

DURAND MAYER.

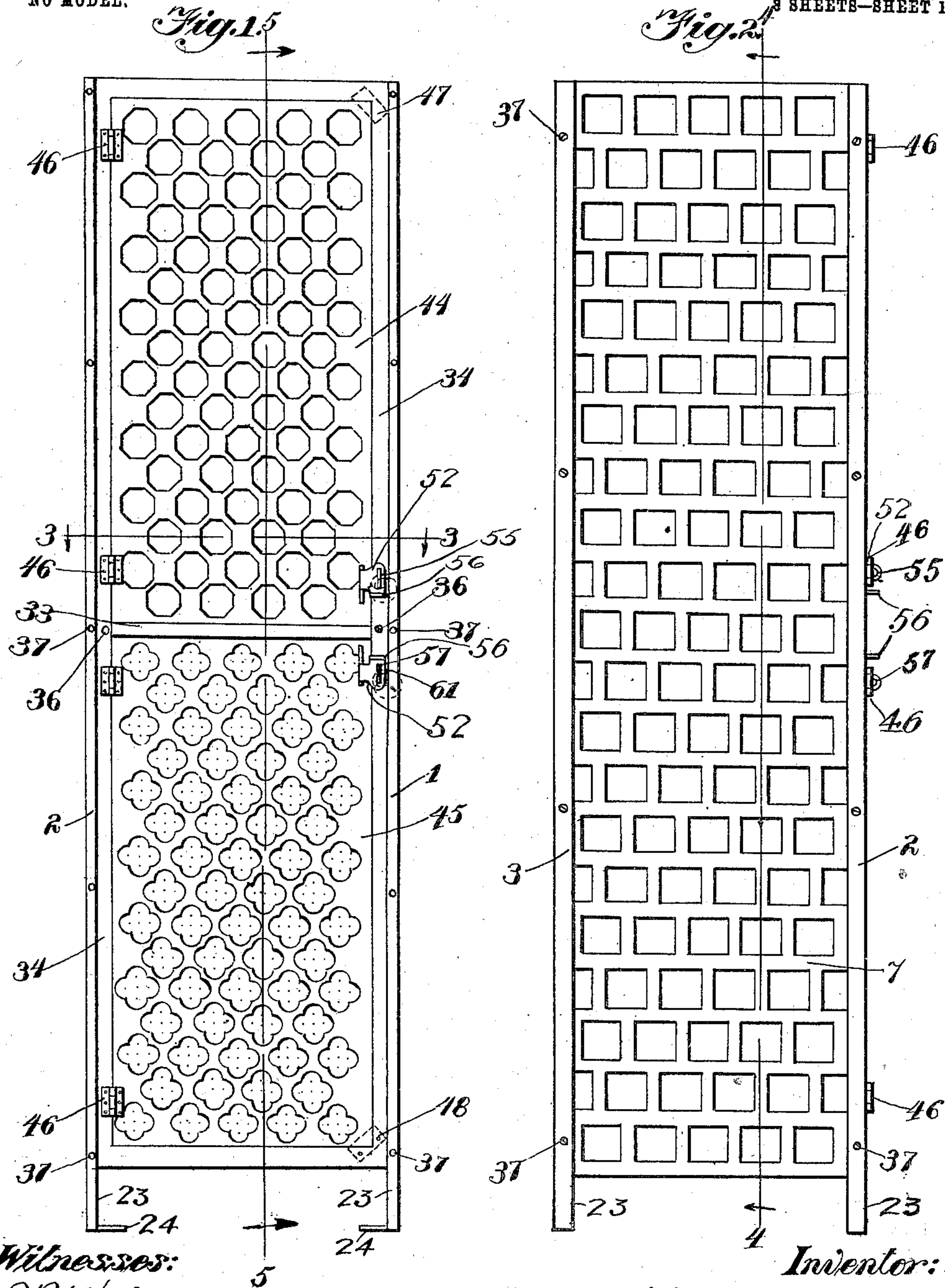
(BY JUDICIAL CHANGE OF NAME, NOW DURAND CHURCHILL.)

LOCKER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1901.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

J. B. Weir

Robert H. Weir

Inventor:

Durand Mayer  
by Ellis & Hopkins Attys

DURAND MAYER.

