

FORM 1

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

594253

APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

I\We,

BAUER KABA AG

of

MUHLEBUHLSTRASSE 23
CH-8620 WETZIKON
SWITZERLAND

hereby apply for the grant of a standard patent for an
invention entitled:

IMPROVED CYLINDER LOCK AND KEY

which is described in the accompanying complete specification

Details of basic application(s):

Number of basic application	Name of Convention country in which basic application was filed	Date of basic application
101501	US	28 SEP 87

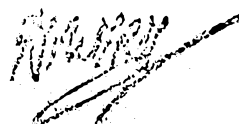
My/our address for service is care of GRIFFITH HACK & CO., Patent
Attorneys, 601 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne 3004, Victoria,
Australia.

DATED this 06th day of September

1988

BAUER KABA AG

GRIFFITH HACK & CO.



TO: The Commissioner of Patents.

APPLICATION ACCEPTED AND AMENDMENTS

ALLOWED 23 - 11 - 89

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Australian Patent Declaration Form

Forms 7 and 8

AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1952

**DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF A CONVENTION OR NON-CONVENTION
APPLICATION FOR A PATENT OR PATENT OF ADDITION**

no. 21920/88

Name(s) of
Applicant(s)

In support of the application/made by BAUER KABA AG

for a patent for an invention entitled IMPROVED CYLINDER LOCK AND KEY

Title

PLEASE ADD NAME

AND TITLE OF PERSON

MAKING
DECLARATION
Name(s) and
address(es)
of person(s)
making
declaration

I/We, Otto Küng Manager Development Department of
Bauer Kaba AG, CH-8620 Wetzikon

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I am/we are the applicant(s) for the patent, or authorised by the abovementioned applicant to make this declaration on its behalf.
2. The basic application(s) as defined by Section 141 of the Act was/were made in the following country or countries on the following date(s) by the following applicant(s) namely:-

in United States of America on 28th September 1987

by David W Florian and Thomas F Hennessy

in _____ on _____ 19 _____

by _____

3. The said basic application(s) was/were the first application(s) made in a Convention country in respect of the invention the subject of the application.
4. The actual inventor(s) of the said invention is/are

David W Florian, 35 Copper Ridge, Southington, CT 06489

Thomas F Hennessy, 60 Berkshire Drive, Bristol, CT 06010

5. The facts upon which the applicant(s) is/are entitled to make this application are as follows:-

The said applicant is the assignee of the said
inventors

DECLARED at Wetzikon this 3rd day of November 1988

BAUER KABA AG

See reverse
side of this
form for
guidance in
completing
this part

MELBOURNE S/G

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IMPROVED CYLINDER LOCK AND KEY

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(56) Prior Art Documents
US 3393542
US 4325242
GB 2005339

(57) Claim

1. A cylinder lock system comprising:
a cylinder lock (10) including a cylinder shell means (16)
and a cylinder plug means (18) having a central longitudinal
axis, said plug means being rotatably mounted in said
shell means and having a forward face (32) and a longitudi-
nally extending keyway (30) opening through said for-
ward face, a shear line being defined between said shell
means and said plug means, and further including pin
tumbler means (42, 48) extending across said shear line
and preventing rotation of said plug means relative to said
shell means;
a key (20) comprising a blade (22) which may be inserted
into said keyway (30), said blade being provided with
surface irregularities (94A, 94B, 94C) corresponding to
the pattern of said pin tumbler means (42, 48) and co-
operating with said pin tumbler means such that, upon
insertion of a properly bitted key, said shear line between

said shell and plug means is released,
characterized in,

that the edges (80, 82) of the blade (22) of key (20) are provided each with a projection (90, 92; 94), said projections being disposed substantially symmetrically relative to a central longitudinal axis of the blade;

that the keyway (30) comprises an enlarged slot portion (34) opening through said front face (32) for receiving said projections (90, 92; 94); and

that the interior surface of said shell means (16) defines a bearing surface, such that, upon insertion of the key into the keyway, at least one of the projections (90, 92; 94) can be put into a stop position defining the position of the key, and at least one of the projections (90, 92; 94) prevents withdrawal of the key during at least a portion of the key rotation.

13. A reversible key for the cylinder lock system of claim 1, comprising a bow (24), a longitudinally extending blade (22), said blade having a pattern of recesses (94A, 94B, 94C) corresponding to the pattern of the pin tumbler means (42, 48) of the cylinder lock, characterized in that the two edges of the blade (22) are each provided with a projections (90, 92; 94), said projections being disposed substantially symmetrically relative to the central longitudinal axis of said blade.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

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Form 10

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TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

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Australia.

