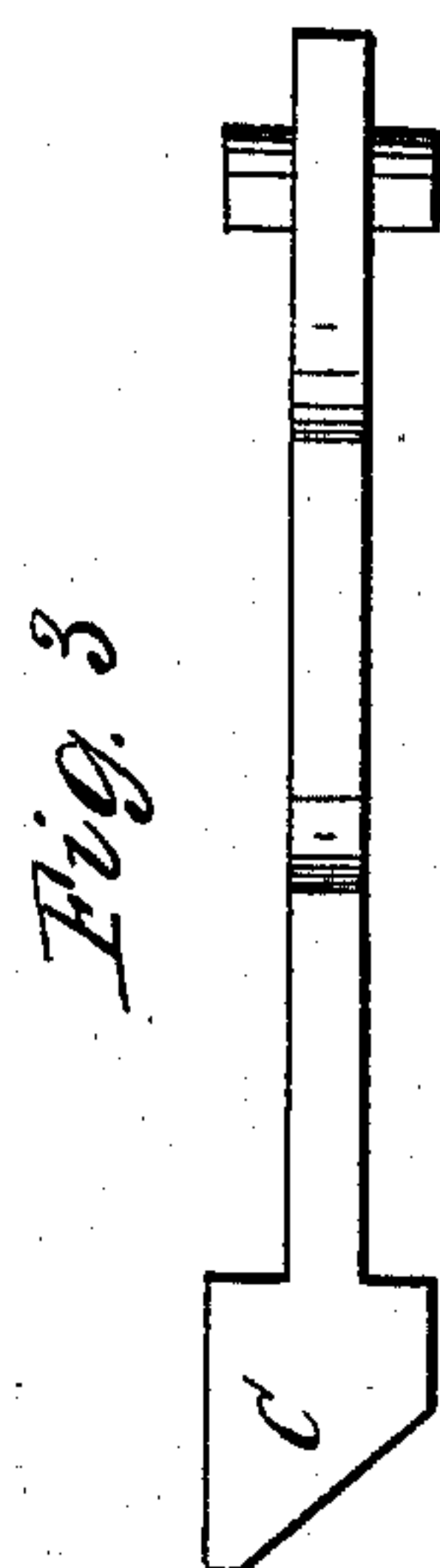
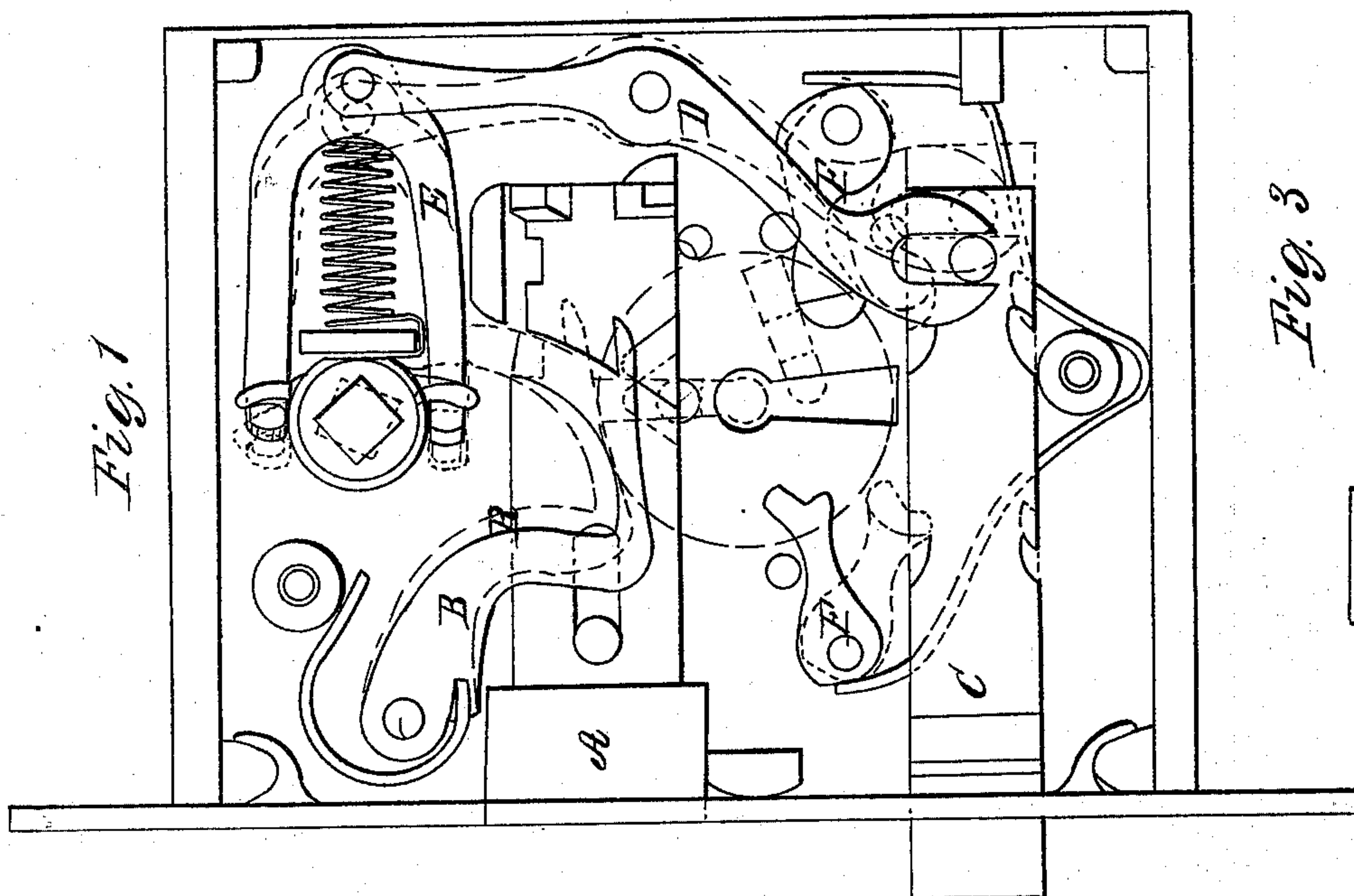
