R. KÁDÁR & I. RÓTH.

LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1908.

914,423. Patented Mar. 9, 1909.

Fig. 1

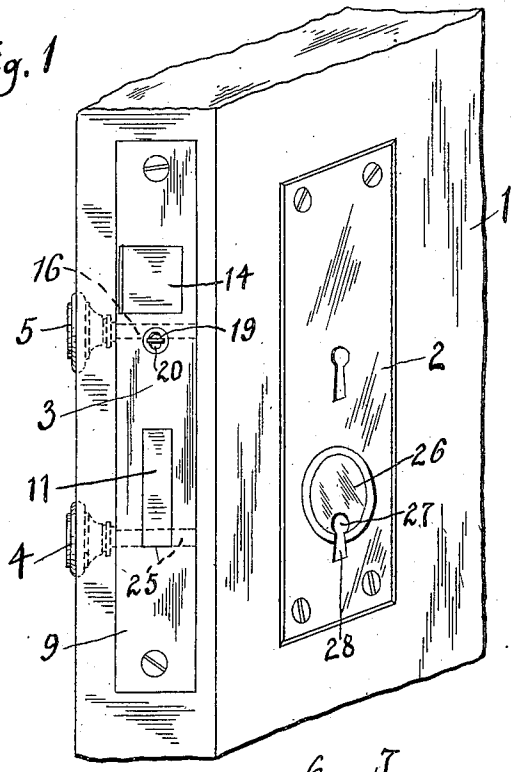


Fig. 2

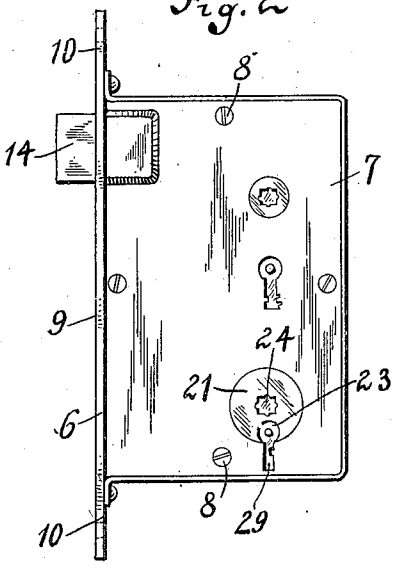


Fig. 4

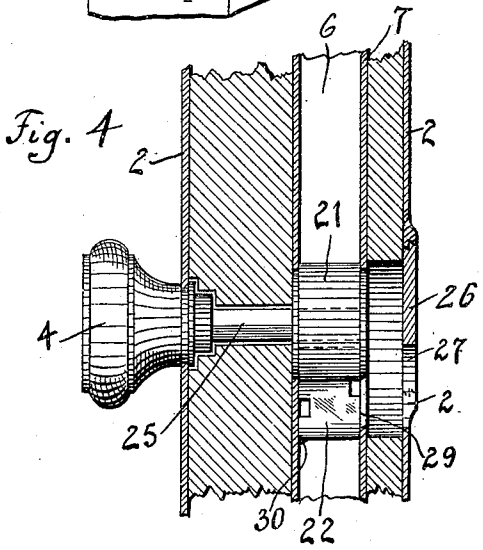
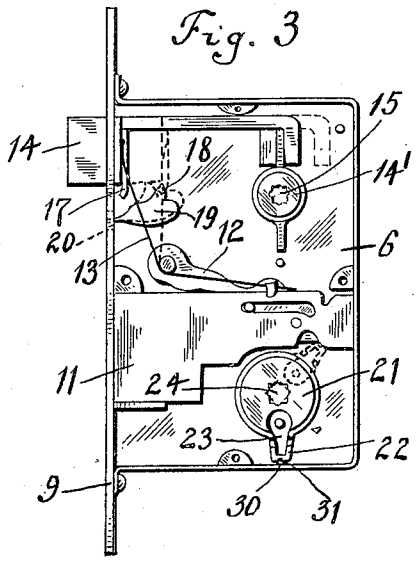


Fig. 3



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RUDOLF KÁDÁR AND IGNÁTZ RÓTH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOCK.

No. 914,423. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 9, 1909.

Application filed July 15, 1908. Serial No. 443,639.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RUDOLF KÁDÁR and IGNÁTZ RÓTH, subjects of the King of Hungary, and residents of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to locks for securing doors and other parts; and has for its object to combine in a lock of simple construction means for preventing at will the insertion of a key from the outside for the purpose of opening the door; such means being adapted to be set from the inside, whenever it may be necessary or advisable to prevent the operation of the locking bolt of the lock from the outside.

