

E. G. SAMPSON.
 LOCK FOR DRAWERS OF CABINETS, &c.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1909.

921,895.

Patented May 18, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

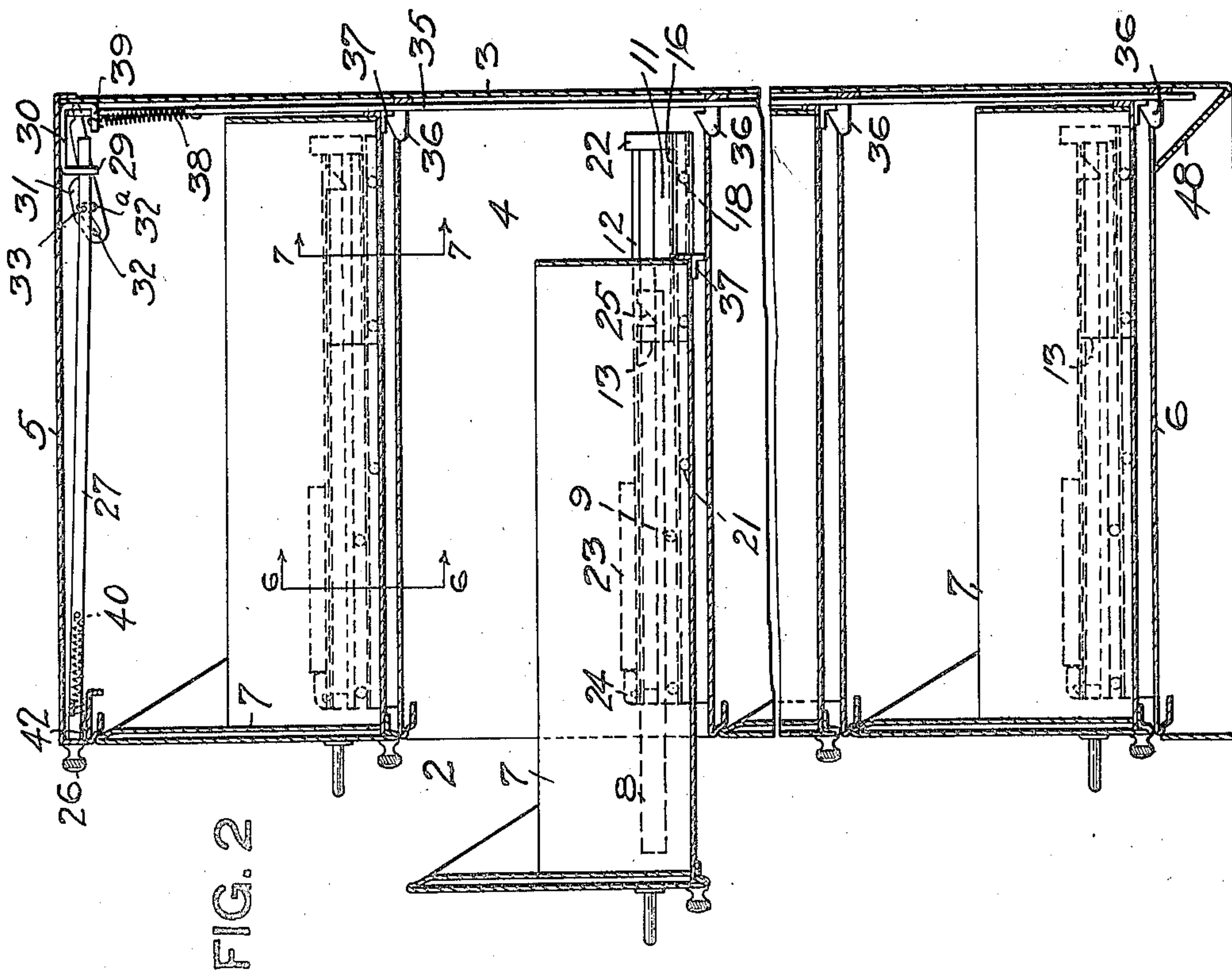


FIG. 2

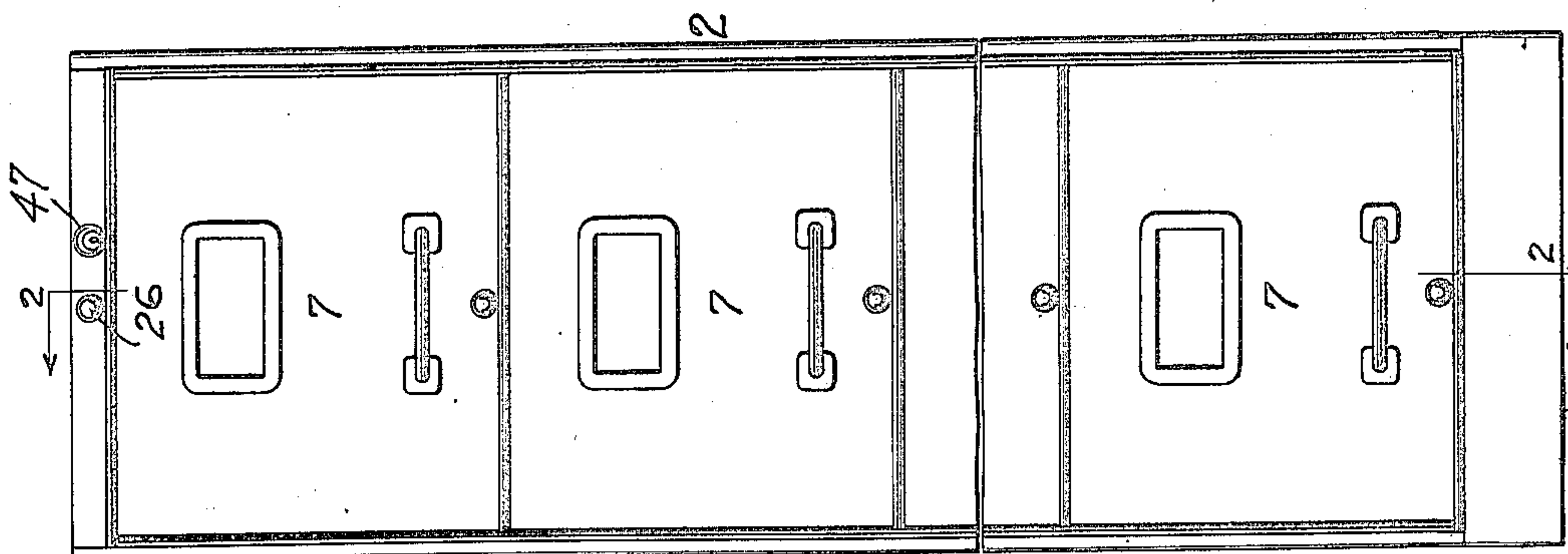


FIG. 1

WITNESSES.
J. R. Keller
