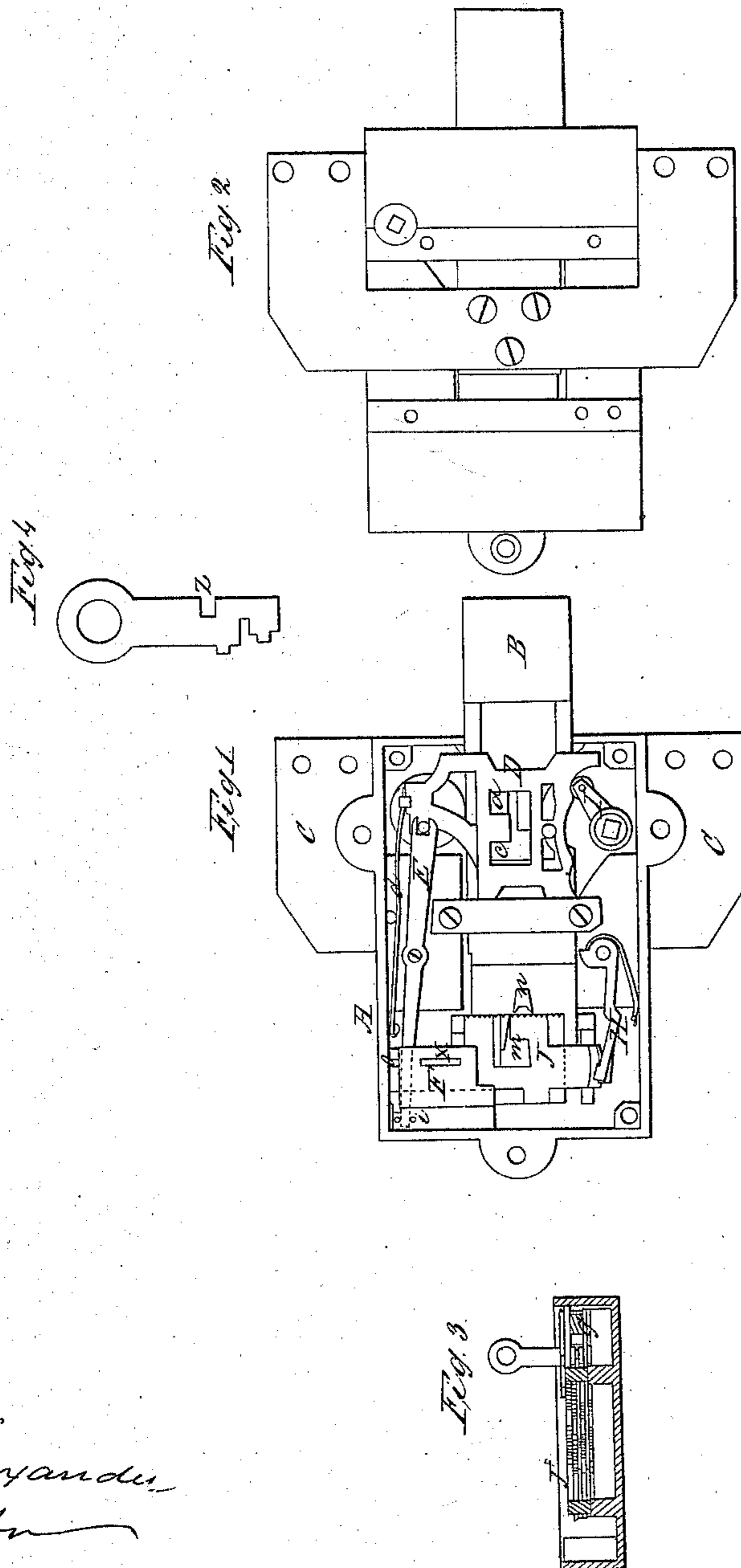


*C. Jagy,*  
*Lock.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 35,376.*

*Patented May 27, 1862.*



*Witnesses*  
*C. M. Alexander,*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CASPAR JAGY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 35,376, dated May 27, 1862.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CASPAR JAGY, of New York city, county, and State, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

In the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, A represents the case of the lock, which is constructed in any of the most substantial known ways.

B represents the main bolt.

C represents a metallic plate, constructed as seen in Figure 2, and firmly secured to the bolt B near its center and crosswise of it. Two additional bolts are intended to be firmly secured to the ends of the plate C, which will run parallel with the main bolt.

D represents a frame which slides backward and forward crosswise of the lock-case, and which is pressed toward the knob by means of a spring, *d*.

I represents an arm upon a collar through which the knob-shank passes. This collar is provided with a square hole into which the square shank fits. The arm I is provided with a friction-roller which presses against the frame D, a projecting end of the arm pressing against the bolt B for moving them both when necessary.

E represents a lever, one end of which connects with the frame D, while the other fits between two pins, *i i*, upon the slide-plate F. Near the end of the lever is a slide through which the lever passes, which fits in the slot *o*.

*g* (seen in Fig. 3) represents the opening in the slide through which the lever passes, said slide being actuated by the lever, of course, when the lever is moved.

*x* represents the key-hole, and when the key is inserted the slide in the slot *o* presses against the lower end, or against the edge of the key near its lower end, for the purpose of making said key operate properly upon the wards.

The plate F slides when the lever is moved, and a portion of it enters the opening or slot *z* in the back of the key. The front edge of the key is made irregular in the manner shown in the drawings, in order to corre-

spond with the irregularity of the ends of the wards.

J represents the wards, which are made six in number in this case. These wards are pressed toward the plate F by means of an equal number of bars, H, which are actuated by springs at their backs. The wards are separate from each other and are operated in the manner just mentioned by distinct means.

*a* and *n* represent lugs upon the bolt B. The lug *n* is intended to fit when the bolt is thrown back behind a shoulder in the recess *m* in the wards. The wards must all be in a certain position before the lug can enter the opening. After it has entered and proceeded a short space, the recess is reached and the wards are moved by the bars H, so that the lug is caught in the recess. It cannot be moved from this opening until all of the wards are so moved that the opening in each will correspond.

The opening in the frame D in which the lug *a* fits has two recesses, one of which the lug fits when the bolt is out and the other when the bolt is in. The frame is first moved upward by the roller on arm I before the bolt can be moved. When the key is inserted in its hole and the spindle is turned, moving the frame D upward, the end of the lever E, with its slide and plate F, press upon the back of the key and adjust the wards by pressing the key down against them to receive the lug *m* or to let it out. At the same time the frame D moves upward to allow the lug *a* to move. Thus after the key is inserted the bolt may be moved by simply turning the knob without touching the key.

One great advantage derived from securing the plate C to the main bolt in the manner set forth is that the weight is better balanced and much evenness and ease of motion are given to the parts of the lock. In other locks the plate is attached to the main bolt at the end or outside of the lock-casing, thereby causing an unevenness of weight and grinding on the edge.

What I claim is—

1. Connecting the plate C, to which side bolts may be attached, to the main bolt between the spindle and the wards, as and for the purpose specified.

2. Adjusting the wards by means of the

spindle through the instrumentality of the lever E, the slide F, and the key, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the key with the wards and plate F, when arranged and constructed in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CASPAR JAGY.

Witnesses:

JAS. V. DAVENPORT,

JAMES CHRYSTAL.