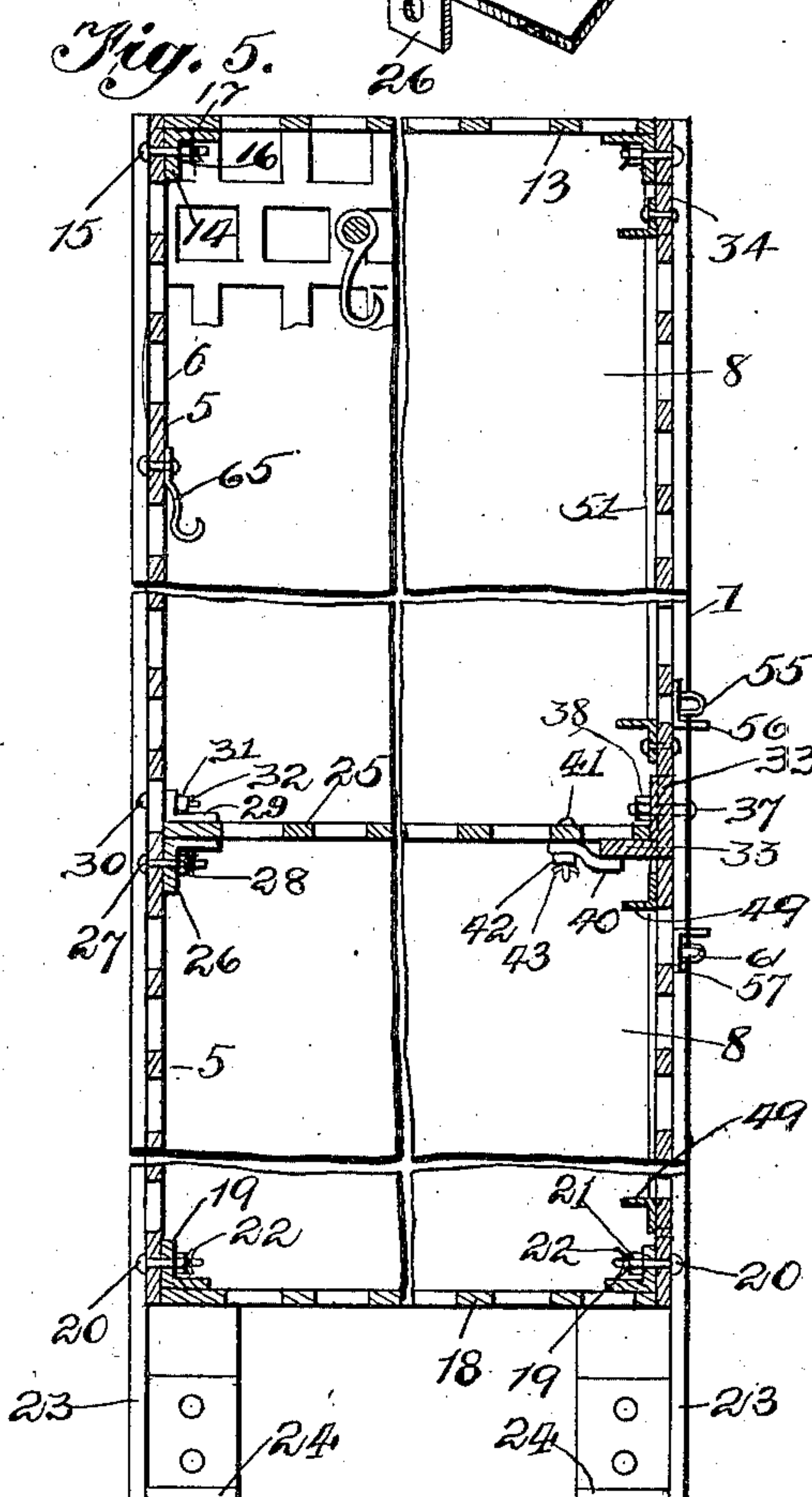
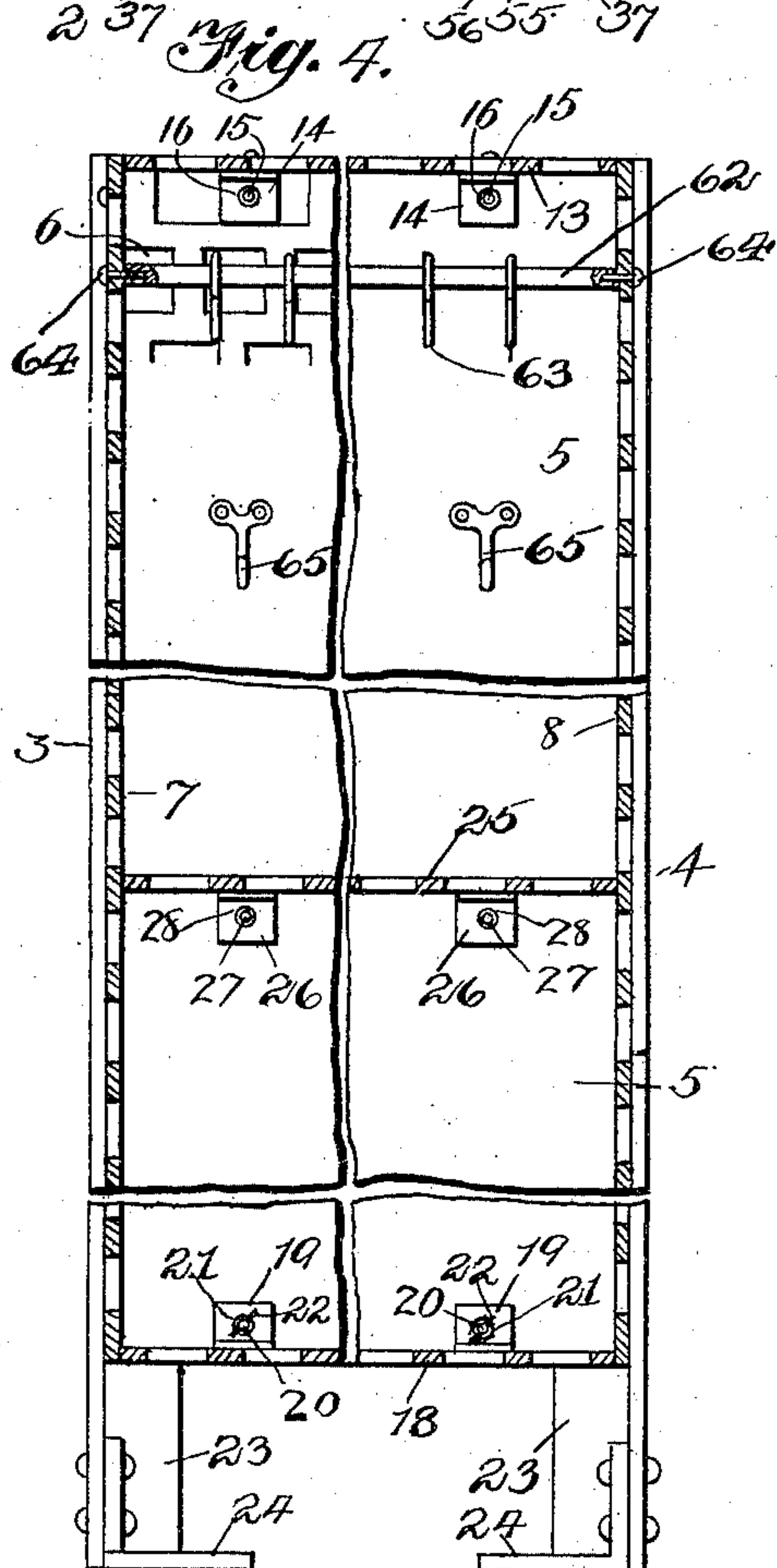
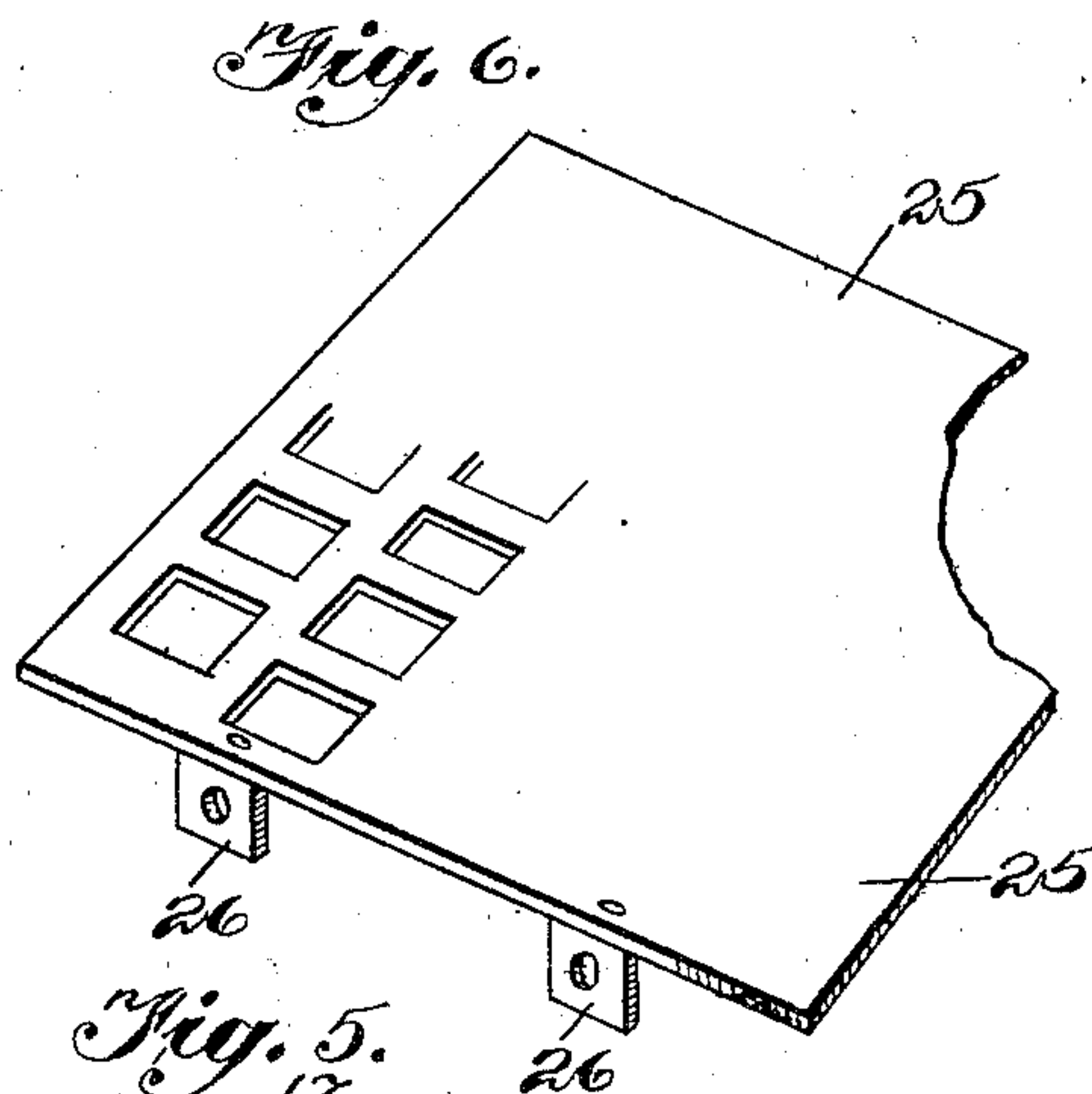
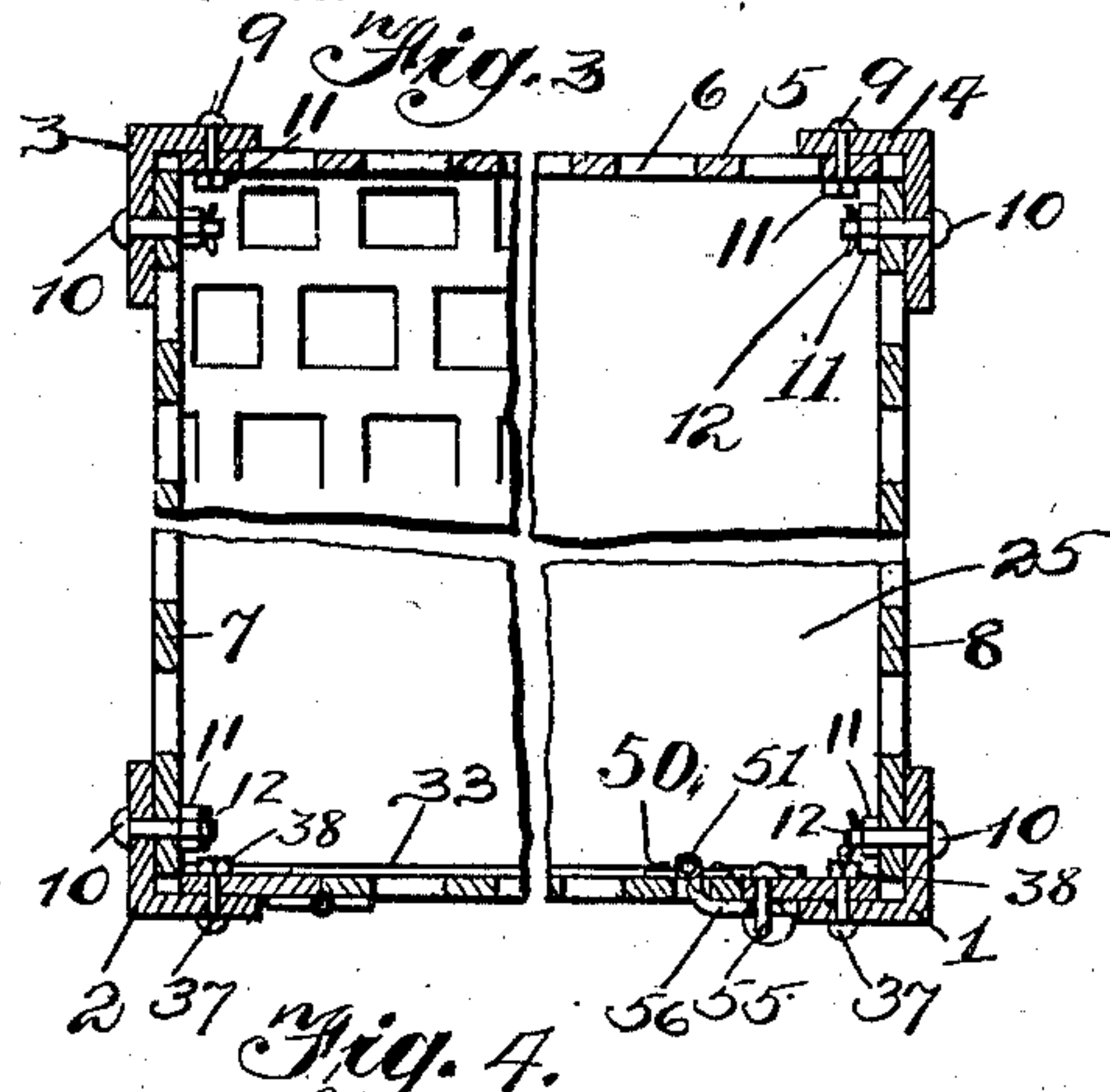
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LOCKER.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:  
J. B. Weir  
Robert H. Weir

