

No. 700,358.

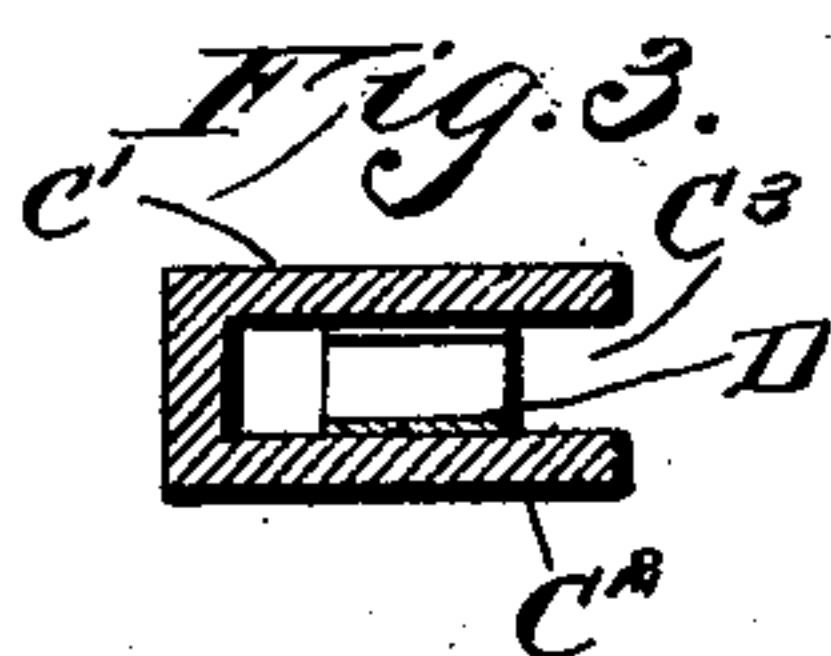
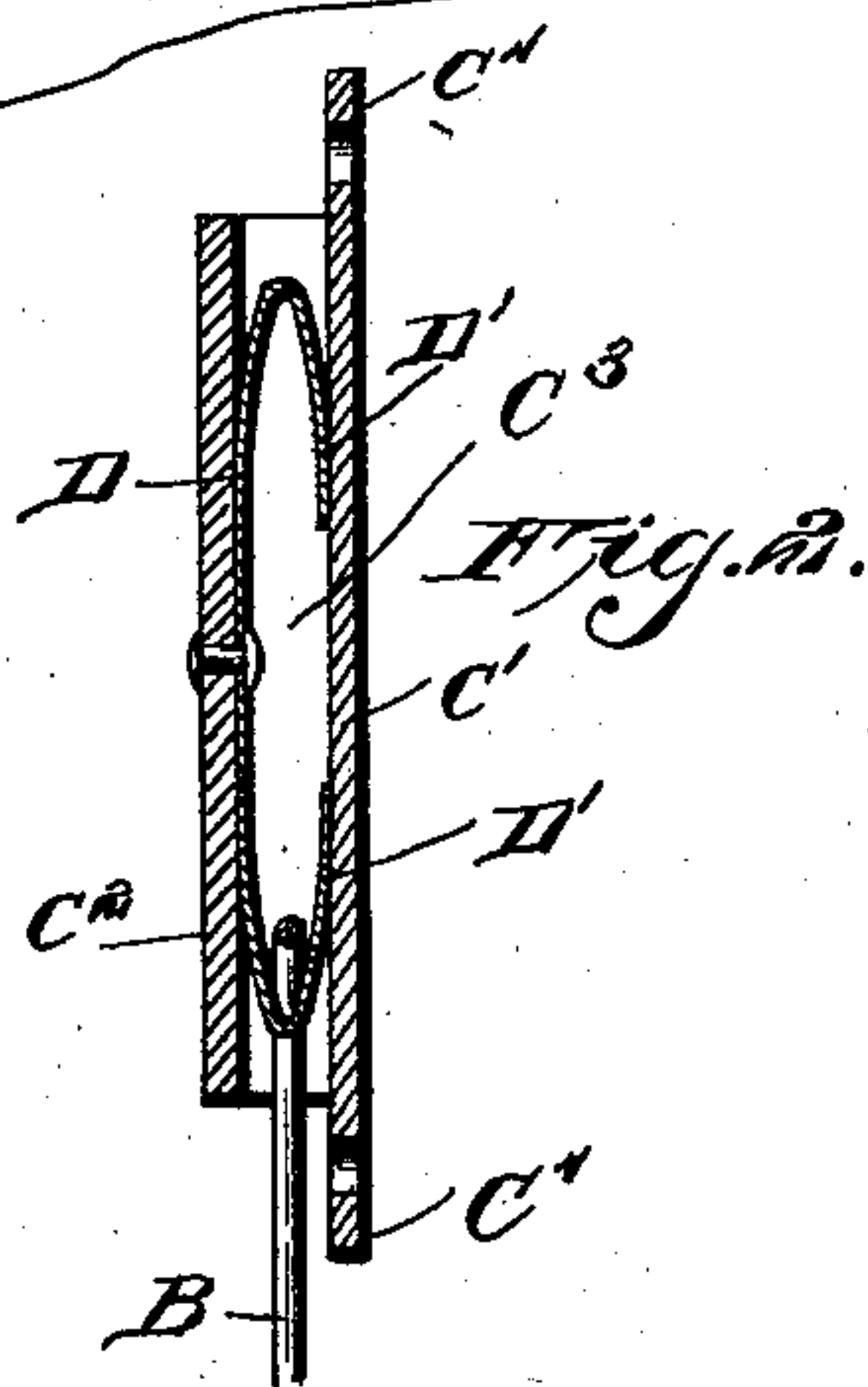
