

*N. Petre.*

*Lock.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 98,406.*

*Patented Dec. 28, 1869.*

Fig. 1.

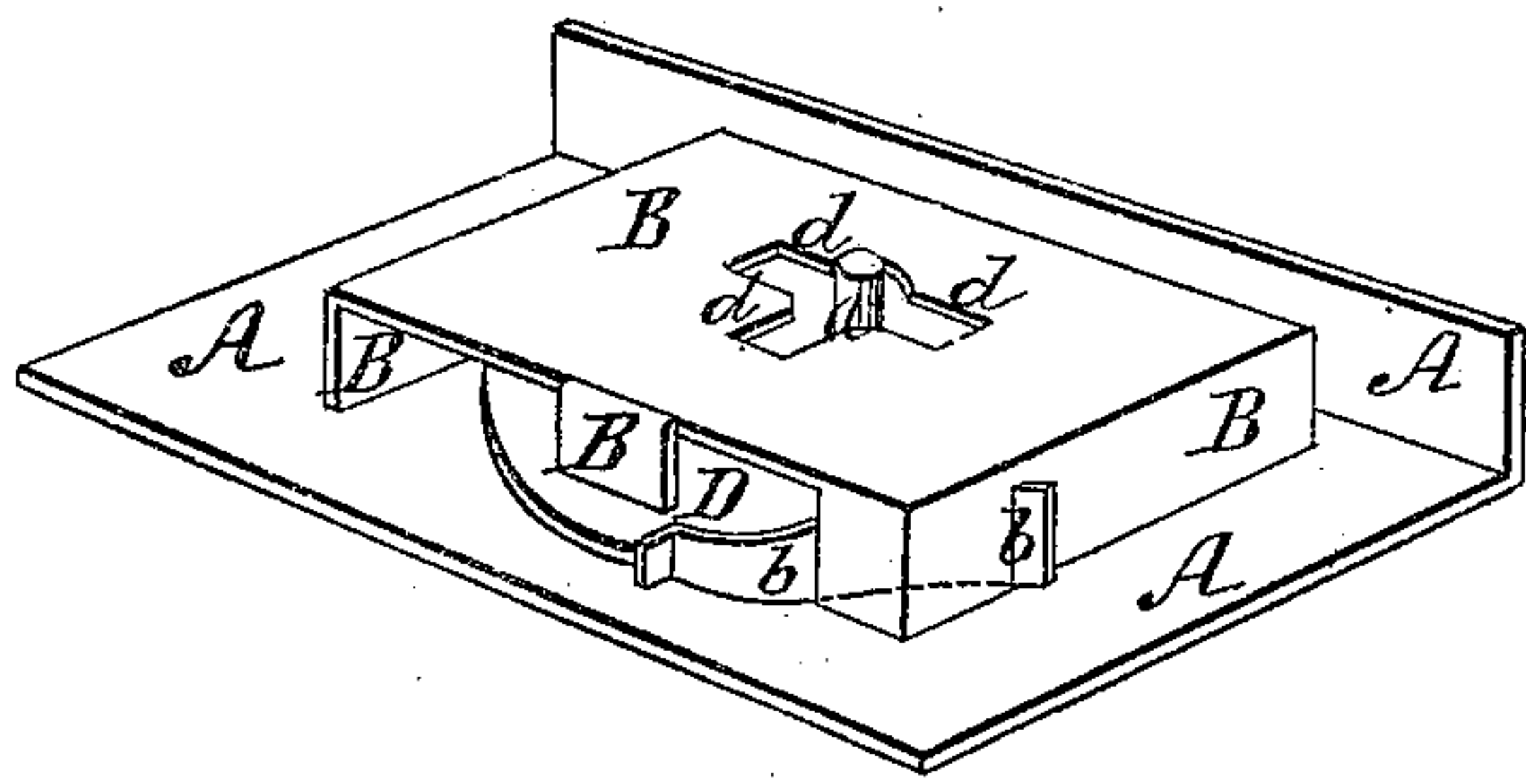


Fig. 5.