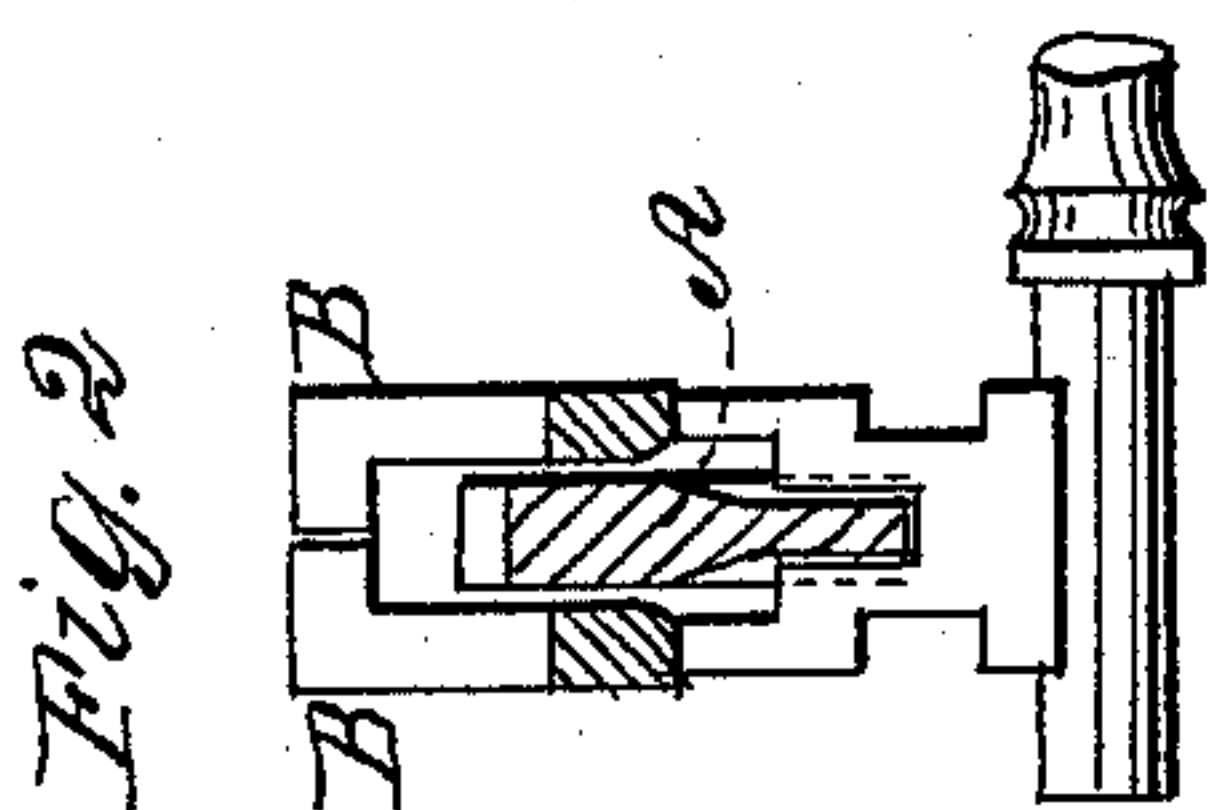


