

(No Model.)

E. A. JUDD.  
CYLINDER LOCK.

No. 549,134.

Patented Nov. 5, 1895.

Fig. 1

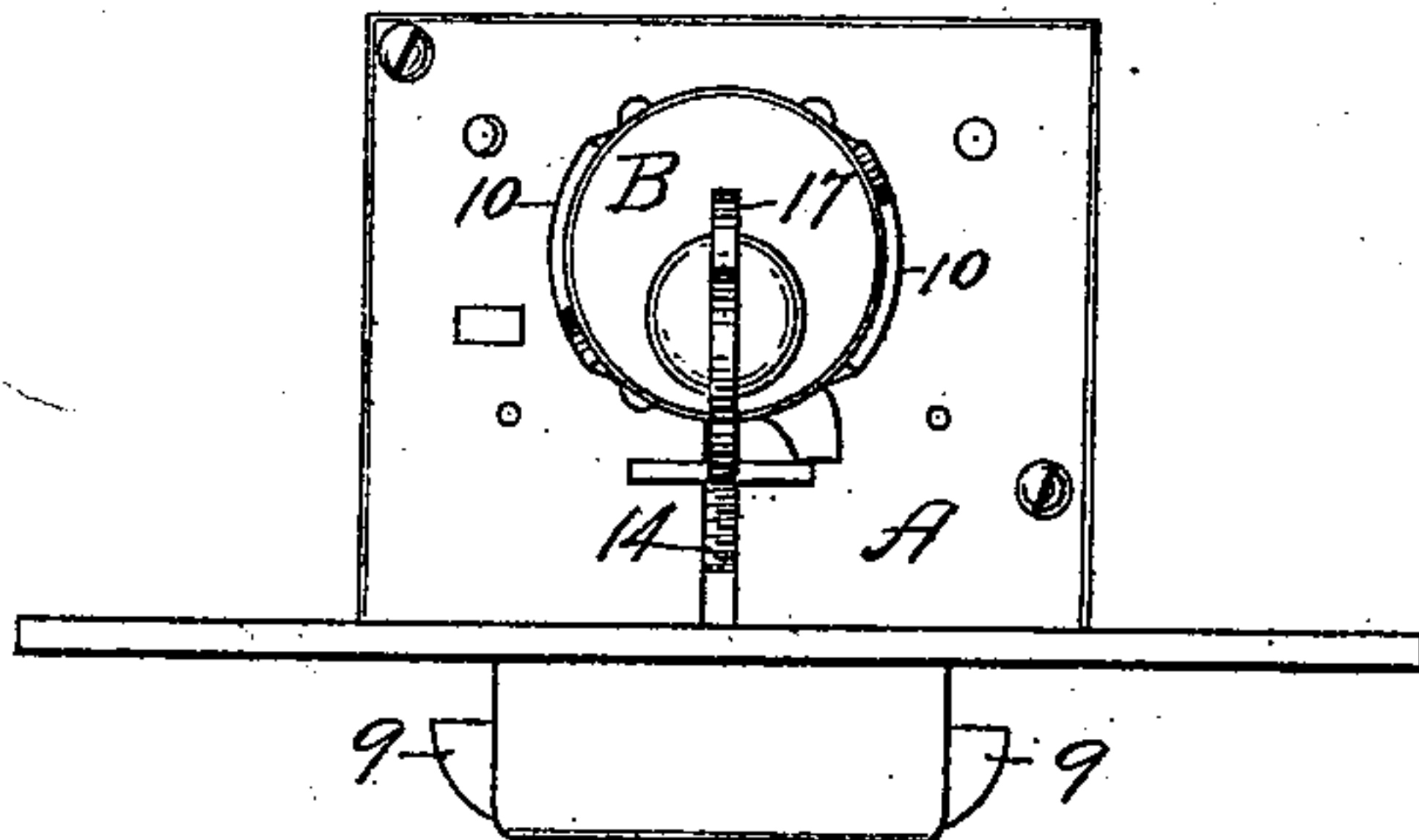


Fig. 2.

