

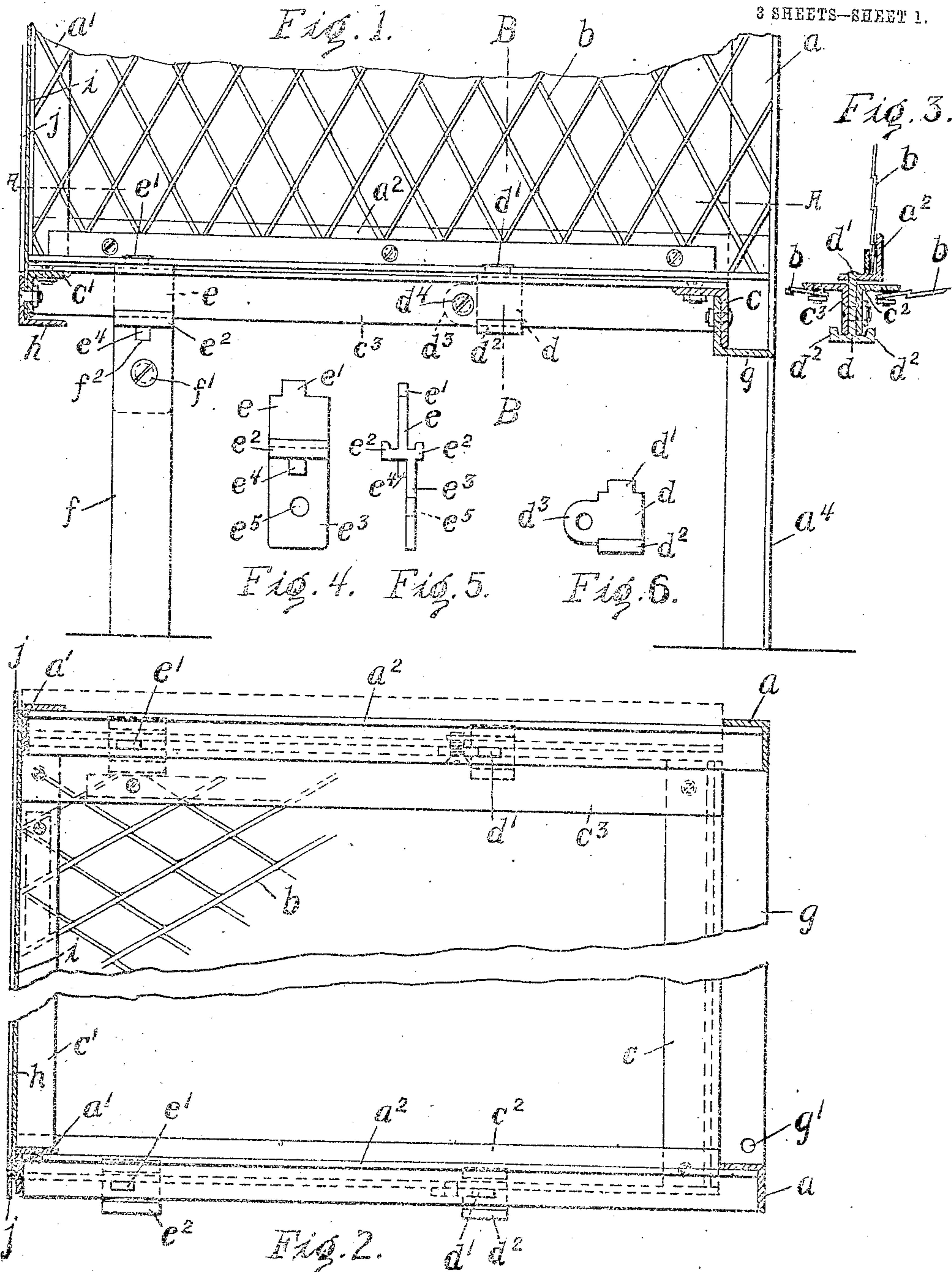
No. 810,415.

PATENTED JAN. 23. 1906.

