No. 747,592. PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

W. CRISSY.

MILK JAR LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

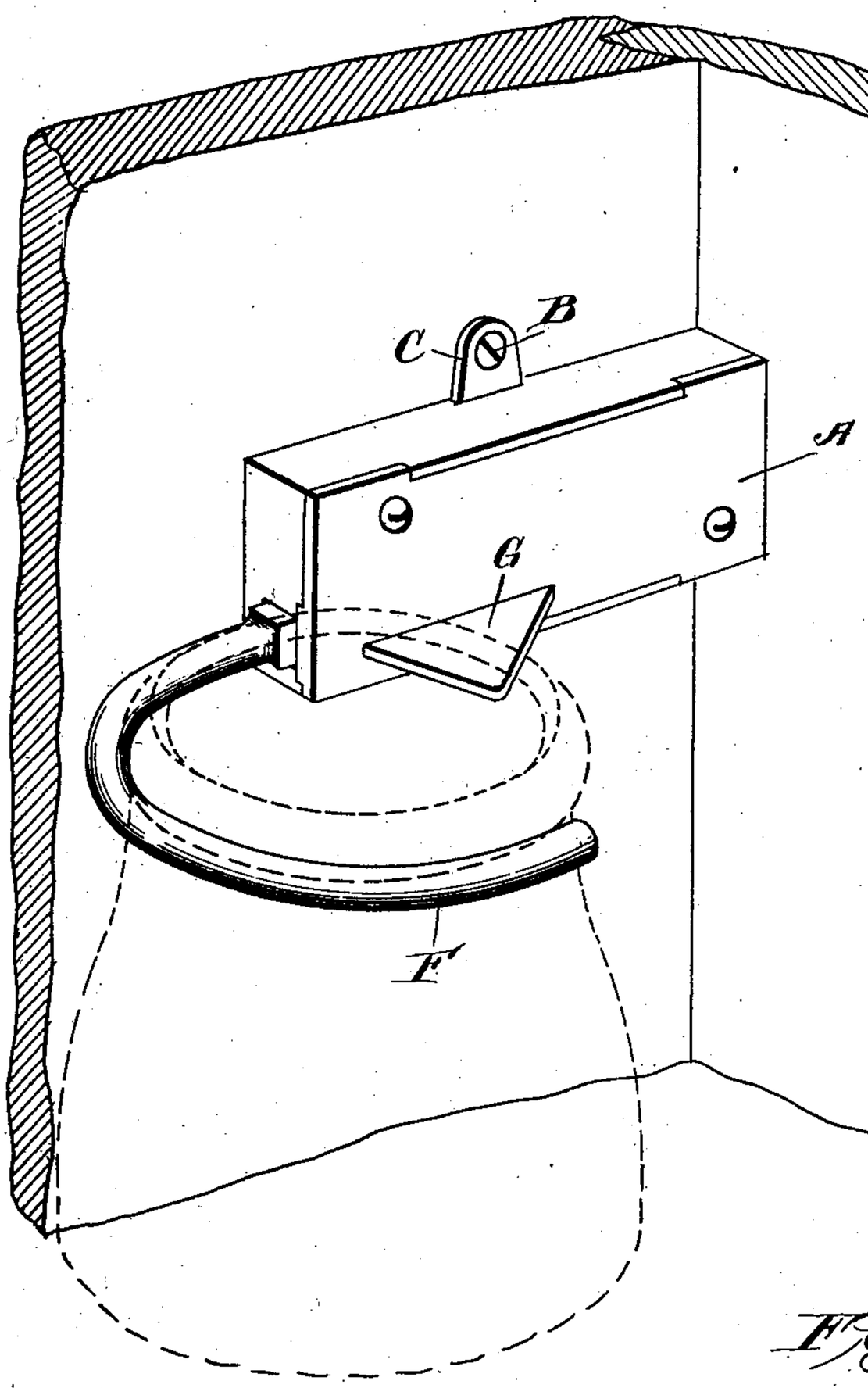


Fig. 2.

