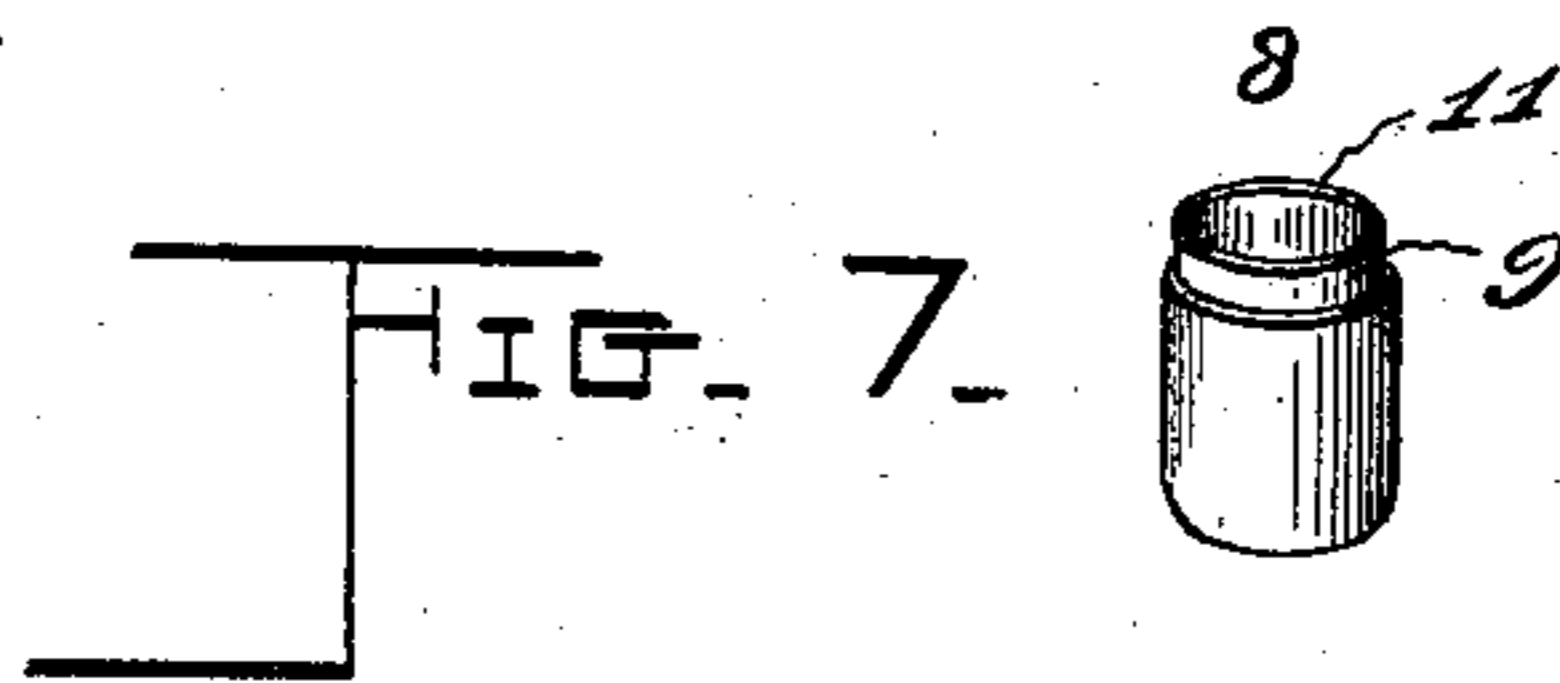