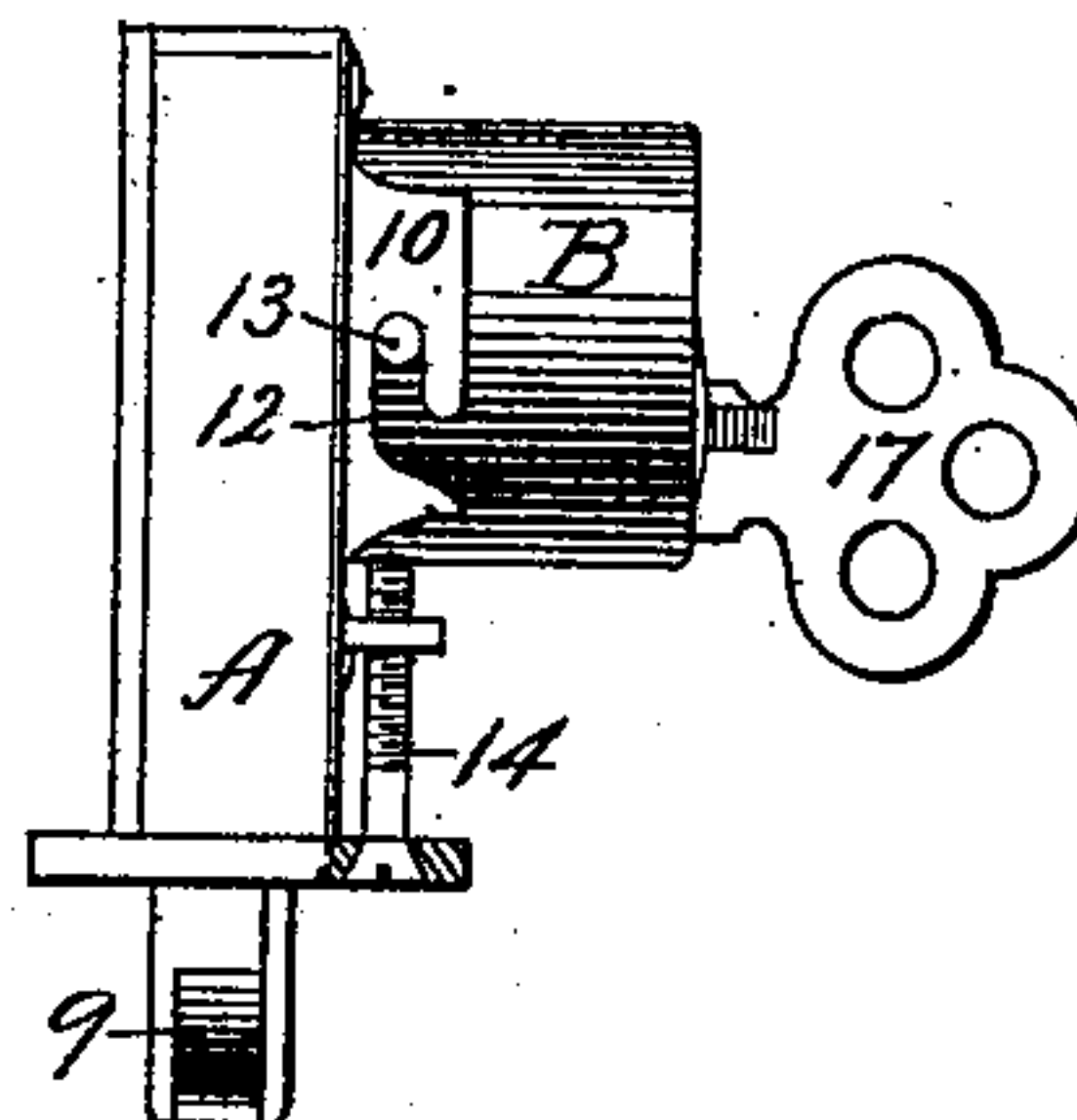


Fig. 3.