Complete Specification for the invention entitled:
IMPROVED CYLINDER LOCK AND KEY

The following statement is a full description of this invention
including the best method of performing it known to me:-

IMPROVED CYLINDER LOCK AND KEY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(A) FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to cylinder locks and associated keys. More particularly, the present invention is directed to pin tumbler-type cylinder locks and associated keys which exhibit improved pick-resistance and wear-resistant characteristics for both the lock and the key. Accordingly, the general objects of the present invention are to provide novel and improved devices of such character.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

Cylinder locks have proved immensely popular due to their versatility, ease of installation, modest cost and the relatively high degree of security provided by such locks. While numerous techniques have been advanced for enhancing the pick-resistance and the overall security provided by cylinder lock systems, conventional cylinder locks and keys are frequently subject to accelerated wear which can ultimately jeopardize the integrity and/or operability of the cylinder lock systems. Such excessive wear results not only from intense usage, but also frequently results from employing the inserted key and cooperating lock as a knob or handle for forcing the door open. By using the key/lock as a doorknob or fulcrum point, damaging stresses can be exerted on components of the lock mechanism and portions of the key so as to greatly accelerate the wear of the key and the lock.

U.S. Patent No. 4,440,010 entitled "Lock and Key Device" discloses a locking system employing a key with a rib which extends from an upper portion of the key which is adjacent the bow. The rib is insertable into the keyway and cooperates with an inner face portion of the lock. Upon rotation the rib prevents the key from being removed from the lock as long as the key has not been rotated a complete revolution. The key rib also cooperates with portions of the lock so that the lock may be operated a considerable number of times without jeopardizing the precise positioning of the key in relation to the fittings of the locking mechanism.

U.S. Patent No. 1,832,498 entitled "Tumbler Lock and Key Therefor" discloses a key which has a projecting pin at the shank of the key near the head. The pin is receivable in the keyway. The keyway is configured so that the key can only be inserted into the keyway in a given angular position, and the key must be rotated a full 360° before withdrawal from the lock is permitted. The pin thus functions to retain the inserted key in the lock cylinder upon rotation of the key.

U.S. Patent No. 3,961,506 entitled "Locks" discloses a lock and key assembly wherein the key has adjustable formations which project from one edge of the key blade. The lock has adjustable tumblers which cooperate with the formations on the key blade so as to afford a variable combination lock and key assembly. The

adjustable formations on the key are disclosed as grub-screws which are threaded into transversely spaced threaded bores along one edge of the key blade. These screws may be caused to project various distances from the edge of the key blade to form the lock engaging formations for unlocking the lock.

The above-discussed examples of the prior art do not afford the requisite degree of security while simultaneously affording protection against wear induced damage to the key and/or lock.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a new and improved cylinder lock and a key therefor which cooperate to enhance the wear-resistant characteristics of a lock system. A key in accordance with the invention has a pair of opposing projecting structures on the edges of its blade portion. Upon insertion of the key, a first one of the projecting structures cooperates with a pin tumbler sub-assembly in the cylinder lock to, in part, unlock the cylinder plug for rotation relative to the shell and to retain the key in the lock. The other projecting structure functions principally as a bearing member to absorb forces exerted against the key when the inserted key is rotated to unlock the door and then pushed and/or pulled to force open the door.

Briefly stated, the lock in a preferred form comprises a shell which has at least one row of "conventional" pin tumbler receiving chambers and at least one auxiliary pin tumbler

receiving chamber. The shell also defines a longitudinally engagable key engagement surface which traverses the interior portion of the shell in a generally equidistantly spaced relationship with the central longitudinal axis of the shell. A plug is rotatably mounted in the shell. The plug has a forward face and a longitudinally extending keyway. The keyway comprises a first slot portion and a second slot portion which opens through the face and has a transverse dimension which is greater than the transverse dimension of the first slot portion. The large or second slot portion generally intersects the shell auxiliary pin tumbler receiving chamber and the shell key engagement surface. The plug has at least one row of "conventional" pin tumbler receiving chambers which are alignable with the pin tumbler chambers of the row of pin tumbler chambers in the shell, and at least one auxiliary pin tumbler receiving chamber which is alignable with the shell auxiliary pin tumbler receiving chamber. A shear line is defined between the shell and the plug. Pin tumbler stacks, comprising "upper" and "lower" pin tumblers, are reciprocally mounted in the pin chambers. The pin tumbler stacks are resiliently biased so that first ends of the "lower" pin tumblers are positionable in the keyway. The pin tumbler stacks extend across the shear line and the ends of the "upper" pin tumblers thereof are disposed in the shell pin tumbler receiving chambers whereby the pin tumbler stacks coact with the plug and the shell in the locked mode to prevent rotation of the plug relative to the shell. Insertion of