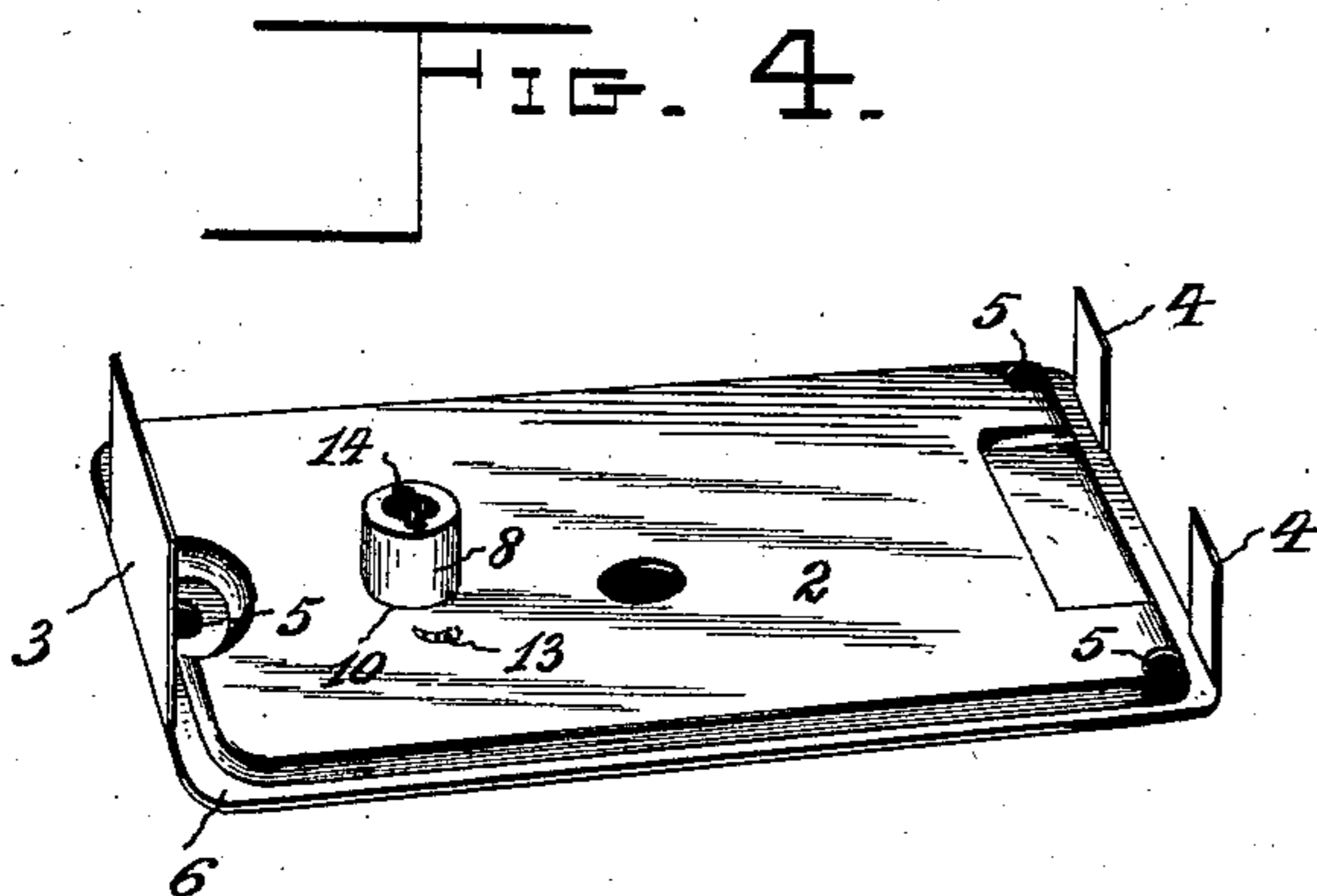
