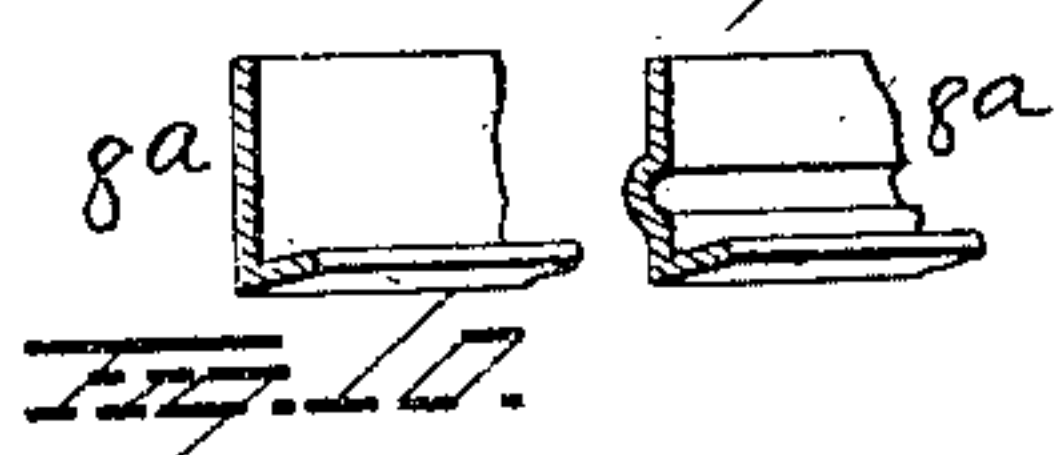
