No. 804,835. PATENTED NOV. 21, 1905.

L. FAUST & F. G. HOGLAND.

LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

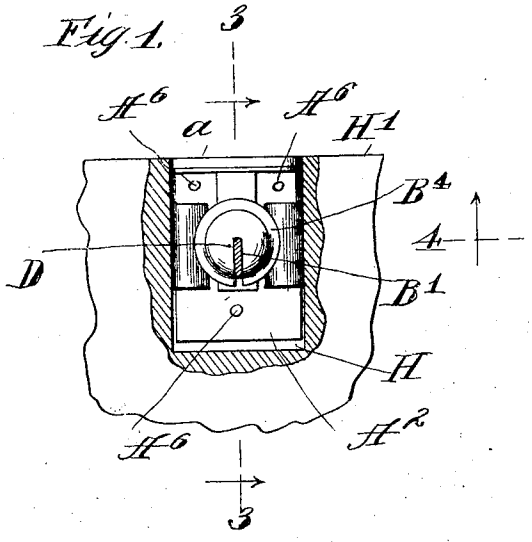


Fig. 2.

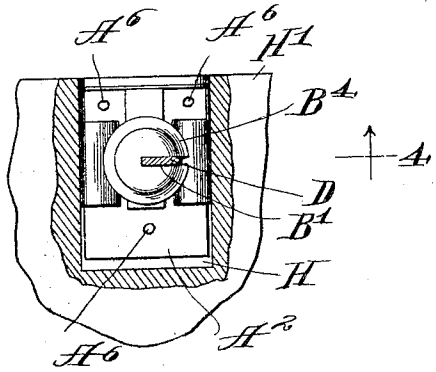


Fig. 3.

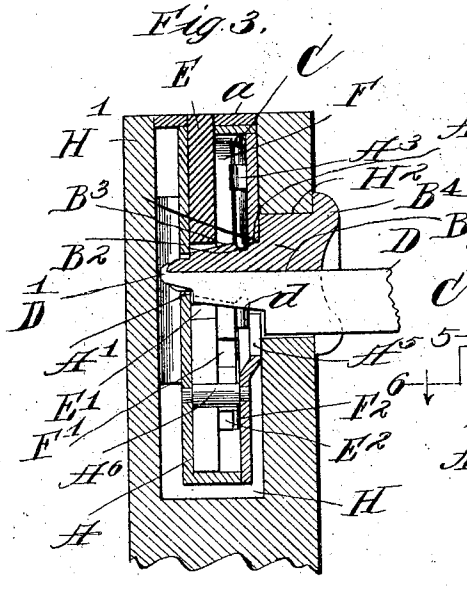
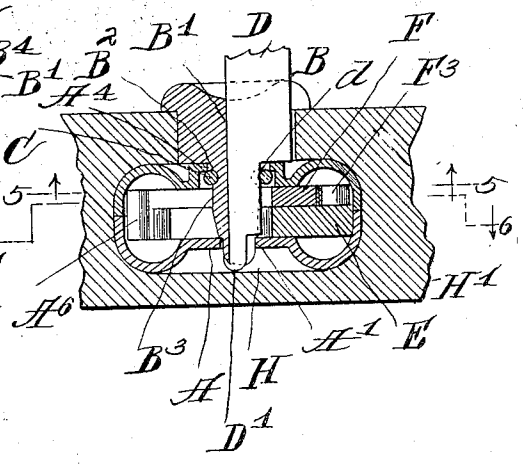


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

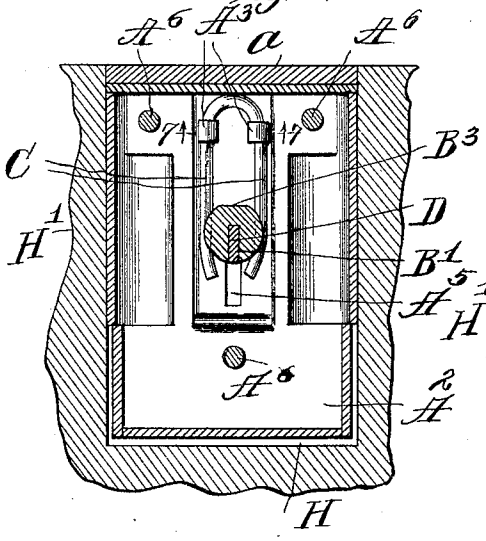


Fig. 6.

