

J. Linder,

Lock.

No. 104,749.

Patented June 28. 1870.

Fig. 1

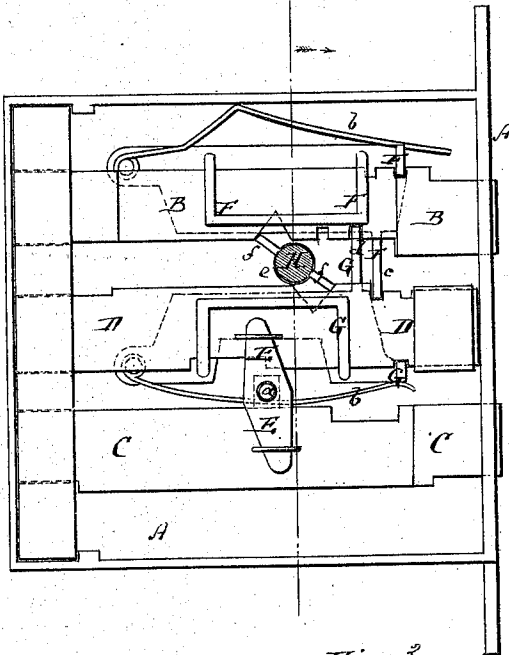


Fig. 2

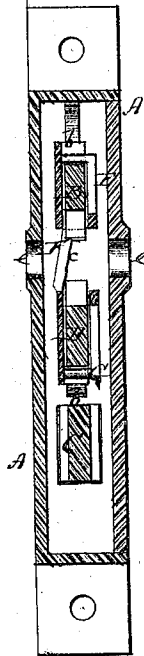


Fig. 3

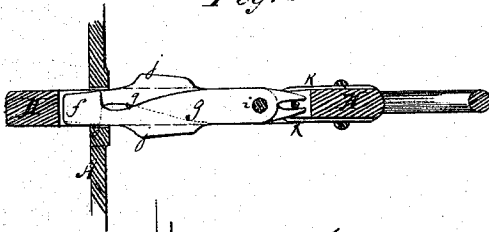
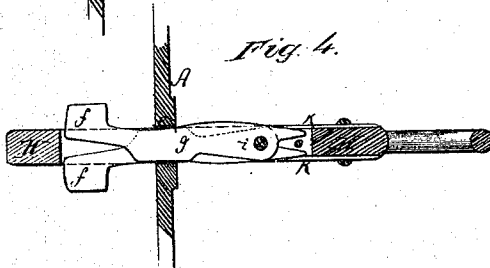


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

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United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH LINDER, OF SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 104,749, dated June 28, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR-LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH LINDER, of Seneca Falls, in the county of Seneca and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door and Safe-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a face view of my improved lock.

Figure 2 is a transverse section of the same.

Figures 3 and 4 are sectional views of the key, showing the parts of the same in different positions.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new construction of lock and key, with an object of preventing the opening of the lock by means of false keys.

The invention consists chiefly in the provision of duplicate bolts and double-bitted key, all arranged so that a single-bitted key will not suffice to open the lock.

The lock-case A contains two bolts, B and C, of which one, B, can be reached directly by the key while the other is out of reach of the same, being operated by means of a sliding bar, D.

A lever, E, pivoted to the lock-case at *a*, connects the bar D with the bolt C, and serves therefore to transmit motion from the former to the latter.

Tumblers, F and G, are provided on the bolt B and bar D respectively, and are held against the notched edges by means of springs *b b*.

The tumbler F has an arm, *c*, which reaches toward and catches into a notch on the bar D.

A similar arm, *d*, on the tumbler G, reaches toward and locks into the bolt B.

The key-hole *e* is between the bar D and bolt B.

The key, when inserted, acts with double bits, *f f*,

against the tumblers F G, and moves, after said tumblers are carried clear, the bolt B and bar D, in opposite directions, causing thereby the two bolts, B C, to move in the same direction. Unless both tumblers are cleared, neither one nor the other of the pieces B D can be moved by the key. Thus only a double-bitted key can be used in this lock.

The invention consists also in the use of a double-bitted key, H, which is constructed with a cylindrical shank, slotted to receive two pivoted plates, *g g*, which carry the bits in form of outward-projecting ears.

The plates *g* are pivoted to the shank by means of a pin, *i*, as in figs. 3 and 4.

Before inserting the key the bits are concealed within the shank, as in fig. 3.

When, however, the key is inserted through the circular hole, the plates *g* are swung on the pivot *i*, being forced out by means of projecting ears *j*, which have to be forced into the shank in order to pass through the key-hole.

Fig. 4 shows the position of the bits when the key is in the lock. Both its bits are then projecting from the shank, as shown.

Springs K serve to conceal the bits again within the shank, as soon as the key is withdrawn from the lock.

Having thus described my invention,

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The lock provided with double bolts, B C, and with the slide D and lever E, for moving the bolt C, as set forth.

2. The double-acting tumblers F G, arranged in combination with the bolts B and C, bar D, and lever E, as specified.

JOSEPH LINDER.

Witnesses:

H. A. INGALLS,
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