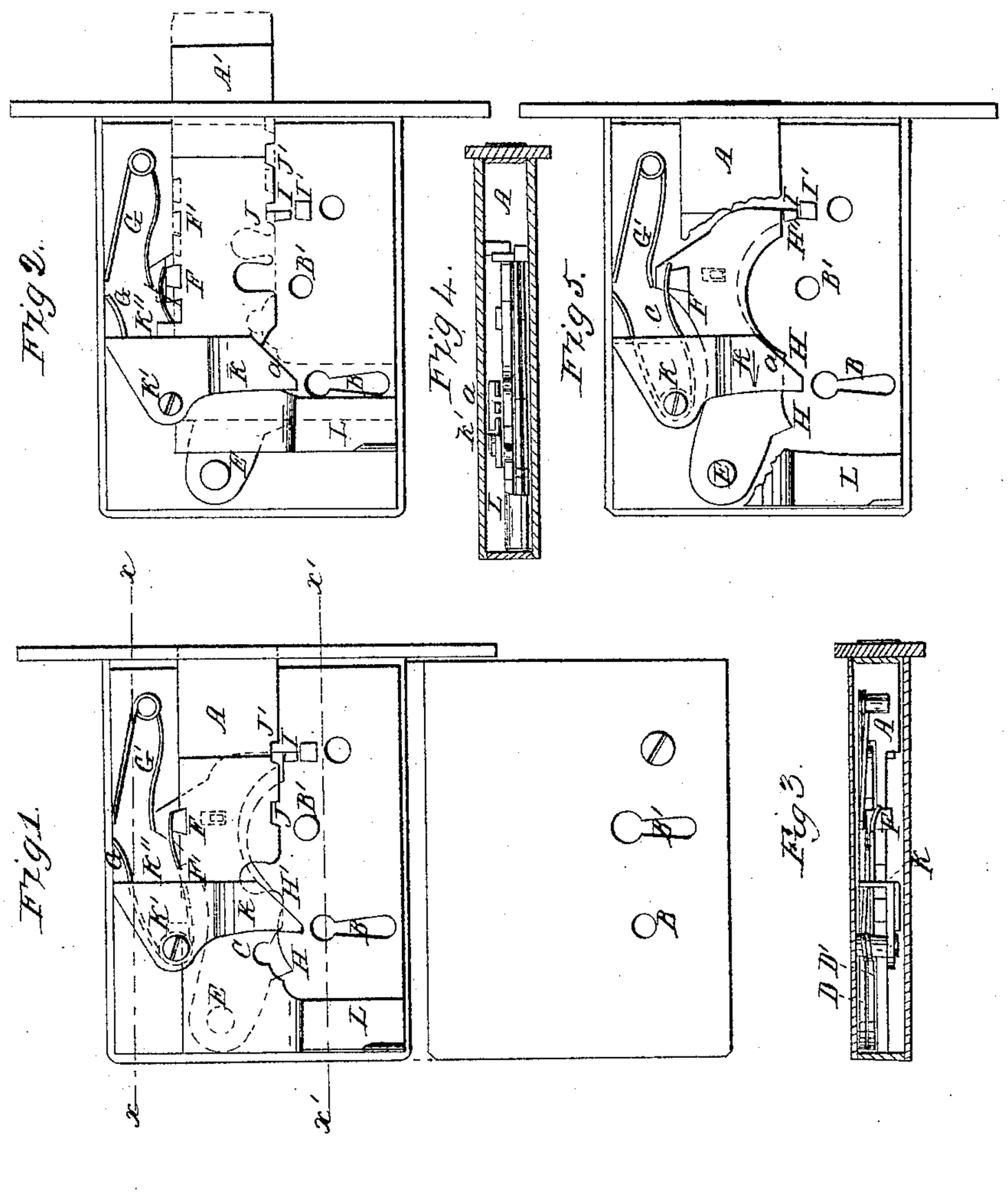
J. M. Perkins,

Lock.