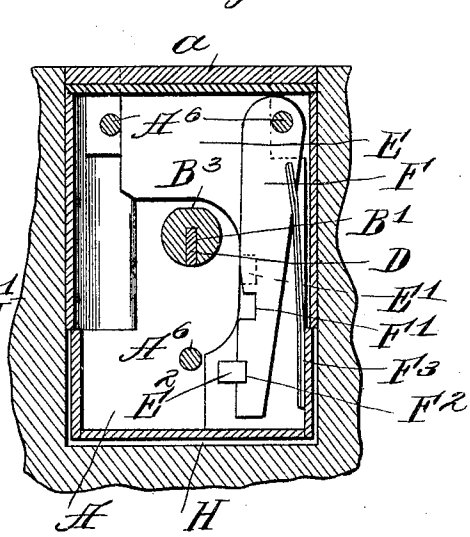


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

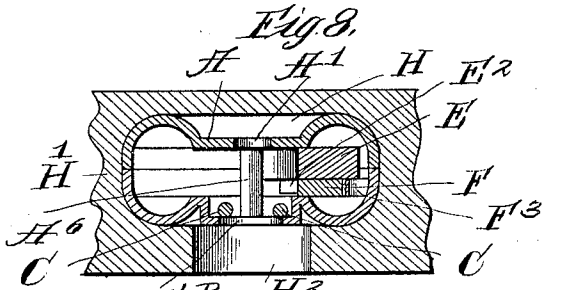


Fig. 9.

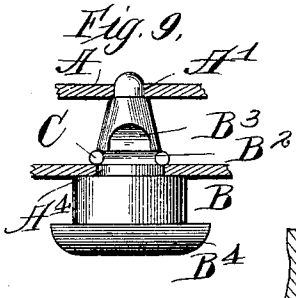


Fig. 12.

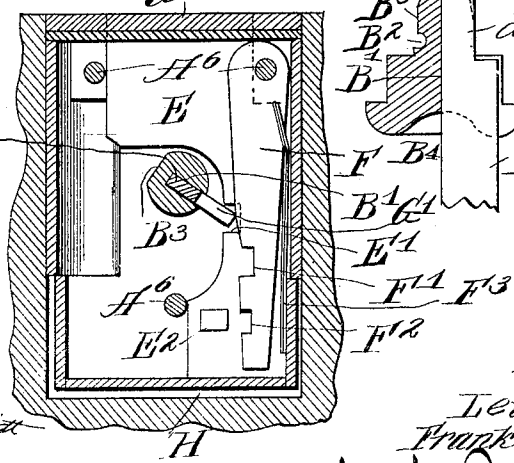
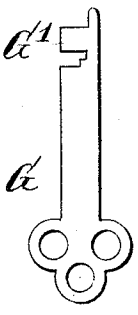


Fig. 10

Fig. 11.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVIN FAUST AND FRANK G. HOGLAND, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO NATIONAL LOCK COMPANY, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

LOCK.

REISSUED

No. 804,835. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 21, 1905.

Application filed March 25, 1905. Serial No. 252,089.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEVIN FAUST and FRANK G. HOGLAND, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of locks which is commonly known in the lock trade as "mortise-locks." Its principal object is the production of a strong serviceable lock of the simplest and compactest construction possible.

