

Dec. 2, 1930.

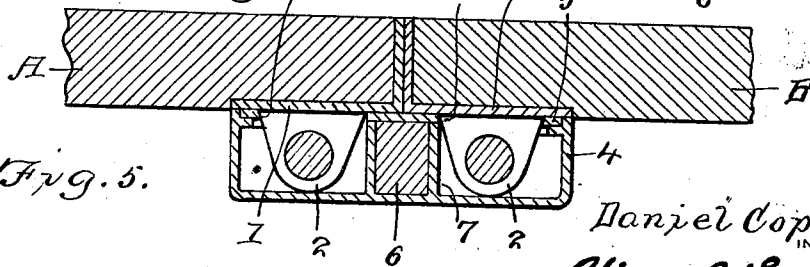
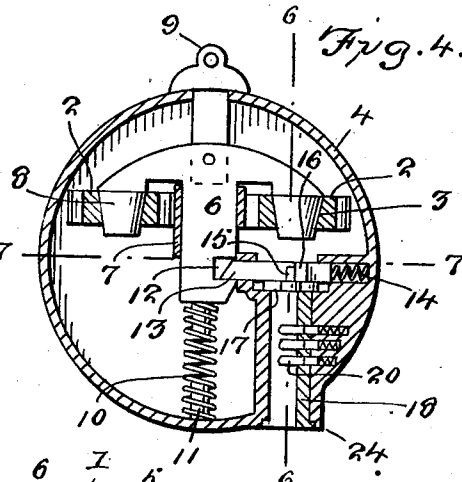
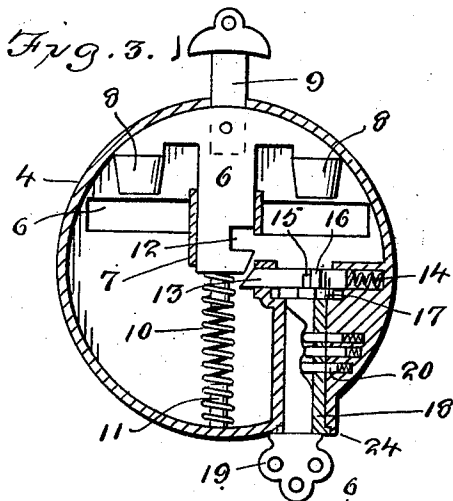
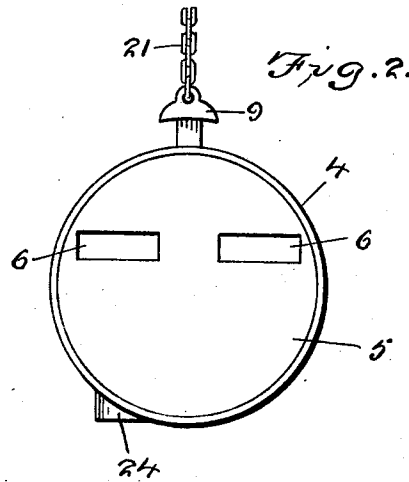
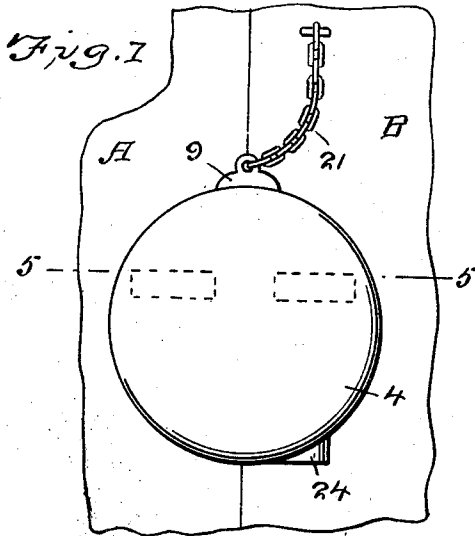
D. COPELL

1,783,905

BURGLARPROOF LOCK

Filed Feb. 15, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

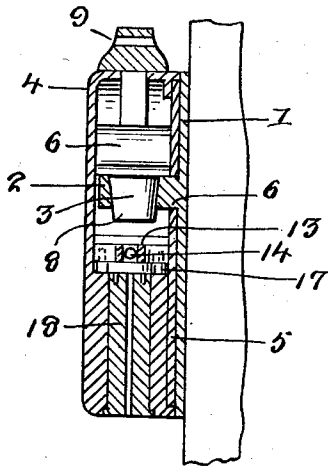


Fig. 7.

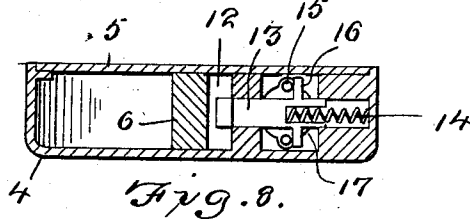


Fig. 8.

