No. 758,394. PATENTED APR. 26, 1904.

J. SZUCS.

LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.

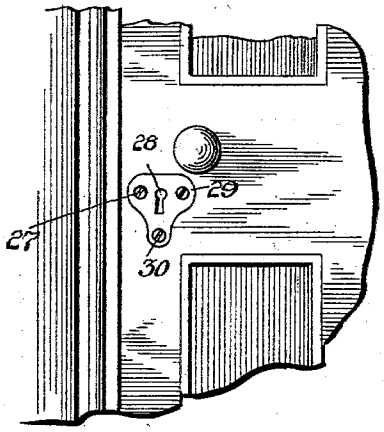


Fig. 1.

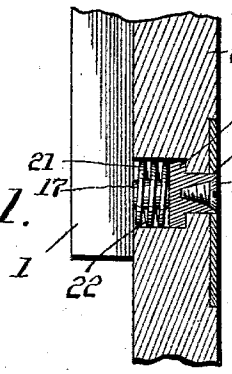


Fig. 2.

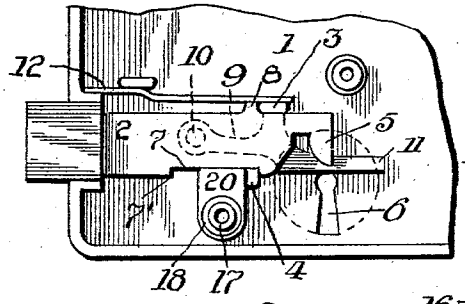


Fig. 3.

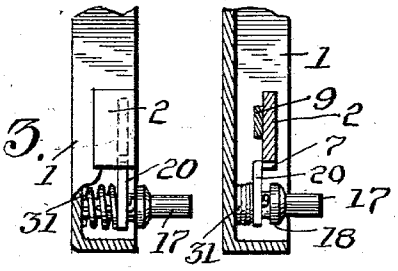


Fig. 4.

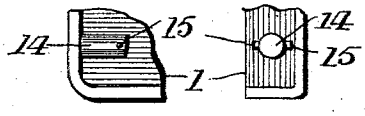


Fig. 5.

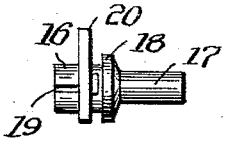


Fig. 6.

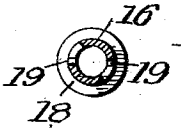


Fig. 7.

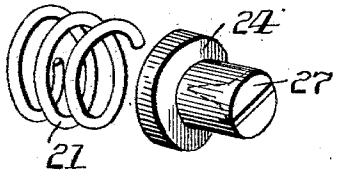


Fig. 8.

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 758,394. Patented April 26, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SZUCS, OF TURTLECREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 758,394, dated April 26, 1904.

Application filed November 30, 1903. Serial No. 183,281. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SZUCS, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at Turtlecreek, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in locks; and the primary object of the invention is to provide means whereby those unfamiliar with the operation of the mechanism will be prevented from disengaging the lock-bolt to unlock the same.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby the blind lock may be readily disengaged by any one familiar with the mechanism, whereby the key will actuate the lock-bolt to retract or unlock the same.

Briefly described, the invention comprises, in connection with the lock-casing, in which latter no alterations whatever are required, a lock-bolt adapted to be normally engaged by locking means to hold the same against retraction by the key. Spring-pressed means is arranged in the door to which the lock is attached, and connected to the presser member or button of this member is a blind screw extending through the escutcheon-plate, and which from the front of the escutcheon-plate gives no indication of being other than one of the securing-screws for fastening the escutcheon-plate to the door. Means is provided whereby when the spring-pressed member or device is depressed it may be locked in the depressed position, whereby to hold the locking device out of the way of the lock-bolt and permit the free operation of the said lock-bolt.

All of the above construction will be hereinafter more specifically described and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims, and in describing the invention in detail reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application, and wherein like numerals of reference will be employed for designating like parts throughout the different views of the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a part of a door and jamb, the lock being in position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a part of the lock-casing, showing a portion of the door in section. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the lock-bolt in the locked position, showing a portion of the lock-casing. Fig. 4 shows a cross-sectional and end elevation, partly in section, of the lock-bolt and lock-casing and the locking mechanism for the lock-bolt in its locked and unlocked positions. Fig. 5 are detail views of portions of the casing, showing the stud or pin that carries the locking device for the lock-lever in end and side elevations. Fig. 6 is a detached detail side elevation of the locking device for the lock-bolt. Fig. 7 is a transverse vertical sectional view thereof. Fig. 8 is a detached detail perspective view of the presser member or button and its spring.