F. Just,
Door Lock,
No 62,036, Patented Feb. 12, 1867.



Witnesses;
H. Mathmann
H. W. Dopp

Inventor;
Francis Just

United States Patent Office.

FRANCIS JUST, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 62,036, dated February 12, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS JUST, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie, and in the State of New York, have invented a new and improved Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a vertical view of the working model, showing the same in its various parts and operations.

Figure II is a sectional cut of the lock bolt A, tumblers B B, in conjunction with the key, so as to show the tumblers when lifted out of bolt A.

Figure III is a side view of the latch bolt C.

A is the lock bolt, peculiarly constructed at the place where the key bit takes hold, in order to move said bolt. This mode offers greater security against picking than the common device. B B are two tumblers. They are placed one below and the other on the top of bolt A. These are for the purpose of locking said bolt. C is the latch bolt, constructed so as to answer for either right or left-hand use. This latch bolt is provided with four notches, the object of which will be hereafter shown. D is a double lever, having one end connected with C, and the other end with E. This transfers motion from E to C and furnishes a simple mode of changing latch C to either right or left-hand use. E is a strap, by means of which C and D are brought in contact with the latch hub. F F are two catchers, intended to interfere with the turning of the key, so that when the key is entered the key-hole in the usual way the key cannot be turned so as to reach bolt A and tumblers B B, thus preventing any one not familiar with the principle of construction of said lock from either opening or locking it.

In order to lock this lock the key is first inserted into the lock the wrong way, so that the key bit enters the key-hole down side up; then the latch is to be pushed in or withdrawn and the key turned from the left to the right hand; this moves the catch F right-hand side down so it will lie in a notch in latch bolt C. Then the key is to be withdrawn from the lock and put in again in the usual way, and then turned from the right to the left; this moves the lock bolt A. Now push in or withdraw the latch entirely; this sets free the catch F. If now the latch is withdrawn half-way the key might then be turned clear round and taken out of the lock. To open the lock the key is likewise inserted wrong; the latch is to be withdrawn half-way, and then the key turned to the left; this will move down the catch F on left side and cause it to lie into a notch in latch, as it is shown in drawing. Then take the key out of the lock and again insert it in the usual way; turn it from the left to the right; this will open the lock. In order to withdraw the key move the latch clear back and turn the key further round.

Claims.

1. I claim, in combination with tumblers B B and a key bit, the bolt A, when constructed and operated as shown.
2. I claim the catches F F in combination with a key bit for the purpose specified.

FRANCIS JUST.

Witnesses:

H. RATHMANN,
H. WM. DOPP.