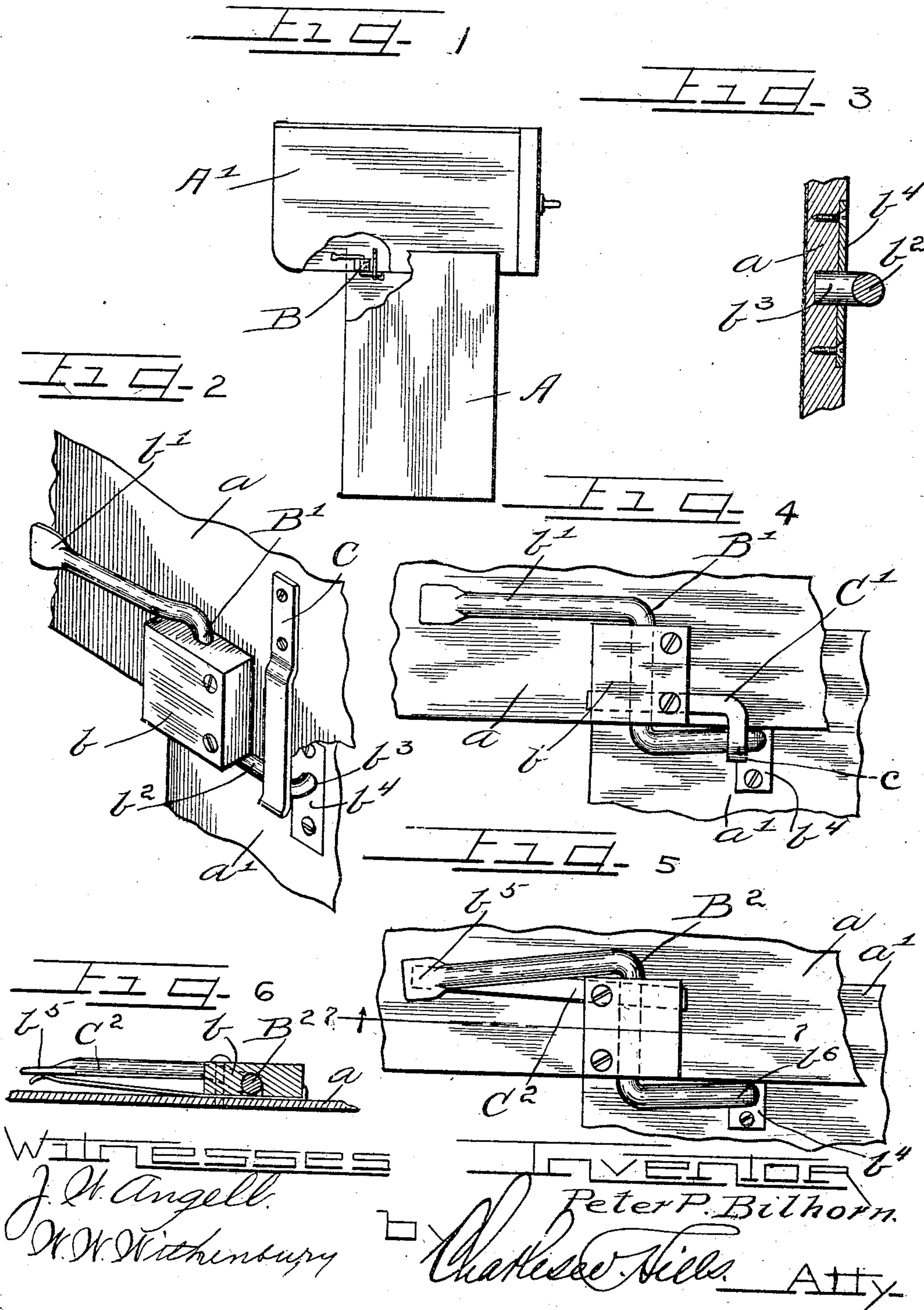


No. 868,248.

PATENTED OCT. 15, 1907.

P. P. BILHORN.
LOCK FOR PORTABLE ORGANS.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER P. BILHORN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LOCK FOR PORTABLE ORGANS.

No. 868,248.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

Application filed February 19, 1906. Serial No. 301,807.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER P. BILHORN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks for Portable Organs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in portable organs and more particularly to a portable organ of that class in which the organ case unfolds out of and is supported on the carrying case when the organ is in use.

In devices of this class it is necessary to lock the organ in its open or playing position and for this purpose various means have been devised all of which have been so positioned that they are exposed to view thereby causing a more or less unsightly appearance.