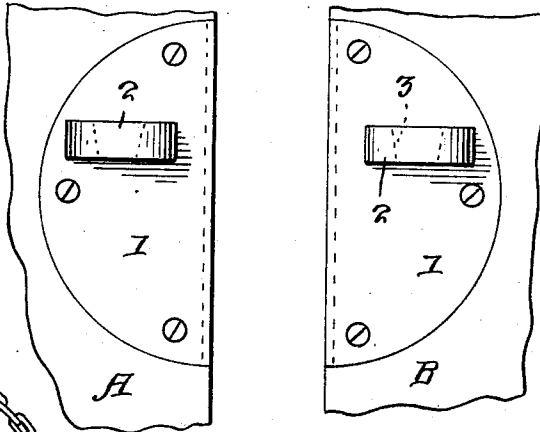


Fig. 9.

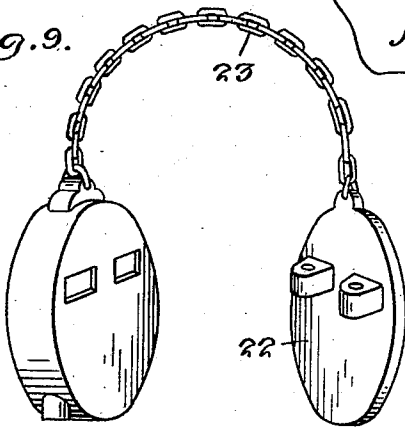


Fig. 11.

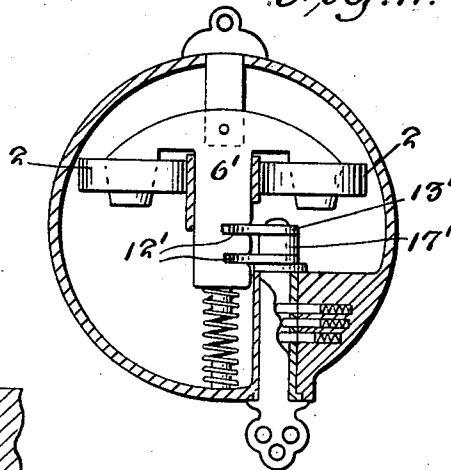
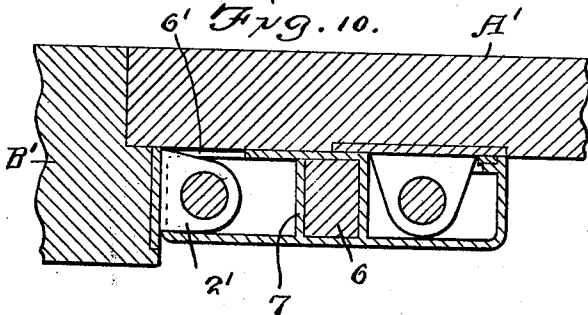


Fig. 10.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## BURGLARPROOF LOCK

Application filed February 15, 1929. Serial No. 340,182.

This invention relates to a lock, the general object of the invention being to so form the casing that the lock resembles a watch and to so construct and arrange the parts of the lock that the keeper members are entirely concealed so that it is impossible to reach such members in an attempt to saw or otherwise damage the same, and this arrangement also eliminates hasps and shackles which are easily sawed off or pried open.

Another object of the invention is to make the lock waterproof so that the interior parts will not become rusted or otherwise damaged by rain or moisture entering the casing.

A further object of the invention is to provide a T-shaped bolt having a pair of keeper engaging members thereon, thereby providing a double arrangement for connecting the lock with a pair of keeper members, with key or other operated means for holding the bolt in locking position.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a view showing the invention in use for locking a pair of members together.

Figure 2 is a view of the rear face of the lock.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view through the lock, and showing the same in open position.

Figure 4 is a similar view, but showing the parts in locking position.

Figure 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a section on line 7—7 of Figure 4.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary view showing the two members which are to be locked together in partly separated position.

Figure 9 is a view showing a modification.

Figure 10 is a sectional view showing another modification.

Figure 11 is a sectional view through the lock, showing another modification.

In these drawings, the letters A and B indicate a pair of members to be locked together, each member having a plate 1 thereon which is formed with a keeper 2 having a downwardly tapering hole 3 therein of circular shape in cross section.

The lock comprises a casing 4, with a cover plate 5 suitably attached to its rear face, this casing being made in the form of a watch and if desired, the front of the casing may have thereon the representation of a watch dial and its hands so that the device will simulate a watch, and I prefer to call the lock a "burglar-proof watch lock," as it simulates a watch.

The cover plate 5 is formed with a pair of openings 6 to receive the keepers 2, and a T-shaped bolt 6 is slidably supported in the casing by having its shank slidably supported in the guideway 7 arranged within the casing. The upper edge of the head of the bolt is rounded so that it will rest against a part of the casing, and each extremity of the head is formed with a depending part 8 which is of circular shape in cross section and tapers from its upper end to its lower end so that each part will conform to the shape of the opening 3 in the keeper. It will, of course, be understood that the openings in the keepers and the parts 8 can be of any desired shape, though I prefer to make these parts of the shape shown in the drawings, as this arrangement will cause the bolt to draw the members together, as the tapered parts 8 enter the tapered holes 3.