Inventor:  
Durand Mayer  
by Ellis & Hopkins Attors



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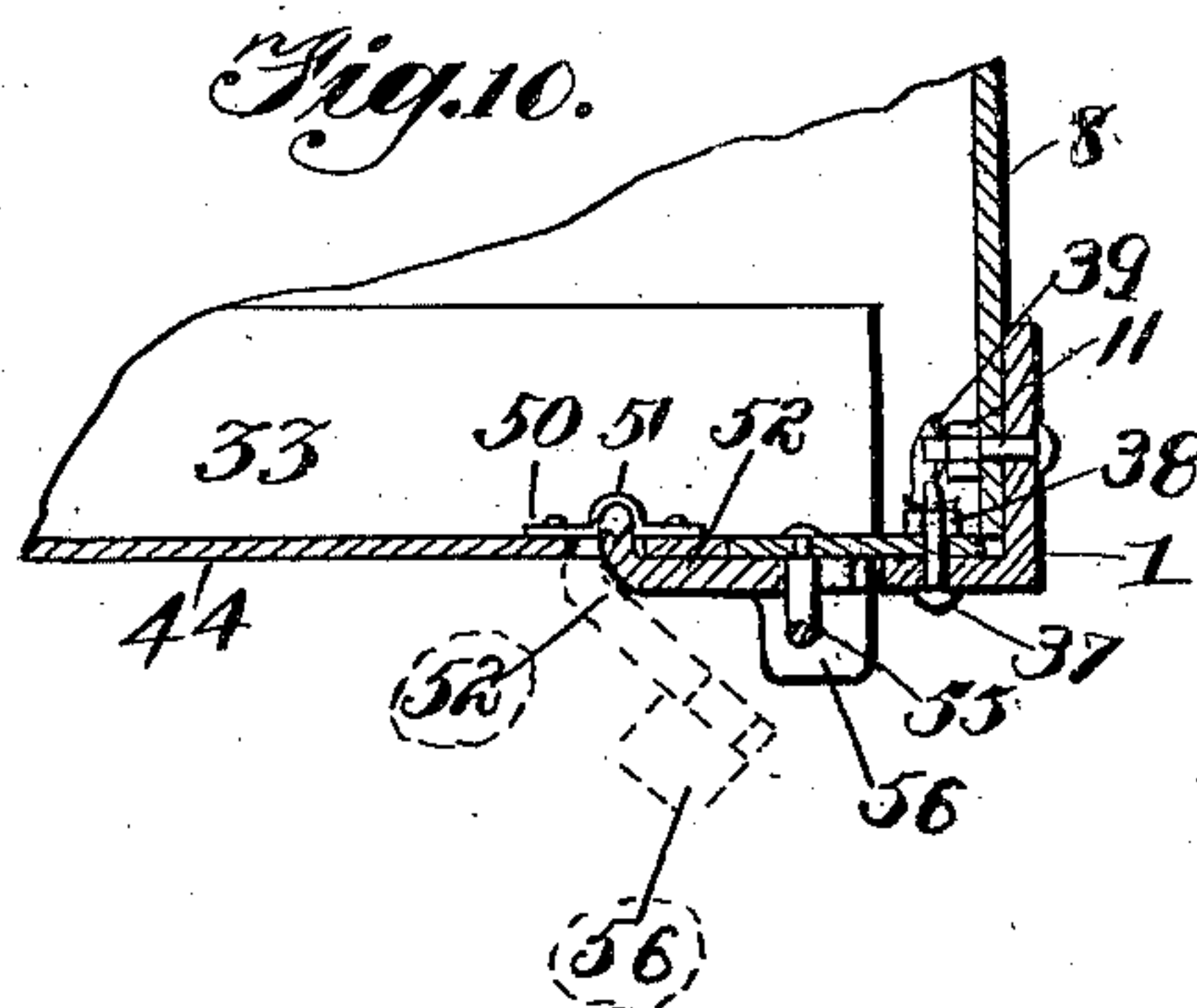