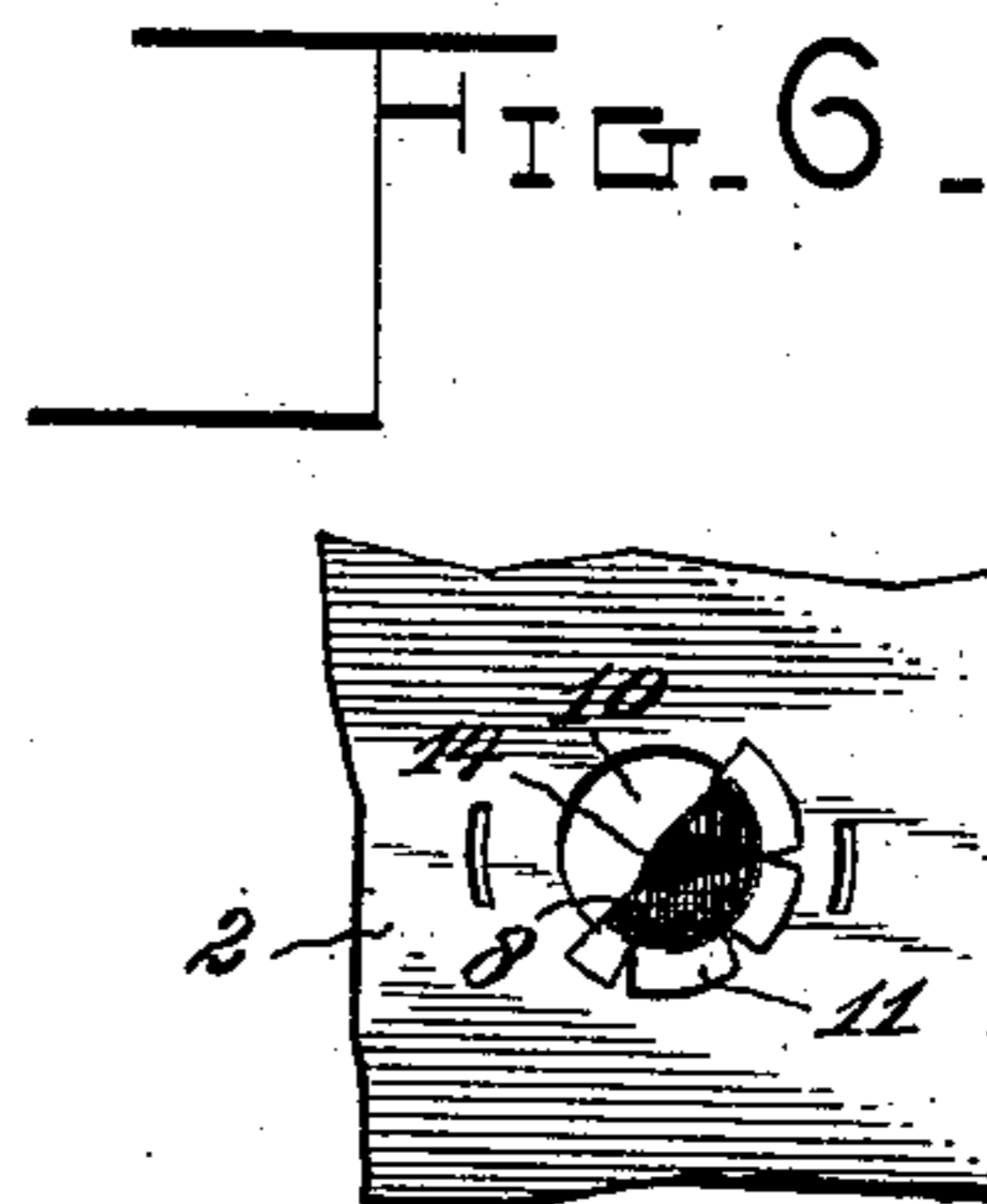
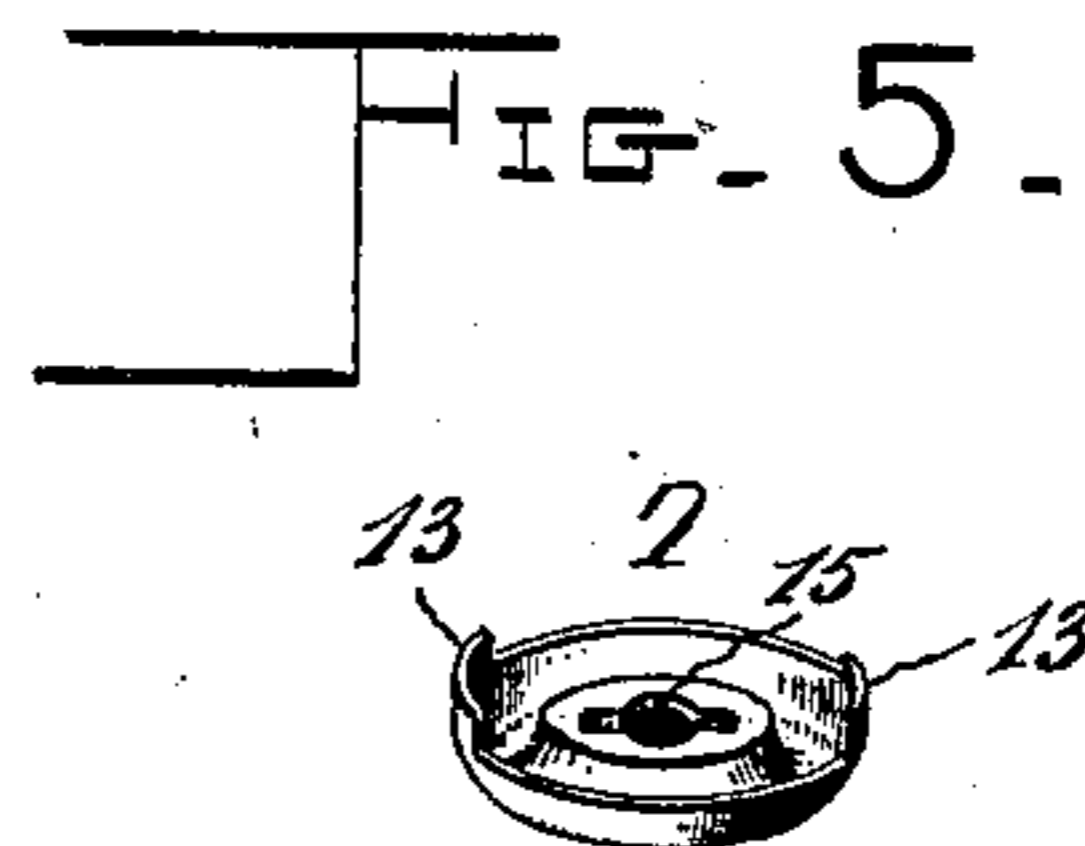