A headed stem 9 is connected with the head of the bolt and passes through an opening in the top of the casing and a spring 10, arranged in the casing, has its upper end engaging a reduced part on the lower end of the bolt and its other end engaging a pin 11 carried by the casing so that this spring tends to hold the bolt in raised and inoperative position. The lower end of the bolt is formed with a notch 12 for receiving a spring actuated

latch 13 so that the latch will hold the bolt in lowered and locking position. The bolt, below the notch, is beveled to engage a beveled end of the latch 13, so that when the bolt is depressed by means of the stem 9, its beveled part, striking the beveled part of the latch 13, will force the latch outwardly against the action of its spring 14, and then, when the notch 12 comes opposite the latch, the spring 14 will project the latch into the notch. The latch is moved to inoperative position through means of the pins 15 engaging the arms 16 on the latch, the pins being carried by a member 17 which is connected with the barrel or cylinder 18 of a key actuated lock, this cylinder or barrel being rotatably arranged in a part of the casing and the key 19 operates the usual pins 20, so that the cylinder can be turned by the key.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the spring 10 normally holds the bolt 6 in raised and inoperative position so that the lock can be placed over the keepers when the members A and B are brought together. Then by depressing the bolt through means of its stem 9, the parts 8 will enter the openings 3 in the keepers and as the bolt is depressed, the latch 13 will be caused to engage the notch 12 so that the bolt is held in depressed position, with its parts 8 in the openings of the keepers and thus the two members are firmly locked together.

Attention is called to the fact that the keepers are entirely concealed in the lock casing and that the casing covers the plates 1 so that it is practically impossible for a person to gain access to the building through the doors or other barriers which are held closed by this improved lock. The cover plate 5 is also concealed so that this plate cannot be removed. This arrangement avoids the use of hasps and shackles which are easily sawed or otherwise damaged by persons desiring to enter a building.

The lock is also waterproof, as the head of the stem 9 is so formed that it entirely covers the opening through which the stem passes, and the keyhole is arranged in the bottom of the lock so that no water or moisture can enter therethrough.

If desired, a chain or other flexible member 21 can connect the stem with one of the members A or B, as shown in Figure 1, so that the lock will remain attached to one of the members when not in use.

In the modification shown in Figure 9, the keepers are placed on a circular plate 22 which is attached by a chain 23 or the like to the head of the stem, this arrangement being useful as a lock for locking a spare tire to a vehicle, for instance, or this arrangement can be used as a handcuff.

Figure 10 shows the lock slightly modified so that it can be used with a pair of members,

wherein one of the keepers 2' is arranged at right angles to the other keeper. In this case, one of the openings 6' in the lock casing would extend through one side of the cover plate and through one side of the casing so that the keeper member 2' can readily enter the casing when the two members A' and B' are brought together. In other respects, this form of the invention is similar to that first described.

Figure 11 shows another modification in which the latch means for holding the bolt in locking position are formed by a pair of cam members 13' connected with a part 17' on the key barrel. These cam members engage the notches 12' formed in the lower end of the bolt 6'. Thus by turning the barrel by a key, the cam members will be moved into and out of engagement with the notches when the bolt is in locking position.

As shown in the drawings, I prefer to form an extension 24 on the lower part of the casing where the key barrel enters the same, as shown, this extension acting to prevent moisture entering the casing by running down the sides thereof and entering the keyhole.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. A lock of the class described comprising a casing having keeper receiving openings therein, a pair of keepers for entering the openings, each keeper having an opening therein, a T-shaped bolt located in the casing and slidably mounted therein and having a depending part on each end of its head part for engaging the openings in the keepers when the bolt is moved to a certain position, spring means for normally holding the bolt in inoperative position within the casing and key operated means for holding the bolt in locking position in the casing.

2. A lock of the class described comprising a casing of circular form and having flat faces and having a pair of openings in one face, a pair of keepers entering the openings, said keepers being entirely concealed by the casing, a T-shaped bolt slidably supported in the casing and enclosed thereby and having a pair of members, one at each end of the head thereof for engaging the keepers when the bolt is moved to a certain position, spring means for normally holding the bolt in unlocking position, key operated latch means for holding the bolt in locking position and a stem on the bolt passing through an opening in the casing for moving the bolt to locking position.

3. A lock of the class described comprising

a casing of circular shape with flat faces, one  
face having keeper receiving openings there-  
in, keepers for entering the openings, a T-  
shaped bolt slidably arranged in the casing  
and having its upper edge rounded to con-  
form to the shape of the casing with depend-  
ing parts at the ends of its head for engag-  
ing the keepers, a spring for normally hold-  
ing the bolt in unlocking position, a key cyl-  
inder extending upwardly through the lower  
part of the casing, a latch member operated  
by the turning movement of the cylinder for  
holding the bolt in locking position and a  
stem on the bolt passing through an opening  
in the top of the casing.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

DANIEL COPELL.