

(No Model.)

C. BLATTMANN.  
ELECTRIC LOCK.

No. 320,617.

Patented June 23, 1885.

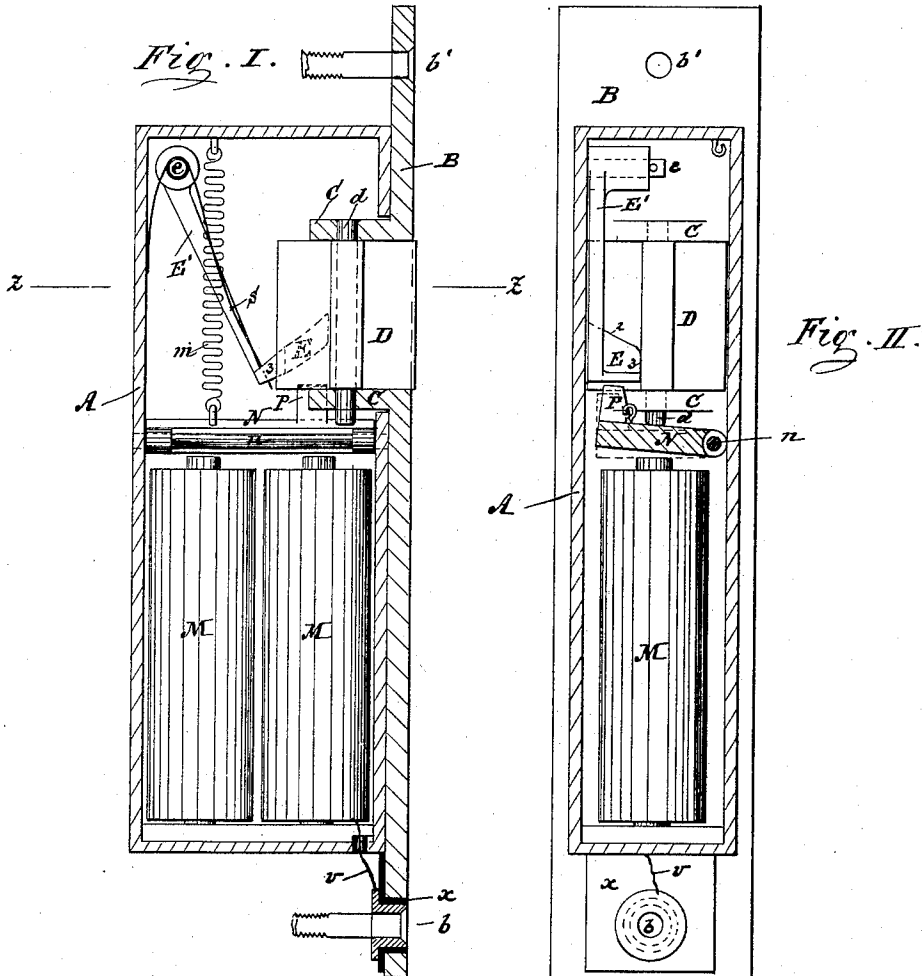
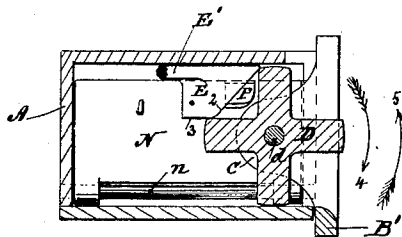


Fig. III.



WITNESSES

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## ELECTRIC LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 320,617, dated June 23, 1885.

Application filed March 14, 1885. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES BLATTMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Locks, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the arrangement of a revolving locking-plate in the staple-case of a door-lock, fastened by a suitable projection or stop to keep the locking-plate in its proper position, and in the arrangement of an electro-magnet in the staple-case, connected with the stop for said locking-plate, through which this stop is operated to relieve the same and allow the bolt of the lock to pass freely.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure I is a side view of a staple-case, with one of the sides removed, embodying my invention. Fig. II is an end view of the same with the end plate removed. Fig. III is a horizontal section on line Z Z, Fig. I.

A is a suitable casing to inclose the mechanism attached to the plate B, through which the same is attached to the frame of the door by bolts *b b'*. This plate B has lugs C C, between which a four-winged locking-plate, D, can turn upon a suitable bolt, *d*, attached to said lugs C C. This plate B has a suitable opening for the wings of the locking-plate to pass freely, and is cut away at one side opposite said wings to allow the lock-bolt to pass freely, while the other side, B', (see Fig. III,) is solid, except the space necessary for the wings of the locking-plate to pass, and between which said solid part B' and one of the wings of the locking-plate D (when in position shown in Fig. III) the lock-bolt is firmly held when the door is closed. A block, E, attached to a lever, E', turning upon a fixed pin, *e*, attached to the casing, retains the locking-plate D in its proper position. The forward part, 2, of this block E is made wedge-shaped, (see Fig. III,) and the after part, 3, is made parallel with its other side, and fits between the inside of the casing and the side of one of the wings of the locking-plate D. By this arrangement the revolving locking-plate D is prevented from turning in the direction of the arrow 4 when the door is closed and the lock-bolt strikes

against one of the wings of the locking-plate. This block E is acted upon by a suitable spring, S, to retain the same in its proper position. When the locking-plate D is allowed to turn in the direction of the arrow 5, for the purpose hereinafter described, this block E will be pushed back to allow the locking-plate D to turn one-quarter around, when the action of the spring S will again force the block E into its proper position and lock again the locking-plate.

In the lower part of the casing electro-magnets M M are arranged, close to the upper end of which an armature-plate, N, is arranged, hinged on a fixed bolt, *n*, and held upward clear of the electro-magnets by a suitable spring, *m*. The bolt *d*, upon which the locking-plate D turns, projects some distance downward to act as a stop for said armature-plate N against the action of its spring *m*; but any other suitable stop may be arranged for this purpose.

The armature N is provided with a projection, P, which comes in contact with one of the sides of one of the wings of the locking-plate D when the same is in its proper position, and thus prevents said locking-plate D from turning in the direction of the arrow 5, Fig. III. The operating-wire is connected to the screw *b*, from which a connecting-wire, *v*, passes to the magnets M. The bolt *b* is insulated from the case or plate B in the usual manner, as shown by black lines at *x*, Fig. I.

As soon as connection is made with the magnets M in the usual manner, the armature N will be attracted to the magnets, whereby the stop P, attached to said armature N, will be moved clear of the wing of the locking-plate D, when said locking-plate D can freely turn in the direction of arrow 5 and allow the lock-bolt, (not shown in the drawings,) which was confined between one of the wings of the locking-plate D and the side of the plate B, to pass clear of the staple-case. To facilitate the opening of the door and quick passing of the lock-bolt, it is advisable to arrange a suitable spring to the door to force the same open, and consequently its lock-bolt away from the locking-plate, as soon as the stop P has been withdrawn from the locking-plate D by the action of the magnets.

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

1. The combination of winged locking-plate D, turning on an arbor or bolt, *d*, with stop P, 5 connected with mechanism operated by electro-magnets for throwing it against and away from said locking-plate, in the manner and for the purpose described.
2. The combination of locking-plate D with 10 wedge-shaped block E, electro-magnets M M, armature N, and stop P, substantially as described.
3. The combination of locking-plate D with

wedge-shaped block E, electro-magnets M M, armature N, stop P, and spring *m*, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set 15 forth.

4. The combination of locking-plate D with arbor or bolt *d*, electro-magnets M M, hinged armature N, spring *m*, and stop P, substan- 20 tially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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