

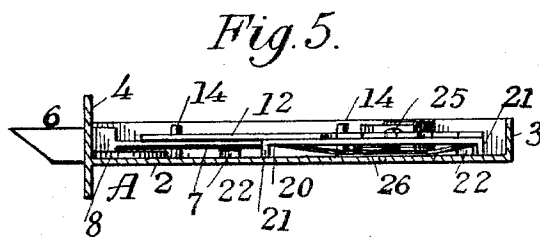
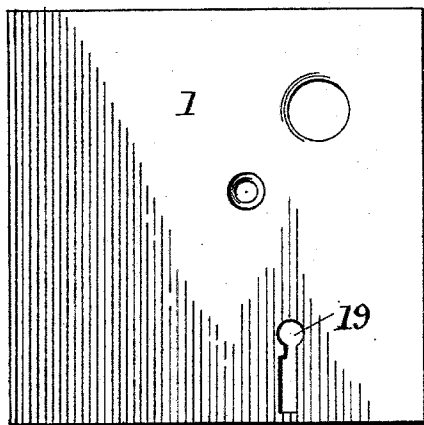
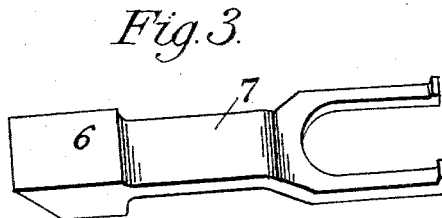
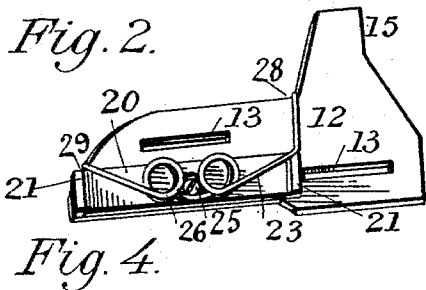
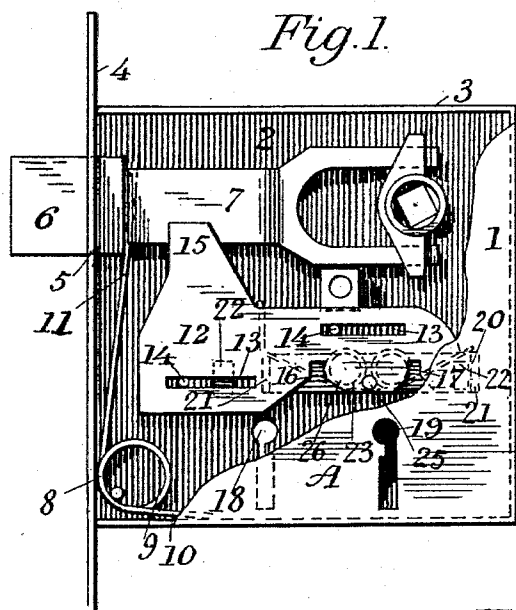
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. J. OLESON.
LOCK.

No. 584,047.

Patented June 8, 1897.



WITNESSES
J. S. Bowen
James F. Duhamel.

INVENTOR:
Andrew J. Oleson,
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Attorney

(No Model.)

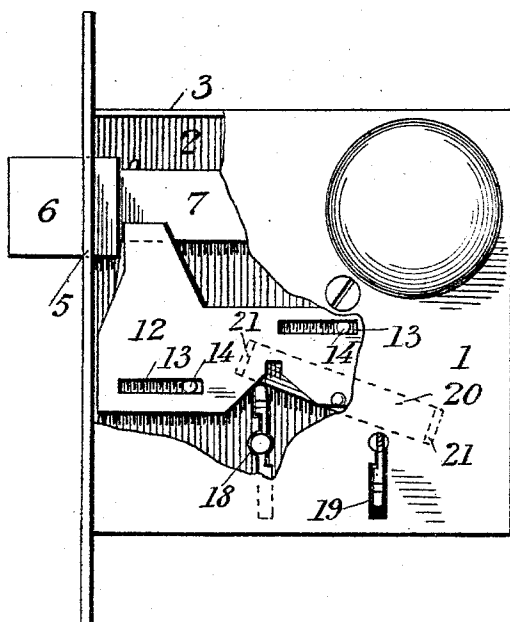
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Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. OLESON, OF EL CAMPO, TEXAS.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,047, dated June 8, 1897.

Application filed December 18, 1896. Serial No. 616,158. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. OLESON, a citizen of the United States, residing at El Campo, in the county of Wharton and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to locks, and has for its object to provide a lock of novel construction wherein the keyholes at opposite sides of the door are placed out of alinement for preventing children, servants, and curious persons from looking or listening through the keyhole.

One of the many objects of the invention is to provide means whereby the locking-bolt cannot possibly be shifted or the key turned from the opposite side of the lock-case when said key is left in the lock. Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the course of the ensuing description.

The invention consists in an improved lock embodying certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the improved lock in side elevation, the adjacent casing-plate being removed to show the interior construction. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the slide and the pivoted and spring-actuated tumbler carried thereby. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the bolt. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the casing-plate omitted from Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a detail section taken through the lock in line with the pivoted tumbler. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the lock with the adjacent side broken away.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the lock-case, which resembles that of an ordinary mortise-lock, has the opposing side plates 1 and 2, the flange 3, extending around three sides thereof, and the face-plate 4, having the opening 5 for the reciprocation of the bolt and

provided with other openings for the passage of the screws or other fasteners.

