No. 775,397. PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

W. GOODCHILD.

LOCK FOR MILK RECEPTACLES.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

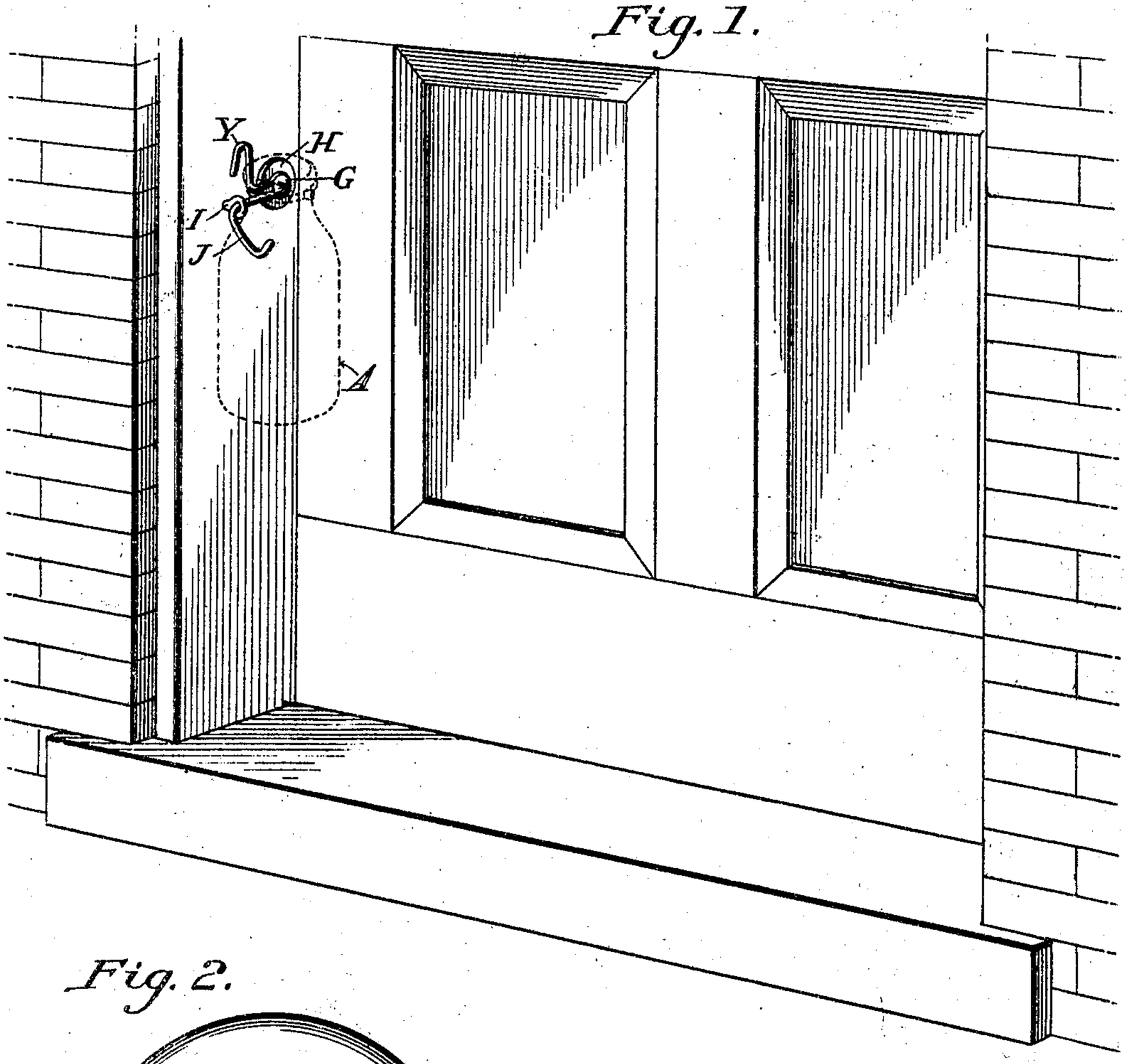


Fig. 2.