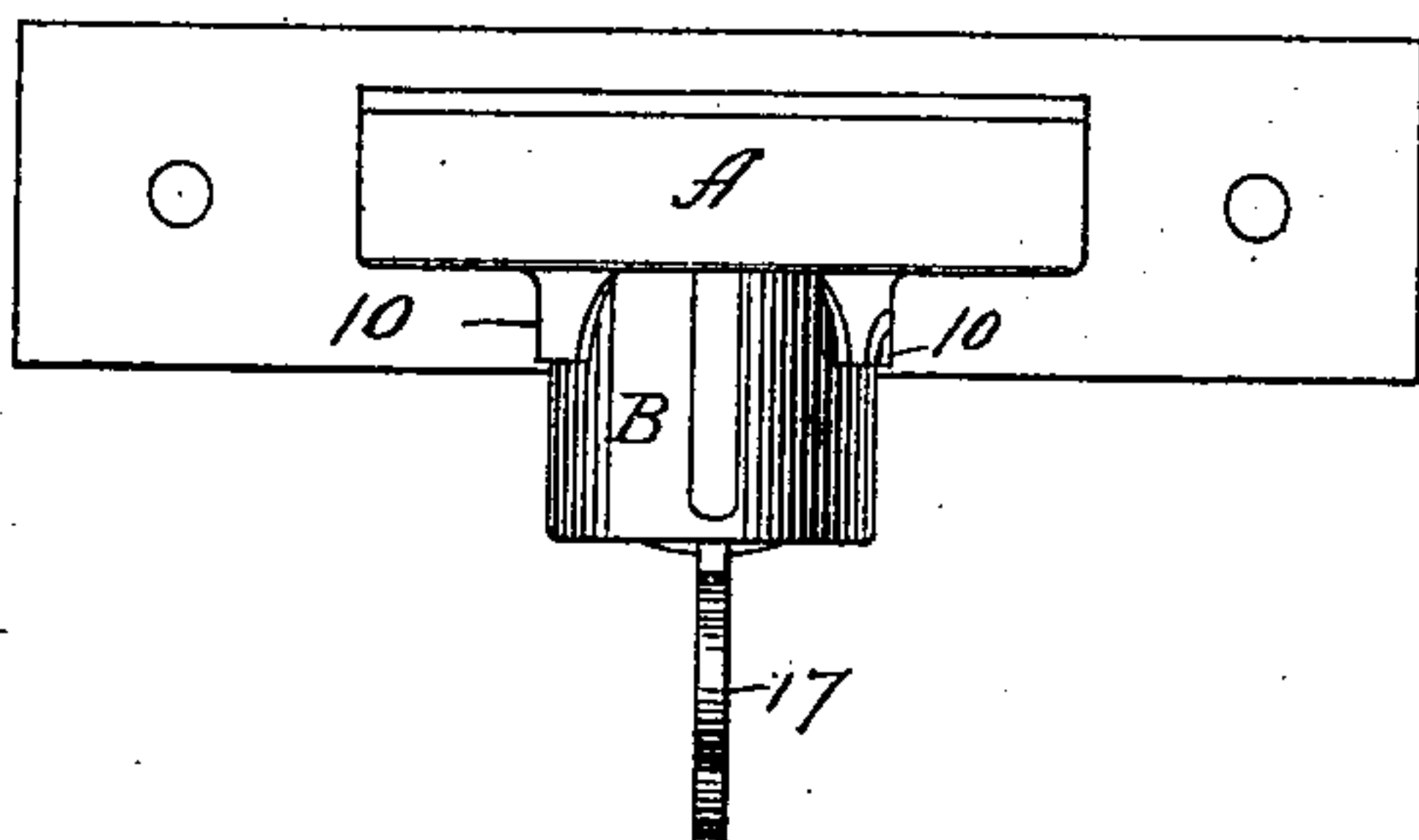


Fig. 4.