Robert C. Fother

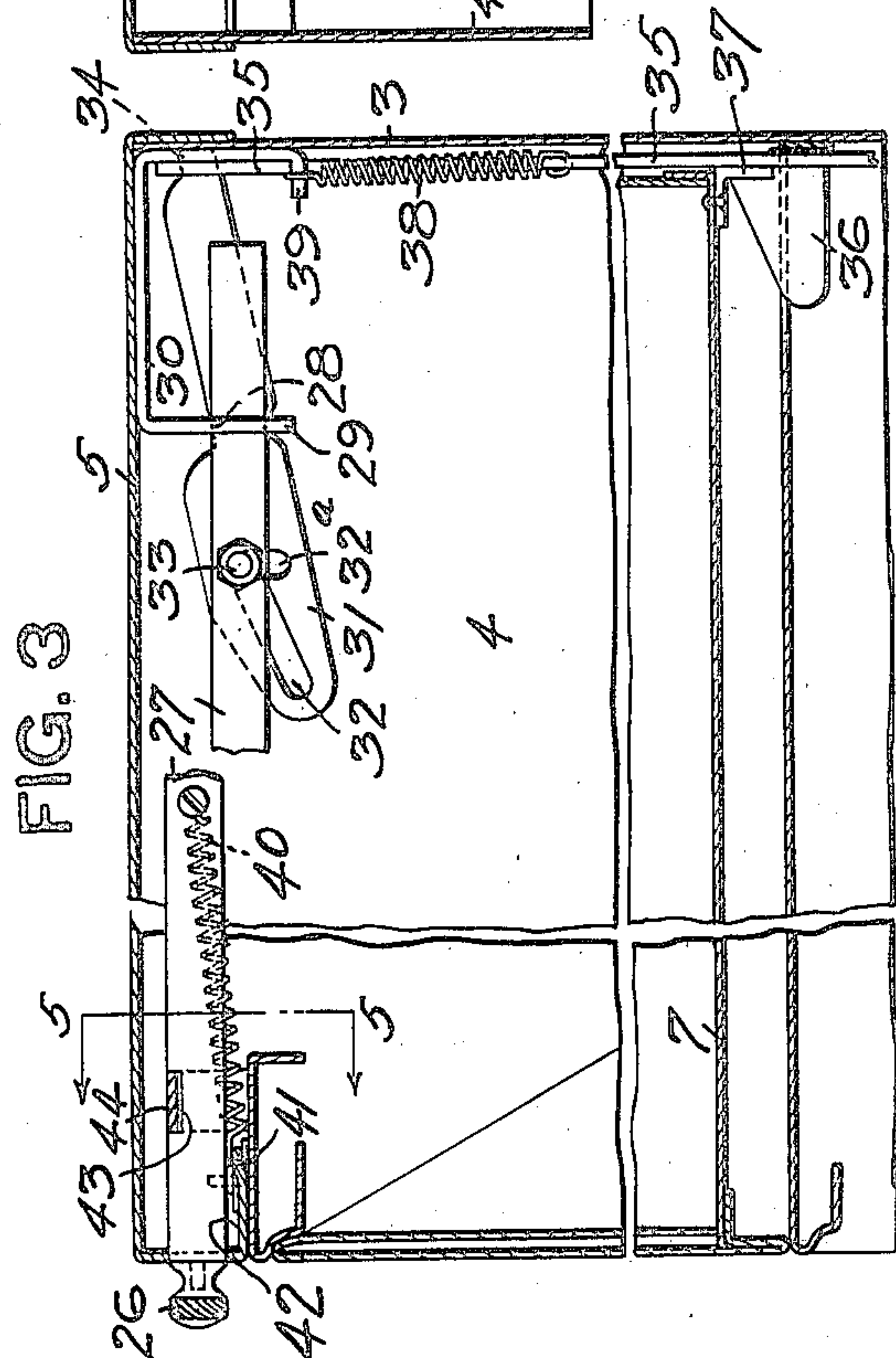
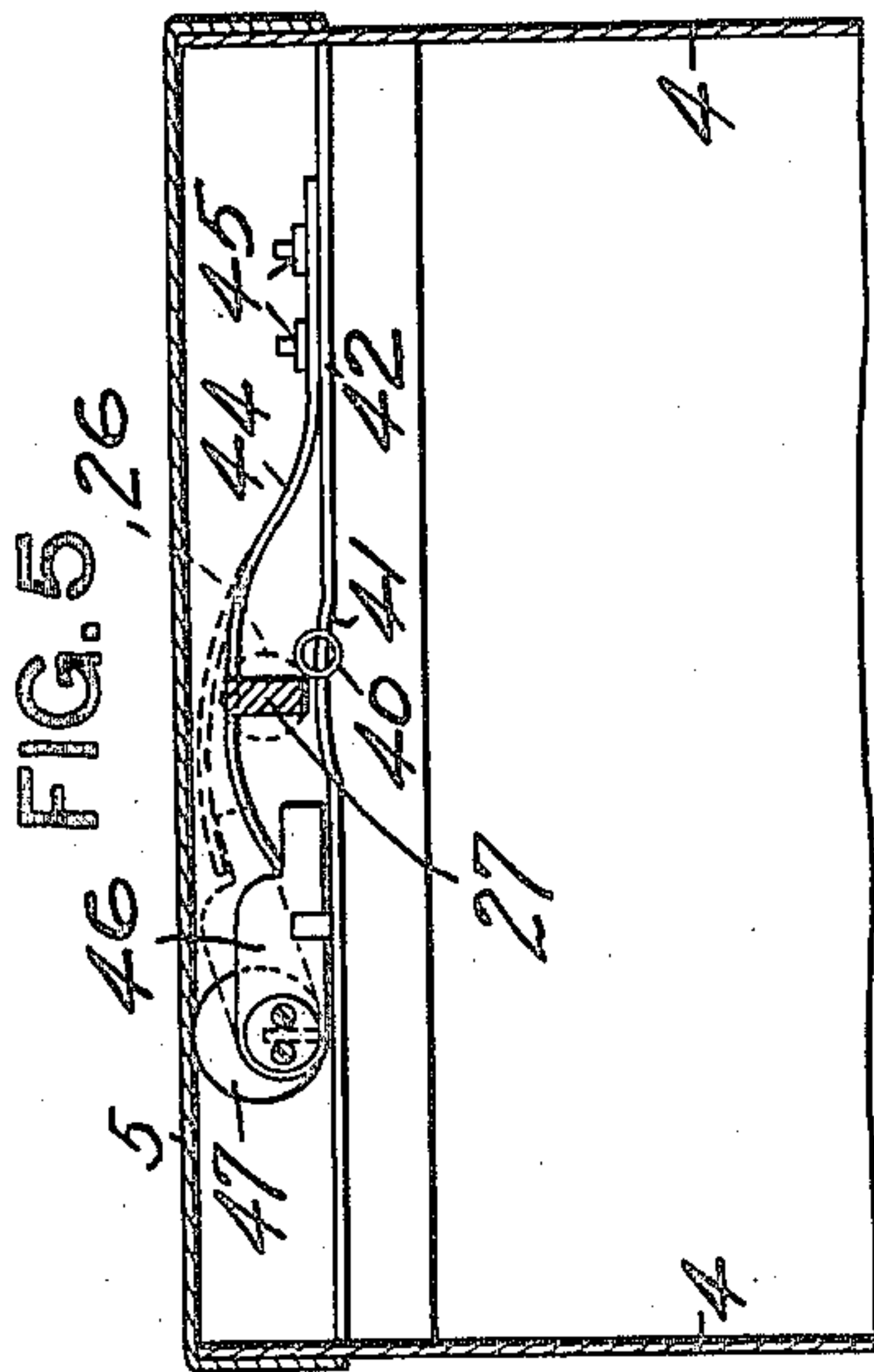
INVENTOR.
Eric S. Sampson
By Kay & Fother
 Attorneys