The object of this invention is to provide a portable organ provided with very simple, self locking means adapted to rigidly support the organ case in its open position and which, while it is obscured from view, is yet in such convenient access to the operator that the organ may be readily closed when desired.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter described and more fully pointed out and defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a fragmentary end elevation of a portable organ provided with a lock embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of one form of locking means embodied in my invention. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section thereof. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view showing in side elevation a modified form of locking means. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing a still further modification of the locking means. Fig. 6 is a section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

As shown in said drawings: A represents the carrying case of the organ and A' the organ case, both of which may be constructed in any preferred manner and of any preferred material and are hinged together so that the organ case folds outwardly from the carrying case and is supported thereon in position for playing as shown more clearly in Fig. 1.

Rigidly engaged on each end of the organ case on the inner sides thereof is the lock or catch B adapted to support the organ in open position. Said lock as shown more clearly in Fig. 2 comprises a carrying block *b* rigidly engaged upon the inner face of each end wall of the organ case flush with the bottom edge thereof when the organ is in open position and which as shown are each provided with a vertical aperture therethrough adapted to receive the locking bolt B'. Said locking bolt as shown comprises a rod or bar of metal or other preferred material bent to afford a handle or lever *b'* ex-

tending outwardly towards the front of the organ and offset from the end wall *a*. A rearwardly and laterally directed arm *b²* is formed on the opposite end of said rod beneath the block and extends along the lower margin of said end wall. The end *b³* is turned outwardly and is adapted to engage in an apertured plate *b⁴* countersunk in the inner face of the end wall *a'* of the carrying case. As shown a spring C such as a leaf spring, is rigidly engaged upon the end wall *a* of the organ case and extends downwardly and inwardly in to position to overlap the arm *b²* of said bolt and acts to normally hold the same pressed outwardly in position to engage in the locking plate *b⁴*.

If preferred the spring controlling the locking bolt may be engaged beneath the block *b* as shown in Fig. 4 in which case the spring C' extends forwardly from beneath said block and is provided with a downwardly and outwardly turned end *c* adapted to engage the bolt as before described. If preferred also the controlling spring for said lock or catch may operate against the handle of the locking bolt as shown more clearly in Figs. 5 and 6, in which case the locking bolt B² is provided with a handle or lever *b⁵* which extends forwardly and downwardly and engaged beneath the block is a forwardly and inwardly directed spring C² which engages behind the outer end of said lever *b⁵* and acts to normally force the same inwardly thereby forcing the locking arm *b⁶* into position to engage the locking plate *b⁴*.

The operation is as follows: Inasmuch as the springs C, C' or C² act normally to hold the locking arm of the bolt outwardly into contact with the end wall *a'* of the carrying case, it is obvious that when the organ is opened as shown in Fig. 1 that said arm will be swung outwardly into the aperture of the plate when it comes into register therewith, thereby locking the organ case in its open position. When it is desired to close the organ it is only necessary to reach beneath the organ case and press the handles *b'* or *b⁵* as the case may be, outwardly toward the end walls of the organ case thereby swinging said locking arm out of engagement with the locking plate and permitting the organ case to again fold inwardly to closed position.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a device of the class described the combination with an apertured block of a locking bolt rotatively engaged therein and having its ends bent oppositely from each other and at approximately right angles to the central portion of the bolt, an apertured plate adjacent said block and a spring acting normally to hold one end of said bolt engaged in the aperture of said plate.

2. In a device of the class described the combination with an apertured block of a locking bolt journaled therein and provided with a handle and a locking arm on opposite sides thereof, an apertured plate supported adjacent said block and adapted to receive said arm and resilient means adapted to hold said arm in locking position.

3. In a device of the class described the combination

- with a block of a locking bar comprising a rod flattened at one end to form a handle and turned at approximately a right angle intermediate its ends to engage said block and its opposite end directed substantially parallel with the handle having its extremity turned at an angle therewith to form a lock, an apertured locking plate adapted to engage said end of the bar and means bearing upon the locking end of the rod normally holding the end of said rod in position to engage said apertured plate.
- 10 4. In a device of the class described the combination with an apertured block of a locking bar comprising a rod shaped at one end to afford a handle, and turned at an

angle to rotatably engage in said aperture, said bar having its end opposite the handle on a lower plane and its extremity directed outwardly at an angle therewith to afford a catch, an apertured plate adapted to receive said catch and a spring bearing against the locking end of the bar to normally hold the same to engage the locking plate.

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

PETER P. BILHORN.

Witnesses:

ROBERT E. PRETLOW,
D. W. POTTER.