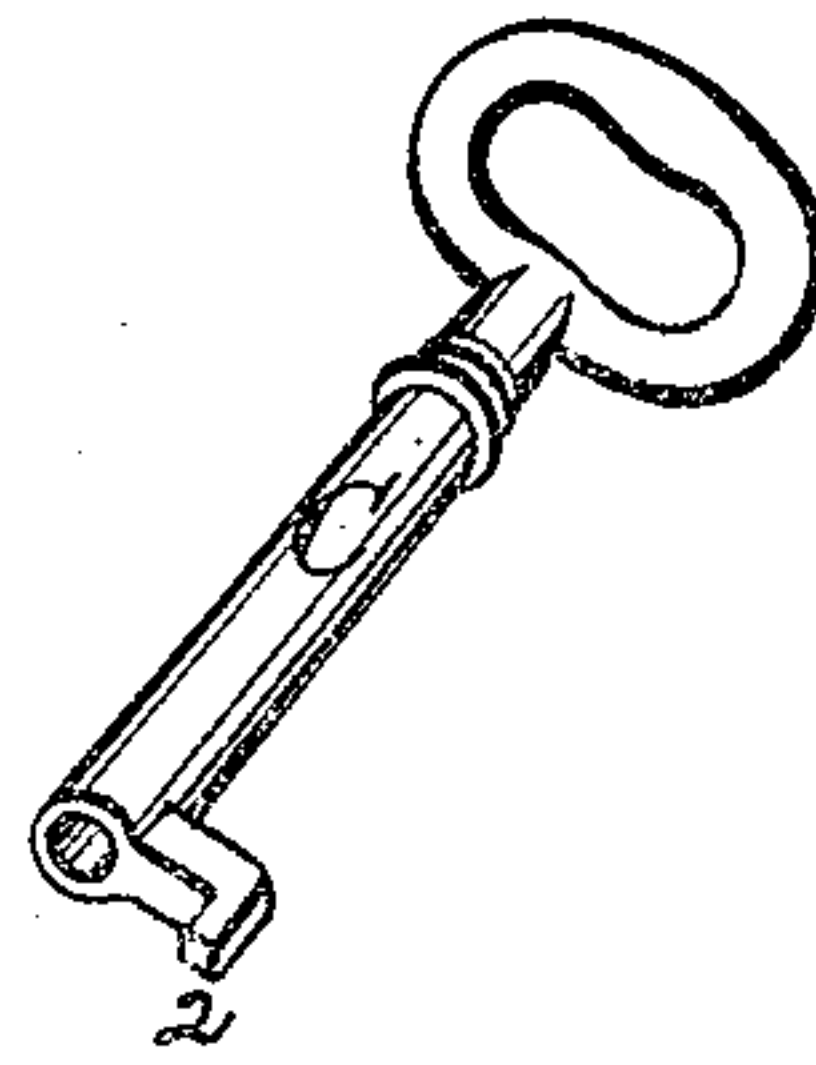


Fig. 2.