No. 37,240. Patented Dec. 23, 1862.



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JOHN M. PERKINS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **37,240**, dated December 23, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. M. PERKINS, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the inside of the lock, with the bolt shoved in. Fig. 2 is a view of the inside of the lock, with the bolt shoved out. Fig. 3 is a section of the lock, viewed from above downward from the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section, looking upward from the line *x' x'*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is an inside view, with the bar of the bolt removed for the purpose of better showing parts not otherwise brought into view.

The nature of my invention relates to such a construction of a lock that it cannot be picked or opened, except by the use of the proper key, the same being additional improvements to a lock for which a patent was granted to me under date of August 5, 1862.

A represents the bolt. In Figs. 1 and 5 it is represented as drawn back within the casing of the lock.

B represents the outside key-hole, and C is the recess in the bar of the bolt into which the nib of the key fits in the act of shoving the bolt when the key is placed in the key-hole B. The bolt in this case is shoved forward only to the line A' in Fig. 2. Immediately behind the bar of the bolt, looking from within, as seen in Fig. 3, are shown two parallel guard-plates, D D', which are pivoted to the front plate of the lock-case, as seen at E in Fig. 5. The guard-plate D' is furnished with a stop, F, which falls into one of the notches F' in the bar of the bolt A, in which it is held by the spring G, and the bolt cannot be moved backward or forward without lifting the stop out of the notch in which it rests. This is accomplished by means of a depression in the nib of the key, but having only sufficient depth to raise the stop F out of the notches F'. The plate D, which in form is like the plate D', and pivoted at the same point, occupies a position outside of the plate D', and, like its fellow, is pressed downward by a spring, G'. The curves in the two plates from H to H' correspond, but from H' to H'' the curve in the plate D is greater than in D', as seen in Fig. 5. There is a stop, I, secured to the lower edge of the plate D, which stop is pressed upon the support I' by the spring G', and there being two notches, J J', in the under edge of the bar of the bolt A, it follows that if both the guard-plates D and D' are raised by the nib of the key while the stop F is lifted the stop I passes into one of the notches, J or J', which effectually prevents the bolt from moving by the action of the key; but these guard-plates D D' are so connected that an upward movement of the plate D carries with it the plate D'. Consequently either the stop F or I must fall into the notches F' F'' F''' or J J'. It will be readily seen that any attempt to pick this lock, constructed as thus far described, would not be likely to become successful, and any attempt to get an impression from the inside would only lead to confusion, because the plates D D' would give but one impression. The plates D D' may be increased to three or more, and placed upon one or both sides of the bar of the bolt; but there are other safeguards, which I will now proceed to describe.

K represents a pivoted guard placed transversely to D D'. The point of articulation is seen at K'. The upper end is pressed backward by the spring G. At K'' there is a stop which projects toward the front plate of the lock, and which falls into a notch in the upper side of the bar of the bolt. Upon the slightest movement of the guard in the direction of the arrow the stop at K'' is pressed into the notch in the upper side of the bar, and thus prevents the bolt from being shoved back. Wards are arranged along the under surface of the angle *a*, and the key is fitted thereto, and the least variation in the key will baffle any attempt to shove back the bolt, for the guard K would be pressed back, and the stop K'' would fall into the notch fitted to receive it, and consequently the bolt could not be moved, even if all the other points had been overcome.

This lock is also provided with two key-holes, one for the outside and one for the inside of the door. The inside key-hole is shown at B', and the outside one at B. The former, B', is

placed nearer to the bolt than the latter, B, and the bolt being provided with a plate, L, which covers the key-hole B when the door is locked from the inside, so that dwellings, stores, &c., when provided with this lock, may be considered as proof against burglary.

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

1. The guard-plates D D′ and stops F I, constructed, arranged, and operating as and for the purpose described.

2. The guard K, the stop K″, and the wards *a*, arranged and operated as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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