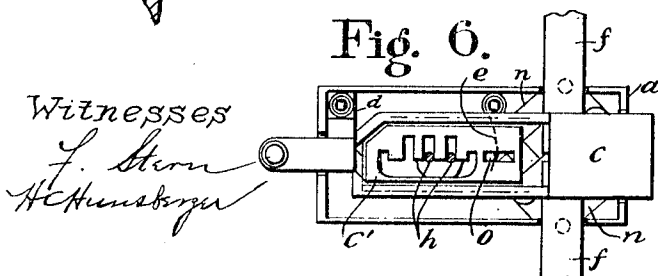
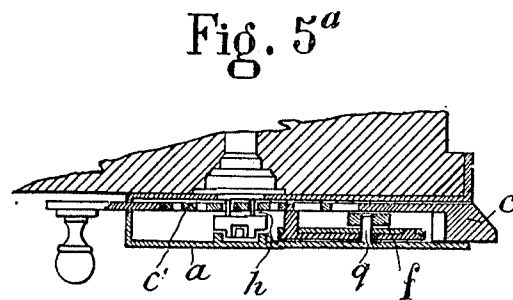
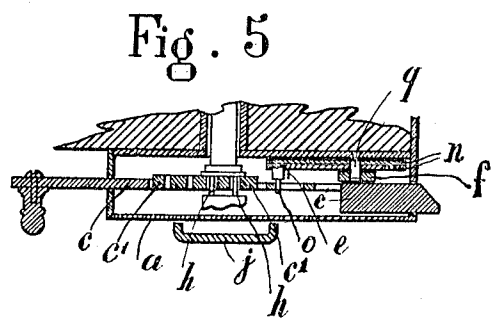
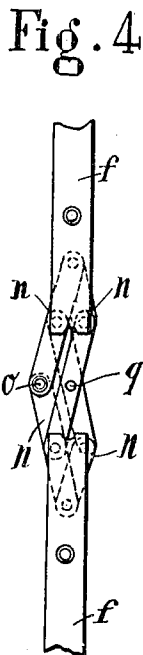
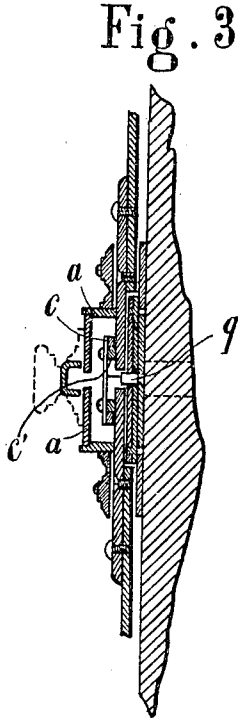
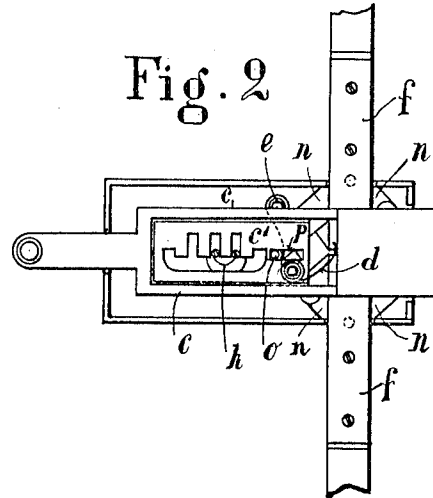
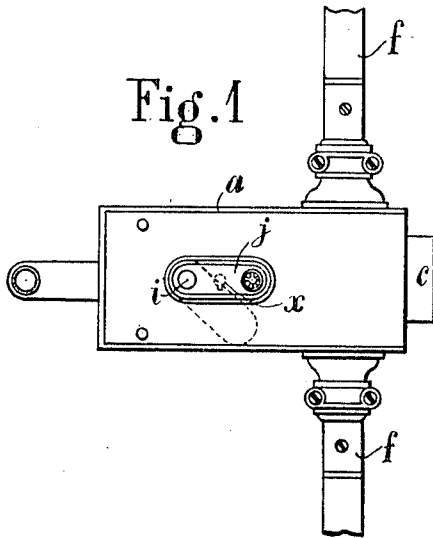


P. DURET.
BOLT AND LATCH LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1909.

954,427.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.



