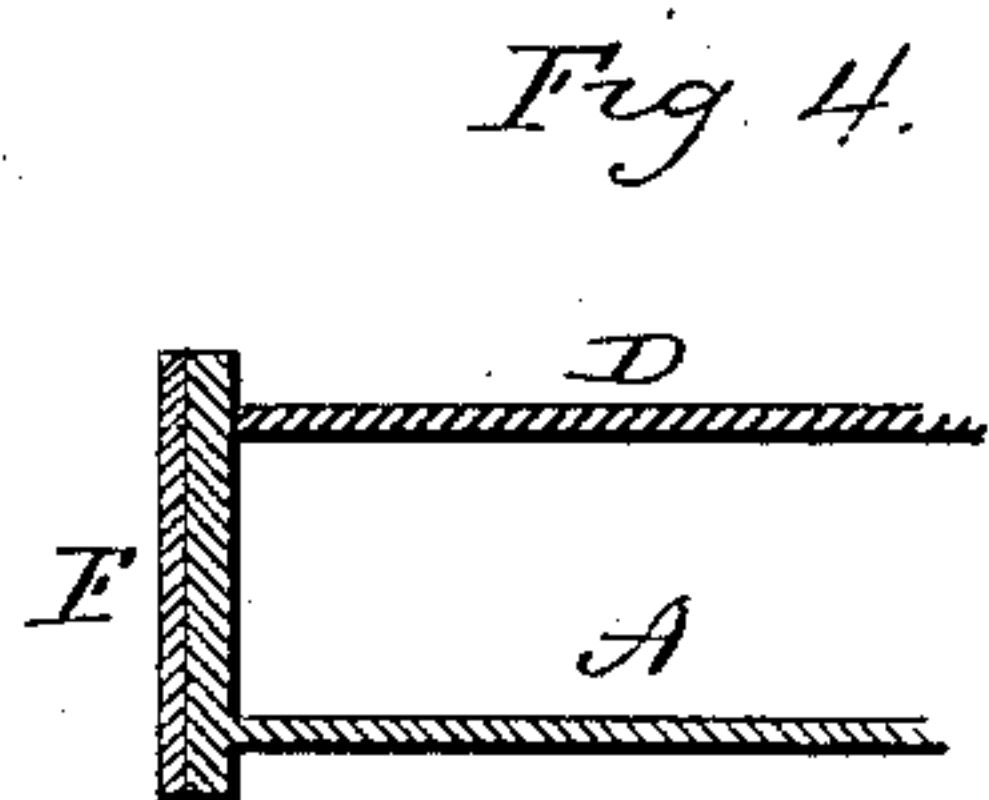
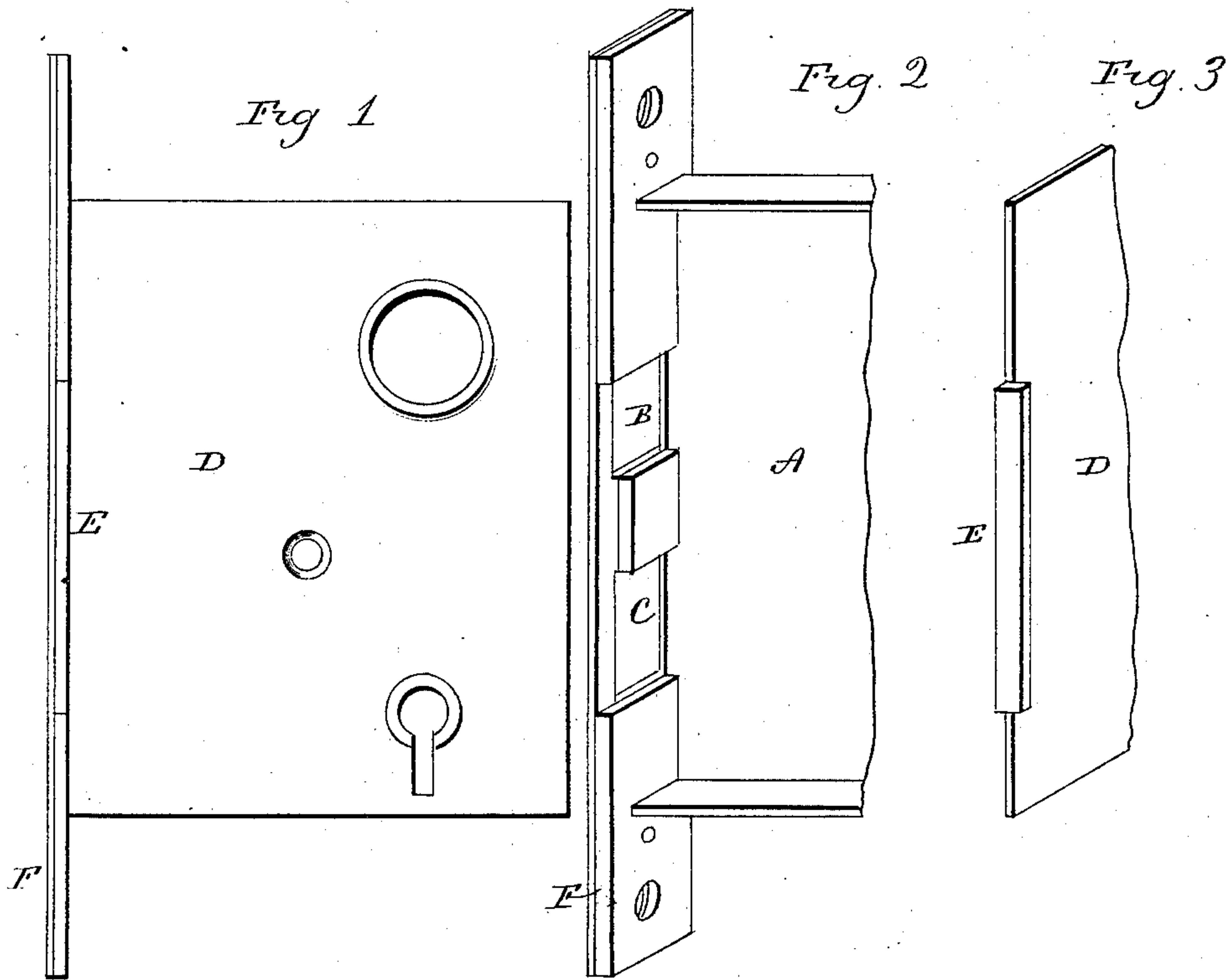
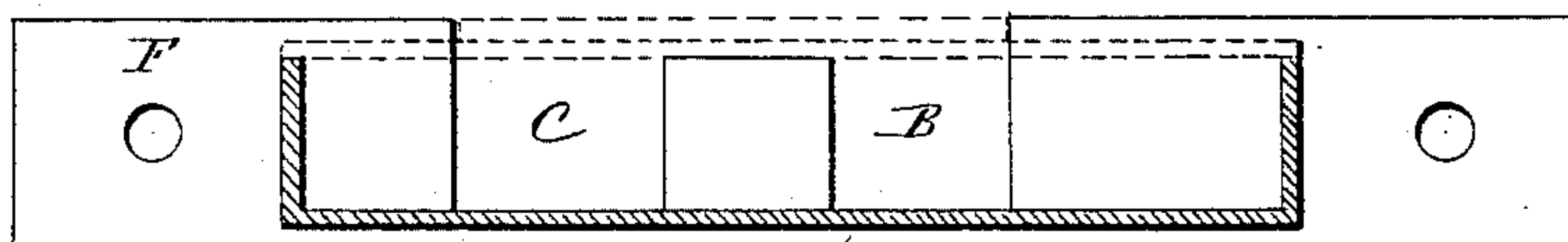