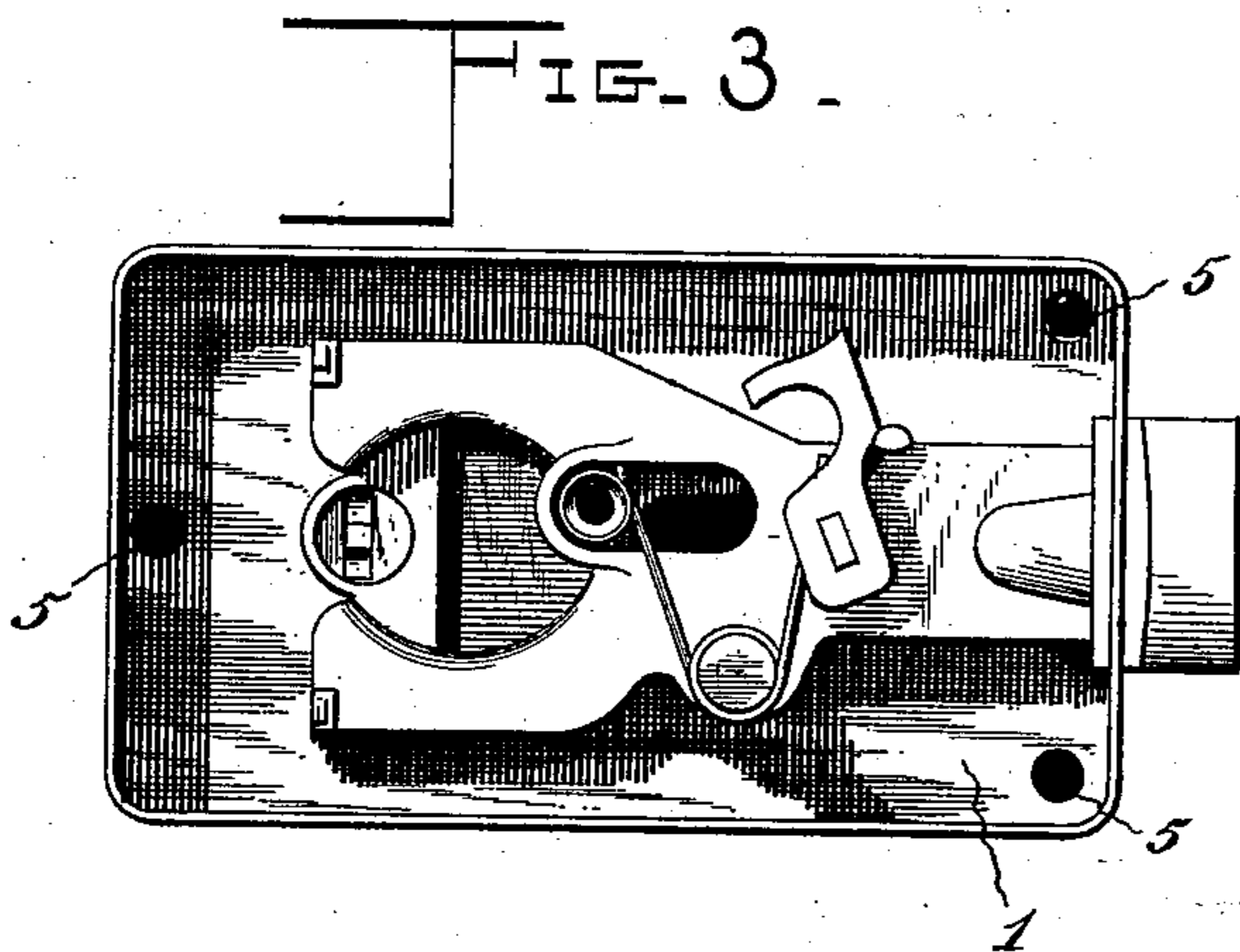
