C. ZIELENSKI.

LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1908.

**911,192.** Patented Feb. 2, 1909.

Fig. 1.

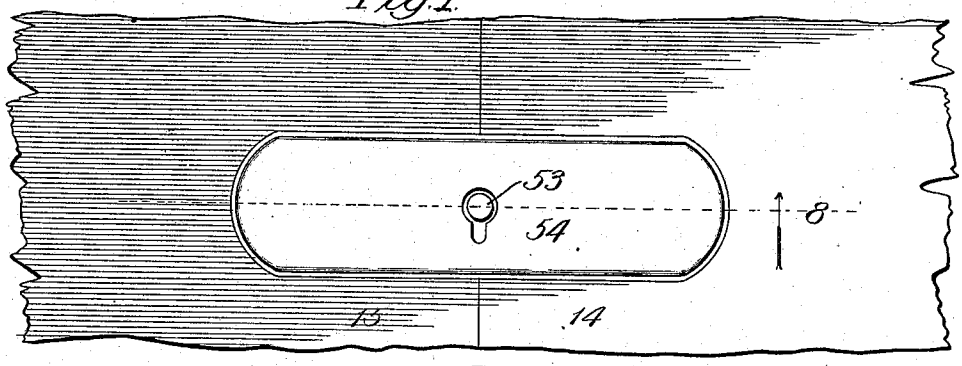



Fig 2.

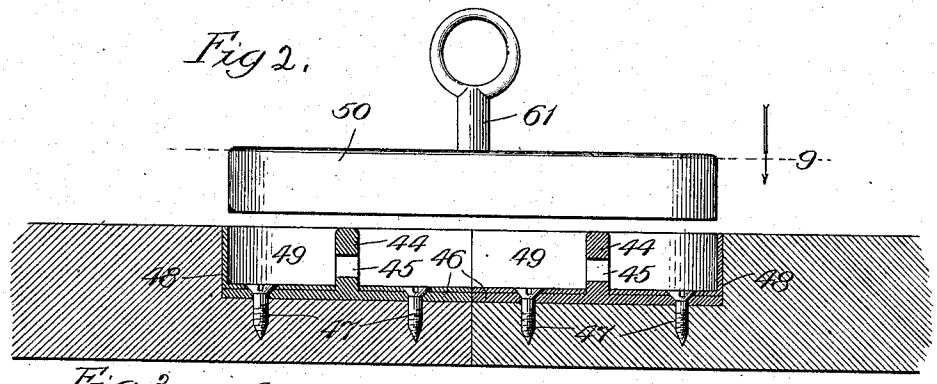



Fig. 3.

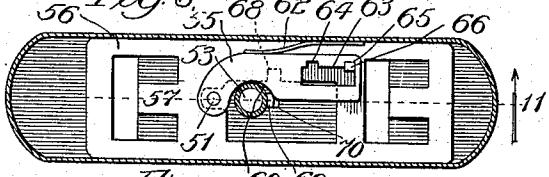



Fig. 4.

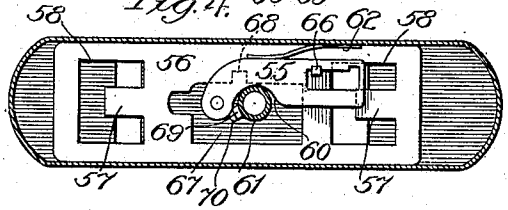
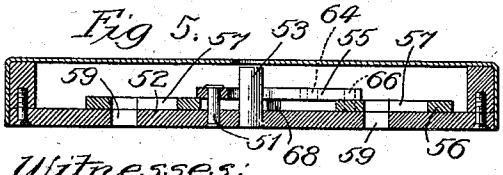



Fig 5.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ZIELENSKI, OF PULLMAN, ILLINOIS.

## LOCK.

No. 911,192. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 2, 1909.

Application filed April 4, 1908. Serial No. 425,085.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES ZIELENSKI, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Pullman, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My primary object is to provide a simple and inexpensive form of lock which, when it is operated to perform the locking function, will conceal and cover up the fastening screws or other fastening means employed, for the parts of a lock.

Referring to the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of a door and its casing equipped with a lock constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a section taken at the line 2 on Fig. 1, viewed in the direction of the arrow and showing the lock-casing disassembled from the keeper. Fig. 3 is a section taken at the line 3 on Fig. 2 and viewed in the direction of the arrow and showing the bolts of the lock withdrawn. Fig. 4 is a section like that of Fig. 3, viewed in the direction of the arrow and showing the bolts in extended position for locking; and Fig. 5, a section taken at the line 5 on Fig. 3 and viewed in the direction of the arrow.