Witnesses
L. Stern
H. Hunsbarger

Inventor,
Pierre Duret
by *B. Singer*
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PIERRE DURET, OF MARSEILLE, FRANCE.

BOLT-AND-LATCH LOCK.

954,427.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed April 9, 1909. Serial No. 488,938.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PIERRE DURET, a citizen of the Republic of France, and resident of 53^A, Rue des Minimes, Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, have invented a Bolt-and-Latch Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in bolts and latch locks, which may be used in connection with a series of tumblers similarly to the structure usually designated with the Brahmah.

An object of the invention is to provide a lock, wherein a latch is arranged slidably in horizontal direction and wherein a plurality of bolts are simultaneously actuated in vertical direction.

Another object is to provide means for returning the vertical bolts automatically in their releasing position.

Further objects will be more fully described in the following specification, and will be pointed out in and by the appended claims.

In the drawing, Figure 1, is a front elevation of the lock. Fig. 2, is an elevation of the lock with the cover removed. Fig. 3, is a vertical section. Fig. 4, is an elevation of some details of the lock. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 5^a, is another horizontal section with some modified details. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the lock with the cover removed, showing modifications of this construction.

Similar reference letters indicate similar parts throughout the drawing.

In Fig. 1, the casing *a* is shown with a horizontal latch *c* and vertical bolts *f*. A guard *j* pivotally mounted on the rivet *i* is adapted to cover the keyhole *x*. By reference to Fig. 2, it may be noted that the latch *c* is provided with a tail piece, onto which a handle is secured, extending to the opposite side of the casing. The latch *c* has a preferably rectangular recess in which a slide *c'* is movably disposed. A plurality of recesses in the slide *c'* serve for receiving the pins *h*, which in co-action with the key are adapted to impart reciprocatory motion to said slide. A spring *d* fastened with one end to the slide and resting with the other end against the latch *c*, serves for maintaining the distance between the slide and the latch and for returning the same into starting position. A preferably horizontal recess *p* is provided

in the slide *c'* and a pin *o* is slidably secured in said recess. The pin *o* serves as a pivot point for two members *n*, which in co-action with a plurality of similar members, actuate the bolts *f*. The members *n* serve as lazy tongs, increasing or decreasing the distance between the bolts *f*, according to the position of the pin *o* with respect to the pivot *g* on which the lazy tong members are mounted. A spring *a* secured with one end to the casing and with the other end engaging the pin *o* serves for maintaining the bolts *f* in inoperative position. The locks of doors usually are arranged so that the upper bolt necessarily must be longer than the lower bolt, and by this means the two bolts *f* are kept in their releasing position, the upper bolt forcing by gravity the pin *o* to the left. When the key is inserted into the keyhole *x*, the slide is moved to the right by the rotation of the key and the latch advances, the spring *d* maintaining the distance between the latch and the slide, the further advance movements of the slide will actuate the bolts *f*. In Fig. 5^a, the horizontal sectional view is shown, wherein the members *n* are arranged in a different way from the construction shown by Fig. 5. The lock is actuated in a way which is very well known to any expert skilled in the art by first inserting the key horizontally pushing the same toward the pins *h* and by a turning of the key within the key-hole.

In Fig. 6, spring *d* is not secured to the latch *c*, but into the corner of the casing, supporting thereby the advancing movement of the key.

As indicated in Fig. 3 in dotted lines, a knob may be attached to the casing, which under co-action with the pin *h*, serves for advancing the slide *c'*. The knob serves the purpose of opening or closing the lock from the inside of the room, a key only being then necessary for actuating the lock from the outside. The knob may be fastened to a stud riveted in a plate underneath the slide which may be actuated by the pin *h*. The fastening of the knob to the door does not form the subject matter of this invention and is well known to any expert in the art.

I claim—

1. In a lock the combination with a casing, a latch provided with a recess, a slide movably secured in said recess, a plurality

of vertical bolts and means in co-action with a key for displacing said slide and actuating simultaneously said latch and said bolts.

2. In a lock the combination with a casing, a latch provided with a recess, a slide movably secured in said recess, a plurality of vertical bolts a plurality of pins movably secured in said slide, and a key, said key being adapted to actuate said slide under

coaction with said pins, and to displace 10 thereby said latch and bolts.

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

PIERRE DURET.

Witnesses:

P. GAUBERT,
BOUSSIER.