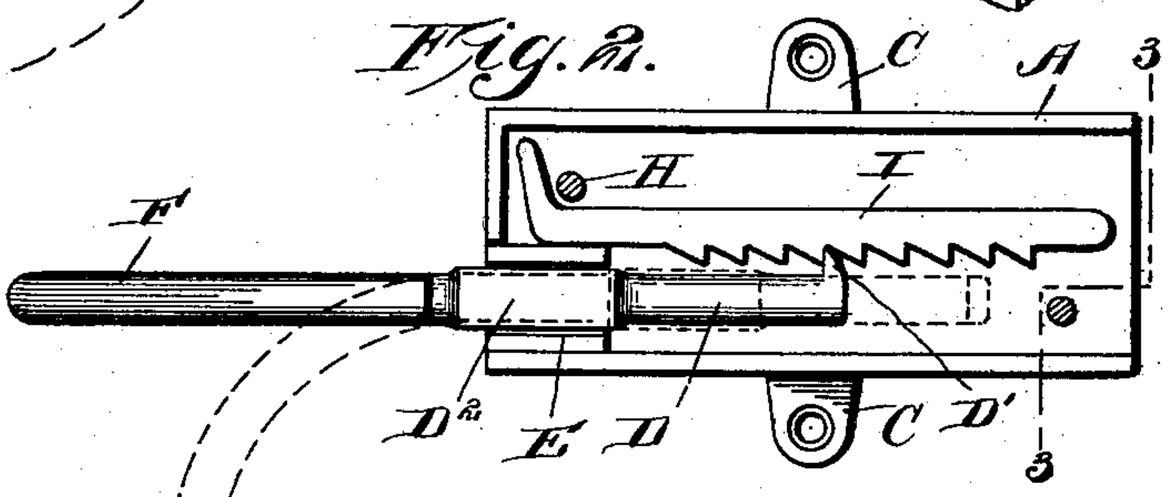


Fig. 3.

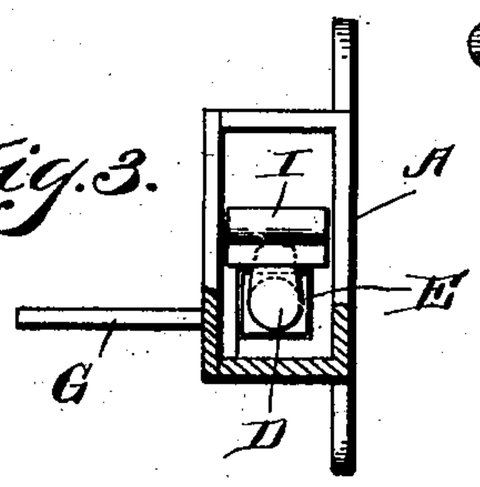
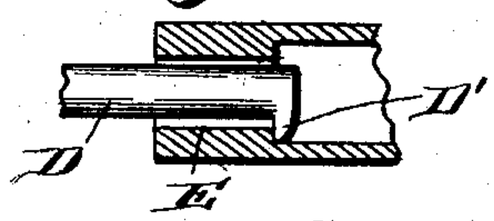


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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No. 747,592. Patented December 22, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CRISSY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MILK-JAR LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,592, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed December 9, 1902. Serial No. 134,563. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CRISSY, 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 Milk-Jar Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in milk-jar locks, and has for its object to provide a lock for a milk jar or bottle, which lock will be attached to the door-jamb, so that when the door is closed it will close the rear end of the lock and prevent any access to the interior thereof, but the milkman can lock the jar to the lock, and therefore it cannot be unlocked without first opening the door.

A further object of my invention is to provide means whereby the milkman may unlock the bolt if the same has been left locked; but if the jar has been locked in place the bolt cannot again be withdrawn.

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 my lock, showing the milk-jar in dotted lines; Fig. 2, a front view of the lock with the cover removed, showing in dotted lines the bolt and hook turned; Fig. 3, a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a longitudinal section of a portion of the forward end of the lock.

A represents a casing, which may be of any suitable shape or design to properly inclose the operating parts. This casing is adapted to be secured to the door-jamb by means of screws B, which pass through ears C, formed with the casing.

D is a bolt which is adapted to slide longitudinally of the lock within the guideway E, formed in the lower portion of the casing. This bolt carries upon its outer end the hook F, which is of sufficient size to partially encircle the neck of the bottle.

G is a fin or rib extending outward from the front of the casing A.