a properly configured key in the keyway causes reciprocation of the pin tumbler stacks whereby the shear lines between the upper and lower pin tumblers register with the shear line between the key plug and the shell and rotation of the plug relative to the shell to the unlocked position is permitted. A projecting structure on the key, in the rotated position of the plug, engages the key engagement surface of the shell to prevent withdrawal of the key for at least a portion of the key rotation.

The enlarged second slot portion of the keyway extends transversely in opposing directions from the central longitudinal axis of the reduced, i.e., slot portion, of the keyway a greater distance than the corresponding transverse extent of the reduced slot portion. The shell is provided with a groove having a generally annular shape. This groove is generally axially symmetrical about the central longitudinal axis of the shell and substantially circumferentially extends about the interior of the shell. The above-mentioned key engagement surface comprises at least a portion of the wall which defines the groove in the shell. This wall may have opposing surfaces which are inclined relative to the longitudinal axis of the shell.

A key in accordance with the present invention includes a bow and a portion which defines a reference stop or stops. A blade longitudinally extends from the bow and includes a pair of longitudinally extending, transversely spaced, generally flat,

parallel edge portions. A pair of aligned projections extend outwardly from the parallel edge portions of the blade. The projections will typically be located in close proximity to the reference stop(s) and are substantially equidistantly longitudinally spaced with respect to the stop(s). The projections each have a minimum width, measured transversely of the blade edge portions, which is less than the width of the key edge portions. The distances from the free ends of the projections to the associated key blade edge portions, i.e., the height of the projections, is substantially equal and significantly less than the corresponding transverse dimensions of the blade. In one embodiment the projections are substantially identical hardened pins which are press fit into the blade. In another embodiment of the key, the projections are integral with the blade. The free ends of the projections are shaped to define at least a first cam surface which faces the end of the blade disposed remotely from the bow. In a preferred embodiment, the projections are shaped to effectively define cam surfaces on at least three sides. These camming surfaces may be defined by converging portions of a longitudinally extending segment at an outer transverse terminus of the projections. In one reduction to practice the projections, at least in the region of the free ends thereof, were frustum shaped. In another reduction to practice the projections, at least in the region of the free ends thereof, were in the form of truncated pyramids.

A cylinder lock system in accordance with the present invention comprises a key having a longitudinally extending blade with a pair of transversely spaced parallel edges. Coaxial projections extend from each of the key blade edges. The lock comprises a shell which defines a key engagement surface at an interior portion of the shell. A plug is rotatably mounted in the shell. The plug has a forward face and longitudinally extending keyway which comprises a transversely reduced slot portion and a transversely enlarged slot portion opening through the face for receiving the key so that the key blade projections are receptively accommodated by the enlarged slot portion. Upon insertion of the key in the keyway, one of the projections cams the auxiliary pin tumbler stack such that its shear line registers with the shear line between the key plug and the shell and rotation of the plug relative to the shell is permitted. During rotation of the key, the other projection is slidably rotatable and longitudinally engageable against the shell key engagement surface. The said other projection and the engagement surface interact to retain the key in the keyway until the key is returned to its original angular insert position, i.e., the key pull position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an exploded view of a cylinder lock and an associated key in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary side sectional view of the lock and key taken along the line 2-2 of Figure 1, said key being illustrated in an inserted and non-rotated position;

Figure 3 is a front view, partly in phantom, of the lock and key of Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of the key of Figure 1 in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a key in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCLOSED EMBODIMENT

With reference to the drawings, wherein like numerals represent like parts throughout the several figures, a cylinder lock in accordance with the present invention is generally designated in Figure 1 by the numeral 10. Cylinder lock 10 comprises a plug sub-assembly 12 and a shell sub-assembly 14. The shell sub-assembly 14 comprises a tubular shell 16 which defines a cylindrical bore 17 for receiving a plug 18 of the plug sub-assembly 12. The construction of lock 10, except for the modifications described hereinafter, exemplifies that employed in cylinders of locks conventional.

