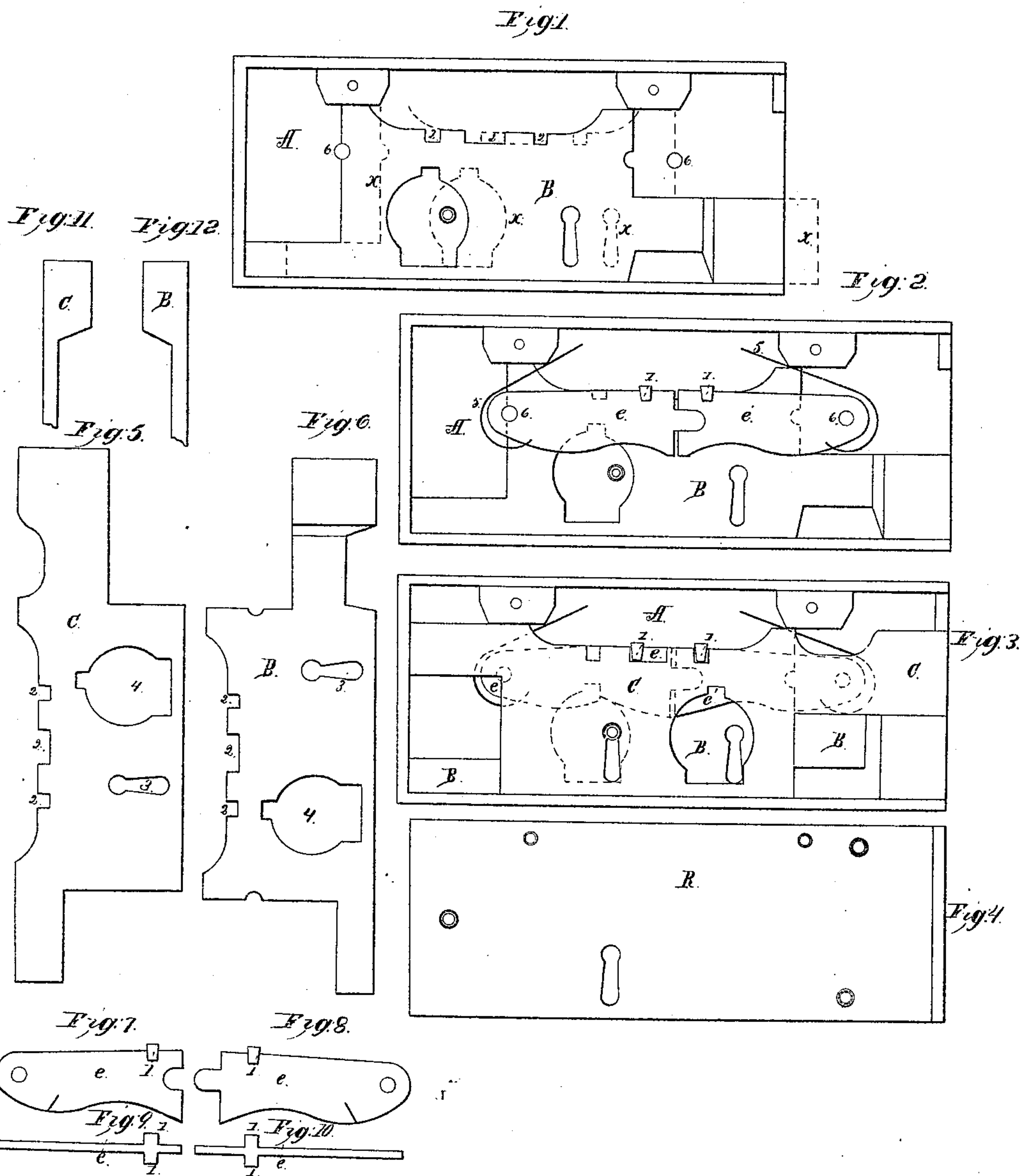


M. McGonnigle,

Lock.

N^o 52,183.

Patented Jan. 23, 1866.



Witnesses
James J. Johnston
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 52,183, dated January 23, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATHIAS MCGONNIGLE, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in placing the key-holes in the sides of the lock-case so that they will not be opposite to each other and in the use of two bolts which serve the double purpose of bolt and guards for the key-holes, the whole being constructed, arranged, and operating in the manner hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the lock-case with the face-plate removed and with one bolt arranged in the case. Fig. 2 represents the case with one bolt and the tumblers and their springs properly arranged in the case. Fig. 3 represents the case with the bolts, tumblers, and springs properly arranged in it. Fig. 4 represents the face-plate of the lock. Figs. 5 and 6 represent the bolts. Figs. 7 and 8 represent the tumblers. Figs. 9 and 10 represent edge views of the tumblers. Figs. 11 and 12 represent edge views of bolts in broken section.

In the drawings, A represents the case of the lock. B and C represent the two bolts of the lock. *e* and *e'* represent the tumblers, which are used for the purpose of holding the bolts B and C in a fixed position. 5 represents the springs of the tumblers.

The various parts named and represented are constructed in the form represented and arranged in the case of the lock in the following order: The bolt B is arranged in the case

A as represented in Fig. 1. The tumblers are then placed over the bolt, so that the projections of the tumblers (marked 1) will come in notches, (marked 2,) and are also so arranged that their axis or fulcrum shall be on the pintle, (marked 6,) which pintle also answers for stops for the bolts D and C after arranging bolt B and the tumblers *e* and *e'* with springs in their place. I then place the bolt C in its proper place, and then secure the face-plate R to its place on the case A. The key-holes in the case A and face-plate R are arranged so that they do not come opposite to each other.

The bolts B and C are furnished with wards (marked 4) and openings for the key to pass through. (Marked 3.) When the key enters the lock through the key-hole in the face-plate R it passes through opening 3 in the bolt C and into the ward 4 of bolt B. Now, by turning the key in the proper direction it will throw out the bolt B, as indicated by the dotted lines, (marked X,) and cover the key-hole in the case A. When the key enters the lock through the key-hole in the case A it passes through the opening 3 in the bolt B and into the ward 4 of bolt C, and by turning the key in the proper direction it throws out bolt C and covers the key-hole in face-plate R. The bolt B covers the key-hole in the case A, and bolt C covers the key-hole in the face-plate R.

Having thus described the nature, construction, and operation of my improvement in locks, what I claim as of my invention is—

The use of two bolts which answer the double purpose of bolt and guard for the key-holes, which are arranged in the lock-case so as not to come opposite to each other, as herein described and set forth.

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Witnesses:

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