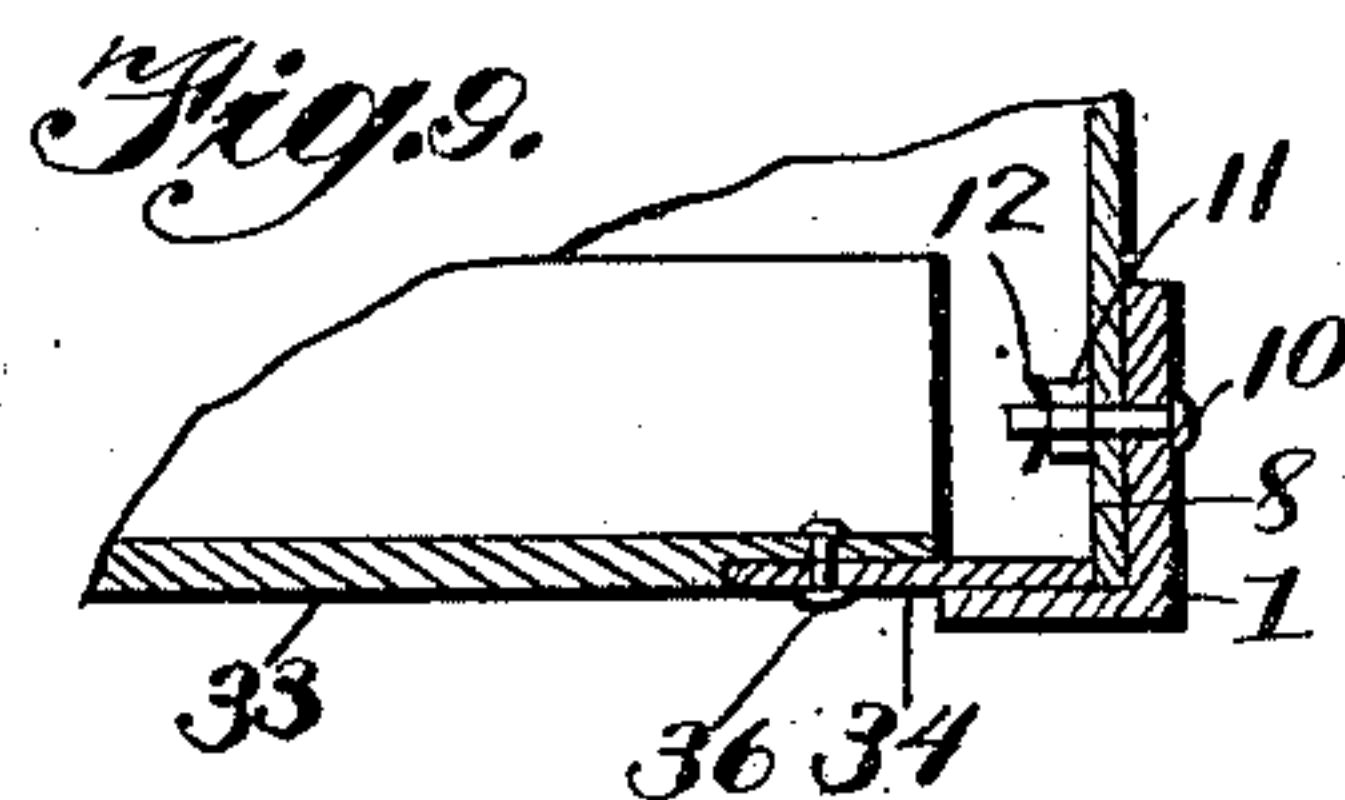
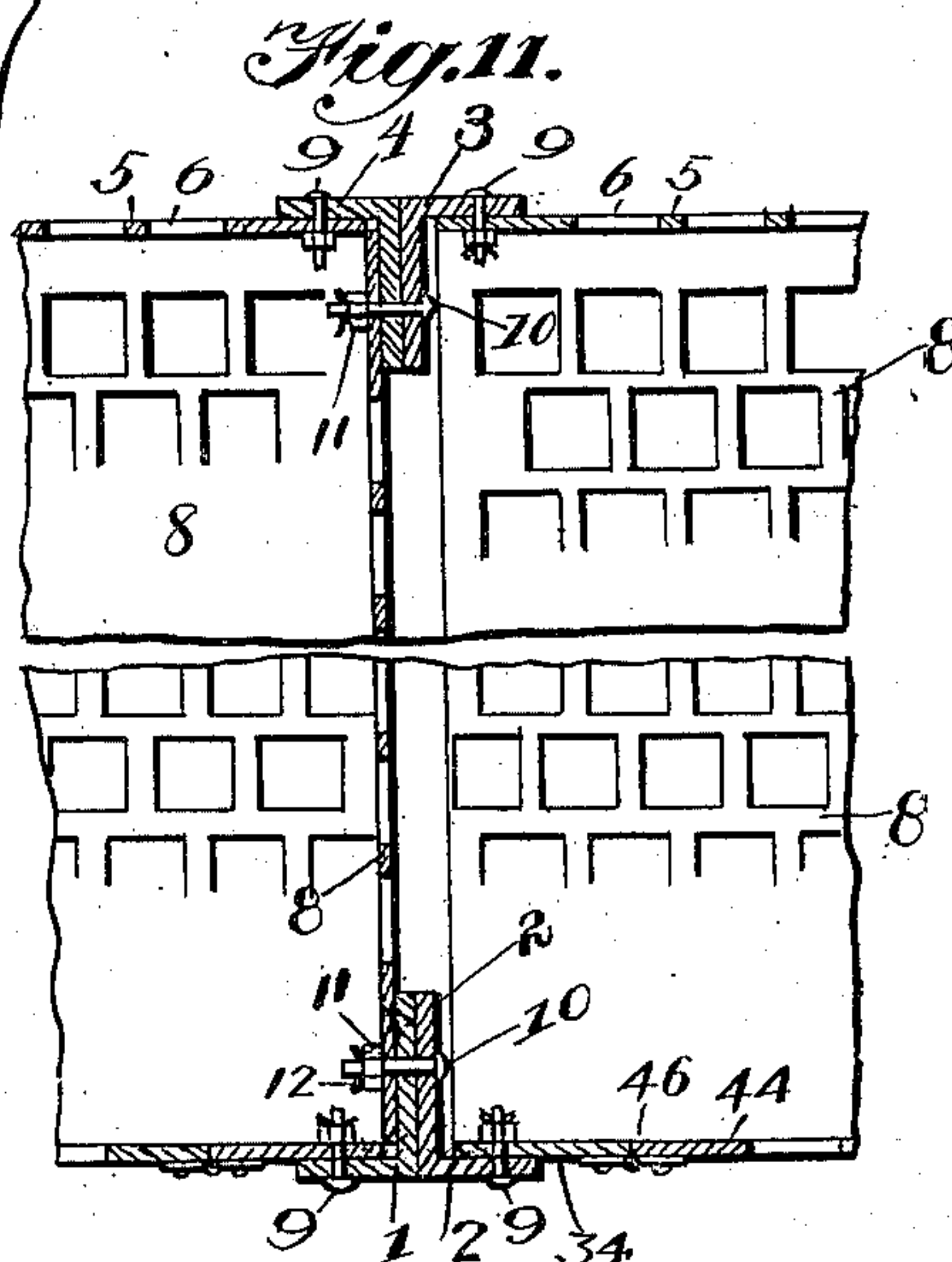
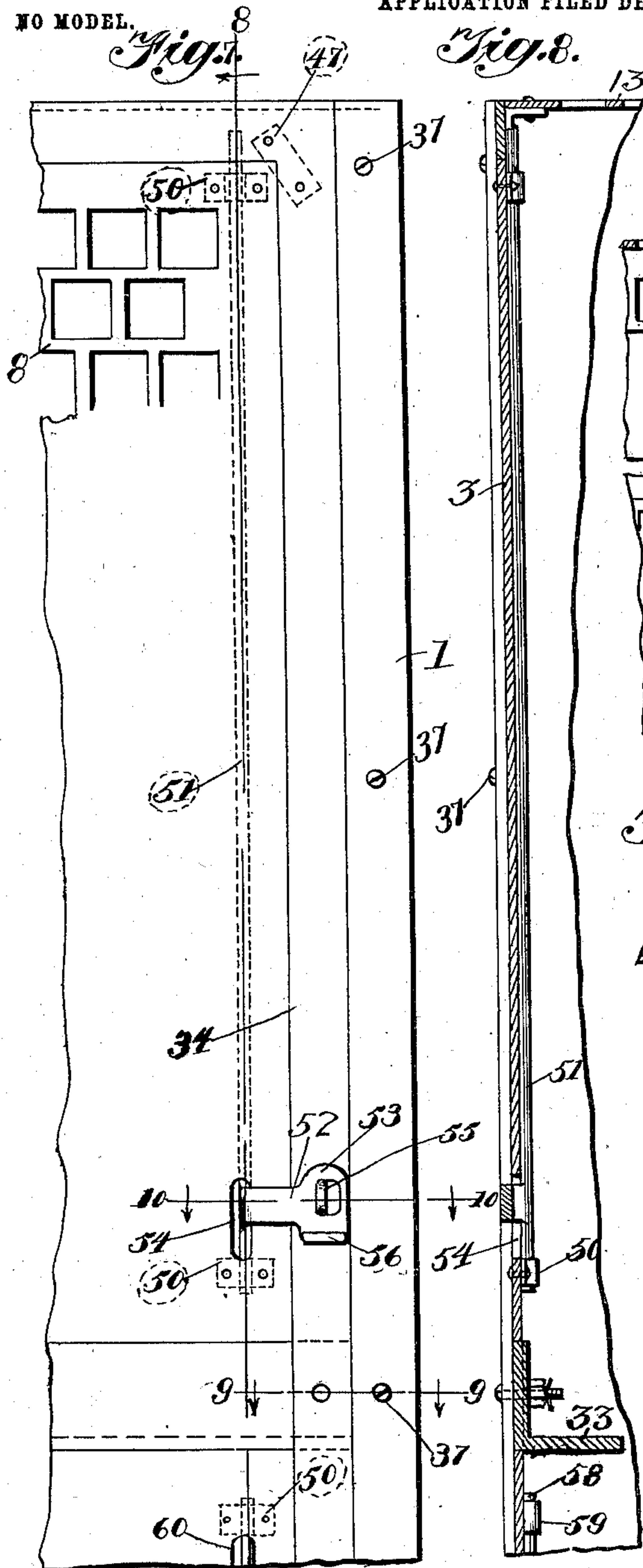
(BY JUDICIAL CHANGE OF NAME, NOW DURAND CHURCHILL.)