A key 20 having a blade 22 and a bow 24 in accordance with the present invention is associated with the lock 10 so that upon insertion of the blade of a properly bitted key, the plug 18 is

rotatable within the bore 17 of the shell 16. With additional reference to Figure 2, the plug 18 has a longitudinally extending bi-level keyway 30 which opens through the forward face 32 of the plug. The keyway 30 is an internal cavity which is preferably in the form of a longitudinal slot having a transversely enlarged, longitudinally extending slot portion 34 adjacent the forward face 32 of the plug. The keyway 30 is dimensioned to receive the blade 22 of the key 20 and is generally complementary therewith. The bow 24 of the key has rear edges defining a stop 26 which engages the plug face 32 upon insertion of the key.

The rear end of the plug 18 has provision for mounting a lock actuator (not illustrated). The actuator rotates with the plug 18 and may be associated with conventional mechanisms such as, for example, a cam assembly, a retracting mechanism, etc.,. The foregoing arrangements are conventional and are not described further herein.

In the disclosed embodiment, the plug 18 has three angularly spaced rows of counterbores which define pin chambers 40 for receiving "bottom" pin tumblers 42. The shell 16 likewise has corresponding rows of pin chambers 44. The chambers 44 align with the chambers 40 when the lock is in the locked condition. Springs 46 and corresponding "top" or driver pins 48 are received in chambers 44.

In accordance with the invention, the plug 18 also has an auxiliary pin chamber 50. Chamber 50 is longitudinally positioned to open into the enlarged slot portion 34 at the forward end of the keyway. In the illustrated lock, chamber 50 is located longitudinally closer to plug face 32 than any of the chambers 40 and angularly aligns with the centrally disposed of the three rows of chambers 40. The chamber 50 receives an auxiliary "bottom" pin tumbler 52. The shell 16 has a counterbore which forms an auxiliary pin chamber 54 which receives a "top" auxiliary pin tumbler 58. The shell pin chamber 54 aligns with the plug pin chamber 50 when the plug 18 is in the key insertion position. A spring 56 is also received in the chamber 54. While chambers 50 and 54 are shown as having their aligned axes parallel with the sides of the key blade with the lock in the locked condition, it is to be understood that an angular relationship could be established so long as, in the manner to be described below, the pin stack in the aligned auxiliary pin chambers 50, 54 will be reciprocated upon key insertion.

A sleeve 60 encircles the shell 16 to retain the springs and pin stacks, i.e., the cooperating conventional top and bottom tumbler pins 42, 48 as well as the top and bottom auxiliary pins 52, 58, in assembled relationship.

In a conventional manner upon alignment of the plug chambers 40 with the shell chambers 44 and the auxiliary plug chamber 50 with the auxiliary shell chamber 54, and in the event that a key is not present in the keyway 30, the springs 46 and 56 will drive the respective top pins 48 and 58 partially into the respective plug chambers. If an improper key is inserted in the lock, at least some of the bottom pins will be driven into the shell pin chambers. In either case, pins will invade the shear line between the plug 18 and the shell 16 and will prevent rotation of the plug about its axis relative to the shell.

With reference to Figures 2 and 3, the shell 16 further defines an annular groove 70 at the interior thereof. The groove 70 is symmetrically positioned relative to the central longitudinal axis of the shell and is longitudinally positioned to intersect, at or near the inner terminus of the keyway, the enlarged slot portion 34 of the keyway. The annular groove 70 defines a plane which extends generally orthogonally to the longitudinally extending central axis of the shell. For the illustrated embodiment, the central axis of the keyway is located eccentrically in relation to the annular groove 70. The annular groove 70 has a generally uniform cross-section which, in the disclosed embodiment, is defined by an inclined forward surface 72, an inclined rear surface 74 and an intermediate thin rim or cylindrical-like surface 76 extending between the surfaces 72 and 74. Surface 72 functions as a longitudinally engageable

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retainer/bearing surface as will be more fully described below. Other groove shapes are also possible.