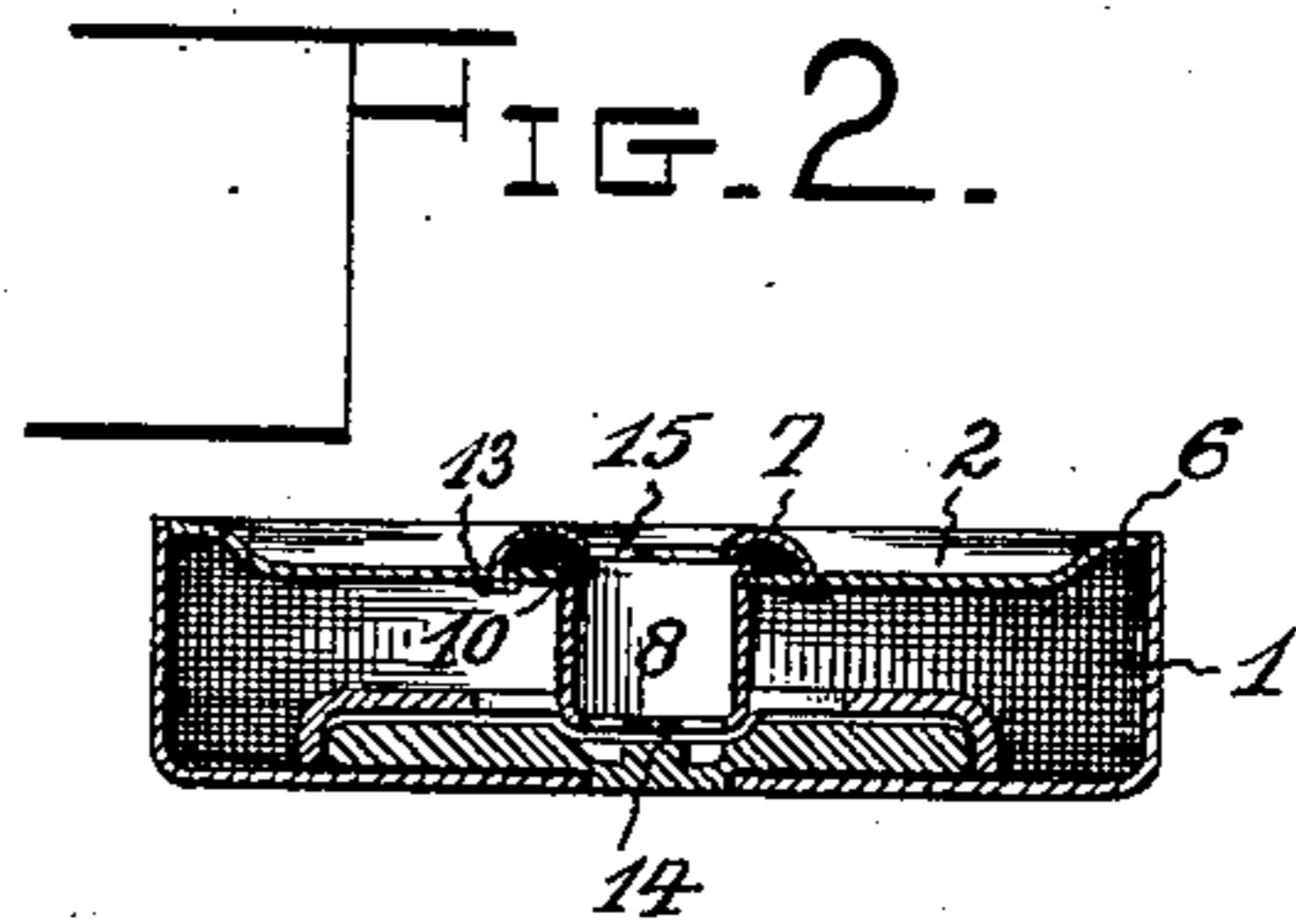