LOCKER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1901.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:  
J. B. Veir &  
Robert H. Veir

Inventor:  
Durand Mayer  
by *Charles H. Veir* atty



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DURAND MAYER, (BY JUDICIAL CHANGE OF NAME NOW DURAND CHURCHILL,) OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## LOCKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,555, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed December 23, 1901. Serial No. 86,993. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DURAND MAYER, (by judicial change of name now DURAND CHURCHILL,) a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lockers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to lockers for gymnasiums, boat clubs, base-ball clubs, and all other uses where lockers are now used or might be desirable; also, to lockers for use as a substitute for wardrobes on shipboard, in hotels, and private residences; and it has for its primary object to provide an improved locker of the described character which shall be constructed substantially throughout of metal with a liberal supply of ventilating-apertures, whereby it will be not only non-combustible, strong, and durable, but will possess the further important quality of lightness and thorough cleanliness and ventilation.

Another object of my invention is to provide an improved locker of the described character which shall be capable of being shipped to the place of use in a knocked-down and compact form and readily set up by persons of ordinary mechanical ability from simple and brief instructions, thus making the locker portable and perfectly adapted for transportation from place to place for the use of itinerant base-ball clubs, other outdoor sports, theater troupes, &c., and also providing a locker suitable for installation in buildings as a permanent part thereof, but which may be manufactured and shipped from a distant point without entailing any material expenditure for transportation.

Another object of my invention is to provide improved means in a locker of the described character whereby it may be readily converted from two half-height lockers to one of full height.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain features of novelty in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, by which the said objects and certain other objects hereinafter appearing are attained, all as fully described with reference

to the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved locker. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan section taken on the line 3 3, Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale and partly broken away, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on the line 4 4, Fig. 2, on an enlarged scale and partly broken away, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 5 is a similar section on the line 5 5, Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale and partly broken away, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the intermediate bottom. Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail front elevation of one of the upper corners of the locker. Fig. 8 is a vertical section thereof, taken on the line 8 8, Fig. 7, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 9 is a plan section of a joint taken on the line 9 9, Fig. 7, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 10 is a detail plan section of the locking mechanism, taken on the line 10 10, Fig. 7, looking in the direction of the arrows; and Fig. 11 is a plan section of the adjoined parts of two contiguous lockers, showing the manner of setting the lockers up *en banc*.