In accordance with the invention, key 20 includes a blade 22 which extends longitudinally from the bow 24. The blade is defined by opposed longitudinally extending, parallel upper and lower edges 80 and 82 which are substantially flat and extend toward the terminus or tip 28 of the key. Edges 80 and 82 need extend only a portion of the longitudinal length of the blade. In accordance with a first embodiment, small coaxial transverse blind holes 84 and 86 are drilled into the blade through respective edges 80 and 82 at a pre-established distance from a stop 26. The stop 26 could, of course, be at the tip 28 of the blade. It is to be noted that the stop 26 is normally used as a reference for milling the key cuts, i.e., the code or bitting. It is also possible, when practicing the present invention, to use the inclined surface 72 of groove 70 as a stop thus increasing the difficulty of making unauthorized keys, i.e., the usual reference may be somewhat encrypted. A pair of substantially identical projections 90 and 92, which may be in the form of hardened pins, are press fit into respective of holes 84 and 86 in the embodiment of Figure 4. Projections 90 and 92 extend outwardly beyond the edge surfaces at opposing positions of the respective edges 80 and 82. The projections 90 and 92 are received in enlarged keyway slot portion 34 and longitudinally align with the annular groove 70 and the auxiliary pin chambers

50. Projection 90 thus will, upon key insertion, engage pin 52 while projection 92 is received in groove 70. Because the maximum diameter of the projections 90 and 92 is less than the width of key edges 80 and 82, the lateral dimension of the outer transverse portions of the enlarged slot portion 34 may be less than the corresponding lateral dimensions of the rest of the keyway. The key blade 22 also includes various cuts 94a, 94b, 94c, etc., of various depths and positions so as to engageably receive corresponding bottom pins 42 of the lock to thereby present a tumbler pin shear line between the shell and the plug upon insertion of a proper key. The edges of the blade 22 could, alternatively, be serrated along portions of their length to define the bitting.

Upon insertion of the proper key 20 into the keyway 30, the bottom pins 42 are each driven against a spring bias to a position wherein abutting ends of cooperating pairs of pin tumblers register with the shear line between the plug and the shell thereby permitting rotation of the plug. Projection 90 simultaneously cams auxiliary bottom pin 52 outwardly to present the proper auxiliary pin stack shear line, i.e., the abutting ends of pins 52 and 58 register with the shear line between plug 18 and shell 16. Projection 92 is received in groove 70. Upon rotation of the key, projection 92 is captured by the annular retainer groove 70. The key thus cannot be withdrawn from the lock until the key is rotated back to the key pull position

which, in the illustrated embodiment of Figure 1, may be described as the 12 o'clock position.

It will be appreciated that projection 92 functions to retain the inserted key in the lock and also interacts with a surface of groove 70 to function as a longitudinally acting bearing member. The projection-groove wall interaction results in the absorption and/or distribution of the forces exerted against the key/lock assembly under conditions when the key is employed for simultaneously unlocking the lock and as a fulcrum for pulling open the associated door. Projection 92 is essentially principally engageable against surface 72 to distribute pulling-type forces exerted through the inserted key. The projection/groove wall cooperation serves to prevent and/or alleviate excessive stresses being exerted against the pin stacks and or the key cuts. Consequently, forces which may be applied to the key at angles which are not tangential to the rotational axis of the plug are efficiently distributed to the shell through the captured projection 92.

With additional reference to Figure 4, in a first embodiment of a reversible key in accordance with the invention the projections 90 and 92 are, as noted above, identical pins which are press fit into the key blade to form a rigid integrated structure. As shown, the pins 90, 92 have a frustoconical shape. The maximum diameter of the press-fit pins is less than the maximum width of the edge of the key blade. The pins 90 and

92 are contoured so as to cam the auxiliary pin tumbler stack outwardly and to also define a bearing surface for interaction with the groove walls. The pins or projections need not be identical since each pin/projection essentially has a different mechanical function. For bi-directional, i.e., reversible, key systems such as illustrated, wherein the key may be properly inserted with either edge up, the projections are substantially identical. It is essential that the projections of a reversible key present a first cam surface for smoothly causing reciprocation of the auxiliary pin tumbler pin stack during key insertion. It is also necessary, if the key is to be rotated 180° to unlock, as is the typical case, that the projections be provided with at least a "second" cam surface so that the projection which does not perform the unlocking function will not "hang up" on the edge of the auxiliary upper tumbler pin 58 as the 180° rotation position is approached. If the key is to be turned in both the clockwise and counter-clockwise directions, which is also the typical situation, a "third" cam surface, which is opposite to the "second" cam surface, will be provided on the projection to insure smooth operation. The use of a conically shaped projection, of course, provides the three cam surfaces at minimal cost but dictates that the groove surfaces 72 and 74 be inclined.