Referring to the construction illustrated in the drawings, a door and its coöperating door-jamb are shown to be represented at 14 and 15, respectively. The door and its jamb are both recessed as represented at 48 to present, when the door is closed, a continuous socket. The keeper for the lock, hereinafter referred to, comprises two lugs 44, each containing a slot 45 secured to the door and door-casing 14 and 15. The lugs 44 are preferably carried by plates 46 fastened as by screws 47 in the opposed recesses 48 to cause their slots 45 to aline, and fitting in these recesses and superposed on these plates and held in place by the screws 47 is a sectional socket member 49 formed of two independent parts which extend flush with the faces of the door and door-casing. Lock mechanism for moving the bolts into and out of engagement with the lugs 44 is contained in a casing 50 which is of a shape corresponding to the member 49, but of slightly smaller dimensions to permit it to be seated therein, a description of the lock mechanism shown being as follows: Journaled on a pivot 51 fastened to the rear plate 52 of the casing 50 at one side of the keypost 53 and the key opening 54 in the casing, is a tumbler 55 between which and the plate 52 a longitudinally slidable plate 56 carrying bolt-lugs 57 is confined, these lugs, which extend into openings 58 in the plate 56, being so positioned on this plate as to permit them to be projected across openings 59 in the plate 52 through which the lugs 44 are caused to extend when the casing 50 is seated in the member 49. The tumbler 55 extends longitudinally of its retaining casing and under the influence of a spring 62 is caused to be yieldingly held in a position in which a cam-surface 60 on the tumbler extends into the path of the lug on a key 61 hereinafter described. This tumbler contains a longitudinal slot 63 with two notches 64 and 65 in one of its side walls adapted to alternately engage with a lug 66 carried by the plate 56. The plate 56 contains an opening 67 intermediate its ends and a wall of this opening contains a notch 68 for a purpose hereinafter explained. The key 61, for operating this lock mechanism, carries two lugs 69 and 70, the latter being slightly larger than the former, these lugs engaging respectively with the tumbler 55 and notch 68 in the plate 56 when the key is turned.

The operation of this construction is as follows: To lock the door 14 to the casing 15, assuming the lock mechanism in the casing 50 to be in the normal position illustrated in Fig. 9, the casing 50 is seated in the sectional member 49 to cause the lugs 44 to enter and extend through slots 59 in the plate 52. The key is then turned to the left in Fig. 9, whereupon its lug engages with the cam-surface 60, turning the tumbler on its pivot 51 against the action of the spring and moving the notch 65 out of engagement with the lug 66. Continued turning of the key causes the lug 70 to engage with the notch 68 in the plate 56 moving the latter to the position illustrated in Fig. 10 in which the bolt-lugs 57 are projected through the slots 45 in the lugs 44. Movement of the plate 56 to this position causes the lug 66 to be brought into registration with the notch 62, whereupon disengagement of the lug 70 with the tumbler 55 causes the walls of the notch 64 to embrace the lugs 56 and thereby lock this plate against further movement until the key is again operated. The lock is operated to unlock the door by a reversal of the operations just described.

It is manifest that the lugs 44 need not be

set into recesses in the door and door-casing, and that the lock-casing 50 need not seat in a socket-member 49, it being entirely within the spirit of my invention to so position the lugs 44 as to cause them to extend beyond the faces of the door and door-casing and have the lock-casing 50 fit against the face of the door and its casing.

It will be noted that the attaching-screws 47 for the keeper coöperating with the locking bolts of the bolt-casing, are caused to be entirely covered and rendered inaccessible when the lock-casing is locked to the keepers, and thus tampering with the fastening-means of the lock is rendered impossible.

While I have illustrated and described a certain form of lock mechanism for the casing 50, I do not wish to be understood as limiting my invention to any particular construction or constructions of lock mechanisms for the casing, as any construction of bolt-actuating mechanism suitable to be contained in a lock-casing and adapted to spring a bolt may be used. Furthermore, the use to which my improved lock may be applied is not restricted to doors or the like, its application being practicable to drawers, valises, trunks and to other constructions in which a movable part is to be locked to a stationary part, or two movable parts are to be locked together, therefore by employing in the claims the terms door and its casing I do not wish to be understood as limiting my invention to its use in this particular connection.

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

1. In combination with a door and its casing forming two coöperating members provided with coincident recesses forming a socket, a movable bolt-casing in said socket adapted to be moved to seat it and unseat it in the socket, a key-operated bolt in said casing, and keeper mechanism in said socket adapted, when the members are closed and the casing is seated, to be engaged by said bolt.

2. In combination with a door and its casing forming two coöperating members, keepers secured to the said members, a bolt-casing constructed and arranged to be bodily applied to said door or other closure to cause the keepers to project into it, and key-operated means in said casing for engaging with said keepers to lock the said members together.

3. In combination with a door and its casing forming two coöperating members, a keeper secured to each of said members, a bolt-casing constructed and arranged to span the joint between said members and to permit the keepers carried thereby to project into it, and key-operated bolts in said casing adapted to be simultaneously moved into and out of engagement with said keepers.

4. In combination with a door and its casing forming two coöperating members, a socket in the face of each of said members, a keeper secured on each of said members extending into the socket, a bolt-casing fitting said sockets to permit said keepers to project into it, and key-operated means in said casing for engaging with the keepers, said bolt-casing being separable from said members and constructed and arranged to be bodily movable into and out of locking position in the socket.

CHARLES ZIELENSKI.

In presence of—
W. B. Davies,
H. Rudnichi.