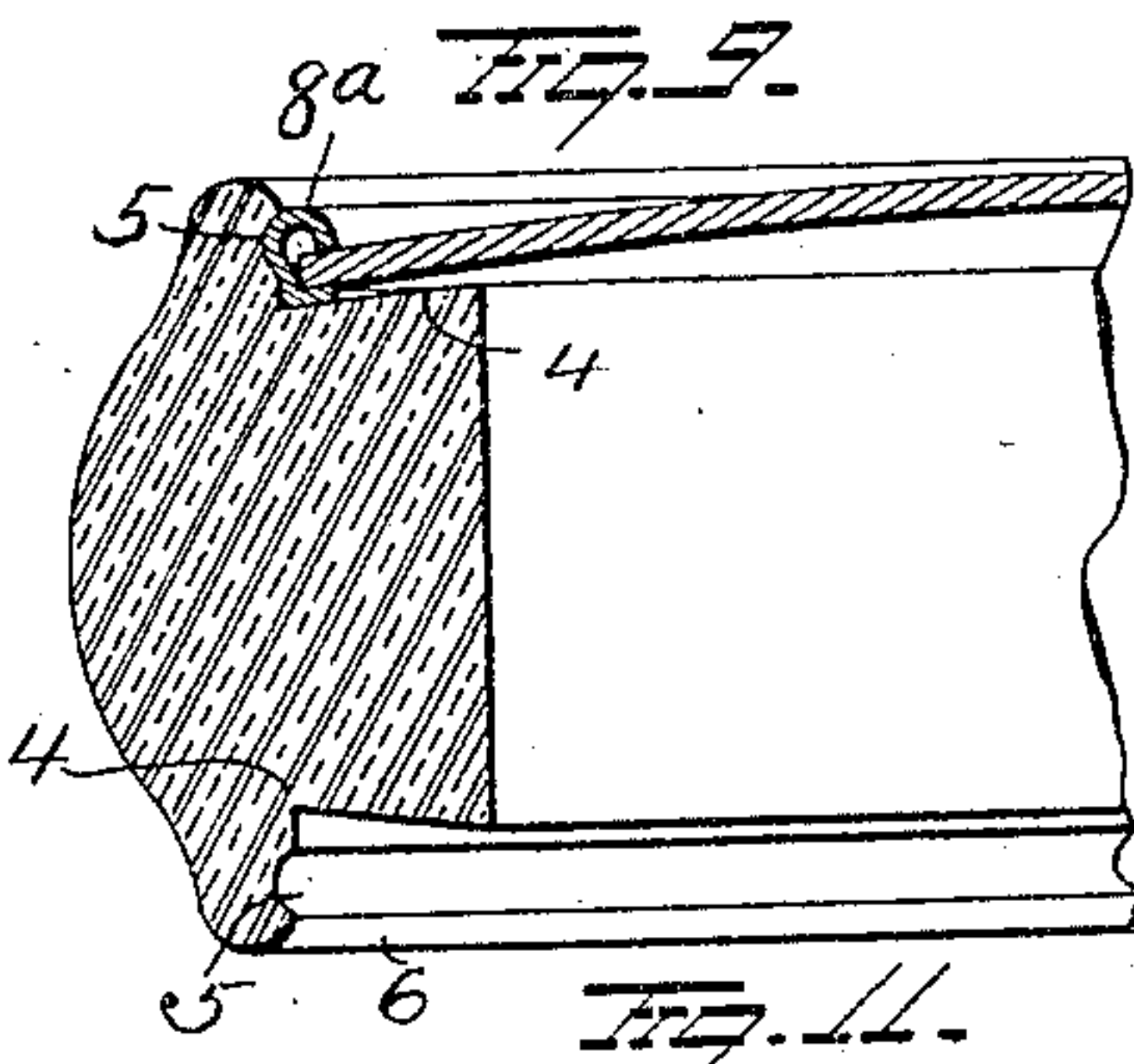