Referring to Figure 5, in the preferred embodiment the projections take the form of opposing truncated pyramid-like

structures 94 (only one illustrated). Structures 94 such as illustrated in Figure 5 may be milled or otherwise integrally formed on the key blade. The truncated pyramid-like structures define the three above-discussed cam surfaces for cooperation with the auxiliary pin tumblers 52 and 58. The groove of the lock and corresponding key engagement surfaces (not illustrated) of the shell are, of course, dimensioned to complement the shape of the key projections. In one reduction to practice the side of the projections 94 which faced the stop 26 was transverse to the blade, i.e., parallel to the stop surface and the groove surface 72 was oriented generally transversely with respect to the bottom of the groove. For ease of manufacturing, the base portions of the projections 94 are equal to the key blade width while the minimum width thereof is less than the blade width. However, the projections 94 could be of smaller maximum width than the blade and the projections 94 may be offset, i.e., may be non-symmetrical, with respect to the center of the blade edges thus increasing the number of key combinations.

It will be appreciated that the projections 90 and 92 and/or 94 function to unlock the plug for rotation within the shell and also function as bearing points for absorbing non-rotational forces which are exerted through an inserted key. The cylinder lock may assume various pin tumbler configurations. The key may also have various cut configurations in terms of form and location for providing the locking and unlocking function between

the plug and the shell. The axial location of groove 70 may also be varied in the interest of enhancing the number of key combinations.

While preferred embodiments of the invention have been set forth for purposes of illustration, the foregoing description should not be deemed a limitation of the invention herein. Accordingly, various modifications, adaptations and alternatives may occur to one skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and the scope of the present invention.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A cylinder lock system comprising:
a cylinder lock (10) including a cylinder shell means (16)
and a cylinder plug means (18) having a central longitudinal
axis, said plug means being rotatably mounted in said
shell means and having a forward face (32) and a longitudinally
extending keyway (30) opening through said forward face, a shear line
being defined between said shell means and said plug means, and further
including pin tumbler means (42, 48) extending across said shear line
and preventing rotation of said plug means relative to said shell means;
a key (20) comprising a blade (22) which may be inserted
into said keyway (30), said blade being provided with surface irregularities
(94A, 94B, 94C) corresponding to the pattern of said pin tumbler means
(42, 48) and cooperating with said pin tumbler means such that, upon
insertion of a properly bitted key, said shear line between said shell
and plug means is released,
characterized in,
that the edges (80, 82) of the blade (22) of key (20) are
provided each with a projection (90, 92; 94), said projections
being disposed substantially symmetrically relative to a central longitudinal
axis of the blade;
that the keyway (30) comprises an enlarged slot portion
(34) opening through said front face (32) for receiving
said projections (90, 92; 94); and

that the interior surface of said shell means (16) defines a bearing surface, such that, upon insertion of the key into the keyway, at least one of the projections (90, 92; 94) can be put into a stop position defining the position of the key, and at least one of the projections (90, 92; 94) prevents withdrawal of the key during at least a portion of the key rotation. 5

2. The cylinder lock system according to claim 1, characterized in that the interior surface of said cylinder shell means (16) defines a groove (70) being generally axially symmetrical with respect to said longitudinal axis of the plug means (18) and substantially extending on the entire interior circumference of said shell (16), said groove intersecting the enlarged keyway portion (34) such that upon rotation of an inserted key (20) at least one projection (92; 94) is guided in this groove (70). 10 15
3. The cylinder lock system according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the groove (70) has a front wall (72) and a back wall (74), the front wall (72) being nearer to the front face (32) of the plug means (18) and cooperating with the back face of one of the projections (92; 94) of the inserted key (20) such that withdrawal of the key from the cylinder lock is only possible in a predetermined angular position of the key. 20 25
4. The cylinder lock system of claim 3, in which the key is provided with at least one stop 26 between its bow and its blade, said stop cooperating with the front face (32) such that the key, when inserted into the keyway, can be brought into a exact position relative to the longitudinal axis of the keyway (30), characterized in that the key can be brought alternatively - depending on the position of 30

the projections (90, 92; 94) on the blade - into said exact position by cooperation of the front face of at least one of the projections (92; 94) with the back wall (74) of the groove (70).