R. W. JEFFERIS.
METAL LOCKER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1904.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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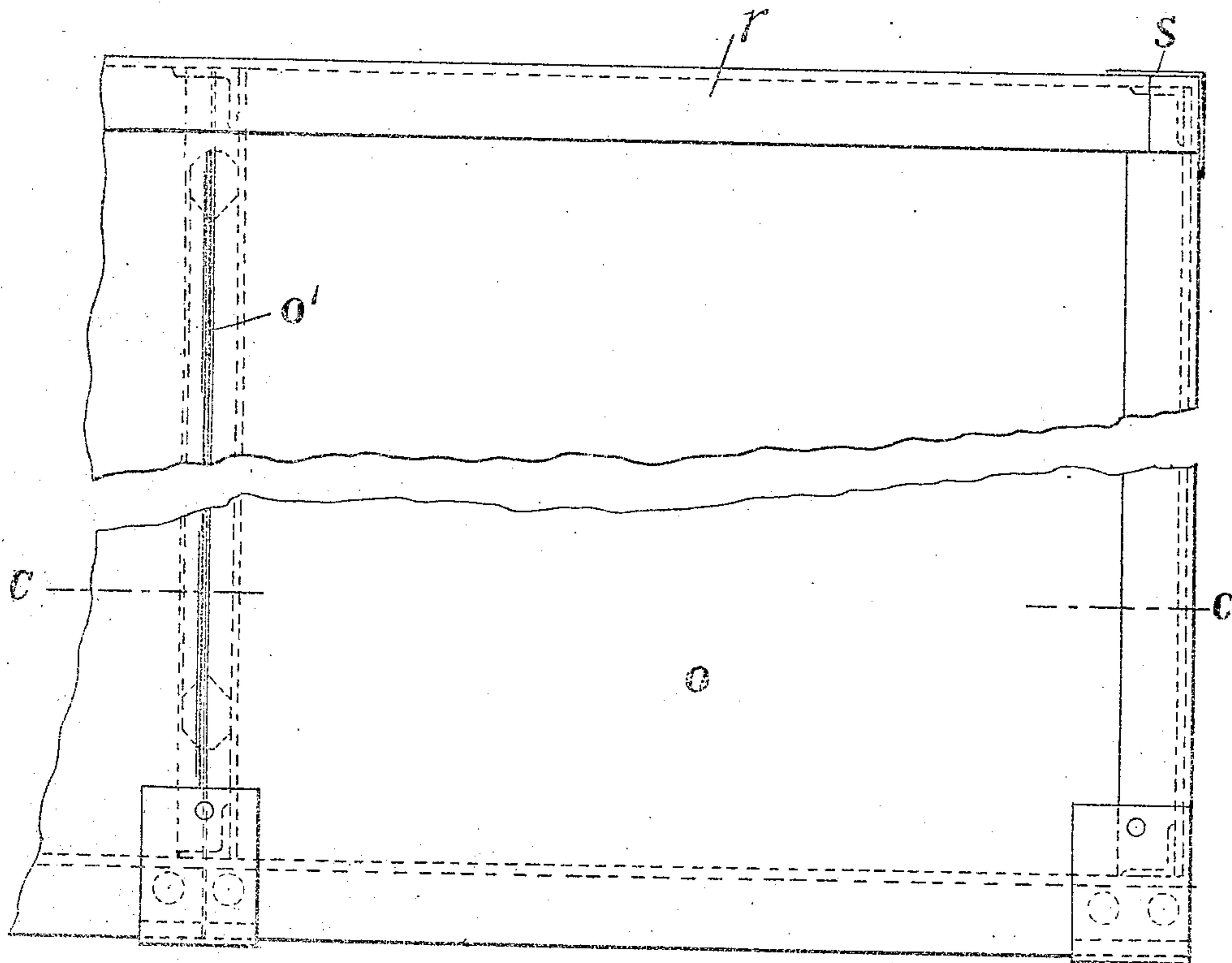
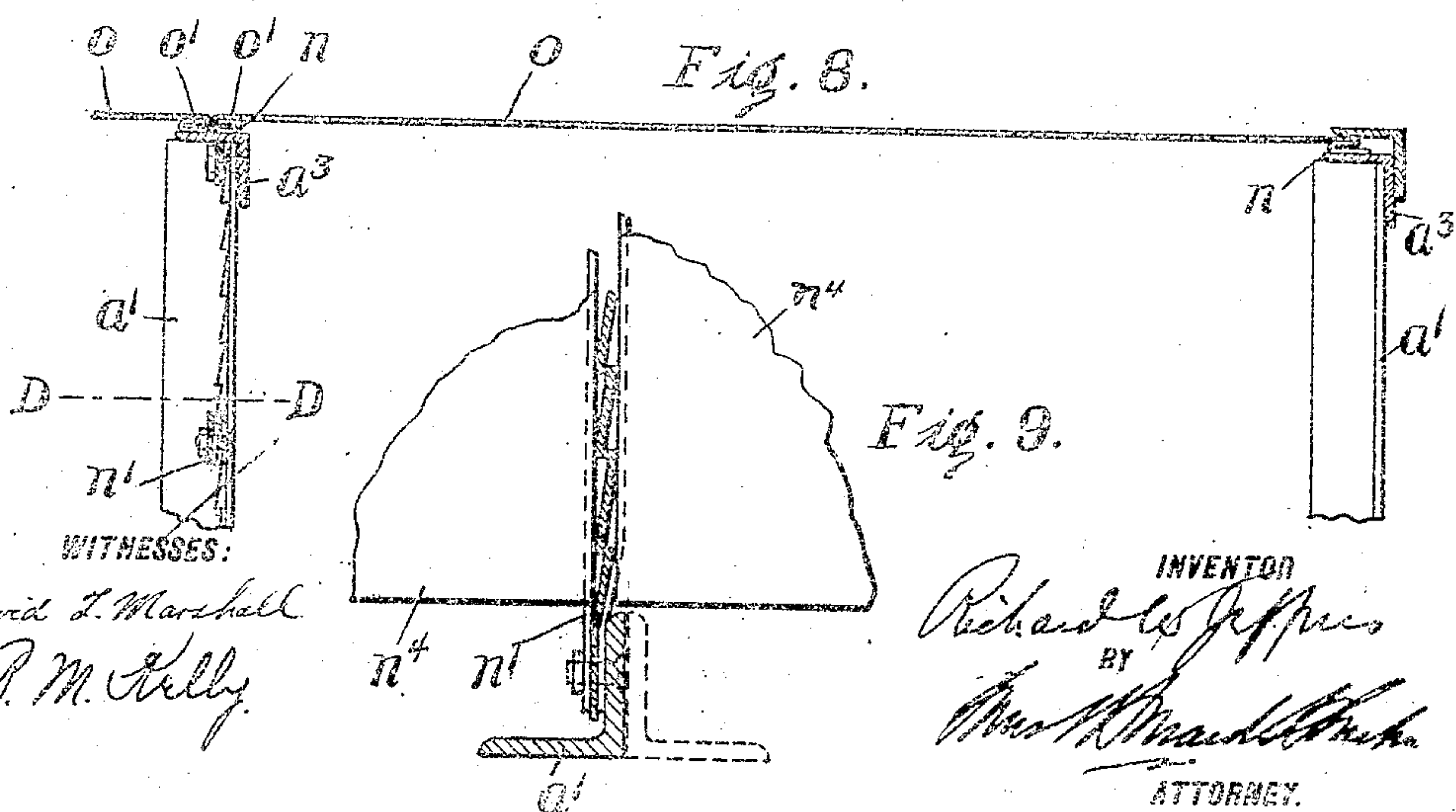