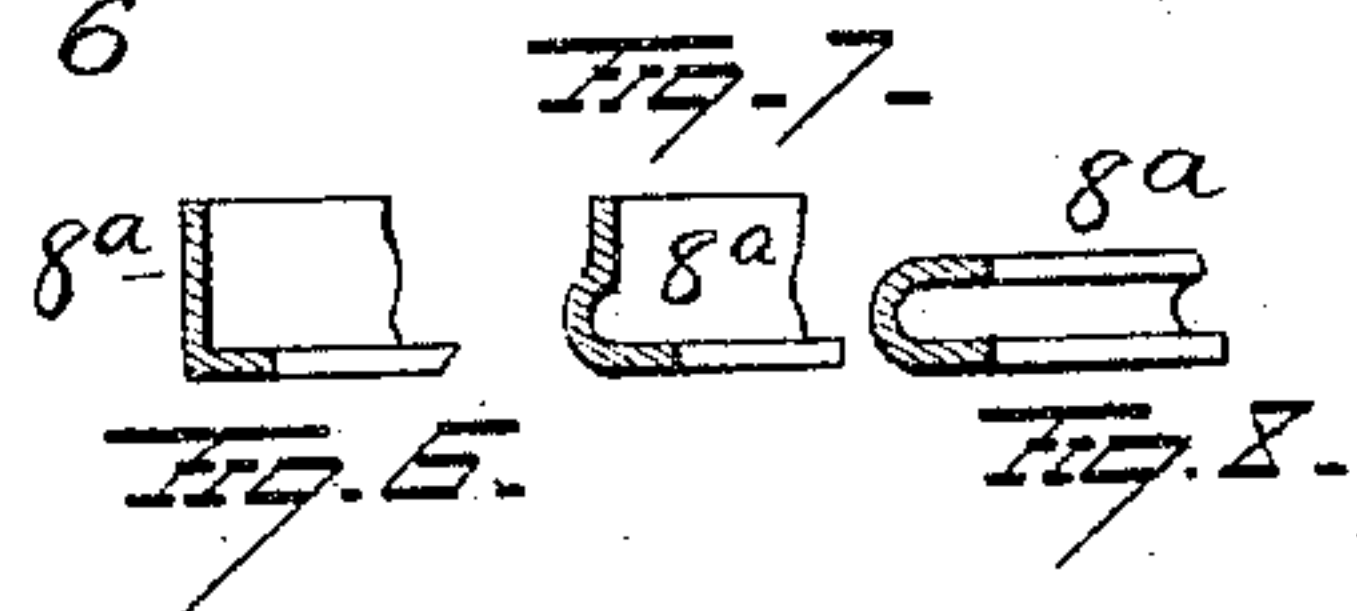