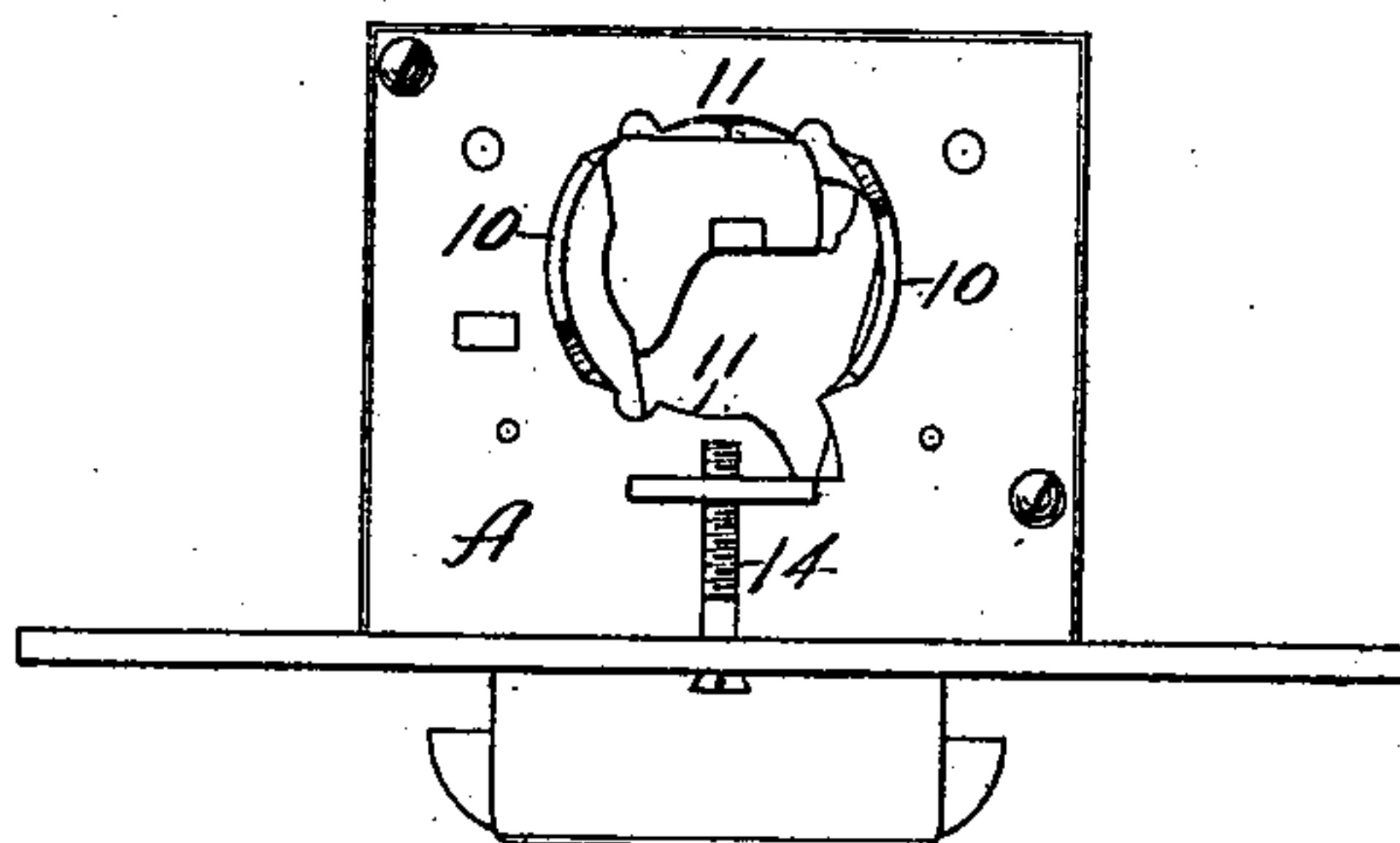


Fig. 5.

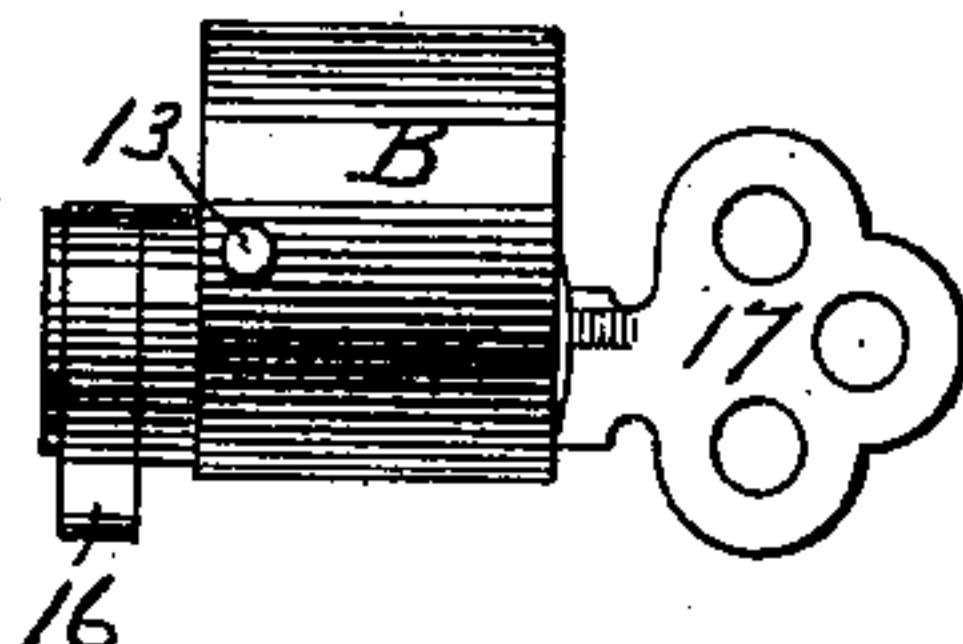


Fig. 6.

