T. LYON.
Lock Face-Plate.

No. 219,105. Patented Sept. 2, 1879.

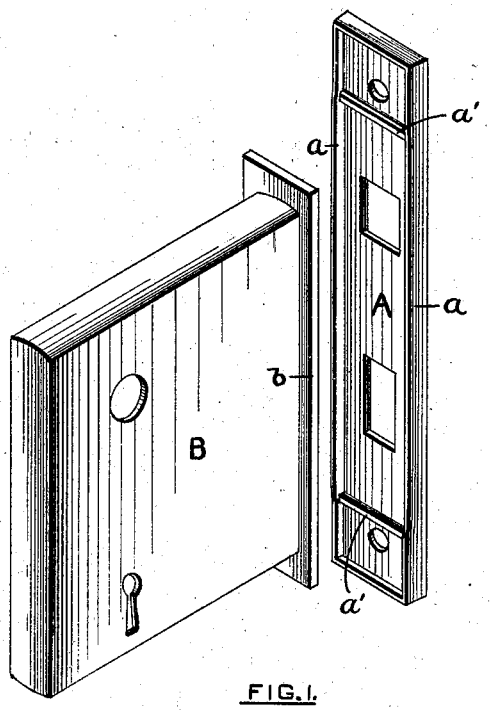

FIG. 1.

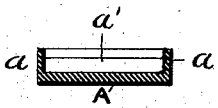

FIG. 2.

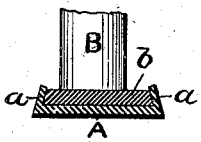

FIG. 3.

WITNESSES.

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THOMAS LYON, OF HARTFORD, ASSIGNOR TO THE RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCK FACE-PLATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,105**, dated September 2, 1879; application filed May 9, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS LYON, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Face-Plates of Mortise-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same, is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The invention which is the subject of this patent relates to the construction of the cast-metal face-plate of a mortise-lock; and it consists in making such face-plate with thin side flanges, and providing it with strong cross-bars, the said bars being of less height than the flanges, and located at such a distance from each other as to receive and determine the position of the lock-case relative to the face-plate. The face-plate can afterward be secured to the lock-case by folding the side flanges over upon the sides of the lock-front, as described in my application for Letters Patent for a machine for securing the face-plates of locks to their cases.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the face-plate and lock-case. Fig. 2 shows a transverse section of the face-plate, and Fig. 3 represents a transverse section of the face-plate and lock-case front secured to each other.

As shown at Figs. 1 and 2, A represents the cast-metal face-plate, the flanges or sides *a* of which are thin and at right angles to the face of the plate. Near the ends of the plate are located strong cross-bars, as at *a'*, the height of which is less than that of the flanges *a*, in order that their altitude may not interfere with the folding down of said flanges, or the bars themselves be affected by said folding. The office of these bars is to strengthen the plate A, and to determine the position of the lock-front *b* and its case B relative to the said plate, the bars being located the proper distance from each other for this purpose.

In attaching the face-plate to the lock-case, the front *b* is placed between the bars *a'*, the flanges *a* are rolled over upon the beveled sides of the front, and the parts thus securely combined.

It will be seen that the front *b* of the case is of a length which corresponds to the length of the recess, of which the cross-bars *a'* constitute the ends, and that therefore screw-holes for fastening the lock to a door are only required through the face-plate, instead of through both the face-plate and lock-front, as when flanged sheet-metal face-plates without cross-bars have been attached to lock-fronts, as heretofore. It will also be seen that the cross-bars longitudinally confine the face-plate on the lock-front.

I do not claim a lock-front with strengthening cross-bars; neither do I claim attaching a face-plate to a lock-case by folding down the sides; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A cast-metal face-plate for locks, having sides or flanges for closing upon the sides of a lock-front, and provided with lateral cross-bars of less height than the flanges, which strengthen the plate, constitute the ends of the recess which receives the lock-front, and admit of the inward closing or bending of the sides or flanges closely adjacent to and over said bars, substantially as described.

THOMAS LYON.

Witnesses:
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