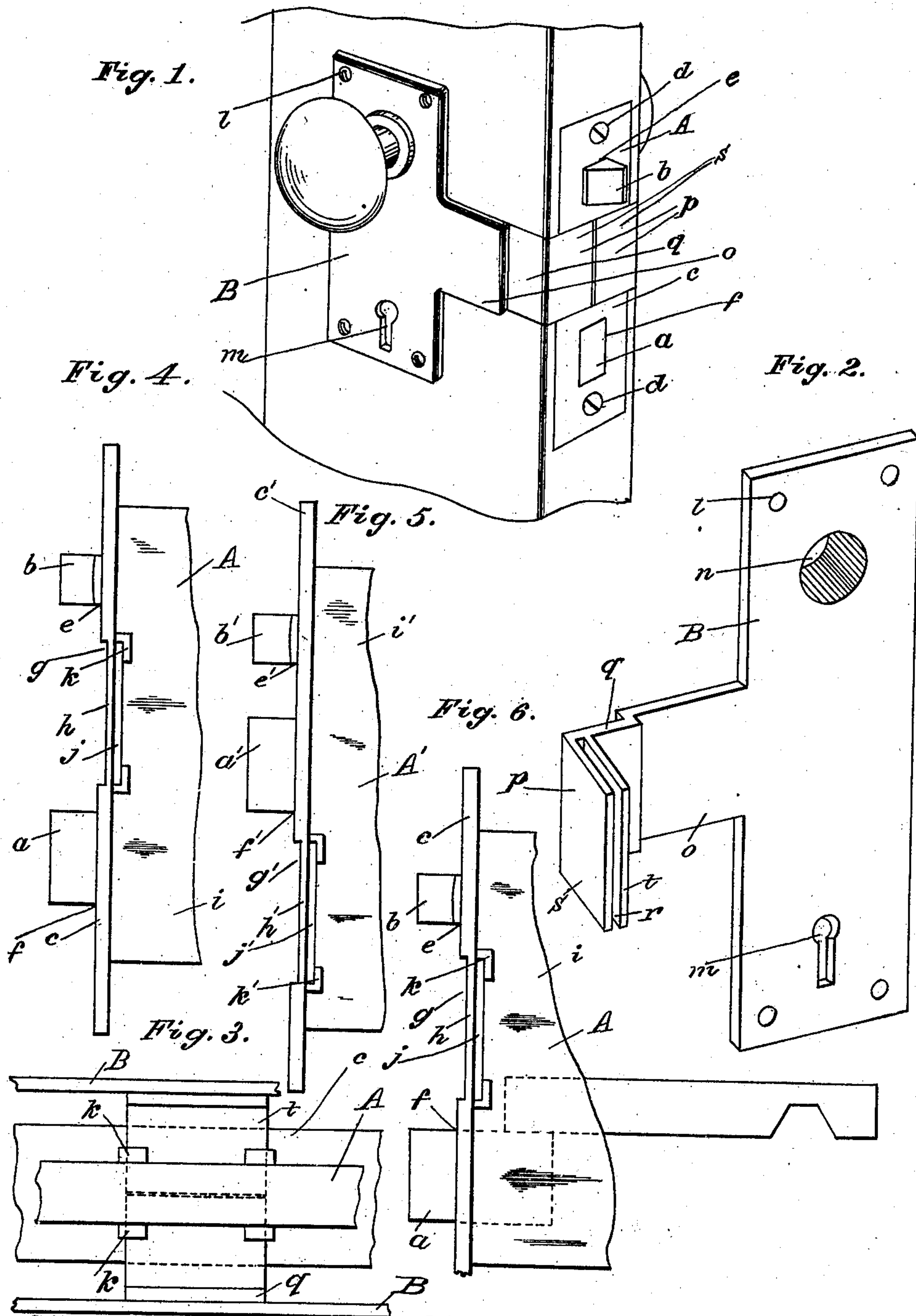


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LOCK.

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963,451.

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Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES EDWARD LOWE, OF McALESTER, OKLAHOMA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO WALTER CARL ELLIS AND ONE-THIRD TO CLAUD D. ELLIS, BOTH OF GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

LOCK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EDWARD LOWE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of McAlester, county of Pittsburg, State of Oklahoma, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates more particularly to escutcheon plates to locks, and is a modification of those shown in my application for Letters Patent, filed Oct. 10, 1908, bearing Serial Number 457,081.

In my present invention the plate is adapted to be used with any of the ordinary types of mortised locks, after certain necessary changes have been made therein, while in my previous invention the plate is more especially adapted for the particular lock there shown.

Referring to the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of part of a door showing my improved lock. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the escutcheon plates. Fig. 3 is a view of part of the back of a lock with the escutcheon plates in position. Fig. 4 is a side view of part of a lock showing the changes necessary to adapt it for use with my escutcheon plates. Fig. 5 is a slightly different positioning of the parts to retain the escutcheon plates, and Fig. 6 is a modification showing the lock bolt offset to permit sufficient room for the escutcheon plate securing means.

My invention is intended for application to any of the ordinary mortised door locks, and comprises means whereby the escutcheon plates may be accurately positioned with respect to the lock to bring the key and knob spindle holes of each exactly in alinement with those of the lock. It is adapted to be used with varying thicknesses of doors and makes substantially one piece of the lock casing and escutcheon plates.