In the drawings, 1 indicates the lock-casing, which, as stated, may be of the ordinary form. I make no change in the latch-bolt or its actuating mechanism, and consequently have not shown this portion of a lock. The lock-bolt 2 operates through the one end of the lock-casing in the usual manner, being guided by and reciprocating between posts 3 4 at opposite sides thereof. It is provided adjacent its rear end with a ward 5 to be engaged by the ward of the operating-key (not shown) when said key is inserted through the keyhole 6 and the key turned. The lock-bolt is provided on its upper edge with a stud 8 and on its lower edge with a cut-away portion 7. The post or lug 3 is carried by a tumbler 9, pivoted on a pin 10, carried by the lock-casing, and this tumbler carries an extending arm 11, which lies back of the cut-away portion made in forming the ward 5, whereby to be engaged by the ward of the key, the tumbler being held in its normal position by a spring 12, rigidly secured at its one end to the lock-casing and adjacent its free end bearing against the lug or post 3. The lock-casing carries adjacent its lower edge a stud 14, having a pin 15 extending transversely therethrough near the upper end of the stud. This stud 14 receives thereon the socket 16, carried on a presser-pin 17, provided with an annular integral flange 18, located at the junction of the

outer end of the socket portion and the inner end of the pin portion of the described member. This flange is adapted to engage with the one side plate of the lock-casing to secure the presser member within the casing. The socket 16 is provided in opposite side walls with bayonet-shaped slots 19 to receive the extending ends of pin or stud 15 and allow the socket to be placed on said stud. Secured on the socket member 16 is a lock-plate 20, which engages in the notch or cut-away portion 7 of the lock-bolt, as seen in Fig. 3. The pin 17 extends out through an opening provided therefor in the rear or inner side wall of the lock-casing and into a recess provided therefor in the door 23, to which the lock is secured. In Fig. 2 I have shown the lock as attached to the inner face of the door 23, though it will be evident that the lock may be countersunk in the door, as is a common practice. Arranged on the pin 17 is a coil-spring 22, and the outer end of this pin bears against a presser-button 24, the shank 25 of which extends through the door and into an opening 26, provided therefor in the escutcheon-plate, and into this shank of the presser-button extends the threaded shank of a blind-screw 27. The head of the screw 27 must not be larger than the opening in the escutcheon-plate, so that it may be forced inwardly through the opening. The escutcheon-plate is provided with the usual keyhole 28 and is secured by fastening-screws 29 30. It will be observed that the screws 27, 29, and 30 are so disposed with relation to each other that to all outward appearances the screw 27 is one of the fastening-screws.

In operation it will be observed that when the key is inserted into the lock-casing and engaged with ward 5 the lock-bolt can only be moved back until the shoulder 7′ engages with lock-plate 20, preventing the further movement of the lock-bolt, which has not moved sufficiently far to be disengaged from its keeper in the door-jamb. It will be observed also that if pressure is applied on screw 27 the presser-button 24 will be forced inwardly, forcing pin 17 and socket 16 inwardly, moving the lock-plate 20 back of the lock-bolt, (see Fig. 4,) and the lock-bolt is then free to be moved to its unlocked position. While the presser-button, pin 17, and socket 16 are under pressure, they may be slightly rotated, which will serve to engage the extending ends of pin 15 in the shorter legs of the bayonet-slots 19, and thereby lock the plate 20 in its retracted position, as seen in the right-hand view, Fig. 4. A spring 31 is arranged on the socket 16 back of the plate 20 to force the pin and socket outwardly, when the pin 15 is again alined with the longer legs of the bayonet-shaped slots 19, the spring 21 back of the presser-button pushing the same and the screw 27 out to their normal positions.

While I have herein shown and described in detail a practical embodiment of my invention as it has been practiced by me, yet it will be evident that various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of my invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lock, a lock-bolt, having a notch in one edge, means normally engaging in said notch to hold the lock-bolt against movement, an escutcheon-plate, and means extending through the escutcheon-plate for actuating the locking means of the lock-bolt, substantially as described.

2. In a lock, a lock-bolt, means engaging said bolt when the latter is in the lock position to hold the same against retraction, an escutcheon-plate, and means extending into the escutcheon-plate and operative under pressure to disengage the locking means of the lock-bolt, substantially as described.

3. In a lock, a lock-bolt, an escutcheon-plate, a locking means for said bolt, means for securing said plate in position, and means for actuating said locking means, said last-named means projecting through the plate and having its outer end constructed similarly to the adjacent ends of said plate and securing means.

4. In a lock, a locking-bolt, an escutcheon-plate, means for locking said bolt against movement, means for securing said plate in position, and a blind means projecting through said plate and engaging said bolt-locking means.

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

JOHN SZUCS.

Witnesses:
A. M. WILSON,
E. E. POTTER.