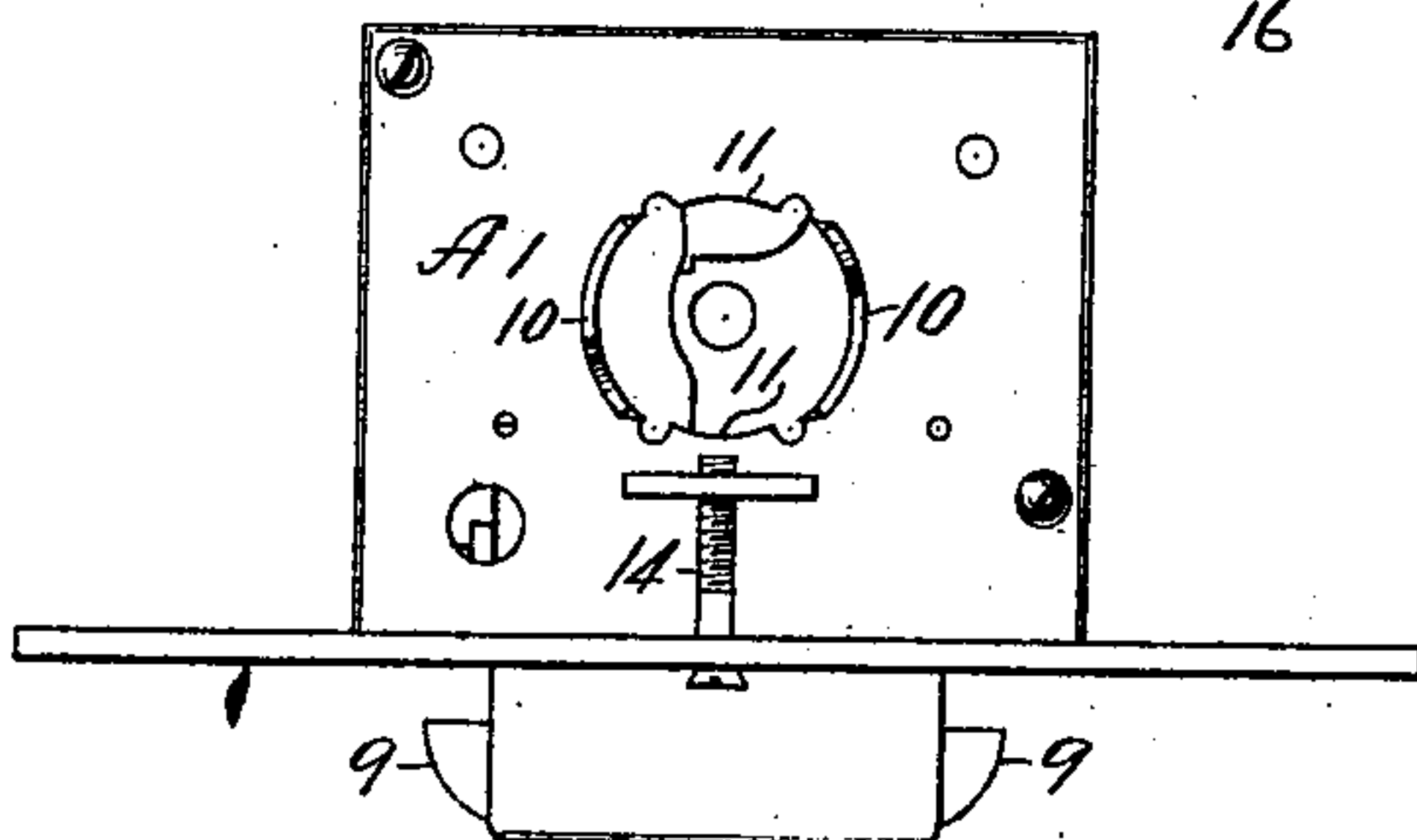


Fig. 7.