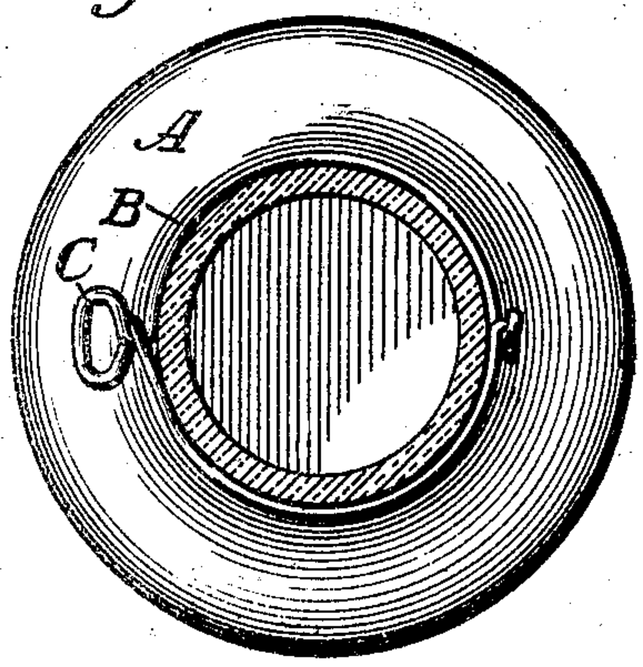
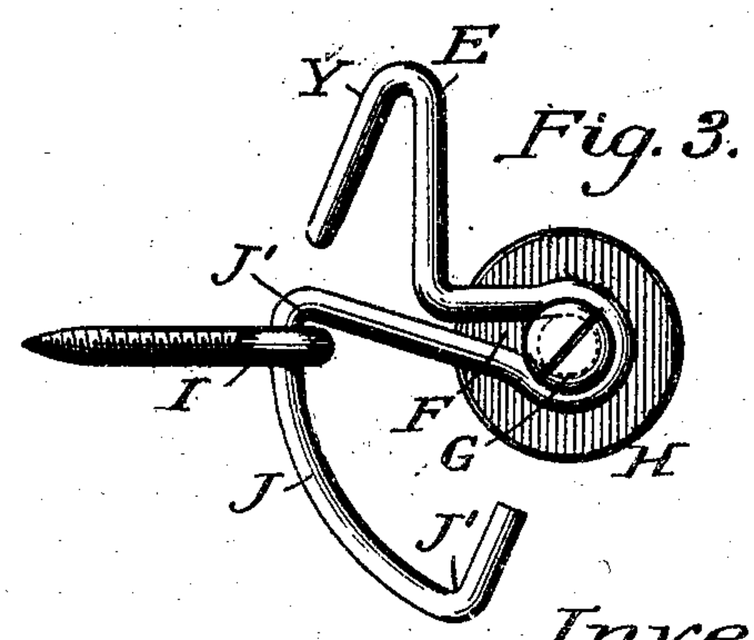


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

F. L. Merriam.

George Robinson

Inventor:

William Goodchild

No. 775,397. Patented November 22, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GOODCHILD, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

LOCK FOR MILK-RECEPTACLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,397, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed June 15, 1903. Serial No. 161,627. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GOODCHILD, 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 the object of this invention is to provide a wire spring catch or lock to be fastened to the door or door-jamb, and this catch or lock is designed to engage a loop carried by the milk-receptacle, so that after this loop is forced down over the spring catch or lock it cannot be again removed 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 claim.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a doorway, showing the principal part of my invention applied to the door-jamb. Fig. 2 shows a portion of my invention attached to the neck of a milk-jar. Fig. 3 shows the remainder of my invention, the whole invention being comprised in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

A, Fig. 2, represents the milk-receptacle, which may be either a glass jar or a can, and has secured to it a part of my invention—to wit, a piece of stiff wire or metal B, bent around the neck of the receptacle or soldered or otherwise fastened to it and having a loop twisted or formed in it, C, which extends outward from the receptacle. When the receptacle used is a jar, the ends of the wire B are brought around together, joined, and twisted, so as to make the wire B fast to the neck of the receptacle A. When a metal receptacle is used, the wire or metal may be either as described or may be a short piece soldered or otherwise fastened to the loop C and soldered or otherwise fastened to the receptacle.