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES.

J. R. Keller
 Robert C. Follen

FIG. 7

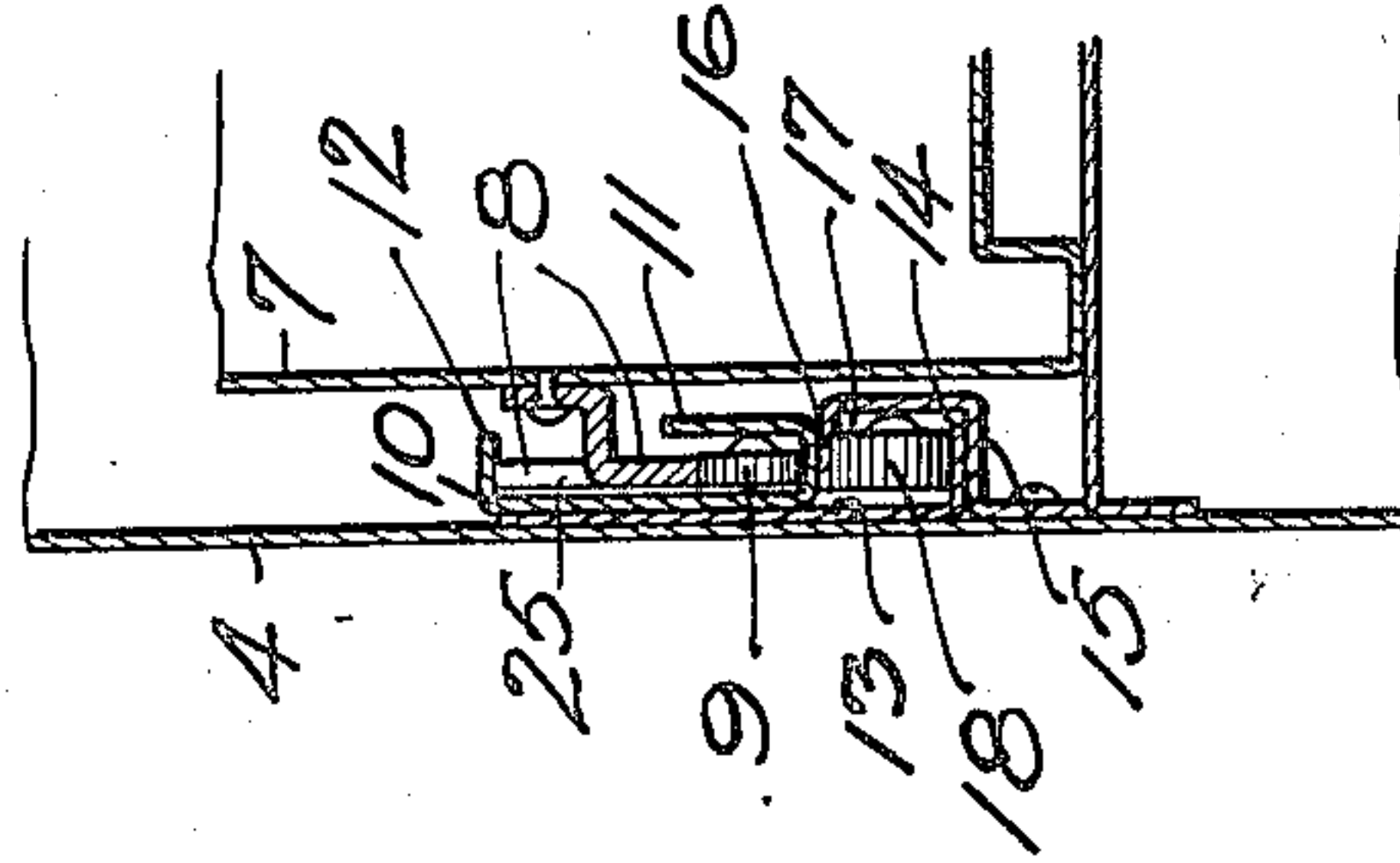
