# Gschrind & Reichardt,

## Trunk Lock.

No. 63,242. Patented Mar. 26, 1867.

Fig. 1.

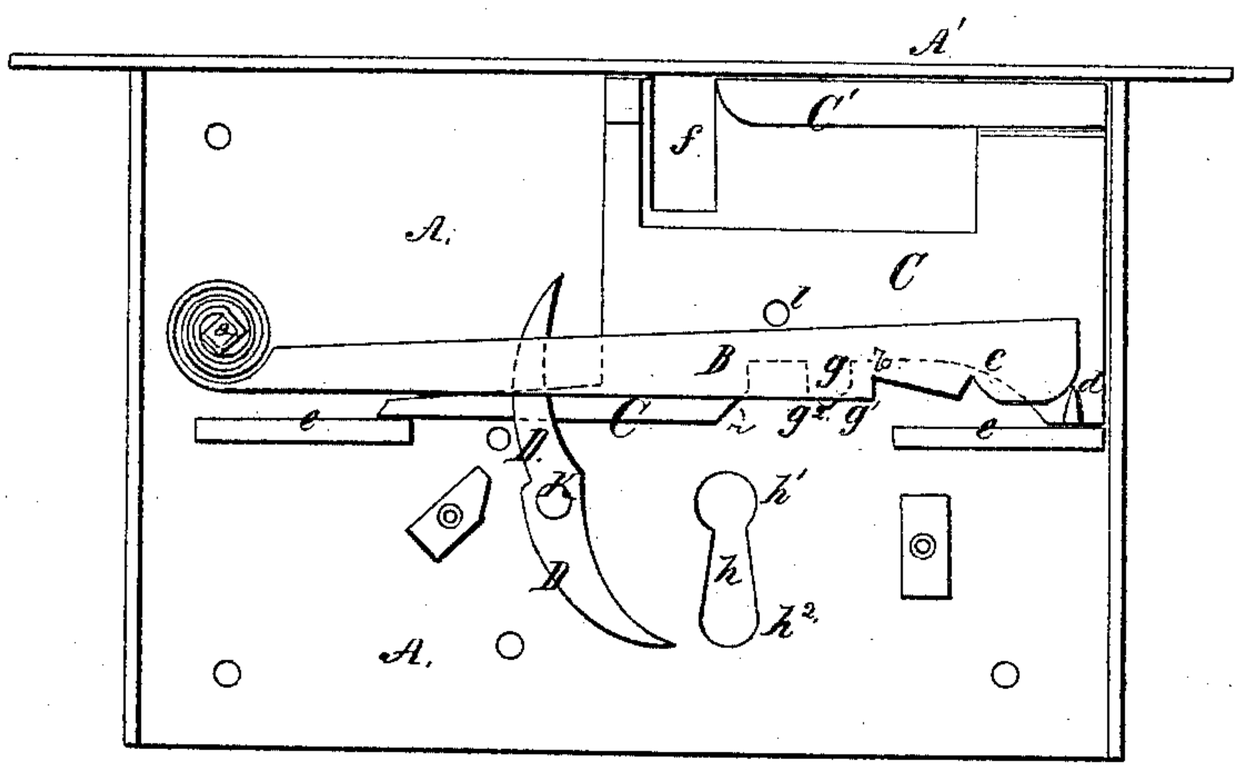
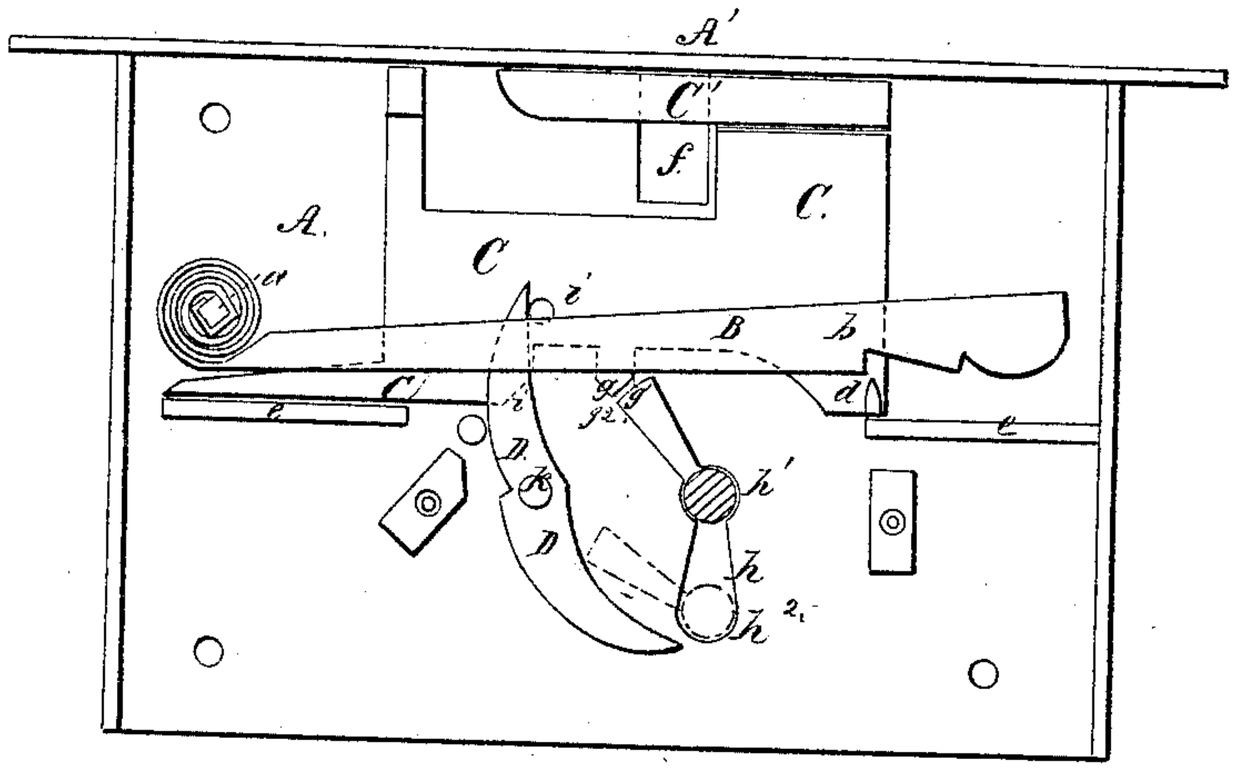