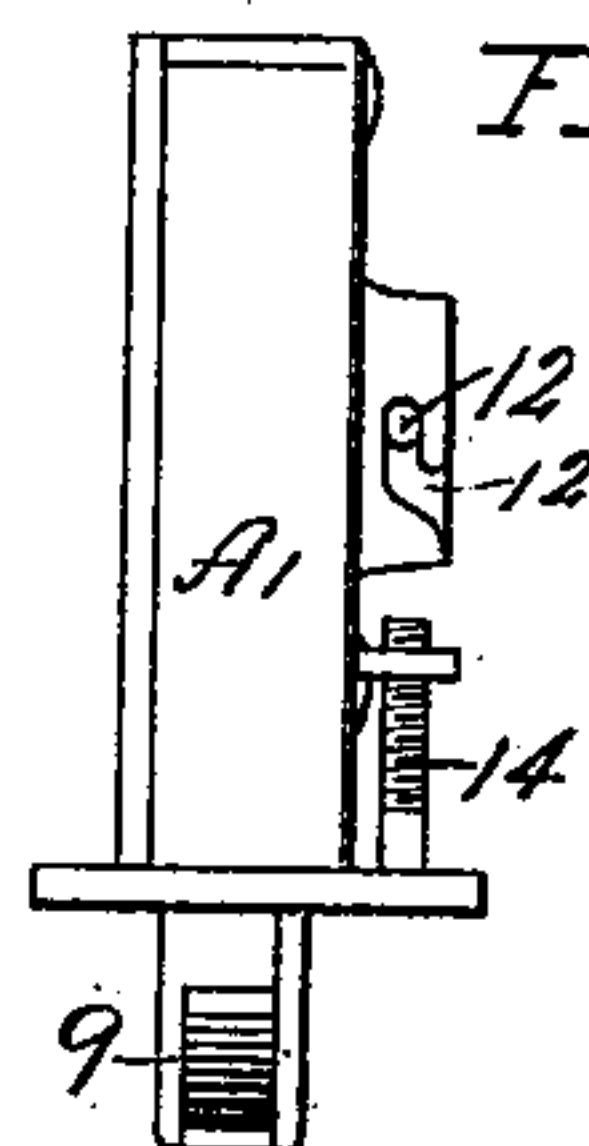
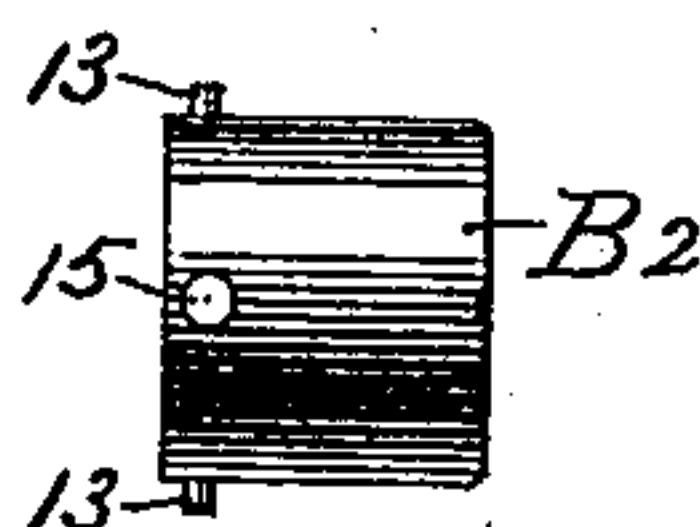


Fig. 8.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CYLINDER-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,134, dated November 5, 1895.

Application filed May 21, 1895. Serial No. 550,090. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. JUDD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lock-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lock-cases of the class that have a cylinder projecting from one of their broad sides; and the main object of my improvement is to facilitate the attachment and detachment of the projecting cylinder to and from the body of the case.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my lock-case. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof with a portion of the face-plate in section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the body of the case with the cylinder detached. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of my lock-case with the cylinder removed. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of a case-body as adapted to a somewhat different style of cylinder. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of said case-body, and Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the cylinder for said body.

The lock-cases herein illustrated are designed for rolling-desk locks, and hence the hooked lock-bolts 9 are represented at the lower edge in the position that they will occupy when put in the lower rail of the rolling-desk cover. The interior lock mechanism may be of any ordinary construction.