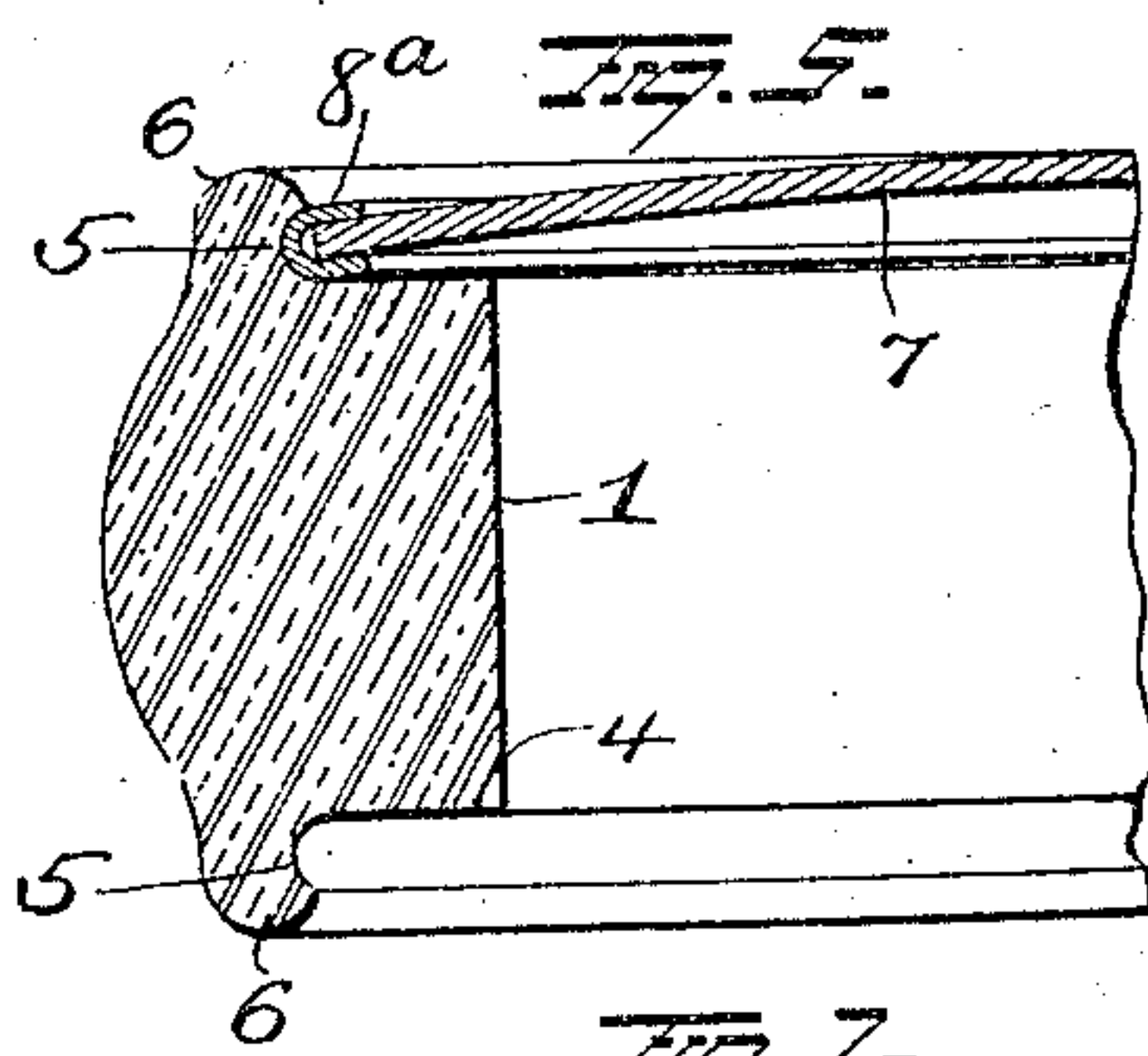
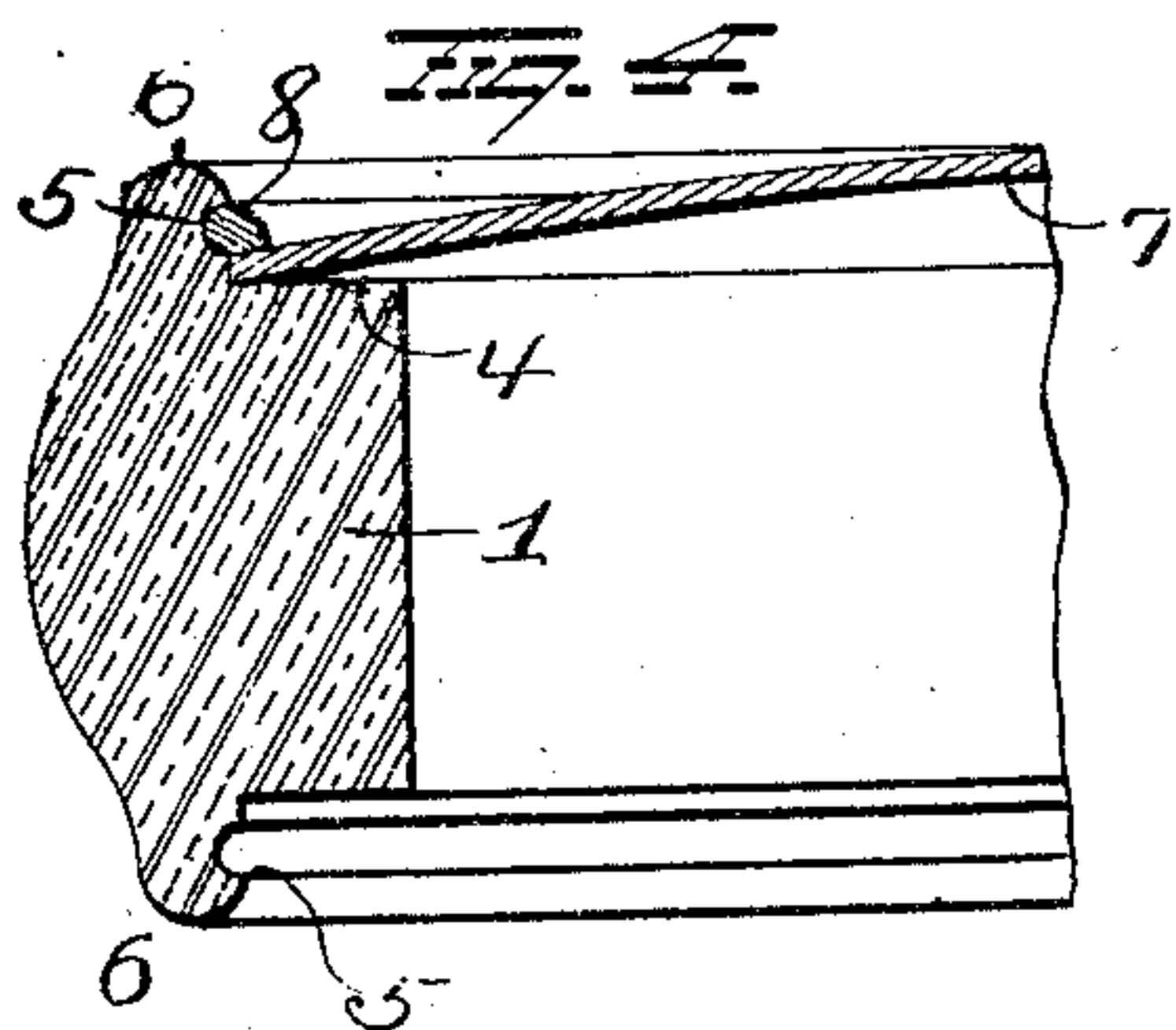