Fig. 7.



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RICHARD W. JEFFERIS, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO MERRITT & COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

METAL LOCKER.

No. 810,415.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1906.

Application filed April 29, 1904. Serial No. 205,482.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD W. JEFFERIS, of Camden, county of Camden, and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Metal Lockers, of which the following is a specification.

In erecting metal lockers as they have been heretofore constructed considerable difficulty has been experienced owing to lack of uniformity in the different parts making up the complete structure. It has been customary to make sets of assembled lockers from special plans and specifications, which have varied more or less, according to the particular conditions in each case.

When the lockers are shipped in unassembled parts, it has required special skill and experience on the part of the persons erecting them *in situ* to properly put them together, and as the lockers are prepared for assembly in certain numbers it is difficult to make changes therein if conditions require it.

It is the principal object of the present invention to overcome this difficulty by forming the locker of a series of parts or units of identical construction which may be assembled with great facility. As each unitary part is identical with every other unitary part of the same kind and uniform devices are provided for uniting the several parts together, the person placing the lockers *in situ* has only to follow the simple instructions, which are constant. The erectors are not restricted to the assembly of the lockers in series of any particular number, but may increase or decrease the number in any row of lockers at will and may transfer lockers from one row to another. The side panels are all of uniform construction and are therefore interchangeable for lockers of the same size. The base-frames are likewise of uniform construction and interchangeable.

Special devices are provided for connecting any base-frame with any pair of panels. The tops and backs are also alike and may be applied to any pair of side panels. Special means are provided for enabling the tops to be secured in place.

My invention also embraces improvements in the means for securing the series of lockers together to afford greater rigidity and a neater appearance and embraces features of con-

struction and combinations of parts which are fully set forth hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of the lower portion of a locker embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same on the line A A of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line B B of Fig. 1. Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively front and side elevations of the rear base-support. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the front base-support. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the top of the locker, showing a portion of an adjacent locker. Fig. 8 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the same on the line C C of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a horizontal section, enlarged, on the line D D of Fig. 8, showing the shelves. Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the upper part of a locker, showing the back and front connecting-bars in section. Fig. 11 is a front elevation of the front joint between adjacent lockers. Figs. 12, 13, 14, and 15 are detail views of parts of the top joint. Fig. 16 is a detail plan view of the joint between the tops of adjacent lockers. Fig. 17 is a cross-section of the same on the line E E of Fig. 16. Figs. 18, 19, and 20 are detail views of parts of the locker-shelf, and Figs. 21 and 22 are respectively a front elevation and a side elevation of the complete lockers.

In general character the locker is similar to the lockers described in my former patent, No. 669,171, dated March 5, 1901, having side panels, a base, and front formed of metal frames, preferably composed of angle-irons, and a body of reticulated material, preferably expanded metal.

As shown, the side panels consist of a metal frame $a a' a^2 a^3$, having a body of expanded metal b , suitably secured at its edges to the inner flanges. The front irons may be elongated, as shown at a^4 , to form the front supporting-feet of the locker and elevate its bottom above the floor. I prefer to form the frame $a a' a^2 a^3$ of angle-irons, though other sections, such as a T-section, may be used. The bottom panel, which forms the base of the locker, also consists of a metal frame $c c' c^2 c^3$, formed of angle-irons, with a body of expanded metal d secured at its edges to the inner horizontal flanges.

d represents inverted-T supports carried by

the horizontal flanges of the lower irons a^2 of the side panels at a convenient distance from the front. As shown, each supporting-piece d is provided on its upper end with a lug d' , adapted to be inserted in a suitable opening in the flange of the iron a^2 and may be secured in any suitable manner, as by riveting. These supporting-pieces d when thus secured to the irons a^2 depend therefrom and have on each side lateral supports d^2 . The piece d is also provided on one side with an extension d^3 , having an opening for a screw or bolt.

e represents similar inverted-T-shaped supports secured to the irons a^2 near the back in a similar manner by lugs e' and have on each side the lateral supports e^2 . The pieces e have their lower ends extended from one of the supports e^2 , as at e^3 , and are provided between the base of the inverted head and this extension with a small lug e^4 . The extension e^3 below the lug e^4 is provided with an opening e^5 for a screw or bolt.

f is a foot-piece adapted to be secured to the extension e^3 of the supporting-piece e by a suitable screw or rivet f' , passing through the opening e^5 , and is provided at its upper end with a notch f^2 , adapted to engage the lug e^4 .

g is an angle-iron secured to the depending flange of the front iron a of the base and having its horizontal flange projecting forward to form the lower sill of the door, which may, if desired, be provided with a bolt-hole g' .