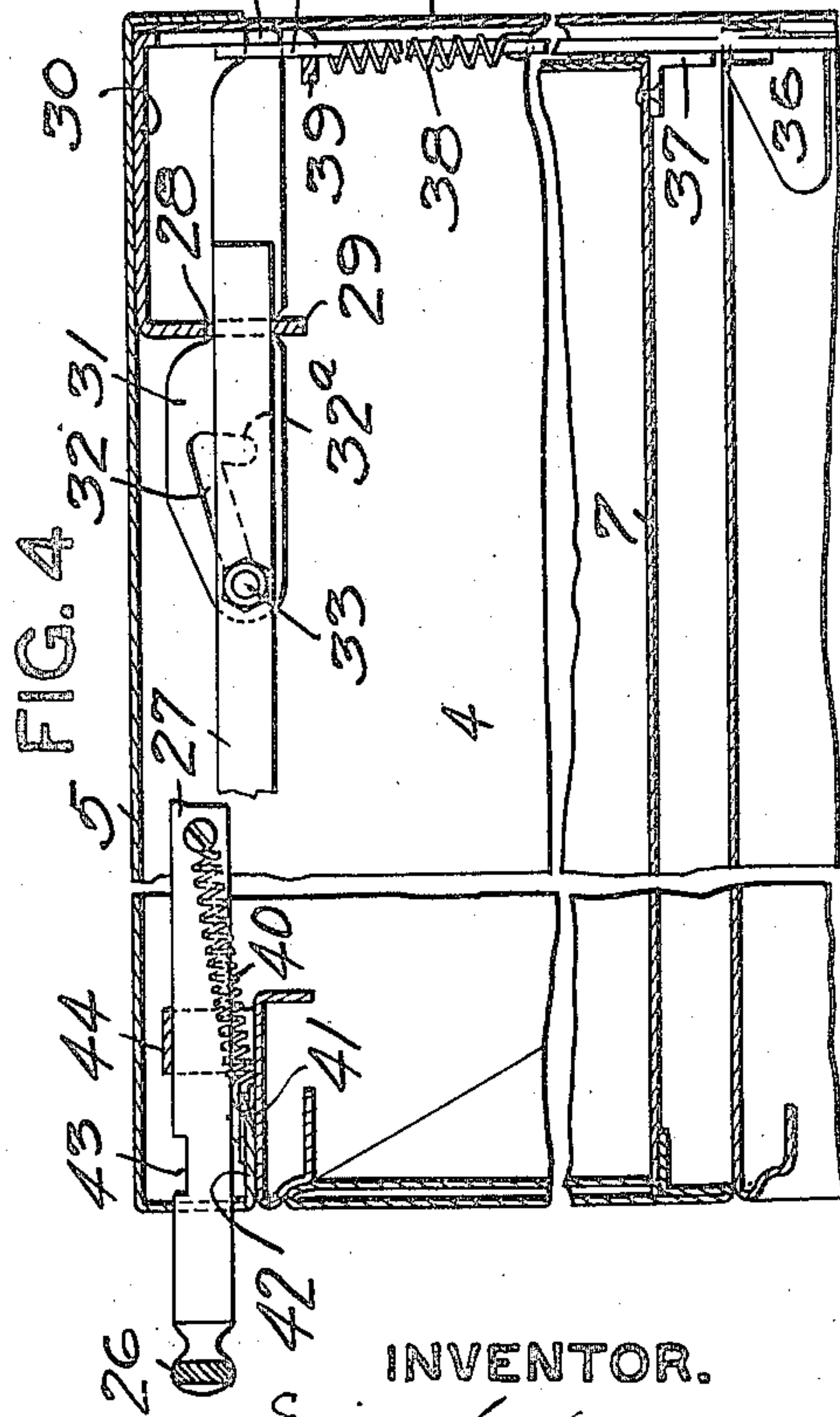
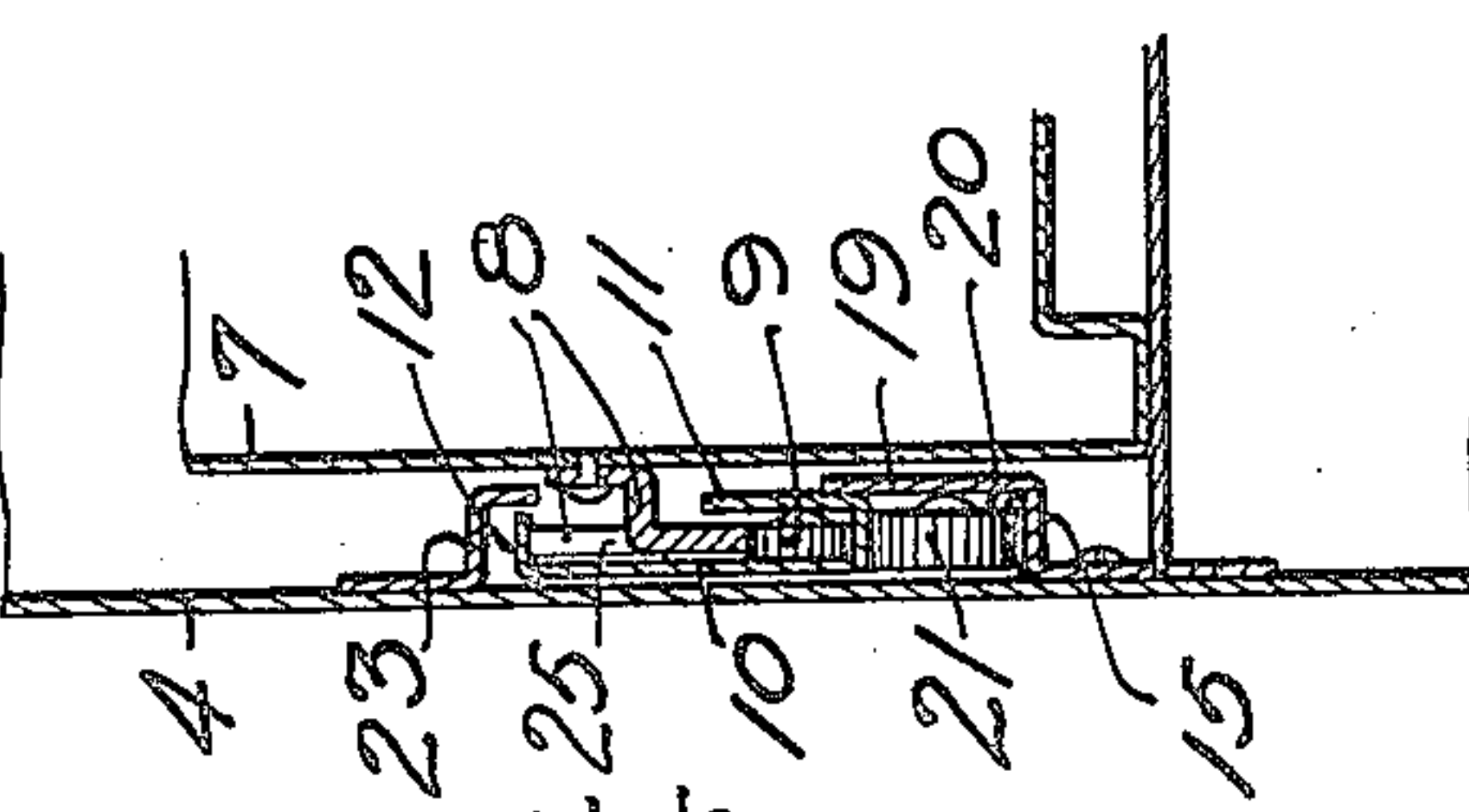