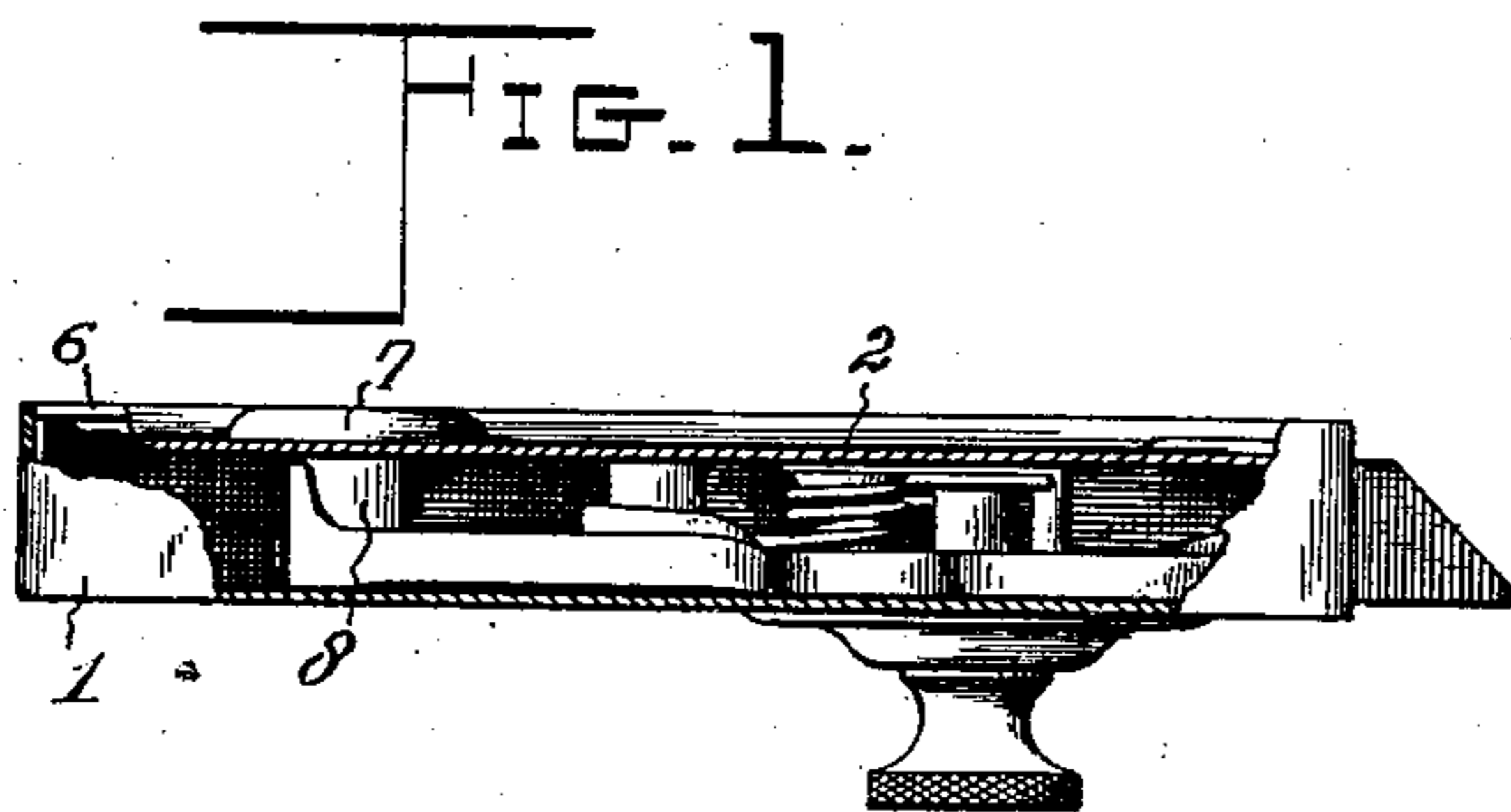