Fig. 6



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MORTISE LOCK AND LATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 367,631, dated August 2, 1887.

Application filed July 5, 1887. Serial No. 243,351. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY HOFFMAN, Jr., of South Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Mortise Locks and Latches; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the lock complete; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the case with the cap removed, showing the recess in the edge of the body of the face-plate and with the scalp applied; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the cap with the flange formed thereon to fill the recess in the edge of the body of the face-plate. Fig. 4, a transverse section through the lock-case below the bolt-openings; Fig. 5, a transverse section through the case between the bolt-openings; Fig. 6, a vertical section through the case, looking toward the face-plate, the cap and its flange represented in broken lines.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of door locks and latches which are adapted to be inserted into a mortise in the stile of the door commonly called "mortise-latches." These latches are constructed with a face-plate through which the latch and lock bolt, either or both, work, and by which the latch is secured in the door.

In the usual construction of this class of latches the face-plate is made separate from the case and secured thereto, and it is usually made of a finer metal than the case itself—that is to say, the case is usually made of cast-iron, while the face-plate is made from brass, bronze, or other finer metal. The face-plate has been cast separate from the case, not only because a different kind of metal was desirable, but because to cast it upon the case it would be necessary to core the plate for the bolt-openings. Again, in the finer metal face-plate the plate is cast from this metal entirely. This metal being far more expensive than iron, adds materially to the cost of this class of mortise-locks over an iron face-plate.

The object of my invention is to cast the face-plate as an integral part of the case, whereby its attachment to the case is avoided, and also to produce a finer metal face for the plate at a comparatively small cost.

A represents the case proper, which is of any of the usual forms for lock or latch, or both, as the case may be. With the case I cast a body portion of the face-plate, which is of the usual shape of the face-plate, as seen in Fig. 6, except that upon the open side of the case the edge of the face-plate from the bolt-openings outward is omitted, leaving the latch-bolt opening B and the bolt-opening C both open upon the open side of the case, as clearly seen in Fig. 6.

Because of omitting the edge of the face-plate down to the bolt-openings B C, one or both, as the case may be, I am enabled to mold the remainder of the face-plate as a part of the case. Then on the cap D, I cast as an integral part of it a flange, E, (see Fig. 3,) which corresponds to the portion of the face-plate omitted, and as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 6, so that when the cap is set onto the case in the usual manner, and as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4, the flange E fills the edge of the body of the face-plate and completes the bolt-openings. Then, to cover the joint in the body of the face-plate so made between the flange E and the body of the plate, I apply a scalp, F, of finer metal, through which the bolt-openings B C are formed. This scalp is riveted or otherwise secured to the body of the face-plate, and so as to present a fine surface metal upon the actual face. This scalp may be very highly ornamented by means of dies prepared for the purpose without practically adding to the expense of the plate, and because of being made from thin sheet metal the cost of manufacture over the usual cost of metal face-plates is greatly reduced.

It will be understood that the face-plate is pierced in the usual manner for securing screws, and as seen in Fig. 2.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in mortise locks and latches, consisting in the case



proper, having the body of the face-plate cast as an integral part thereof, with a recess therein opening from the edge on the open side of the case into the bolt-openings, combined with  
5 the cap D, cast with the flange E as an integral part thereof, the said flange corresponding to the recess in the body of the face-plate, and a scalp, F, having openings formed therein corresponding to the bolts and secured to the said integral body of the face-plate, substantially as described. 10

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Witnesses:

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