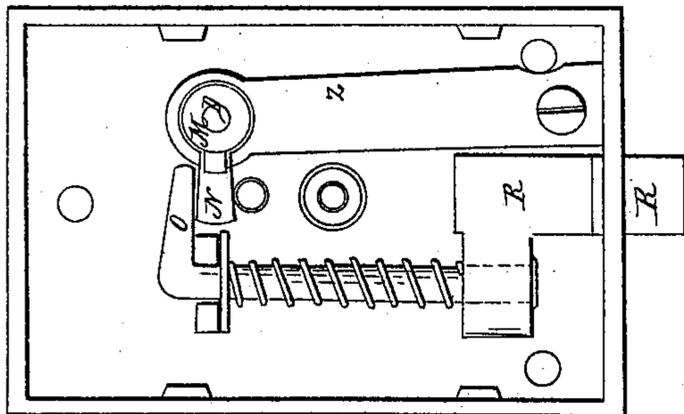
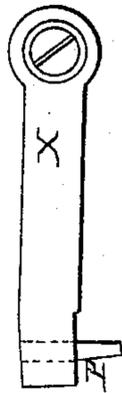
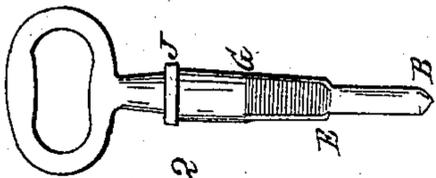
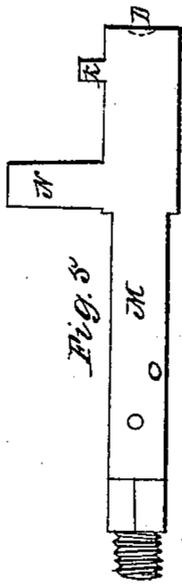
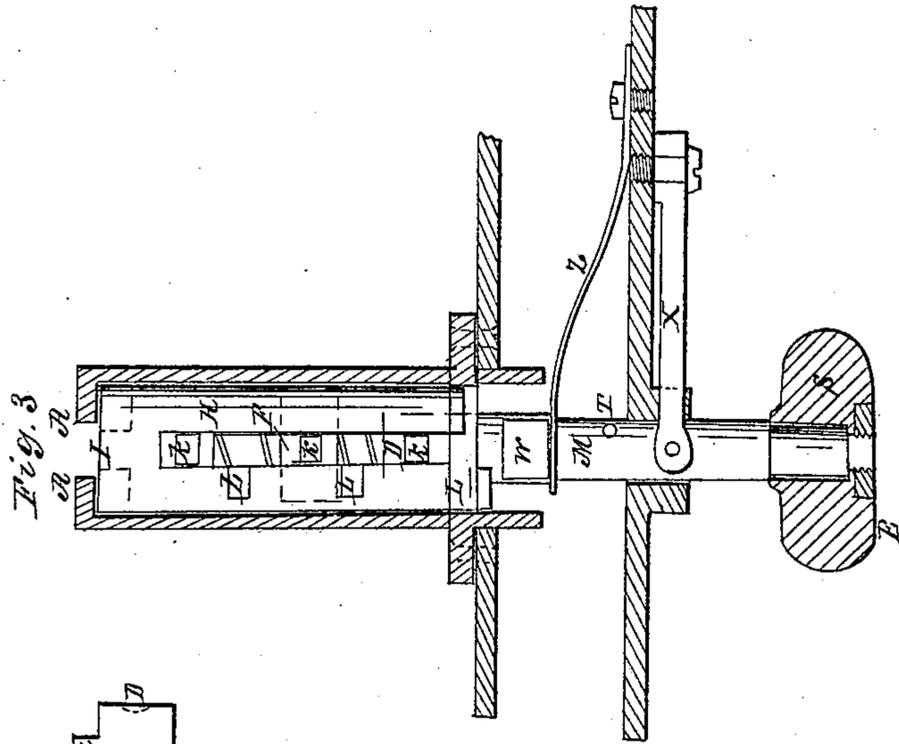


J. P. Lipps,
Latch.

N^o 20,850.

Patented July 6, 1858.



Witnesses;
G. D. Baldwin
C. W. Dickinson

Inventor;
John Philip Lipps

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. P. LIPPS, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO GEO. D. BALDWIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 20,850, dated July 6, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. PHILIP LIPPS, of the city of Newark, county of Essex, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Locks for Doors, Gates, and other Places Requiring Security, of which the following description, illustrated by the accompanying drawings and references, is deemed sufficiently clear and distinct to enable others of competent skill to make and use my improvement.

The nature of the improvement consists in an independent bit, held front or above its working place, by a horizontal spring Z, thereby securing against the insertion of any instrument with a view to pick the lock. There is also a hook on the hind part of the lock, by which the independent bit may be fastened rendering it impossible to unlock the door from the front even with the real key.

Figure 1 is the lock from the front, with the front plate taken off, showing the internal arrangement of the bolt, horizontal spring, the independent bit, &c. Fig. 2, is the key. Fig. 3, is a somewhat extended or enlarged sectional view of the lock, showing the arrangement for the action of the key and knob or handle, and the position of the hook, or night latch. Fig. 4, is the hook or night latch. Fig. 5, is the independent bit.

The operation is as follows, on inserting the key at A, Fig. 3, the end of the key B, Fig. 2, strikes the end of the independent bit M, at D Figs. 3, and 5, and the shoulder of the key E, Fig. 2 strikes the sliding piece of metal F, Fig. 3. The shoulder of the key

G, Fig. 2, strikes against the barrel at I, Fig. 3, and as the key is forced into the lock, the independent bit M, the sliding piece F, and the inner barrel H, are forced back until the shoulder J, Fig. 2 of the key, strikes the bearing A, Fig. 3. This operation places the pawls or guard K, K, K, Fig. 3, opposite the notches L, L, L, and on turning the key toward the notches L, L, L, the independent bit M, will be turned in the same direction, and by the action of the pawl N against the bolt connections O, Fig. 1, the bolt R, Fig. 1, is withdrawn thus releasing or unfastening the door or gate.

Fig. 4, represents a hook or night catch (which is also shown at X Fig. 3,) so placed that when forced down the pin P, Fig. 4, enters a hole in the independent bit M, under P, Fig. 3, thereby securely fastening the same, thus preventing the bolt R from being drawn back by any person from the outside, or by drawing the independent bit back by the knob S, the hole T, Fig. 3, may be brought under the pin P, and held by the pin, thus keeping the bolt R, within the lock.

What I claim is—

The independent bit M constructed as shown and held anteriorly or above the bolt by the horizontal spring Z, (and independent of the spiral springs) thereby securing against the introduction of any instrument to pick the lock.

JOHN PHILIP LIPPS.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. BALDWIN,
C. W. DICKINSON.