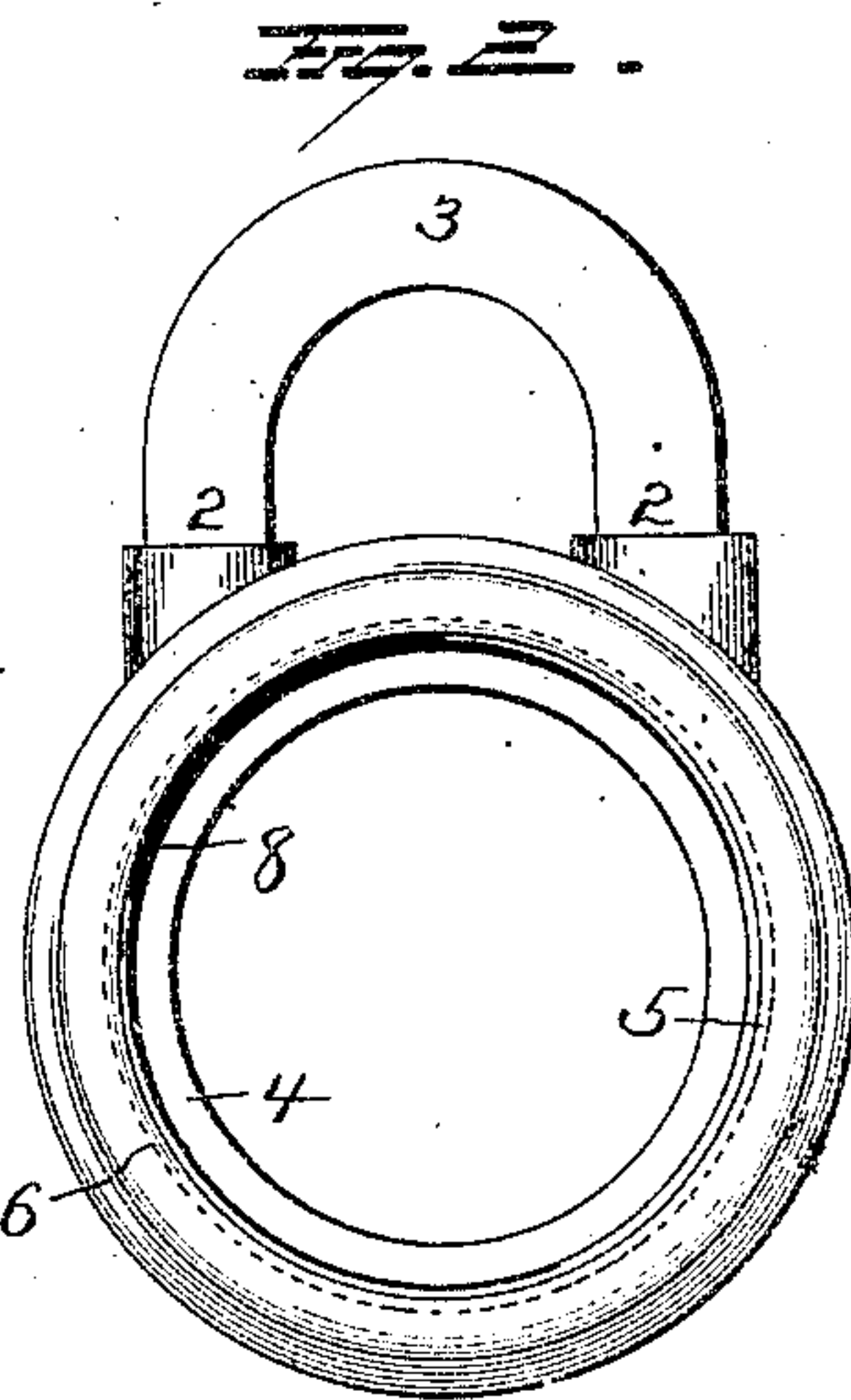