Fig. 3 shows the wire spring catch or lock comprising the principal part of my invention, which consists of a strong piece of spring-wire Y, bent in such shape as shown, so that its upper end forms a spring in the shape of a hook E, Fig. 3. Its middle forms an eyelet F, adapted to allow the passage of a screw G, so as to fasten the invention to the door or door-jamb by means of the screw G, as shown in Fig. 1. It is so arranged that the part of the lock Y works freely on the screw G as on a pivot, being separated from the woodwork by a washer H. The lower part of the lock Y forms another hook, J, and passes through a staple or screw-eye I, attached to the woodwork adjacent, this part being so bent and adapted that when in place attached to the door-jamb the part of the lock Y works freely around the screw G as on a pivot and has a slight play within the screw-eye I, (which is screwed into the adjacent woodwork;) but the lock is prevented from turning completely around by the angles j and j'' of J, which engage I when the lock is turned a short distance in either direction.

The lock is adapted to be fastened to the door-jamb close into the angle formed by the door and jamb, as shown in Fig. 1, by means of the screw G passing through the part of the lock forming the eyelet F and into the door or jamb, the lock being prevented from rubbing against the door or door-jamb by the washer H.

The loop C on the wire B (when B is attached to a milk-receptacle) can be forced down over E by a strong push because of the resiliency of the hook E, and thus the receptacle becomes securely locked in place within the hook E by the loop C. The loop C cannot be forced directly back off of E because of the spread of the spring-wire of which E is made, it being necessary to tip the receptacle back toward the door in order to disengage C from E. Such tipping allows the loop C to slip off the two sides of the hook E alternately, which of course cannot be done while the door is closed, because the receptacle strikes the door. E can be disengaged from C only by moving the receptacle in one certain direction, owing to the shape of my in-

vention, (and therein lies the merit of my invention,) as the direction it must be moved to disengage it is toward the door, the mere closing of which blocks up the only pathway to its being freed, because the eye I and the securing-pivot passing through Y are so placed and inserted in the door-frame with relation to the axial line of the hinges of the door as to make the distance from the axial line of the hinges to the hook E less than the distance from the loop C to the bottom of the receptacle.

The play allowed to the lock is to enable C to be disengaged from the lock when the door is open without tipping the receptacle and spilling its contents.

The receptacle A, with C attached, having been forced upon E while the door is closed the proper way to disengage it is to open the door, seize the receptacle, and pull it toward the open doorway, whereupon the loop C will engage the inside of the hook E, and the play of the whole lock will allow it to be pulled partly around until the angle *j* engages I, when the loop C will slip up to the extreme inmost part of the hook E, when a very slight tilting of the receptacle will allow C to slide down the outside of the hook E and free the receptacle.

The advantage of my invention is that the lock and loop may be made of wire at very slight cost and being small will not detract from the appearance of the doorway; also, that it may be adjusted at any height from the floor-sill, so as to be out of reach of animals and children and so that it will not catch in nor tear the clothing of those passing through the doorway. An additional advantage of my improvement is that the loop C upon the receptacle will serve the additional purpose of being used to hang up the jars by when not in use.

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—

In a lock for milk-receptacles of the character described, the combination of a door, a receptacle for milk, a strip of metal B secured to said receptacle, and being so bent as to form a projecting loop C, a strip of metal Y pivotally secured adjacent to the axial line of the hinges of the door and being bent at one end so as to form a spring hook or catch E adapted to be engaged by said loop C, and being bent near the middle so as to form a loop through which the securing-pivot passes; said strip of metal Y being also bent near the other end to form a hook J; an eye secured near the said axial line of hinges and within which the hook J is adapted to play, said eye being adapted to limit the movement of said hook J in either direction, the distance from the axial line of hinges to the hook E being less than the distance from said loop C to the bottom of the receptacle.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 8th day of June, 1903.

WILLIAM GOODCHILD.

Witnesses:

GEORGE ROBINSON,

CHARLES C. HARRIS.