Fig. 2.

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*Letters Patent No.* 63,242, *dated March* 26, 1867.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS FOR TRUNKS, &c.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, CHARLES GSCHWIND and CHARLES REICHARDT, of Union Hill, in the county of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

The object of our invention is to arrange a lock in such a manner that it cannot be unlocked unless the position of the key is reversed, as will hereinafter be more fully set forth.

The invention consists in so constructing the spring catch and the bolt, and combining them with a dog or pawl, that the bolt cannot be unlocked unless it is first pressed back by the dog. The latter can in turn only be operated by placing the spindle of the key into the lower end of the key-hole, while for locking and unlocking the spindle is passed through the upper end of the key-hole. Any person not informed of the mode of construction and operation is, therefore, positively unable to open the lock. In the annexed drawings our invention is illustrated—

Figure 1 showing a front view of the lock, the cover of the case being removed, the lock being unlocked.

Figure 2 is the same view, the lock being locked.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is the case of the lock. To it is secured the spring catch B, the spring end of which is wound spirally around and secured to the pin *a*. The catch B is provided with two notches, *b* and *c*, which engage a pin, *d*, during the various movements connected with locking and unlocking. The pin or stud *d* is secured to the bolt C, which is guided between the plates *e e* and the upper plate A′ of the case. The lock herein illustrated is a bureau or trunk lock, and thus the arm C′ on the bolt is, for the purpose of locking, pushed through a staple, which is passed through a corresponding hole, *f*, in the case of the lock. But this same principle may be applied on door-locks, padlocks, and, in fact, on any kind of lock whatever. The lower edge of the bolt C is recessed and provided with a stud, *g*. The key is inserted through the key-hole *h*, the pin of the key passing through the upper end $h^1$ of the key-hole. The key, when locking, is first pressed against the edge *i* on the bolt, after, of course, first relieving the stud *d* from the spring catch. Then the bolt is pushed forward until the stud *d* is engaged in the notch *c* in the spring catch. The key is then turned around again and pressed against the side $g^1$ of the stud *g*, and the bolt is pressed forward again until the pin *d* is held in the notch *b* of the catch, (see fig. 2.) To unlock, it will be seen that the key, as in position shown in fig. 2, is unable to reach the bolt. For that purpose the pin of the key must be passed through the lower end $h^2$ of the key-hole, as shown in red lines in fig. 2. The key then presses against the lower arm of a dog, D, which is pivoted at K, and thereby engages the upper arm of the said dog with a pin, *l*, on the bolt, thereby pressing the bolt lock until the stud *d* is engaged by the notch *c* of the catch. It is not necessary to raise the catch for this move on account of the incline between the notches *b* and *c*. The key is now replaced to the upper end of the key-hole, and, after raising the catch, is pressed against the side $g^2$ of the pin *g*, and thus completes the operation of unlocking, bringing all the parts into the position shown in fig. 1.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The application to a lock of the dog D, and its combination with the notched spring catch B and bolt C, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. We claim a lock which is so constructed that it can only be opened by reversing the position of the key in the key-hole, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

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