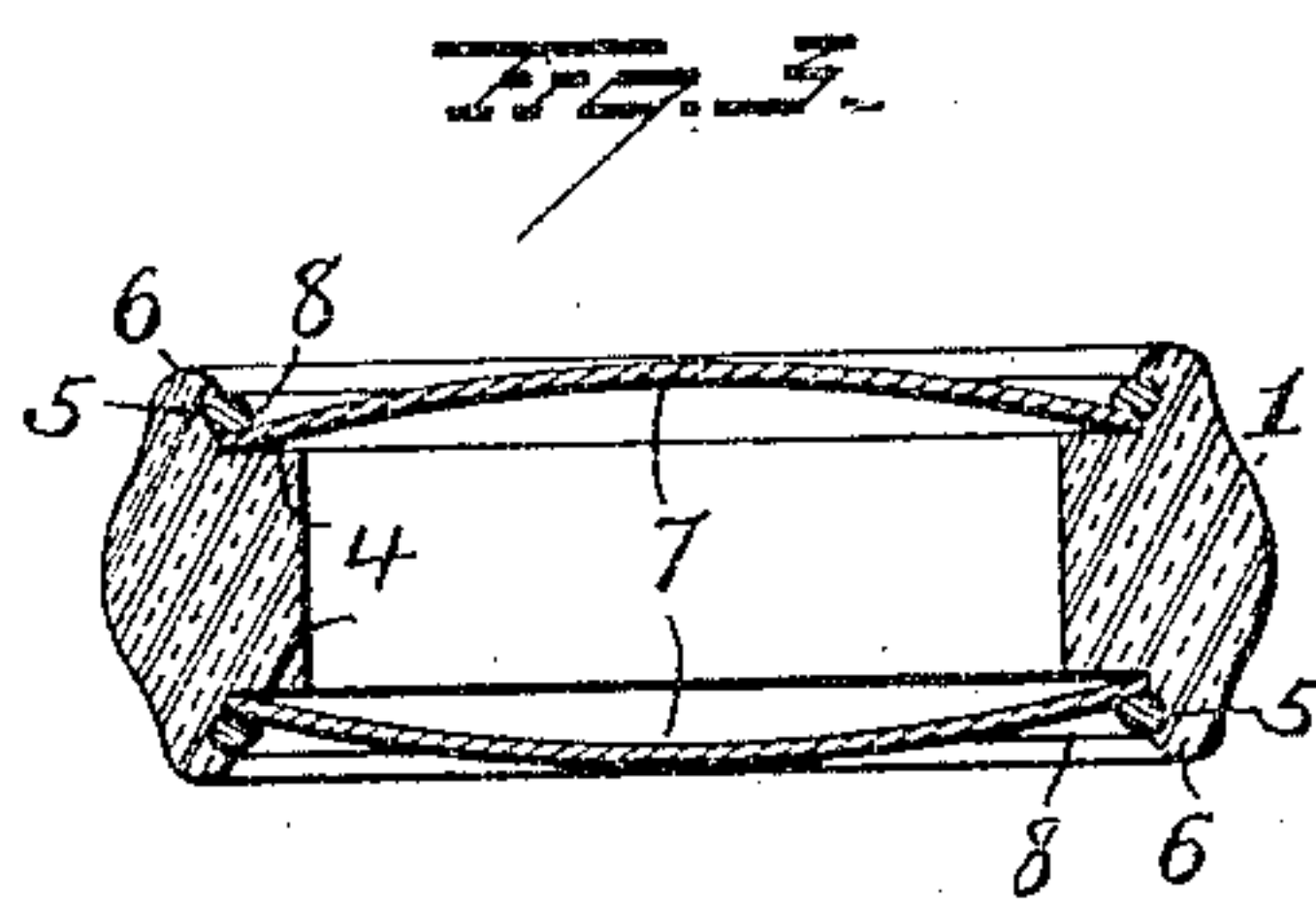