(No Model.)

B. JAHN.
LOCK.

No. 601,145.

Patented Mar. 22, 1898.



Witnesses

John F. Deffenwerd
[Signature]

By his Attorneys,

Cashmore & Co.

Berthold Jahn.
Inventor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERTHOLD JAHN, OF HAMPSHIRE, ILLINOIS.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,145, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed December 17, 1896. Serial No. 616,043. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERTHOLD JAHN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hampshire, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to escutcheon-locks, and particularly to that class wherein the casing is constructed of sheet metal; and the object in view is to provide a lock-casing of this class wherein the seam between the cap and the body portion of the casing is concealed to avoid enameling or finishing the cap-plate or any portion thereof and confine the operation of enameling or finishing solely to the body portion of the casing.

A further object of the invention is to provide a sheet-metal lock-casing wherein the cap serves to stiffen the body portion or box of the casing to prevent collapsing thereof under pressure, due either to the insertion of the fastening-screws or other causes.

A further object of the invention is to provide an escutcheon-lock casing wherein the key-socket is arranged within the contour of the casing-box to avoid cutting a door for the reception thereof and limit the operation of preparing a door for the reception of the lock to the formation of a keyhole through which the key-socket is accessible.

A further object of the invention is to provide simple and improved means for attaching the key-socket to the cap-plate and for protecting the means of attachment to prevent tampering with the lock by an instrument introduced through a keyhole.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of key socket and wards.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view, partly broken away, of a lock-casing constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same,

taken in the plane of the key-socket. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the lock with the cap-plate omitted. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the cap-plate inverted. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the protecting-disk. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a portion of the cap-plate prior to the application thereto of the key-socket. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the key-socket prior to its application to the cap-plate.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The body or box portion 1 of the lock-casing embodying my invention consists of a face-plate provided with side and end flanges of a depth or projection from the face-plate which is equal to the depth of the lock-casing, and fitted within the open side of this body or box portion of the casing is a cap-plate 2, of which the edges bear against the inner surfaces of the side and end flanges of the body or box portion. Said cap-plate is provided with upstruck terminal ears 3 and 4, located, respectively, contiguous to the screw-openings 5, whereby the casing is adapted to be secured to a door, and it will be seen that said ears support the cap-plate to prevent the collapsing of the casing under the pressure of said securing-screws.

The body portion of the cap-plate is depressed to leave a peripheral raised portion or flange 6, from which the above-described ears depend, said raised portion or flange being flush at its outer side with the edges of the side and end flanges of the body or box portion of the casing, whereby a protecting-disk 7, which is arranged upon the exterior surface of the cap-plate, is flush at its outer surface with the raised portion or flange of the cap-plate.