The side panels and base are assembled as follows: The supporting-pieces d and e are secured to the lower irons a^2 in the manner described, their exact location being determined by the apertures provided in the horizontal flanges for the lugs d' e' . The foot-pieces f are applied to the rear supports e and are secured by the screws or bolts f' . The base-frame is then placed between two panels with the side flanges c^2 c^3 resting on the lateral supports d^2 e^2 on the inner sides of the two side panels. A series of panels and bases may thus be assembled to form as many lockers as may be desired in a row, each intermediate side panel supporting the base-frames of the two adjacent lockers, as shown in Fig. 3. The base-frames are secured to the lateral extension d^3 of the supporting-pieces d by a rivet or bolt d^4 . On the panels forming the sides of the last lockers in the row supporting-pieces d and e may be used, having only one support d^2 e^2 each on the inner side, the outer supports being unnecessary. When the sides and bases of a series of lockers are thus assembled, they may be secured together at the back by a longitudinal angle-iron h , bolted or otherwise secured to the angle-iron c' of successive base-frames.

The backs of the lockers may be covered by sheet metal i or expanded metal secured to the rear vertical angle-irons a' a' of the side

panels, and over the adjacent edges of successive back sheets i may be secured vertical flat bars j .

k is an angular casting of the general shape of a short section of molding having a top horizontal portion k' and a vertical portion k^2 offset at k^3 to form a shoulder at the back. One of these castings or molding-sections is secured to each front iron a of the side panels at the top, and an angle-iron m , extending the length of the series of lockers, is arranged with its vertical flange fitting between the faces of the tops of the irons a and the back of the upper part of the castings k above the shoulders k^3 . The horizontal flange extends over the tops of the castings and is secured to them.

On the top horizontal flange of the top irons a^2 of each side panel is a longitudinal groove which may be formed, as shown, of a bent strip of metal n , secured to the horizontal flange. The groove does not extend the entire length of the irons a^2 from end to end, but terminates at a short distance from each extremity. (See Fig. 10.) o represents metal sheets having their side edges o' o' bent over and adapted to engage the groove in the strip n . The groove in each strip n on intermediate panels is of a width sufficient to receive the bent edges o' of the two sheets o , forming the tops of adjacent lockers, as shown in Figs. 16 and 17. The strips n on the outer panels may have but a single bend, as shown at the right-hand side of Fig. 8, as they engage but one edge o' .

The front edges of the sheets o may be curved or bent over, as at o^2 , to fit over the edge of the horizontal flange of the top front bar m . To conceal the joint between adjacent top sheets, a small plate p , having a curved or bent end p' , may be secured over the front edge of adjacent top sheets o . (See Figs. 10, 14, and 15.) The back edge of the sheets o may also be turned down over the top of the back wall h . r is a longitudinal angle-iron extending across the series of lockers at the back upper corner and secured to the tops of the irons a' . The vertical end corners may also be covered by vertical angle-irons s , secured to the vertical irons a' of the end lockers.

The usual doors t may be hinged to the front vertical iron a on one side and locked to the iron a on the other side. When vertical reciprocating bolts are used, they will engage the bolt-hole g' in horizontal flange of the iron g , carried by the base-frame, and a similar hole in the horizontal flange of the top angle-iron m .

One or more shelves u^1 may be suspended in each locker. For this purpose small transverse strips u' , extending across the faces of the side panels, are secured at their ends to the irons a a' . The shelves are of sheet metal having their side edges formed with down-

turned flanges n^2 , adapted to be inserted over the strips n' . To secure the shelves firmly in place, the flanges n^2 may be provided with small tabs n^3 , adapted to be bent up under the strips n' . (See Figs. 19 and 20.)

It will be noted that all corresponding parts are identical and may be used interchangeably and the lockers may be erected with great facility. The screw or bolt holes are punched before the parts leave the factory and insure all parts being brought in proper relation to one another when assembled. The only independent work on the part of the erector besides the mere assembling and securing of the parts together is to have the longitudinal bars m , h , and r cut to the right length, depending on the number of lockers assembled in any row.