Our invention has reference more particularly to the escutcheon-cylinder of the lock and the means employed for connecting such cylinder with and detaching it from its bearings in the lock-case.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front view of a lock embodying our invention seated in its inclosing mortise, broken away. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same with its master-key and escutcheon-cylinder in different positions from those shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged section at the dotted line 3 3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged section at the dotted line 4 4 in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section at the dotted line 5 5 in Fig. 4 of the complete lock and its inclosing mortise. Fig. 6 is a section at the dotted line 6 6 in Fig. 4 of the same. Fig. 7 is a section at the dotted line 7 7 in Fig. 5 of parts there shown. Fig. 8 is a section at the dotted line 4 4 in Fig. 2 with the escutcheon-cylinder and master-key of the lock detached therefrom. Fig. 9 is a top plan view of the escutcheon-cylinder of the lock, showing it operatively supported in its bearings in the lock-casing and held therein by means of a retaining-spring. Fig. 10 is a sectional detail of such escutcheon-cylinder, showing the master-key operatively connected therewith just as it withdrew it from its bearings in Fig. 8. Fig. 11 is a key for operating the bolt of the lock. Fig. 12 is a section at the dotted line 6 6 in Fig. 4 of the complete lock, showing its operating-key, Fig. 11, just engaging its locking-bolt.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts thoughout the several views.

A is a preferably rectangular box-like structure having an escutcheon-cylinder bearing A′ extending transversely therethrough, and A^2 is a cover having two loops A^3 therein and an escutcheon-cylinder bearing A^4 extending transversely therethrough opposite to and concentric with the cylinder-bearing A′ in the part A and provided with a radial keyhole A^5, extending from the perimeter thereof. The parts A A^2 constitute the case of the lock and are secured together by means of posts A^6, which have their ends headed down.

B is an escutcheon-cylinder having a radial keyhole B′ therein registrable with the keyhole A^5 in the lock-case and provided with an annular peripheral groove B^2, having the side thereof opposite to and farthest from such keyhole A^5 cut away, as at B^3, and furnished at its outer end with an annularly-flanged escutcheon B^4 and rotatably mounted in the bearings A′ A^4 in the lock-case.

C is a furcated spring fast to the lock-case through the loops A^3 therein and bestriding the escutcheon-cylinder B and engaging the peripheral annular groove B^2 therein, and thereby serving to maintain such cylinder against endwise movement in its bearings A′ A^4 in such lock-case.

D is a master-key of sufficient width when turned to engage and throw either furcation of the spring C clear out of the groove B^2 in the escutcheon-cylinder B and is provided at its point with a hook D′ for engaging the inner end of such cylinder and withdrawing it from the lock-case.

E is a bolt having an actuating-slot E′ in one edge thereof and a transverse detent E^2 thereon and is slidably mounted in the lock-case.

F is a tumbler having detent-slots F′ F^2 therein adapted to be engaged by the detent E^2 on the bolt E and pivoted by the end thereof farthest from the detent-slots F′ F^2 to one of the posts A^6 of the lock-case and provided with a spring F^3, normally maintaining either of the detent-slots F′ F^2 therein in engagement with the detent E^2 on the bolt E.

G is a key provided with a bit G′ for operating the bolt E of the lock.

H is a lock-mortise formed in a drawer-front or door-stile H′ and is provided with a transverse circular opening H^2 to admit the escutcheon-cylinder B.

After the mortise H and cylinder-opening H^2 have been formed in the part H′ the lock is inserted thereinto until its selvage *a* is flush with the face of such mortise, when the escutcheon-cylinder B is inserted through such opening H^2 therein into its bearings A′ A^4 in the lock-case, whereupon the furcations of the spring C will engage the peripheral annular groove B^2 therein, thereby locking such cylinder securely against endwise movement and at the same time leaving it perfectly free to be rotated by the master-key D and operating-key G. Whenever it is desirable or necessary to remove the lock from its mortise, the master-key D is inserted into the keyhole B′ in the cylinder B, Fig. 3, and given a quarter-turn to the right, Fig. 4, when the bit *d* thereon will have contacted and thrown the contiguous furcation of the spring C clear out of the groove B^2 therein and the cut-away portion B^3 thereon will have arrived at a point opposite the other furcation of such spring C, thereby leaving the cylinder B free to be withdrawn outward from its bearings in the lock-case by means of the hook D′ on the master-key D, Figs. 8 and 10. The employment of the annular flange B^4 on the escutcheon of the cylinder B obviously renders it unnecessary to accurately fit the perimeter of the opening H^2 to the periphery of such cylinder B.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lock, in combination, a lock-case having opposite concentric escutcheon-cylinder bearings and a keyhole therein, an escutcheon-cylinder, mounted in such bearings and having a radial keyhole, registrable with the keyhole in such case, and provided with a peripheral annular groove, and a furcated spring fast to the case and bestriding the escutcheon-cylinder and engaging the peripheral annular groove therein, to maintain such cylinder, against endwise movement, in its bearings.