The key-socket 8 is tubular or cylindrical in construction, being struck from sheet metal, and is milled down or reduced at its rear end, as shown at 9, to fit within the opening 10 in the cap-plate, said reduction forming a shoulder which bears against the inner surface of the cap-plate. The reduced portion of the socket-tube is of greater length than the thickness of the cap-plate, and it is rolled or swaged over against the exterior surface of the cap-plate to form a bead 11, this bead being covered and concealed by the

beaded protecting-disk 7, of larger diameter than the beaded extremity of the socket-tube and having lugs 13, which extend through perforations in the cap-plate and are swaged at the inner surface thereof. The front end of the socket-tube is partly closed and is provided with a central opening and a communicating transverse slot 14 for the reception of the key, the portions of said front end of the socket-tube upon opposite sides of the slot forming wards and the protecting-disk, which is provided with a corresponding opening or slot 15, constituting a cooperating ward. Obviously other wards may be arranged within the socket-tube, to be constructed in any suitable way known to the art.

From the above description it will be seen that the entire mechanism of the lock, including the key-socket, is arranged within the rectangular contour of the lock-casing, the cap-plate by which the rear side of the body portion of the casing is closed being countersunk, in the manner described, to lie flush at its exterior surface with the edges of the flanges of said body portion, and thus locating the exterior surface of the protecting-disk within the contour of the casing.

An important advantage of the construction of casing herein described resides in the fact that only the exterior surface of the body portion thereof requires enameling, nickeling, or otherwise finishing. The cap-plate requires no such treatment, and therefore the operation of finishing the cap is simplified. Obviously the operation of finishing the cap is dispensed with by reason of the fact that no portion thereof is exposed when the lock is applied.

A further advantage of the construction described resides in the fact that when the cap-plate is sprung into the body portion of the casing, in which it must fit snugly, with its edges bearing against the inner surfaces of the walls or flanges of the body portion, the casing is stiffened and is made thoroughly efficient even when constructed of light sheet metal.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. An escutcheon-lock casing having a face-plate struck from sheet metal and provided with rearwardly-extending side and end flanges forming walls, of which the rear edges are in a common plane, and a cap-plate, struck from sheet metal, closing the rear side of the casing and fitting within a space inclosed by

said side and end flanges, with its edges in contact with the inner surfaces thereof, the exterior surface of the cap-plate being flush with the rear edges of the side and end flanges, substantially as specified.

2. An escutcheon-lock casing having a face-plate, struck from sheet metal, and provided with side and end flanges forming walls, of which the rear edges are in a common plane, a cap-plate, struck from sheet metal, fitting within the space inclosed by said walls, with its edges bearing against the inner surfaces thereof, and with its outer surface flush with said rear edges of the walls, and forwardly-extending upstruck ears, integral with the cap-plate, and extending forwardly therefrom, within the space inclosed by the side and end walls, and bearing terminally against the inner surface of the face-plate, substantially as specified.

3. An escutcheon-lock casing having a sheet-metal face-plate provided with side and end flanges forming walls, a sheet-metal cap-plate fitted within the space inclosed by said walls, and flush at its outermost points with the edges of said flanges, the intermediate portion of the cap-plate being depressed, a key-socket carried by the cap-plate and extending forwardly from the plane thereof within the casing, and a protecting-disk surrounding the opening in the cap-plate which is in communication with said key-socket, and being arranged upon the exterior surface of said depressed portion of the cap-plate, and wholly in advance of the plane of the rear edges of said walls, substantially as specified.

4. A lock-casing having a flanged face-plate, a cap-plate fitted within the space inclosed by the flanges of the face-plate, and having a depressed central portion, a tubular key-socket having a reduced rear end fitted in an opening in the cap-plate and beaded on the exterior surface thereof, the front end of the key-socket being partly closed to form wards, and a protecting-disk arranged in contact with the exterior surface of the cap-plate, covering said beaded rear end of the key-socket, and secured in place by swaged lugs engaging perforations in the cap-plate, said protecting-disk being provided with wards cooperating with those at the front end of the key-socket, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BERTHOLD JAHN.

Witnesses:

GEORGE MCKEE,
E. C. SHOLES.