While the side frames are shown rectangular, I do not mean to limit myself to this particular shape, as some lockers are formed with a pitched top having the irons a' at the back longer than those at the front, in which case the side frames would be of trapezoidal shape.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. In a metal locker, the combination with the side panels consisting of metal frames, and a base-frame formed of angle-irons, of supporting-pieces carried by the lower irons of the side panels and depending therefrom and having lateral supports upon which the lower edges of the vertical flanges of the base-frame rest when the side panels and base-frame are assembled.

2. In a series of metal lockers, the combination of side panels consisting of metal frames, base-supporting pieces of inverted-T shape carried by the lower irons of the side-panel frames, and base-frames composed of angle-irons supported by said supporting-pieces on each side.

3. In a metal locker, the combination with the side panels consisting of metal frames, and a base-frame formed of angle-irons, of supporting-pieces carried by the lower irons of the side panels and depending therefrom and having lateral supports upon which the lower edges of the vertical flanges of the base-frame rest when the side panels and base-frame are assembled, and fastening devices to secure said vertical flanges of the base-frame to said supports.

4. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels consisting of metal frames, the vertical iron at one side being extended to form a foot, a front and rear base-supporting piece carried by the lower irons of the side-panel frames, a foot-piece carried by one of said base-supporting pieces, and a base-frame composed of angle-irons supported on each side by said front and rear base-supporting pieces.

5. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels having metal frames, a base-support-

ing piece d carried by the horizontal flange of the lower iron of each side panel and provided with a lateral support d^2 and an extension d^3 , and a base-frame formed of angle-iron carried by said lateral support d^2 and secured to the lateral extension d^3 .

6. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels having metal frames, a base-supporting piece d carried by the horizontal flange of the lower iron of each side panel and provided on each side with a lateral support d^2 and having an extension d^3 , and base-frames formed of angle-iron carried by said lateral supports d^2 on each side and secured together to the lateral extension d^3 .

7. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels having metal frames, a base-supporting piece carried by the horizontal flange of the lower iron of each side panel and provided with a lateral support and a longitudinal extension below said lateral support, a foot-piece secured to said longitudinal extension, and a base-frame formed of angle-iron carried by said lateral supports.

8. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels having metal frames, and a base-frame composed of angle-irons, suspended at its sides from the lower irons of the side-panel frames, and having at its front an angle-iron g secured to the front angle-iron and adapted to form the lower door-sill of the locker.

9. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels composed of metal frames, one of said frames constituting the partition between two adjacent lockers, said frames having their top horizontal flanges provided with longitudinal grooves, and top sheets having their side edges bent and slipped into engagement with said grooves to form the tops of the lockers, the groove in the top of the partition-panel engaging one bent edge of two adjacent top sheets.

10. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels having metal frames, molding-castings k secured to the tops of the front irons of said frames, and an angle-iron m carried by said molding-castings and extending longitudinally the length of a row of side panels with its upper flange projecting horizontally forward.

11. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels having metal frames, the top frames being provided with longitudinal grooves, an angle-iron extending longitudinally the length of a row of side panels with its upper flange projecting horizontally forward, and top sheets having their side edges bent and adapted to engage said longitudinal grooves, and their front edges bent over the forwardly-projecting edge of the longitudinal front angle-iron.

12. In a metal locker, the combination of side panels having metal frames, the top frames being provided with longitudinal grooves, an

angle-iron extending longitudinally the length of a row of side panels with its upper flange projecting horizontally forward, top sheets having their side edges bent and adapted to engage said longitudinal grooves and their front edges bent over the forwardly-projecting edge of the longitudinal front angle-iron, and plates *p* extending over the front joints of adjacent top plates.

10 13. In a metal locker, the combination with the side panels consisting of metal frames carrying a sheet of reticulated metal, of the trans-

verse shelf-supporting strips *n' n'* carried by the metal frames, a shelf having its side edges bent and adapted to engage said strips, and provided with flaps *n³* adapted to be bent under said strips to secure the shelf thereto. 15

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

RICHARD W. JEFFERIS.

Witnesses:

ERNEST HOWARD HUNTER,
R. M. KELLY.