2. In a lock, in combination, a lock-case having opposite escutcheon-cylinder bearings and a keyhole therein, an escutcheon-cylinder, rotatably mounted in such bearings and having a radial keyhole, registrable with the keyhole in the lock-case, and provided with a peripheral annular groove, and furnished, at its outer end, with an annularly-flanged escutcheon, and a furcated spring fast to the case and bestriding the peripheral annular groove therein, substantially as described.

3. In a lock, in combination, a case furnished with escutcheon-cylinder bearings and a keyhole, an escutcheon-cylinder mounted in such bearings and having a radial keyhole, registrable with the keyhole in such case, and provided with a peripheral annular groove, having the side thereof, opposite to and farthest from such keyhole, cut away, and a furcated spring fast to the case and bestriding the escutcheon-cylinder and engaging the peripheral annular groove therein, to normally maintain such cylinder, against endwise movement, in its bearings.

4. In a lock, in combination, a case furnished with escutcheon-cylinder bearings and a keyhole extending radially from the perimeter of one of such bearings, an escutcheon-cylinder, rotatably mounted in such bearings and having a radial keyhole, registrable with the keyhole in such case, and provided with a peripheral annular groove having the side thereof opposite to and farthest from such keyhole cut away, and furnished with an annularly-flanged escutcheon, and a furcated spring bestriding the escutcheon-cylinder and engaging the peripheral annular groove therein, to maintain such cylinder, against endwise movement, in its bearings in the case, substantially as described.

5. In a lock, in combination, a case composed of the parts A A^2 and having bearings A′ A^4 therein and provided with a radial keyhole A^5 extending from the perimeter of the bearing A^4, an escutcheon-cylinder B having a radial keyhole B′ therein, registrable with the keyhole A^5 in the case, and provided with a peripheral groove B^2 having the side thereof opposite to and farthest from such keyhole A^5 cut away—as at B^3—and furnished, at its outer end, with an annularly-flanged escutcheon B^4, and rotatably mounted in the bearings A′ A^4 in the lock-case, a furcated spring C made fast to the lock-case by means of the loops A^3 therein, and bestriding the escutcheon-cylinder B, and engaging the peripheral annular groove B^2 therein, thereby serving to maintain such cylinder B, against endwise movement, in its bearings A′ A^4 in the lock-case, substantially as described.

6. In a lock, in combination, a case furnished with escutcheon-cylinder bearings and a keyhole extending radially from the perimeter of one of such bearings, an escutcheon-cylinder, rotatably mounted in such bearings and having a radial keyhole, registrable with the keyhole in such case, and provided with a peripheral annular groove having the side thereof opposite to and farthest from such keyhole cut away, and furnished with an annularly-flanged escutcheon, and a furcated spring bestriding the escutcheon-cylinder and engaging the peripheral annular groove therein, to main-

tain such cylinder, against endwise movement, in its bearings in the case, a master-key of sufficient width, when turned, to engage and throw either furcation of the spring C clear out of the groove in the escutcheon-cylinder, and provided, at its point, with a hook for engaging the inner end of such escutcheon-cylinder and withdrawing it from the locking-case, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEVIN FAUST.
FRANK G. HOGLAND.

Witnesses:
L. L. MORRISON,
NELLIE E. ENNETT.