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5. The cylinder lock system of claim 4, characterized in that the of pattern of the tumbler pins (42, 48) and the pattern of the corresponding irregularities (94A, 94B, 94C) on the blade (22) is based either on the front face (32) and the corresponding stop (26) respectively, or on the back wall (74) of the groove (70) and the cooperating projection (92; 94) respectively. 10
6. The cylinder lock system according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the shell means (16) and the plug means (18) comprise additional auxiliary pin tumbler means (52, 58) extending across said shear line, said auxiliary pin tumbler means being positioned in the region of the enlarged keyway portion (34) and, upon insertion of the key (20), cooperating with a projection (90; 94) of the key such that the shear line is released. 15 20
7. The cylinder lock system according to one of the claims 2 to 6, characterized in that the back wall (74) of the groove (70) and the front faces of the projections (90, 92; 94) are substantially equally inclined relative to the longitudinal axis of the lock system. 25
8. The cylinder lock system according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the projections (90, 92; 94) have inclined side faces. 30
9. A cylinder lock for the cylinder lock system of claim 1, comprising a cylinder shell means (16) and a rotatably

plug means (18) in that shell means, said plug means having a central longitudinal axis and comprising a keyway (30) and stacks of at least two slidably biased pin tumbler means (42, 48), said pin tumbler means blocking the shear line between the shell and the plug means, characterized in that the keyway (30) comprises an enlarged slot portion (34) and that the interior surface of the shell means defines a groove (70) being substantially symmetrical to the longitudinal axis of the plug means (18), extending substantially on the whole inner circumference of the shell means (16) and intersecting said enlarged slot portion (34). 5 10

10. The cylinder lock of claim 9, characterized in that said enlarged slot portion (34) extends transversely in opposing directions from the central longitudinal axis of the keyway a greater lateral distance than the corresponding transverse extent of the rest of the keyway. 15

11. The cylinder lock according to claim 9 or 10, characterized in that the walls (72, 74) of the circular groove (70) are oppositely inclined relative to the longitudinal axis of the plug means (18). 20

12. The cylinder lock according to claim 10 or 11, characterized in that the shell means (16) and the plug means (18) comprise additional auxiliary pin tumblers (52, 58) extending across said shear line, said auxiliary pin tumblers being positioned in the region of the enlarged keyway portion (34) and, the inner one of said pin tumblers (52) extending into the circular groove (70) and into the enlarged slot portion (34). 25 30

13. A reversible key for the cylinder lock system of claim 1, comprising a bow (24), a longitudinally extending blade (22), said blade having a pattern of recesses (94A, 94B, 94C) corresponding to the pattern of the pin tumbler means (42, 48) of the cylinder lock, characterized in that the two edges of the blade (22) are each provided with a projections (90, 92; 94), said projections being disposed substantially symmetrically relative to the central longitudinal axis of said blade. 5
14. The reversible key of claim 13 comprising at least one stop 26 between its bow and its blade, characterized in that the position of said pattern of recesses relative to the blade (22) is based on the stop (26). 10
15. The reversible key of claim 13, characterized in that the position of said pattern of recesses relative to the blade (22) is based on the projections (90, 92; 94). 15
16. The reversible key according to one of claims 13 to 15, characterized in that the projections (90, 92; 94) are spaced to define at least one cam surface which faces the tip (28) of the blade (22). 20
17. The reversible key according to one of claims 13 to 16, characterized in that the projections (90, 92; 94) are spaced to define at least one cam side surface which faces one of the sides of the blade (22). 25
18. The reversible key according to one of claims 13 to 17, characterized in that the projections (90, 92) are substantially identical pins which are press fit into said blade, said pins having a substantially frustoconically shaped tip portion at the free ends thereof. 30

19. The reversible key according to one of claims 13 to 17, characterized in that the projections (94) are integral with said blade and have substantially the form of truncated pyramids. 5
20. A blank key (= key without pattern of recesses) for the production of a key for the cylinder lock system of claim 1, comprising at least one stop (26) between its bow (24) and its blade (22), characterized in that the blade (22)- 10
for encrypting the position of the pattern of recesses- has at least one projection (90, 92; 94) on each of his two opposing edges (80, 82), said projections being disposed substantially symmetrically with respect to the central longitudinal axis of the blade and serving alternatively to 15
the stop (26) as reference marks for milling the key cuts (pattern of recesses / 94A, 94B, 94C).
21. The blank key according to claim 20, characterized in that the projections (90, 92; 94) are spaced to define at least 20
one cam surface which faces the tip (28) of the blade (22).
22. The blank key according to one of claims 20 or 21, characterized in that the projections (90, 92; 94) are spaced to 25
define at least one cam side surface which faces one of the sides of the blade (22).
23. The blank key according to one of claims 20 to 22, characterized in that the projections (90, 92) are substantially 30
identical pins which are press fit into said blade, said pins having a substantially frustoconically shaped tip portion at the free ends thereof.

