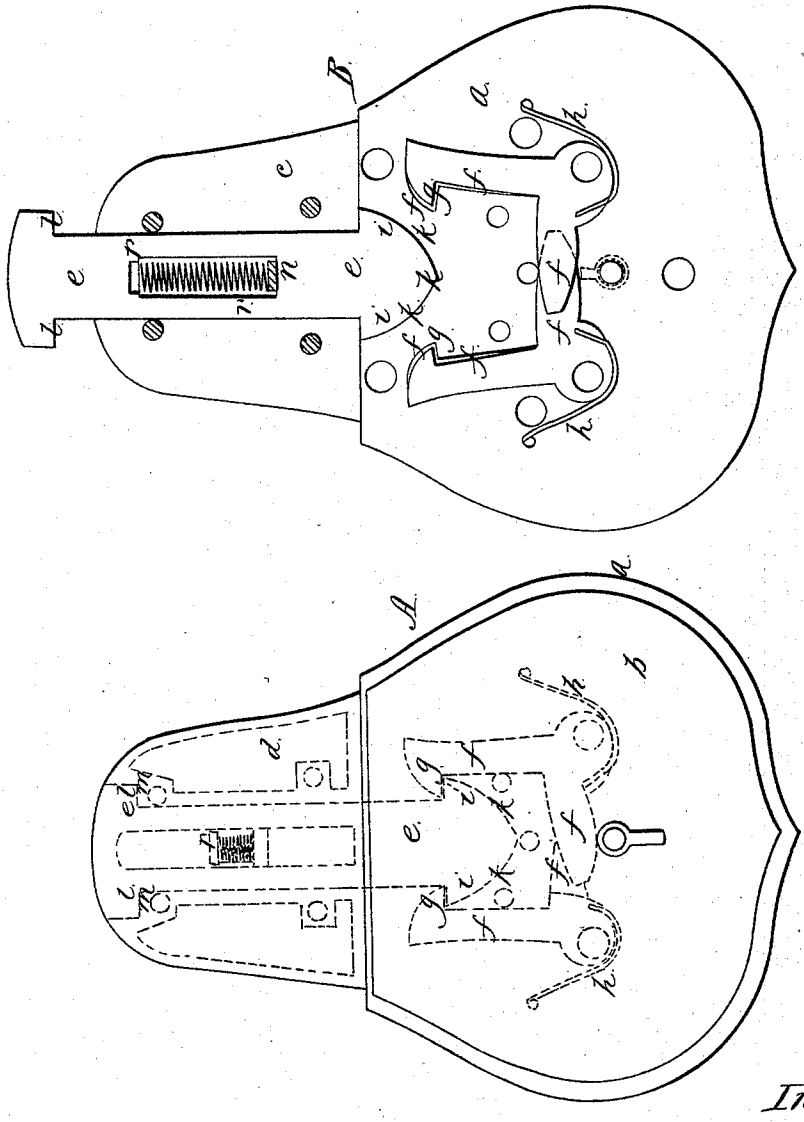
E. A. G. Roulstone,

Trunk Lock.

No. 60,257. Patented Dec. 4, 1866.



Witnesses:

S. B. Kidder
M. W. Fothingham

Inventor:

E. A. G. Roulstone

by
Crosby Gooker
Attys.

AM. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS.)

United States Patent Office.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS.

E. A. G. ROULSTONE, OF ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 60,257, *dated December* 4, 1866.

SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, E. A. G. ROULSTONE, of Roxbury, in the county of Norfolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

The improvement relates generally to the construction or arrangement of parts of spring locks for trunks. but more particularly to the construction and method of operation of a sliding spring, hasp, or bolt.

The drawings represent, at A, a front view of the lock, showing the mechanism in dotted lines, the hasp or bolt being locked. B shows the position of the parts when unlocked. *a* denotes the back plate of the lock, which is applied to the front of the trunk; *b* the outer plate thereof, the locking mechanism being contained between them. *c* is the inner and *d* the outer plate, between which the hasp *e* slides. To the plate *a*, a series of tumblers or levers, *f*, are hung. Two sets of them are shown, their ends operated upon by the key, interlocking so that by turning the key these ends shall be simultaneously elevated to throw outward the hooks or spring latches, *g*, on the upper ends of the tumblers. The tumblers are held normally in position by springs *h*, as seen at A. The hasp or bolt *e*, which slides between the plates *c d*, has two projecting latches *i*, at its lower end, with inclines *k*, and at its upper end lateral projections *l*. The bolt slides between ways or guides on each side of it as seen at A, and the extent of its downward movement is limited by one or more projections *l*, striking stops *m*, in the plate *d*. In its upward movement the latches or projections *i*, strike the bottom of the plate *d*, or the extent of its upward movement may be limited by the bottom of a slot *r* in the bolt striking a projection *n* from the plate *d*. In this slot, and a counter slot in the plate *d*, is a spring *o*, one end abutting against the plate projection *n*, and the other against a projection *p*, from the bolt. This spring holds the bolt normally out of the lock, or away from the locking mechanism as seen at B, in which position the lid of the trunk or chest to which the lock is applied is raised and lowered without being locked. If, however, the hand be applied to the head *q* of the bolt, (which when the trunk is unlocked projects from the bolt case as seen at B,) and the bolt pushed downwards the inclines *k* press back the tumbler latches until the projections *i* slip by them, when the tumbler springs will press the latches up over the projections *i*, and the trunk will be securely locked. If now the key be applied, and the tumbler latches thrown back, the bolt will be thrown up by the action of its spring *o*, and the trunk will be unlocked. The bolt *e* may have the projection *i* only on one side of it, in which case only one set of tumblers will be required, but I prefer the construction shown. It will be readily understood that the spring bolt, locked by being pressed into position, and flying from the tumblers or locking mechanism upon turning the key, may be applied to mortise and other door locks. As a trunk lock, it is very serviceable and strong, simple in its construction, and of a very convenient and desirable form, being much superior to the common swinging hasp lock, or to the ordinary spring locks.

I claim the bolt *e*, constructed to operate in connection with a locking mechanism, substantially as set forth.

E. A. G. ROULSTONE.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,

F. GOULD.