In the removable side or cap A of the case I form an opening, by the opposite sides of which are the wings or lugs 10, that stand at about right angles to the broad side of said cap, and which in front view are curved on the arc of a circle, corresponding on their inside to the exterior diameter of the cylinder B, that is to be used therewith. I prefer to cut these wings or lugs from the same piece of metal as that which forms the cap and bend or swage them from the opening between said lugs, as shown. While the lateral distance from lug to lug on their inner or convex sides is such as to receive the cylinder between them, the opening or hole between said lugs is made a little less in the vertical direction than the external diameter of the cylinder,

so that stops 11 11, Figs. 4 and 6, are formed at the top and bottom of said opening at points between the ends of said lugs for the rear or inner end of the cylinder to abut against and definitely locate or limit the distance that the end of the cylinder may be pushed toward the body of the case. These lugs 10 are slotted with a sort of bayonet-like slot, as at 12, Figs. 2 and 7, and the cylinder is provided with radially-projecting pins 13, fitted to said slots. The cylinder B is of the class which contains within it a pin-tumbler lock, and carries the usual projecting dog or cam 16, which is turned by the key 17 in the ordinary manner. The side notch, Figs. 1 and 4, in the front opening admits this dog into the body of the case.

The lock-case and cylinder of Figs. 6, 7, and 8 have my improved construction as to attaching and detaching the cylinder, but are designed for that class of locks in which the cylinder B<sup>2</sup> carries only a slotted rotary key-post. The mechanism within the lock-case A' will vary to correspond with the class of cylinder employed. I have given the body of the case and cylinder different reference-characters, owing to the difference thus pointed out; but the other parts are believed to be so nearly alike in the two forms shown that the same reference-characters may properly apply to all of them.

In putting on this class of locks the body of the case may be let into a mortise from the edge of the rail in which the lock is to be used and the cylinder is put in through a hole in the side of the rail. Of course the cylinder is detached for inserting the body of the case. After said body is in place the cylinder is passed through the hole into its position between the lugs and the pins 13 entered into the slots 12. In Fig. 7 the end of the slot on the farther lug shows a little, so that if not carefully observed the figure might be mistaken as representing a pin in the end of the slot. The cylinder is turned after entering the pins to carry said pins to the ends of the slots, which stop the cylinder in its proper position on its axis, while the inner end of the cylinder, abutting against the stops 11 and the front of the pins bearing on the outer walls of the slots, serve to definitely lo-



cate the cylinder with reference to its length, and thereby bring it correctly into the proper position with reference to the operative parts of the lock. The stops 11 also furnish a square and broad seat for the end of the cylinder, whereby it is not only held squarely in place, but is held in a firm and substantial manner. If desired, the cylinder may now be further secured against accidental displacement by means of the set-screw 14, the end of which may impinge upon any proper seat formed on the side of the cylinder or enter a hole 15, made to receive it, as shown in Fig. 8. If at any time it should be desired to remove the lock for any purpose, the set-screw may be loosened, the cylinder partially rotated to withdraw the pins 13 from the slots 12, and then the cylinder may be withdrawn. The case-body can now be pulled out of its mortise. While the lugs 10 and the set-screw 14 project beyond the broad side of the cap A, the projection is not in excess of that of the face-plate, so that said face-plate will cover all parts of the mortise. It is of course evident that a mere reversal of the parts would not avoid my invention. For example, if the bayonet-slots were formed in the sides of the cylinder and the pins were mounted on said lugs, the parts not being otherwise changed, the structure would be the same as before, and the cylinder could

have its end flush or even with the outer face of the case-body, as shown.

I am aware that lock-cases have heretofore been made with attachable and detachable cylinders, and I do not claim the same. By my improvements I do not screw in the cylinder, neither do I project any portion of the cylinder through the broad side of the case-body.

I claim as my invention—

1. A lock case having an attachable and detachable cylinder, the body of said case having the slotted lugs 10 projecting outside of the case body and fitted to the external diameter of the cylinder, and the cylinder having the radial pins fitted to said lugs and slots, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

2. In a lock case having an attachable and detachable cylinder, the slotted lugs 10 projecting outwardly from the case body and stops 11 on the case body between said lugs, and the cylinder fitted thereto with its end resting on said stops and provided with radial pins whereby the position of the cylinder is located substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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