

No. 870,460.

PATENTED NOV. 5, 1907.

W. E. PEEPLES.
LOCK.

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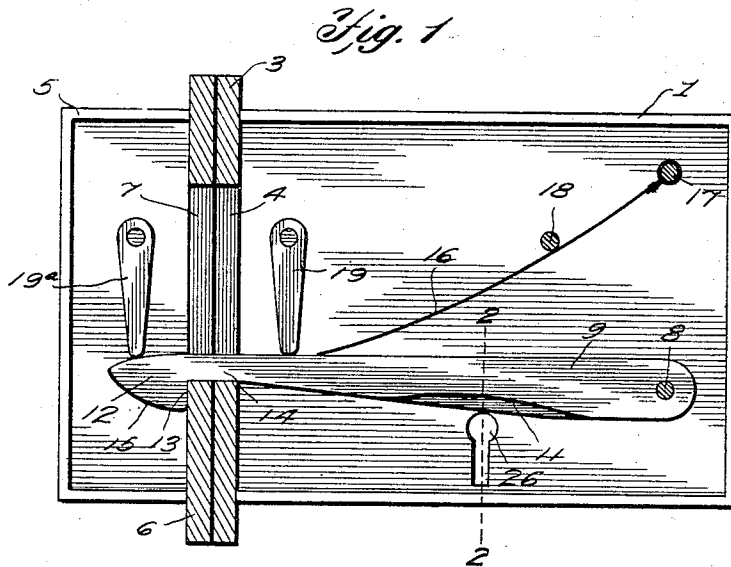


Fig. 2

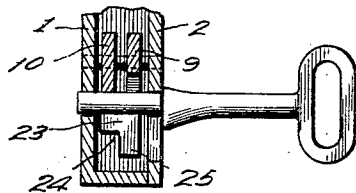
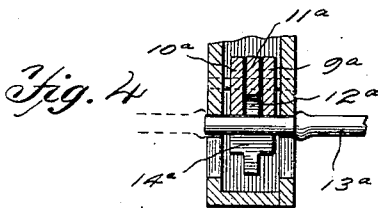
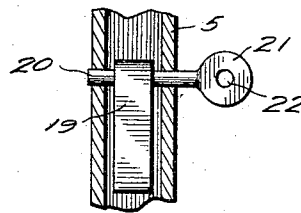


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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LOCK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EDWARD PEEPLES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Pomeroy, in the county of Meigs and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to locks for sliding doors designed more particularly for use on car doors, but capable of use for other sliding doors, and one of the principal objects of the same is to provide a lock of simple construction which can be unlocked by means of a key from one side of the lock only, the key being inoperative upon the opposite side for unlocking the lock.

Another object of the invention is to provide a lock for sliding doors which can be used either as a latch or as a lock, and in which means are provided for the connection with the usual wire seal when connected to car doors.

These and other objects may be attained by means of the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view looking into the lock with the face plate removed. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing in section the lock casing and one of the dead latches pivotally connected thereto. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of a slightly modified form of my invention.

Referring to the drawing for a more particular description of my invention, the numeral 1 designates the lock casing provided with a cover 2, said casing adapted to be set into a mortise in the edge of a sliding door, said casing having an end flange 3 provided with a slot 4. The keeper member 5 of the lock is also provided with a casing and a cover therefor, said keeper member also having a flange 6 provided with a slot 7, said keeper member adapted to be secured in a mortise in the door frame. It will be obvious, however, that my lock is capable of use for two sliding doors coming together in which case the keeper member will be secured to one door and the lock casing to the other door. Pivoted at 8 upon a pin which serves to secure the cover 2 to the casing 1 is a pair of latches 9 and 10, the latch 9 having a curved recess 11 therein, and said latches each having a head 12 provided with a shoulder 13 and a reduced shank 14, the head 13 having a curved under surface 15 by means of which the latches ride upon the lower walls of the slots 4 and 7 in the flanges 3 and 6. A spring 16 is connected to the casing 1 by means of a pin 17, said spring bearing at its free end against the upper surface of the latches 9 and 10, and said spring being provided with a fulcrum pin 18 for holding the spring in contact with the latches. A dead latch 19 is connected to the shank 20 of a turn button 21 which may be provided with an opening 22

in the head thereof for a purpose which will presently appear. A similar dead latch 19^a is connected to the keeper member 5 of the lock and said dead latch is also provided with a turn button of substantially identical construction with that shown in Fig. 3. When the device is used on car doors, the usual wire seal may be passed through the openings 22 in both of the turn buttons, and thus form an effectual seal which must be broken in order to gain access to the interior of the car. The key of the lock is provided with a lug 23 having a recess 24 upon one side thereof and a projecting portion 25 on the opposite side. When this key is inserted through the keyhole 26 and turned, the projecting portion 25 of the key engages the latch 9 at the curved recess 11, while the opposite side of the lug engages the latch 10, thus lifting both latches simultaneously. From the opposite side of the lock, the key will not operate for the reason that the recess 24 in the lug 23 is disposed under the latch 9 provided with the recess 11. When it is desired to lock the latches down so that the key will not operate them, one or both of the dead latches 19 or 19^a are turned down in the position shown in Fig. 1, by means of the turn buttons.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that by using three or more latches similar to 9 and 10, and a key provided with a suitable shank and lug, the key of one lock will not operate with another. Furthermore, by a different arrangement and construction of the recess 11, quite a considerable variance may be attained.

My lock is of simple construction, can not readily get out of order, can be manufactured at slight cost, and is efficient and reliable for its purpose.

As shown in Fig. 4 the latches 9^a and 10^a are provided with an intermediate latch 11^a having a recessed portion 12^a, and the key 13^a is provided with a lug 14^a which is adapted to lift all the latches simultaneously. When constructed as shown in this figure the key 13^a may be inserted from either side of the lock to lift the latches. It will be obvious that any suitable number of latches may be utilized and a key for lifting all the latches simultaneously may be used.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

1. In a lock, the combination of a casing, a plurality of latches pivoted in the casing, a spring for holding the latches down, a dead latch pivoted in the casing upon a turn button, and a keeper member provided with a dead latch mounted upon a turn button.

2. In a lock, the combination of a casing, latches pivoted therein, a keeper member, dead latches pivoted in the casing and in the keeper member, said dead latches being connected to turn buttons each provided with a head having an aperture therein for the connection of a seal.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM EDWARD PEEPLES.

Witnesses:

F. P. KENNEDY,
G. D. PEEPLES.