FIG. 6



INVENTOR.

Edw. G. Sampson
 By Kay & Follen
 attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERICK G. SAMPSON, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LOCK FOR DRAWERS OF CABINETS, &c.

No. 921,895.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 18, 1909.

Application filed January 2, 1909. Serial No. 470,433.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERICK G. SAMPSON, a resident of Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks for Drawers for Cabinets, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to a locking device for use in connection with the drawers of filing cases or cabinets, its object being to provide a secure and efficient means of locking and unlocking all the drawers at one time, and at the same time to provide an indicator which will stand in such position as to attract the attention when the drawers are unlocked, and thus remove the liability of the drawers being left in unlocked position.

To these ends my invention comprises the novel features hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a front view of a case or cabinet with my improvements applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1; Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged sectional views showing both positions of the locking mechanism; Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5, Fig. 3; Fig. 6 is an enlarged section on the line 6—6, Fig. 2; and Fig. 7 is a like section on the line 7—7, Fig. 2.

While I have illustrated my invention in connection with a filing case or cabinet formed of sheet metal, I do not desire to limit myself to any particular material of which the cabinet is constructed. Furthermore, the form, size and capacity of the cabinet may vary according to the conditions.

The numeral 2 represents the body of the cabinet, which consists of the rear wall 3, side walls 4, top 5 and bottom 6. The drawers 7 may be of any suitable construction, that indicated being of the type peculiarly adapted for the filing of envelopes, or other papers. These drawers may be supported within the cabinet in any suitable manner, it being generally customary to provide for the support of the drawers in such a manner that when they are drawn out to their full extent they will be firmly supported against falling or tilting. Accordingly the drawers 7 are provided with the metal strips 8 in the form of Z-bars riveted to the sides of the drawers. These strips 8 are adapted to travel on freely moving rollers 9 carried by the sliding bars

10. These bars 10 are provided with the flanges 11 which hold the rollers 9 in place and along the upper edge of said bar is the inwardly extending flange 12. Riveted to the rear end of the bar 10 is the plate 13 with the inwardly projecting flange 14. Riveted to the inner walls of the sides of the cabinet is the angle bar 15 which has at its inner end the inwardly projecting flange 16 which forms a groove 17 to receive the rollers 18. The flange 14 of the plate 13 enters the groove 17 below the rollers 18. The outer end of the angle-bar 15 has simply the upwardly extending flange 19 which forms the groove 20 to receive the rollers 21. At the rear end of the sliding bar 10 is the stop 22 which is adapted to engage the inner end of a guide 23 secured to the inner wall of the side 4 of the cabinet.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the sliding bar 10 may be withdrawn until the stop 22 strikes the guide 23, whereupon the further movement of the drawer is had by the bar 8 thereon sliding over the rollers 9 in said bar 10. In order, however, to check the movement of the drawer when it has reached its outermost position, a dog 24 on the bar 10 drops into a notch 25 on the bar 8 and so prevents the further withdrawal of the drawer. However, by lifting the dogs 23 from the notches 25 the drawer may be entirely withdrawn from the case.

At the top of the case in a conspicuous position is the knob 26 which is secured to the operating rod or member 27. This rod 27 projects through an opening in the front of the case and said rod also projects through an opening 28 in the downwardly projecting flange 29 of the plate 30 secured to the inner walls of the cabinet. A rocking-arm or member 31 also passes through the opening 28, being fulcrumed on the flange 29, and said arm is provided with the cam-slot 32 with the off-set 32^a. A pin or bolt 33 on the rod 27 engages the slot 32 of the arm 31 and said pin is adapted to travel in said slot. The rear end of the arm 31 has the projection 34 which enters an opening formed in the upper end of the bar 35. This bar 35 is provided at intervals with the latches 36 adapted to engage the angle-bars 37 on the lower inner edges of the drawers. A spring 38 is secured at one end to the bar 35 and at its opposite end to the inwardly projecting lugs 39 on the plate 30. The tendency of the

spring 38 is to raise the rod 35 into position to bring the latches 36 into engagement with the angles 37 on the drawers.

A spring 40 is secured to the rod 27 at one end and at the opposite end to a lug 41 formed by the inwardly projecting flange 42 of the top plate. The rod 27 is further provided with the notch 43 in its upper face. A spring latch 44 is secured at 45 to the inwardly projecting flange 42 and said spring is adapted to enter the notch 43 of the rod 27. The free end of the spring 44 engages the tumbler 46 of the lock 47. This lock 47 may be an ordinary Yale lock operated by means of a suitable key.

To prevent tampering with the locking mechanism of the case I provide at the bottom of the case the guard plate 48 which may be bent up from the rear wall of the case in such a manner as to protect the lower end of the bar 35 so that it would not be possible by lifting or tilting the case to obtain access to the bar 35 and thus unlock the drawers by drawing down said bar.

When the drawers are locked the parts of the locking mechanism will be in position indicated in Fig. 3, the bar 35 being raised to bring the latches 36 into engagement with the drawers. When it is desired to unlock the drawers the key is turned in the lock and the tumbler 46 is raised to the position indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 5, whereupon the spring latch 44 is lifted from engagement with the groove 43 of the rod 27, and whereupon the spring 40 will act to force said bar out into the position indicated in Fig. 4. This outward travel of the rod 27, with its pin moving in the slot 32 of the arm 37, will rock said arm into the position indicated in Fig. 4, its inner end being lowered and forcing down the bar 35 to throw the latches 36 out of engagement with the drawers, as indicated in Fig. 4. The rod 27 remains in this outward position as long as the drawers are unlocked and when it is desired to lock the drawers it is only necessary to grasp the knob 26 and force the rod 27 inwardly, expanding the spring 40. The inward travel of the rod 27, guided by the opening in the flange 29, will move the arm 31 into the position indicated in Fig. 3, tilting said arm so as to lift the bar 35 into the locking position. The spring 44 will drop into the notch 43 of the locking bar and said bar is retained in this position until the key is again applied to the lock to unlock the drawers.