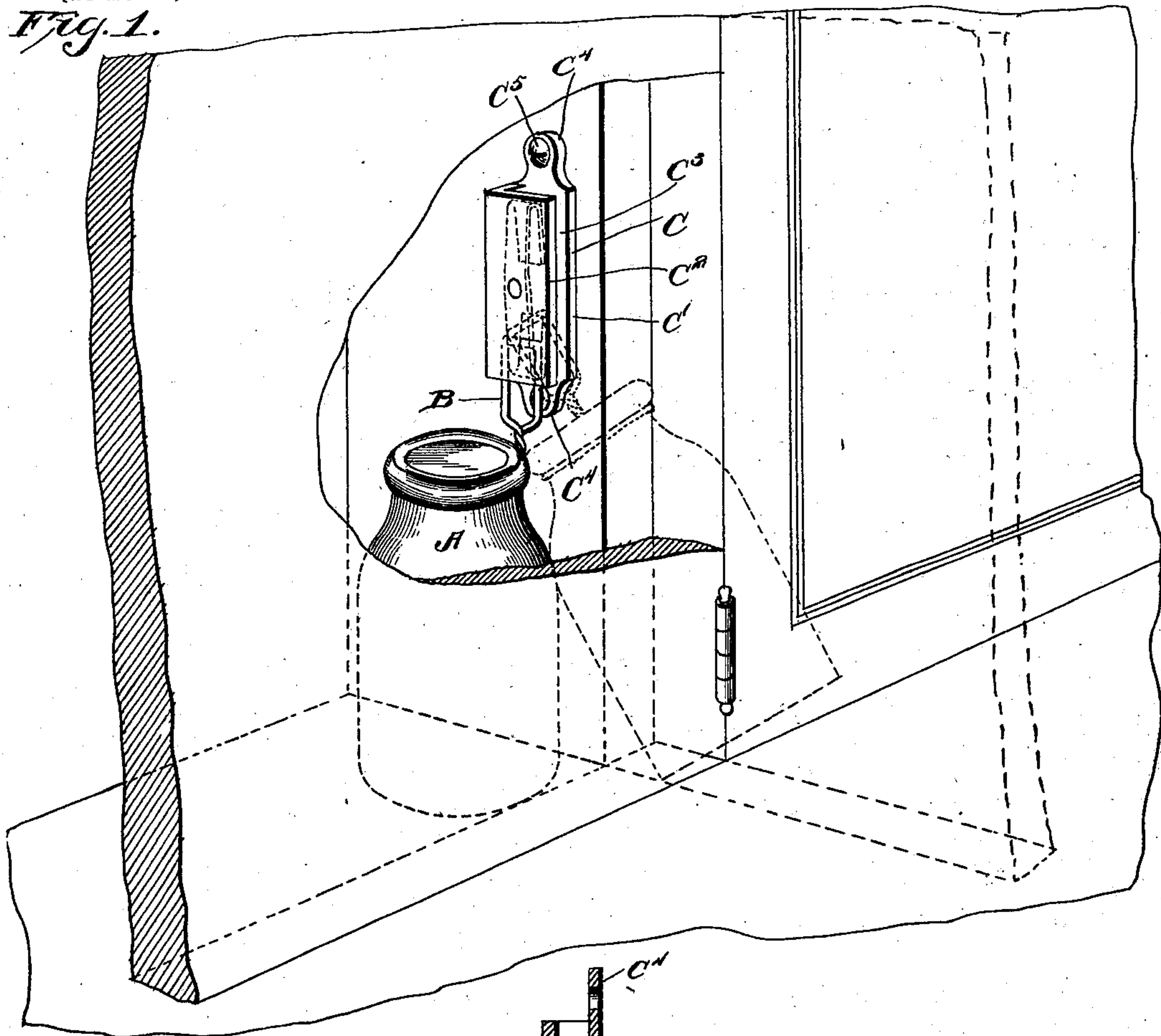
Patented May 20, 1902.