My improved locker is square in plan view, and each of the corners is constituted by one of four upright angle-irons 1 2 3 4, which are L-shaped in cross-section, as better shown in Fig. 3.

The back of the locker is constituted by a rigid flat panel 5 of the same thickness throughout and provided throughout its area with innumerable apertures or perforations 6 for the sake of lightness and ventilation, and the sides are constituted by similar rigid flat panels 7 8, all preferably composed of thin sheet metal. The contiguous edges of these panels 5 7 8, which are arranged at right angles to each other, as shown in Fig. 3, are located at the inner sides of the angle-irons 1 2 3 4 and are secured to such angle-irons in any suitable way, but preferably by means which will render them readily removable, so that the members may be shipped in a knocked-down and compact form and set up by the user. For this purpose I preferably employ screw-threaded bolts 9 10, the nuts 11 on which are



arranged on the inside, and some of which bolts are provided with cotter-pins 12 to prevent the bolts from being unscrewed from the outside by unauthorized persons in an attempt to rob the locker.

The top of the locker is constituted by a perforated or foraminous plate 13, fitted between the upper ends of the panels 5 7 8 and secured to these panels by L-shaped angle-brackets 14, which are bolted to the panels by bolts 15, having their nuts 16 arranged on the inside and held against removal by cotter-pins 17, as before described, the brackets 14 being either bolted or riveted to the under side of the plate 13.

The extreme bottom of the locker is constituted by a plate 18, which is also perforated throughout its area for the sake of lightness and ventilation, and it is arranged between and secured to the lower ends of the panels 5 7 8 by means of L-shaped angle-brackets 19, similar to the brackets 14, which in this instance, however, are bolted or riveted to the upper side of the plate 18, the attachment to the panels 5 7 8 being effected by bolts 20, having their nuts 21 arranged on the inside and held from being unscrewed by cotter-pins 22 or other suitable means. The angle-irons 1 2 3 4 are carried downwardly below the bottom 18 a suitable distance to form supporting-legs 23 for holding the body of the locker a suitable distance from the floor or ground to afford perfect ventilation and permit of the removal of dirt accumulating below it, and these legs, if desired, may be provided with inwardly-extending foot-pieces 24, riveted thereto on the inner sides thereof, whereby the same may be secured to the floor by screws or other suitable means, if desired.

In the construction of these lockers it is desirable to make them full height and provide an intermediate bottom located at half-height, so as to constitute two half-height but independent lockers. This intermediate bottom being removable, however, the locker may be readily converted into a full-height locker, if desired. The intermediate bottom referred to is shown at 25 and is composed of a diaphragm or plate of thin metal provided throughout its surface with apertures or perforations for the sake of ventilation and lightness. This diaphragm or plate 25 fits accurately between the side and back panels 5 7 8 and is secured to the back panel by means of angle-brackets 26, attached to the panel 5 by bolts 27, whose nuts 28 are arranged on the inside of the locker and below the bottom 25, so that they cannot be detached either from the outside or from a point above the bottom 25. To guard against the bottom 25 being removed from a point below by the owner of the lower locker or by any one gaining admittance to the lower locker, additional brackets 29 may, if desired, be secured to the upper side of the bottom 25 and to the back panel 5 by bolts 30, whose nuts 31 are arranged on the inside of the locker and held from being unscrewed

from the outside by cotter-pins 32, cotter-pins 32 being also passed through the inner ends of bolts 27 for a similar purpose. The forward edge of the bottom 25 is supported on a horizontal angle-iron 33, extending across the front of the locker and attached to the front panel 34 by means of rivets 36 or other suitable devices, the front panel 34 being attached to the corner angle-irons 1 and 2 by bolts 37, having nuts 38 arranged on the inside of the locker and held from unscrewing by cotter-pins 39. These nuts 38 are located just above the intermediate bottom 25 and prevent the forward edge thereof from being pushed upwardly from below. In order that it may be prevented from being pulled upwardly from above after the bolts 37 are removed, its under side may, if desired, be provided with a lug 40, lapping under the angle-iron 33 and secured to the bottom 25 by bolt 41, having nut 42 arranged on the under side and held from unscrewing by cotter-pin 43. As better shown in Fig. 1, the front panel 34 is cut out from a point near the top to a point near the bottom, so as to receive two doors 44 45, arranged one immediately above and the other immediately below the angle-iron 33. These doors on one side are secured to the panel 34 by hinges 46 in such a way as to be flush or in a plane with the panel 34 and the outer face of the angle-iron 33, the panel 34 at each end of the angle-iron 33 being let into the outer face of the latter, as clearly shown in Fig. 9, so that the faces of the two members will be flush. The upper free corner of the upper door 44 is prevented from swinging inwardly beyond the plane of the panel 34 by a thin plate 47, riveted across the corner of the panel 34, and the lower free corner of the lower door 45 is prevented from thus swinging inwardly by a similar plate 48, riveted across the corner of panel 34 at the lower end. Each of the doors is prevented from bending transversely by horizontal angle-irons 49, riveted across them at top and bottom, and their free edges are stiffened and held against longitudinal bending by means of bolts and locking mechanism, which I will now describe first with reference to the upper door. As better shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the inner side of the upper door is provided at its free edge, near the upper and lower ends, with straps or keepers 50, secured to the inner face of the door, and through these keepers passes a bolt 51, which extends throughout the edge of the door from top to bottom and when pushed upwardly is adapted to engage behind the upper edge of panel 34, and thus lock the upper edge of the door against being bent outwardly. The bolt-rod 51 being thus extended throughout the height of the door also serves to brace and stiffen the door when unlocked as well as locked. To the lower end of this bolt-rod 51 is secured the shank 52 of a hasp 53, the door being slotted at 54 to permit the shank 52 to pass through, so that the hasp may be on the outside and



may be turned around, utilizing bolt 51 as its axis, and engaged over a staple 55, secured to the side of panel 34, thus adapting the lower edge or corner of the door to be locked by a padlock or other suitable means passed through the staple, as will be understood. The hasp 53 is provided with a handle or thumb-piece 56 to facilitate its manipulation, and it will be seen that in order to unlock the door it is simply necessary to remove the lock from the staple and then turn the hasp to the left, releasing it from the staple, whereupon by pushing downwardly on the hasp the bolt 51 will be lowered out of engagement with the upper edge of panel 34, slot 54 being sufficiently elongated to permit of this rising and falling as well as rotary movement of the hasp and bolt. The lock for the lower door is a counterpart of the lock just described for the upper door, excepting that the hasp, which is shown at 57, is arranged at the upper instead of the lower corner of the door, so as to be more convenient and accessible, and consequently the lower corner of the lower door is locked by the lower end of the bolt, which is shown at 58 and which is the same in construction and operation as the bolt 51, 59 being the keepers for bolt 58, 60 the slot in door 54 for the vertical and transverse movements of hasp 57, and 61 the staple.