The outward position of the rod 27 when the drawers are unlocked is always an indication and constant reminder to anyone that the drawers are unlocked, even though they may all be pushed back in their proper position in the case. This outward position of the rod attracts the attention of the person in charge and a glance at the case is sufficient to indicate whether the drawers are locked or

unlocked. For this reason the person in charge is not liable to leave the case in an unlocked condition and the only effort required on his part to lock the drawers is simply to shove on the knob 26. Even where the spring 40 is not employed for forcing out the rod 27 I obtain the advantage of the indicator, as it would be necessary for the operator under those conditions to withdraw the rod himself, and the rod remains in this withdrawn position until forced back into place to lock the drawers.

In case it is desired to insert a drawer after the rod 27 has been locked, the drawer is forced in and its inner end comes in contact with one of the latches 36 on the bar 35. This will force down the latch and with it the bar 35. The arm 31 will be rocked due to the pin 33 on the rod 27 entering the offset 32^a. As soon as the drawer has reached its innermost position the latch 36 will be carried up by the bar 35 to engage the drawer and lock it in place.

What I claim is:

1. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, means common to all of said drawers for locking the same, a member movable in and out to operate said means and extending outside the case, and means for withdrawing said member automatically when released by said lock.

2. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, a vertically movable bar, means carried by said bar for engaging said drawers, a member movable in and out and extending outside the case, a rocking plate engaging said bar, said plate moving in a vertical plane and having a cam slot therein engaged by said movable member, and means for locking said movable member in its innermost position.

3. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, a vertically movable bar, means carried by said bar for engaging the drawers, a member movable in and out and extending outside of said case, a rocking plate engaging said vertically movable bar at its inner end, said rocking plate moving in a vertical plane and having a cam slot formed in its outer end engaged by said movable member, and means for locking said movable member in its innermost position.

4. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, a vertically movable bar, means carried by said bar for engaging the drawers, a member movable in and out and extending outside the case, a rocking member fulcrumed in said case and having its inner end engaging said bar, said rocking member having a cam-slot formed therein engaged by said movable member, and means for locking

said movable member in its innermost position.

5. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, means common to all of said drawers for locking the same, a spring actuated member movable in and out to operate said means and extending outside the cabinet, and means for locking said movable member in its innermost position.

6. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, means common to all of said drawers for locking the same, a member movable in and out to operate said means and extending outside of said case, a latch engaging said movable member, a lock and means for raising said latch by said lock.

7. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, means common to all of said drawers to lock the same, a member movable in and out to operate said means and extending outside of said case, a spring actuated latch engaging said movable member, a lock, and means for raising said latch by said lock.

8. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, means common to all of said drawers to lock the same, a bar movable in and out to operate said means and extending outside of said case, said bar having a notch therein, a spring engaging said notch, a lock, and a tumbler actuated by said lock and engaging said spring.

9. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, a vertically movable bar, means carried thereby to engage said drawers to lock the same, a rod movable in and out and extending outside of said case, a guide for said rod, a rocking arm fulcrumed in said guide and engaging said bar, said arm having a cam-slot therein engaged by said rod, and means for locking said rod in its innermost position.

10. In locking mechanism for drawers of

filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, a vertically movable spring actuated bar, means carried thereby to engage said drawers to lock the same, a member movable in and out and extending outside the said case, means operated by said movable member for raising and lowering said bar, means for locking said member in its innermost position, and means for lowering said bar by the insertion of a drawer when said member is locked.

11. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, a vertically movable spring actuated bar, means carried by said bar for engaging said drawers, a member movable in and out and extending outside of said case, a rocking arm engaging said bar, means for locking said member in its innermost position, and means for rocking said arm by the insertion of a drawer.

12. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, a vertically movable spring actuated bar, means carried by said bar for engaging said drawers, a member movable in and out and extending outside said case, a rocking arm engaging said bar, said arm having a cam-slot therein engaged by said member, said slot having an offset whereby said arm is enabled to rock independently of said member, means for rocking said member by the insertion of a drawer, and means for locking said member in its innermost position.

13. In locking mechanism for drawers of filing cases, cabinets, etc., the combination of the drawers, a vertically movable locking member adapted to engage each drawer, means for raising and lowering said locking member, and a portion of the rear wall of said case bent to form a guard for said member.

In testimony whereof, I the said ERICK G. SAMPSON have hereunto set my hand.

ERICK G. SAMPSON.

Witnesses:

C. W. STRONG,

T. M. ROBERTS.