24. The blank key according to one of claims 20 to 22, characterized in that the projections (94) are integral with said blade and have substantially the form of truncated pyramids

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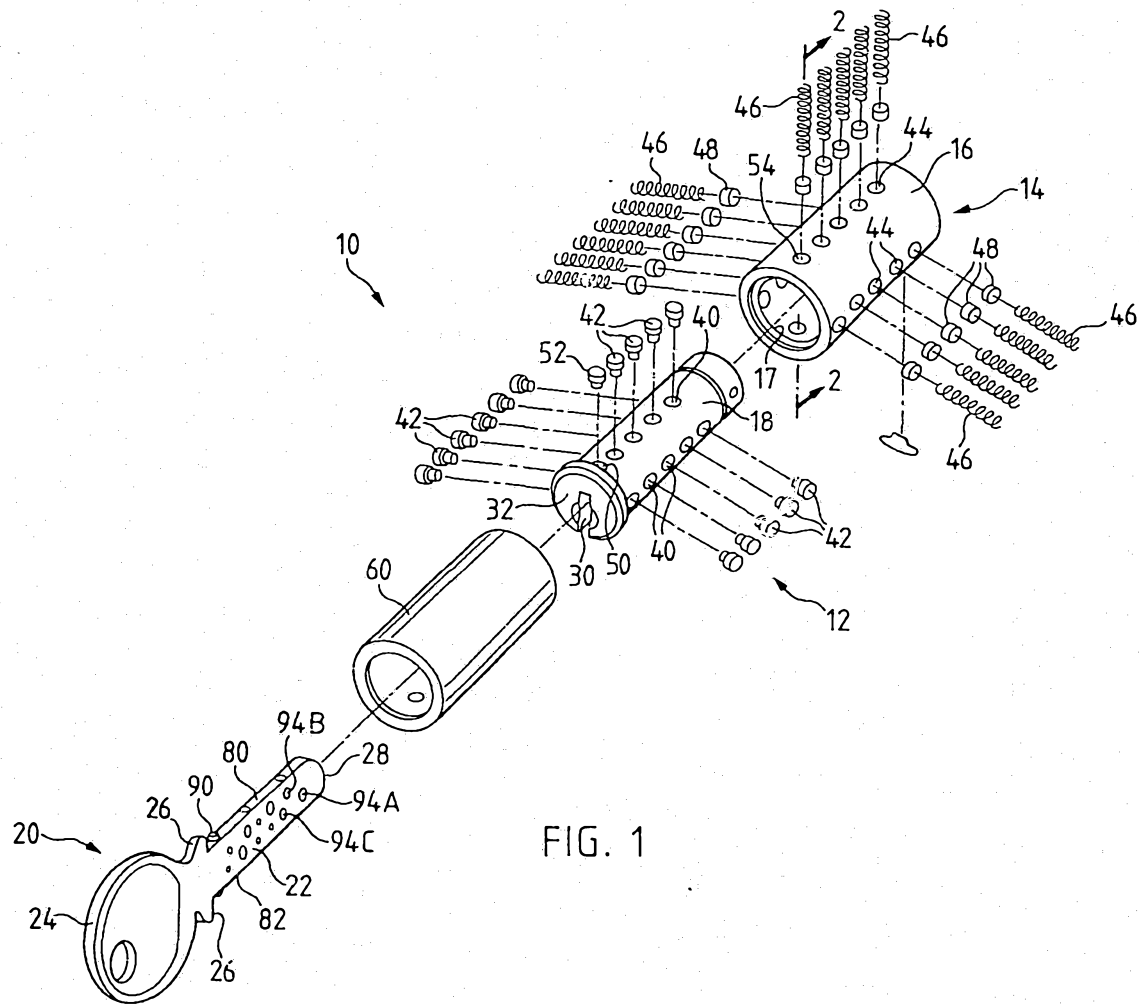


FIG. 1

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