It will be understood that the purpose of the transverse angle-iron 33 is threefold—first, it stiffens and braces the locker; second, it constitutes a support for the forward edge of the intermediate bottom 25, and, third, it forms a sill for the upper door and a finishing-strip for the contiguous ends of both doors.

62 is a rod which is extended across the locker and secured to the side panels near their upper ends for bracing the sides and forming a support for a number of clothes-hooks 63, the rod 62 being removably secured to the panels by screws 64. The panels on the inner side may be provided at suitable intervals, wherever desired, with additional hooks 65.

When these lockers are used singly, they will be set up and constructed as shown in Fig. 1; but where it is desired to use a number of them *en banc* the method shown in Fig. 11 will be followed. In this the construction does not differ from that already described; but, obviously, where the lockers are placed one beside the other it will only be necessary to use one of the side panels for two lockers where they come together. This single side panel is shown at 8 and is secured to the angle-irons 1 4 of one locker by the bolts 10, which also pass through the angle-irons 2 3 of the contiguous locker.

With a locker thus constructed it will be seen that the whole locker may be knocked down and packed in a form only equal in length and breadth to the length and breadth of the panel 34 and angle-irons 1 and 2, as shown in Fig. 1, and in thickness to the an-

gle-irons 1 and 4 when brought together, it being the intention when knocking down and shipping the locker to leave the doors, panel 34, and the angle-irons 1 and 2, with the brace 33, intact and place this structure back to back with the angle-irons 3 4 and panel 5, which may remain secured to its angle-irons, so that the two side panels 7 8, the top and bottom members 13 18, and the intermediate bottom 25 may be laid flat between the panel 5 and the doors.

By thus constructing the locker of thin sheet metal and angle-irons, arranged and combined as described, I provide a locker of great strength and durability and at the same time one which is lighter and more substantial than a locker of similar rigidity constructed of wood, and by providing all of the panels, the doors, the top, and bottom with a liberal number of perforations or apertures I not only materially lighten the structure without materially detracting from its rigidity, but afford perfect ventilation.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a locker of the character described the combination of a sheet-metal door for closing one side of the locker, a bolt extending throughout a substantial part of the height of the door, so as to stiffen the door and prevent it from bending and being movable vertically beyond the end of the door to fasten the door at one end, a staple secured to a fixed part of the locker and a hasp secured to said bolt and adapted to engage with said staple, substantially as set forth.

2. In a locker of the character described the combination of a sheet-metal door, a vertically-movable rod secured to said door near the edge thereof and extending substantially throughout the entire height of the door for preventing the door from bending, said bolt being movable beyond the end of the door and adapted to engage with a fixed part of the locker for locking the door at that end, a staple secured to a fixed part of the locker and a hasp secured to said bolt and adapted to engage over said staple, substantially as set forth.

3. In a locker of the described character the combination of a sheet-metal door having a slot in one corner thereof, a bolt secured along the edge of said door on the inner side thereof and being movable beyond the end of the door so as to engage with a fixed part of the locker for locking that end of the door, said bolt being also rotatable, a hasp secured to said bolt and projecting through said slot for moving the bolt in rotary and longitudinal directions, the handle 56 on said hasp and a staple with which said hasp engages, substantially as set forth.

4. In a locker of the character described, the combination of corner angle-irons, the back and side panels, the open front panel,



means whereby the corner angle-irons and panels are secured together and mutually support each other, the cross-bar having the front panel let into the ends thereof so as to be flush therewith, the doors hinged in said front panel above and beneath the cross-bar respectively and in a plane flush with the front panel, and flush with the outer surface of the said cross-bar, substantially as set forth.

5. In a locker of the character described the combination of the open panel 34, a sheet-metal door hinged within said panel flush therewith, a bolt extending substantially throughout the height of the door on the inner side thereof and adapted to be projected beyond the end of the door so as to engage behind said panel and lock the door at that end, a hasp secured to the opposite end of the bolt and means for locking the hasp to a fixed part of the locker, substantially as set forth.

6. In a locker of the character described, the combination of the upright angle-irons 1 2 3 4, the horizontal angle-iron 33 connecting the said angle-irons 1, 2, together, intermediate bottom 25, supported on angle-iron 33, means for holding said bottom against upward movement, doors hinged above and below said angle-iron 33, the rigid panels 5, 7, 8 connecting the angle-irons 3, 4 together and also connecting said angle-irons with the angle-irons 1, 2 for constituting the sides and the back of the locker and top and bottom

plates secured between the ends of the panels, substantially as set forth.

7. In a locker of the character described the combination of corner angle-irons, the back and side panels, the open front panel, means whereby the corner angle-irons and panels are secured together and mutually support each other, the top and bottom plates secured within the ends of the panels, the intermediate bottom secured to the back and side panels, the cross-bar secured to the front panel for supporting the intermediate bottom, at the front edge, the doors hinged in said front panel above and beneath the cross-bar respectively, substantially as set forth.

8. In a locker of the character described the combination of a sheet-metal door, stiffening-irons secured across the upper and lower ends thereof for preventing transverse bending, a combined stiffening rod and bolt secured to said door along one vertical edge thereof for fastening the door and preventing longitudinal bending thereof, said bolt being adapted to be projected beyond one end of the door for engagement with a fixed part of the locker and means connected with the bolt at the other end of the door for locking the same to a fixed part of the locker, substantially as set forth.

DURAND MAYER.

Witnesses:

F. A. HOPKINS,  
W. D. CROSS.