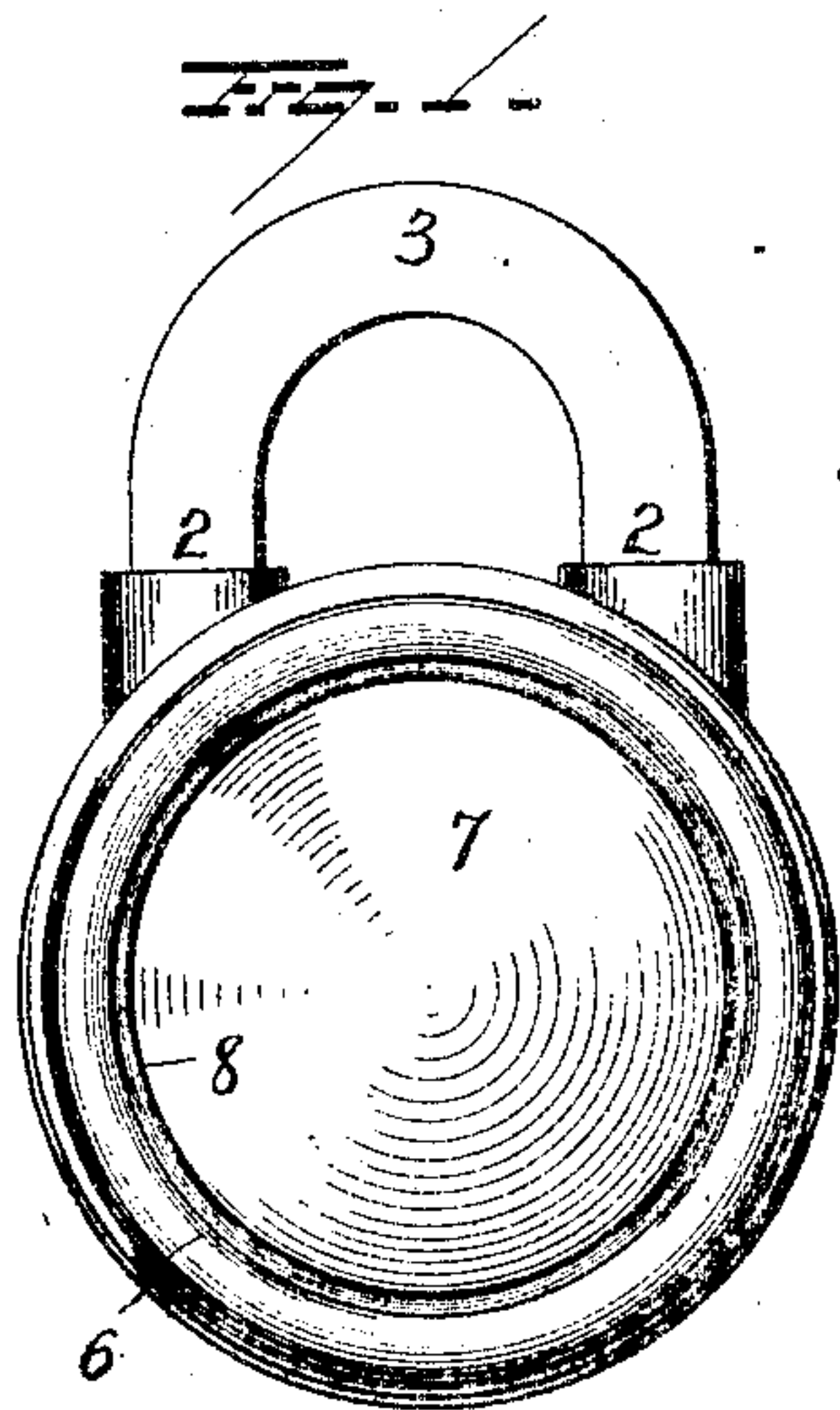