The lock casing A may be the casing of any ordinary lock having any desired operating mechanism with the usual lock bolt *a* and latch *b*. The lock has the facing plate *c*, which is set in a niche cut in the edge of the door to make a flush joint therewith. The plate is extended on all four sides in the usual manner and is provided at top and bottom with holes *d* for fastening screws, and with the holes *e* and *f* to permit the

latch and lock to extend therethrough respectively. A niche or recess *g* is formed in the face plate preferably between the latch and lock bolt. This may be produced in any convenient way as by giving an offset to the plate at this point or as shown in the drawings the plate may be cut away on its front face to smaller dimension forming the web *h*. Immediately behind this recess the sides *i* of the lock casing are cut out forming slots *j*. At either end of the slots are L-shaped or right-angular parts *k* so positioned as to leave the slots clear but at the same time to act as supports for those parts of the escutcheon plates that extend within the slots *j* as will later be described. These angular supports may be secured in any convenient manner or they may be made integral with the facing plate. In any instance, it is preferable that they should not be so wide as to extend to the edge of the facing plate (see Fig. 3).

The escutcheon plates B may be of any desired type. They are shown as having the holes *l* for the fastening screws, the key hole *m* and the hole *n* to permit the door knob spindle to extend therethrough. The plates set flat upon the face of the door. They are provided along their front edges with the extensions *o*. At a suitable distance from the plates these extensions are bent over at right angles forming lips *p* oppositely disposed on the pair of plates. The extensions *o* adjacent the plates set out upon the door in the same manner as the plates; but at a suitable distance from the bent-over edges forming the lips the extensions have offset parts *q* extending inwardly. These offset parts set in recesses formed in the door near the edge so that the extensions *o* at those parts will make a flush joint with the door and will not interfere with the proper setting of the door against the door stop. The lips *p* are provided with the slots *r* which divide them into two parts, an outer lip *s* and an inner one *t*. The inner lip is of a size to snugly fit within the slot formed between the web *h* and the angular parts *k* of the facing plate *c*. The slot *r* is of a size to engage the web *h*, the two making a snug fit, and the outer lip *s* a flush joint with the face plate on the outside thereof. The lips are so positioned upon the escutcheon plates that when they are in proper po-

sition upon the door the respective key and knob spindle holes of the lock and escutcheon plates will accurately register.

To install my lock, the usual mortise is made in the door, making the face plate flush with the edge thereof, extra mortising being made if necessary to receive the angular parts *k*. The lock is then inserted and the door marked where it is necessary to cut it to admit the lips *p* and offset parts *q*. After these have been cut the lock is again inserted, and the escutcheon plates placed in position. The door is then marked by aid of the escutcheon plates for the key and knob spindle holes and after these have been drilled, the lock and plates are once more inserted and permanently secured by the fastening screws.

In some types of locks there is not sufficient space between the lock bolt and latch for receiving the lips *p*. In such a case the means shown in Fig. 5 may be resorted to, that is, instead of placing the lips between the latch and lock bolt, all the necessary parts may be lowered below the lock bolt as shown, or in some instances it may be necessary to raise them above the latch. The parts are similar to those already described and therefore no further description is deemed necessary, the similar parts being denoted by similar characters of reference with the accent added.

It may sometimes happen that there is neither room above, below nor between the latch and lock bolt; in such case the space between the latch and lock bolt may be increased as shown in Fig. 6 by dropping the working end of the bolt *a*. Otherwise the parts are similar to those already described. Space may also be gained below the lock bolt, if desirable, by raising the working end of the lock bolt. As is obvious, whether the end of the bolt be offset to raise or lower it, no other change need be made in the operating mechanism.

Having thus described my invention I claim—

1. In a mortise door lock a face plate, a transverse recess in the front of the plate, a lock casing, slots through the side walls of the casing adjacent the plate behind the recess, an escutcheon plate at either side of the

lock, a right-angular extension on the front edge of each plate and a slot formed in the free bent-over end of each extension dividing the end into two members, the outer member being adapted to fit within the recess of the face plate, the inner member being adapted to fit within the slot in the casing.

2. In a mortise door lock a face plate, a transverse recess in the front of the plate, a lock casing, slots through the side walls of the casing adjacent the plate behind the recess, right-angular members at the ends of the slots in the shoulders formed by the casing and face plate, an escutcheon plate at either side of the lock, a right-angular extension on the front edge of each plate and a slot formed in the free bent-over end of each extension dividing the end into two members, the outer member being adapted to fit within the recess of the face plate, the inner member being adapted to fit within the space formed between the back of the face plate and the right angular members and having its end extending through the slot in the casing and into the interior of the lock.

3. In a mortise door lock a face plate, a transverse recess in the front of the plate, a lock casing, slots through the side walls of the casing adjacent the plate behind the recess, right-angular members at the ends of the slots in the shoulders formed by the casing and face plate, an escutcheon plate at either side of the lock, an extension formed on the front edge of each plate in the same plane therewith, inwardly offset ends to said extensions, right-angular terminations to said extensions, and slots formed in the free ends of the bent-over parts dividing each end into two members, the outer member being adapted to fit within the recess of the face plate, the inner member being adapted to fit within the space formed between the back of the face plate and the right-angular members, and having its end extending through the slot in the casing and into the interior of the lock.

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