6 designates a bolt which slides through the opening 5, said bolt having an inwardly-extending shank 7, which is bifurcated to be engaged by the cam on the knob suspended in the usual manner.

8 designates a spring for pressing the bolt normally outward. This spring comprises one or more coils 9, and two arms, one of which (indicated at 10) bears against the inside of the base-flange of the case and the other or longer arm 11, which extends vertically within the case and bears against the head of the bolt for giving said bolt a normally-outward tendency and also affording a soft yielding action as the same is moved in and out.

12 designates a slide which may be stamped out of sheet metal or formed in any desired manner and which is provided with slots 13, which work on guide-pins 14, projecting from one of the main plates of the lock-case for guiding the slide in its reciprocating movements. This slide is provided with an arm or extension 15, which is arranged to bear against the head of the bolt and which serves to operate said bolt against retraction when the slide is reciprocated.

The slide 12 is provided at one edge with two separated notches 16 and 17 for the reception of the bit of the key, and the lock-case is provided with two keyholes 18 and 19, which, instead of being arranged opposite each other, are arranged out of alinement or spaced apart horizontally so that vision is obstructed through the keyholes and the transmission of sound through said keyholes is also materially interfered with or interrupted. When the key is inserted in one of said holes, the bit thereof engages in one of the notches 16 and 17 in the slide, and when inserted in the other keyhole it engages with the remaining notch in the slide.

20 designates a tumbler which is pivoted at an approximately central point to the slide intermediate the notches 16 and 17. This tumbler has its opposite ends bent substantially at a right angle and extended away from the slide to form lips 21, the said lips being adapted to engage in front of or be-

hind studs or projections 22 within the lock-case. The tumbler is held in line with the plane of movement of the slide by means of a spring 23, formed, preferably, from a single piece of wire, the central portion of which is coiled around the pivot 25 of the tumbler, after which the terminal portions of the spring are coiled, as indicated at 26, to give greater resiliency to the other extremities. The extremities of the spring are thus extended in opposite directions and hooked, as indicated at 28, one extremity being hooked over the upper edge of the slide and the other over an offset or shoulder 29 at the rear end of the slide. In this manner the tumbler is maintained in a position adapting it to close both of the notches 16 and 17 when at rest, and at the same time said tumbler is adapted to be rocked on its fulcrum by the pressure of the key-bit against the same at one side or the other of the fulcrum. The studs or projections 22 lie directly in the plane of movement of the tumbler and would interfere with such movement were it not that the key when turned in the lock will rock said tumbler at the same time that it moves the slide, thereby causing the lips at both ends of the tumbler to pass above or under the projections 22 and upon the slide, reaching the limit of its movement to pass in front of and behind said projections, thus defeating the return movement thereof, except by use of the key. Now it will be apparent that when the key is left in the lock the pin of the key will prevent the tumbler from being rocked by the bit of another key inserted in the lock from the opposite side, for the reason that one key blocks the movement of the tumbler as it is actuated by the other key.

The lock above described is very simple in construction, is not liable to get out of order, and will be found very desirable, as it more thoroughly protects property, is much more difficult to pick, and prevents curious persons from looking or listening through the keyhole. If desired, the front end of the slide may be extended through the lock-case to serve as a bolt, instead of employing the separate and independent bolt, as hereinabove described, and it will also be apparent that the lock mechanism hereinabove described may be used with or without the usual knob and latch.

Sockets or depressions are formed in the opposite sides of the lock-case from that in which the keyholes are formed to receive the inner end of the key when inserted in the lock, so as to steady the key. It will be apparent that the latch or spring bolt can be turned upside down, so as to use the lock on either side of a door. It will also be apparent that other changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lock, the combination with a bolt, of a slide for locking said bolt, said slide being provided with spaced notches for the key, and a tumbler pivoted to said slide and normally covering both notches but adapted to be rocked by the key for moving the same into and out of engagement with a projection in the case, the tumbler being arranged to be held locked against movement by a key, substantially as described.

2. In a lock, the combination with a slide having spaced notches for the key, of a tumbler fulcrumed on said slide intermediate said notches and provided with a lip for engaging a stud or projection within the lock, and a spring bearing against said tumbler and permitting the same to rock in either direction, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a lock, the combination with a slide-bolt, of a spring for normally forcing said bolt outward, a slide having an extension lying in the path of said bolt, said slide being provided with spaced notches, and a spring-actuated tumbler pivotally connected to said slide intermediate the notches and having one of its ends bent at a right angle to form a lip for engaging with a fixed projection in the lock-case, substantially as described.

4. In a lock, the combination with the lock-case and latch-bolt, of a slide for operating the bolt, said slide being provided with slots and also provided at one edge with spaced notches for the key, guide-pins in the case passing through said slots, a tumbler fulcrumed intermediate its ends between said notches and provided with a lip a fixed projection in the lock for engagement with said lip, and a spring bearing against said tumbler for holding the latter in position to close said notches and at the same time allowing said tumbler to be rocked in either direction when acted upon by the key, substantially as described.

5. In a lock, the combination with the case having the keyhole in one side arranged out of alinement with the keyhole in the outer side, of a slide for locking the bolt, said slide being provided with spaced notches for the key, and a spring-actuated tumbler pivotally connected to said slide intermediate said notches, the arrangement being such that the insertion of the key in one of the keyholes will prevent the turning of a second key in the other keyhole, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANDREW J. OLESON.

Witnesses:

G. M. DUNLAP,
W. L. TOWNSEND.