No. 879,695.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

H. R. TOWNE.  
LOCK CASE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1907.



WITNESSES.  
E. J. Nottingham  
G. S. Downing.

INVENTOR  
H. R. Towne  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY R. TOWNE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

## LOCK-CASE.

No. 879,695.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed July 27, 1907. Serial No. 335,630.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY R. TOWNE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Lock-Cases; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use  
10 the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in lock cases, and is designed more particularly as an improvement on the construction disclosed in my pending application No. 367,005  
15 filed April 8th, 1907.

In my pending application I have shown a padlock the case of which is composed of a body open at both sides and two concavo-convex face plates, the body having seats and  
20 undercut shoulders and the face plates resting on the seats with their edges under the shoulders, the face plates being forced into such position by pressure applied to the outer convex faces of the plates.

My present invention consists in providing the lock case with a seat, and an annular recess adjacent to the outer edge of the seat, and securing the face plate on the seat by  
25 bending or expanding a ring seated within the annular recess, over the outer edge of the face plate.

My invention further consists in the details of construction as will be more fully explained and pointed out in the claims.

35 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a lock embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation with one face plate removed. Fig. 3 is a sectional view through the lock. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view in section through a portion of the casing and plate. Fig. 5 is a view of a modification. Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are views of the securing ring. Fig. 9 is a similar view of another  
40 modification, and Figs. 10, 11 and 12 are views of the securing ring shown in Fig. 9.

1 represents a lock case, which in the present instance is in the form of a ring and provided in its peripheral edge with two openings for the reception of the shanks or ends  
45 of the sliding and rotating shackle 3. One member of the shackle of this particular lock, is adapted to enter one opening and when locked rest with its free end therein, while the other is engaged by the locking mechanism.

55 The locking mechanism is located within

the casing, and the open sides or faces of the latter, are each provided with a flat seat 4 extending around the casing, and with an annular recess 5 formed in the shoulder 6.

7 are concavo-convex face plates covering  
60 the opposite faces of the lock. These plates 7 are each held in place by the metal rings 8 which latter are seated within the recesses 5 and overlap the edge of the plates. These rings may be secured in place before the face  
65 plates are placed in position, or the face plates may be first seated and the rings 8 applied.

When the rings 8 are applied in advance of the face plate they are expanded and forced  
70 into the recesses 5. These rings may be sufficiently large to permit the face plates to be passed through onto the seats, and in such instances the face plates are secured by either expanding or spinning the ring so as to  
75 cause it to overlap the edges of its face plate, or the latter may be secured in place by expanding or flattening the concavo-convex face plate. When the plate is secured by the method last above described, I prefer to  
80 spin the ring 8 down onto the face plate so as to form a closed and water tight joint.

As previously explained the face plates may be placed on their seats and secured by forcing the rings into their seats and if de-  
85 sired, then expanding or spinning the rings down onto the face plates.

In the construction shown in Fig. 5, the ring 8<sup>a</sup> employed is L-shape in cross section. This ring is placed in position on the seat 4,  
90 and the lower portion thereof is expanded or bulged outwardly as shown in Fig. 7 so as to enter the recess and thus lock the ring to the case. After the ring has been thus applied the face plate is seated and locked by bend-  
95 ing down the upper edge of the ring as shown in Figs. 5 and 8.

The construction shown in Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12 is substantially the same as that shown in Fig. 5, except that the recess 5 is  
100 some distance removed from the seat 4. In both instances, the rings are locked in place by expanding a portion of the ring into the seat.

It is evident that many slight changes  
105 might be resorted to in the relative arrangement of parts shown and described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention hence I would have it understood that I do not wish to confine myself to the  
110



exact construction shown and described,  
but,

Having fully described my invention what  
I claim as new and desire to secure by Let-  
5 ters-Patent, is:—

1. A lock comprising a casing having a  
recessed shoulder, a face plate the edge of  
which rests adjacent to the said shoulder and  
a shouldered ring seated in the recess in said  
10 shoulder and overlapping the edge of the face  
plate.

2. A lock comprising a casing having a  
seat, a recessed shoulder, a face plate, and a  
ring seated in the recess in the shoulder and  
overlapping the edge of the face plate. 15

In testimony whereof, I have signed this  
specification in the presence of two sub-  
scribing witnesses.

HENRY R. TOWNE.

Witnesses:

A. R. ERSKINE,  
WM. A. CUDLIFF.