F. MULLER.
LOCK FOR MILK RECEPTACLES.

(Application filed Sept. 24, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

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LOCK FOR MILK-RECEPTACLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 700,358, dated May 20, 1902.

Application filed September 24, 1901. Serial No. 76,358. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK MULLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Locks for Milk-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in locks for milk-receptacles, and has for its object to provide a lock to be fastened to the door or door-jamb, and this lock is provided with a spring-catch. The milk can or jar is provided with a loop, which may be inserted in the lock when the door is closed, and the spring-catch will lock the loop in connection with the lock and prevent the removal of the receptacle until the door is opened.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the doorway, the door being broken away to show my invention applied to the door-jamb; Fig. 2, a vertical section through the lock; Fig. 3, a horizontal section through the lock.

In the drawings, A represents the milk-receptacle, which may be either a glass jar or can and has secured to it a loop B, which extends upward from the receptacle.

C is the lock. This lock consists of the members C' and C², which lie parallel with one another a slight distance apart, thereby leaving a space C³ in between the two members. This space C³ is open at the top, bottom, and one side and entirely closed upon the other side, where the two members C' and C² are joined together. The member C' has upon each end extensions C⁴, through which are formed holes for the purpose of attaching the lock to the door or door-jamb by means of screws C⁵. The lock is adapted to be fas-

tened to the door or door-jamb in such a manner that when the door is closed the open side of the lock will be closed by either the door or door-jamb, according to whether the lock is fastened to the door or said door-jamb. To the inside of the member C² is secured the spring D. This spring is bent back upon itself at each end, which forms the spring-catches D'. These spring-catches lie in contact with the inside of the member C'. Thus when the door is closed and the open side of the lock against said door the loop B, attached to the milk-receptacle, may be forced upward behind the spring-catch D', and after it has passed the same the catch will spring in contact with the member C', and the loop may then ride downward between the body of the spring and the catch D' and be held by the hook thus formed. When the door is open, the loop may be easily disengaged from the spring by pulling the receptacle sidewise, so that the loop B will stand at an angle, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and said loop may be disengaged by the spring by pulling it out of the open side of the lock. The spring D is bent over at each end for the purpose of making the lock reversible, so that it may be applied to doors opening either upon the right or left hand side.

The advantage of my invention is that this lock will be small and will not detract from the appearance of the doorway when secured thereto, and the said lock consisting of only the two parts may be manufactured very cheaply. A further advantage of my improvement is that the loop B will serve a double purpose, as it will be very convenient for handling the jars of milk, as it will form a bail by which the same can be hung up or carried upon the fingers when carrying a large number.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. In a lock for milk-receptacles, a lock-casing consisting of two members arranged parallel with one another, a space between said members, said space being open at each end and one side, the other side being closed by

the connection between the two members, a spring-catch arranged in the space between the two members, the said lock-casing adapted to be so placed upon the door or door-jamb
5 that the open side of the lock will be closed when the door is closed, a loop secured to the milk-receptacle, said loop adapted to be inserted from below in the space between the two members and be locked in place by the
10 spring-catch, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a device of the character described, a lock consisting of two members lying parallel with one another, a space between said mem-
15 bers, said space being open at the top, bottom and one side and closed at the other side by the connection between the two members, said lock adapted to be secured to the door or door-jamb in such a position that the open side
20 of the lock will be closed when the door is shut, a spring secured to the inner face of the outer member, said spring turned back upon itself at each end so as to form spring-catches, said spring-catches being normally in spring con-
25 tact with the inner face of the inner member, a loop secured to the milk-receptacle and extending upward therefrom, said loop adapted

to be inserted between the two members of the lock and forced upward past the spring-catch for the purpose of locking the recepta- 30
cle in place, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a lock for milk-receptacles, a lock-casing consisting of two members arranged parallel with one another, a space between said 35
members, said members being connected together along one side, the lock adapted to be so placed upon the door or door-jamb that the door when closed will close the open side of the space between the two members, a strip 40
of spring metal secured at the center to the inner face of one of the members, the ends of the spring-strip being bent back upon itself, the said ends being in spring contact with the inner face of the opposite member to which 45
the strip is secured, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK MULLER.

Witnesses:

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H. B. HALLOCK.