When the bolt D is pulled out to the limit, the milk-bottle may be placed within the hook F, and then by pushing the bolt into the lock the neck of the milk-bottle will be confined between the hook and the fin or rib G, preventing the removal of the bottle unless the bolt is again withdrawn. It is now obvious that it is only necessary to automatically lock the bolt in place after it is pushed back to absolutely prevent the removal of the milk-bottle, and this automatic locking I accomplish by means of the gravity ratchet-bar I, the teeth of which are adapted to engage a tooth D′, formed upon the inner end of the bolt D. The bar or pawl I is adapted to rock from the point H. The ratchet-teeth in the pawl I are so formed that the bolt may be pushed inward, but the ratchet-teeth will engage the tooth D′ to prevent the withdrawal of the bolt, the pawl I being held in contact with the bolt by its own weight. When the door is open, the pawl I may be raised through the open end of the casing.

It might sometimes happen that the bolt would be left pushed back in the lock and the milkman could not withdraw the same for the purpose of inserting the bottle. To overcome this disadvantage, I provide upon the bolt D the square portion D^2. The opening in the forward end of the casing through which the bolt protrudes is also square to correspond with the square portion D^2, and when the milk-jar is locked in position the square portion D^2 of the bolt will lie within the square portion of the guideway. Thus it will prevent the bolt from turning upon its axis; but when the milk-jar is not confined between the hook F and rib G the bolt D may be pressed within the casing A sufficiently to bring the square portion D^2 behind the square portion of the opening and also the nose of the pawl and when in that position may be turned one-quarter turn, which will bring the pawl I upon a smooth surface of the bolt, and the tooth D′ then being out of engagement with the teeth of the pawl the bolt may be easily withdrawn to its fullest extent, and when so drawn outward the square portion D^2 will be forward of the square open-

ing, and this will allow the bolt to be turned upon its axis back to its original position and bring the hook horizontal. Then the milk-jar may be inserted as before described and the bolt pushed back in the casing, when the ratchet-teeth upon the pawl will engage the tooth upon the bolt, and the square portion D^2 will lie within the square portion of the guide-way, and thus prevent either the withdrawal of the bolt or the turning of the same upon its axis. This latter operation is of great advantage in milk-jar locks of this description, because of the fact that it is not necessary to set the lock in any particular position at night, and another advantage is that the hook F may be turned downward when not in use, so as to lie parallel with the door-jamb, and thus not be in the way of passers in and out.

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 milk-jar lock, a casing adapted to be secured to the door-jamb in such a position that the rear of the casing will be closed when the door is shut, a bolt, a guideway within the casing in which the bolt is adapted to reciprocate longitudinally, a hook formed upon the outer end of the bolt, a fin or rib extending outward from the casing, locking means allowing the bolt to be pushed inward but locking the same against withdrawal, said locking mechanism adapted to be unlocked from the rear of the casing when the door is open, the bolt and opening through the front of the casing being of such a formation as to prevent the turning of the bolt upon its axis when the jar is locked in position but allowing the bolt to be turned upon its axis when said bolt is at the limit of its movement in either direction, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a milk-jar lock, a casing adapted to be secured to the door-jamb so that the rear end of the casing will be closed by the door when shut, a longitudinally-reciprocating bolt adapted to reciprocate within the casing, a hook formed upon the outer end of the bolt, a rib extending outward from the casing, the milk-jar adapted to be locked between the hook and said rib, means arranged upon the inside of the casing for allowing the bolt to be pushed inward but preventing the withdrawal of the same, means for preventing the bolt from turning upon its axis except when it is at the limit of its movement in either direction, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

3. In a milk-jar lock, a casing adapted to be secured to the door-jamb, the rear end of the casing adapted to abut against the door when closed, a guideway formed in the casing, a bolt adapted to reciprocate longitudinally within the guideway, a hook formed upon the outer end of the bolt, a rib or fin extending outward from the casing, between which and the hook the jar is adapted to be held and locked, a tooth formed upon the inner end of the bolt, a gravity-pawl arranged upon the interior of the casing, ratchet-teeth formed upon the under side of the said pawl and engaging the tooth upon the bolt, a square portion formed upon the bolt, a squared portion formed in the guideway at the front of the casing, a rounded portion formed upon the bolt forward and rearward of the squared portion, for the purpose of allowing the bolt to be turned upon its axis when it is at its limit of movement in either direction, substantially as specified.

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

WILLIAM CRISSY.

Witnesses:
H. B. HALLOCK,
L. W. MORRISON.