The invention has also for its object to simplify and improve the elements or subcombinations of a lock of this character; and to these ends it consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement, which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a part of a door having the improved lock attached thereto, Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the lock, Fig. 3 a side elevation of the lock, the cover plate being removed, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a detail of construction.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the door, which as represented is of the usual construction, provided with the usual escutcheon plates 2, and a mortise lock 3, adapted to be operated by means of a key from the outside and by means of the turning knobs 4 and 5 from the inside. The lock casing is indicated at 6 and its cover plate at 7, the latter being secured to the lock case by means of screws 8, 8. The casing may be formed from sheet metal or may be cast, and its front plate 9 is provided with flanges 10, to receive the screws or fastening devices by means of which the lock is secured in operative position.

11 designates the locking bolt of the lock, which is of the usual construction, and controlled by a tumbler 12, under the tension of a spring 13, which latter rests also against the latch bolt 14, adapted to be operated by the hub 14′, having a square hole 15, which is engaged by the square end of the spindle 16, carrying the turning knob 5. No special description of the operation of these parts is necessary, since their construction and arrangement are similar to the locks, heretofore in use, except that the latch 14 is provided with a projection 17 which may be engaged when pushed inwardly by the nose 18 of a lever 19, protruding through a hole 20 of the face plate 9 of the lock. The latch will thus be kept in its retracted position thereby, in such a manner that it will be released when slightly pushing the latch 14 further inward, whereby the lever 19 will be disengaged by its own weight from the latch 14.

The locking bolt 11 is not operated in the usual manner by the key directly, but by means of an intermediary device between the key and the bolt. This device comprises a, preferably, cylindrical member 21, rotatably mounted in the lock case and provided with a projection 22 which will operate the tumbler 12 and the locking bolt 11 when the cylindrical member 21 is turned in the proper direction. A key-hole 23 is provided in this cylindrical member 21 for the insertion of a key. The cylindrical member is furthermore provided with a square hole 24, engaged by the square end of a spindle 25, carrying the turning knob 4. From the inside the locking bolt is operated by means of this turning knob 4 in a well known manner.

In the outer escutcheon plate 2 is rotatably mounted a disk 26, preferably provided with a dove-tailed periphery, fitting in the dove-tail of the escutcheon plate 2. The disk 26 is provided near to its periphery with a circular hole 27, while in the escutcheon plate 2 is arranged a trapeziform hole 28 in line with a similar hole 29 of the cover plate 7, which holes 27 and 28 constitute the key-hole of the lock. It is obvious that when the hole 27 of the disk 26 and the hole 28 of the escutcheon plate 2 are brought to register, the key may be inserted, but will not operate the lock unless the key-hole 23 of the cylindrical member 21 coincides with the hole 29 of the cover plate 7.

The operation of the device is as follows: From the inside the locking bolt may be operated by means of the turning knob 4, whereby the projection 22 of the cylindrical member 21 lifts the tumbler and pushes the locking bolt 11 forward. Should it be desired to prevent the opening of the door from the outside, the turning knob 4 is

turned so that its key-hole 23 does not coincide with the hole 29 of the cover plate 7. Obviously means may be provided for holding the cylindrical member 21 in such a position, although it is not necessary. When the key-hole 23 does not coincide with the hole 29 of the cover plate, it will be easily seen that the key cannot be inserted into the lock far enough to operate the same. This will be possible only when the cylindrical member is brought into the proper position, where it may be kept by means of a projection 30 of the lock case engaging a recess 31 of the projection 22 of the cylindrical member 21. When the key is inserted, it will be moved with the cylindrical member 21 around the center of this member, and for this reason the disk 26 is mounted rotatably in the escutcheon plate 2.

What we claim is:

1. In a lock, the combination with a casing having a hole in its cover plate, of a locking bolt slidably arranged in said casing, a cylindrical body rotatably mounted in said casing for operating said locking bolt and having a key-hole adapted to register with the hole in said casing or to be covered by the cover plate of said casing at will.

2. In a lock, the combination with a casing having a hole in its cover plate, of a locking bolt slidably arranged in said casing, a cylindrical body rotatably mounted in said casing for operating said locking bolt and having a key-hole, and means for setting said cylindrical body so that the key-hole thereof may register with the hole of said cover plate or may be covered by said cover plate at will.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1908.

RUDOLF KÁDÁR.
IGNÁTZ RÓTH.

Witnesses:
PETER BARDEN,
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