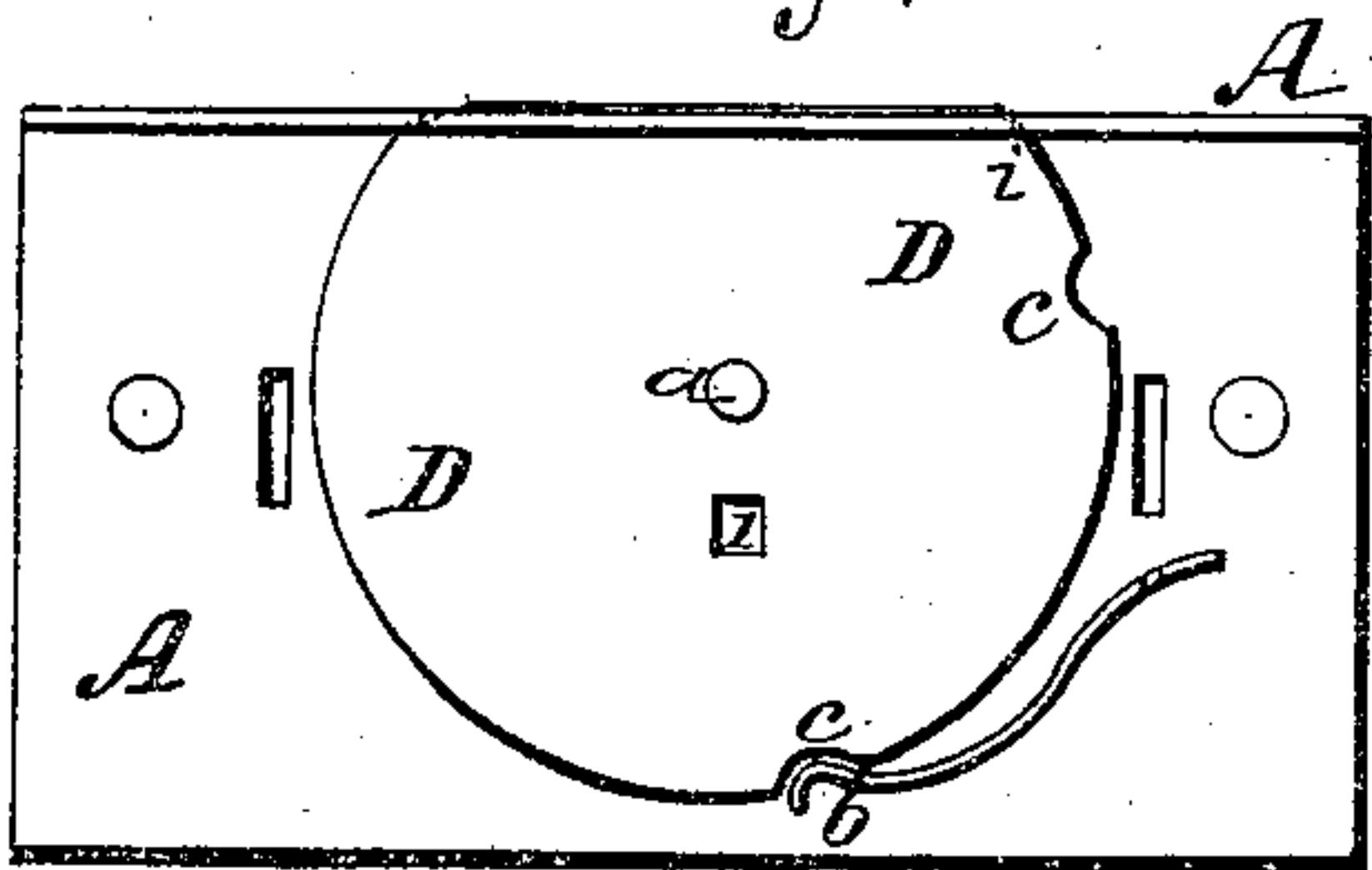


Fig. 3.

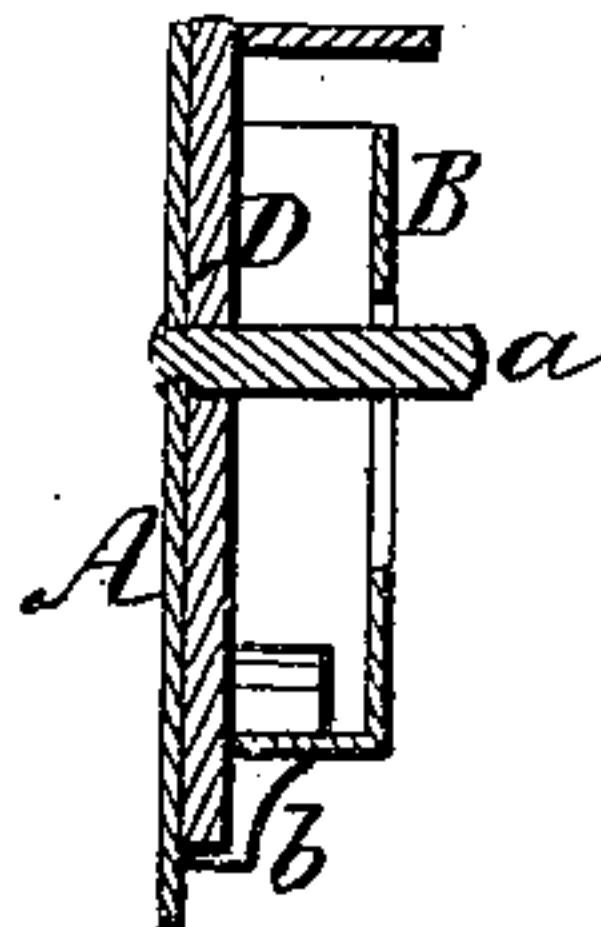
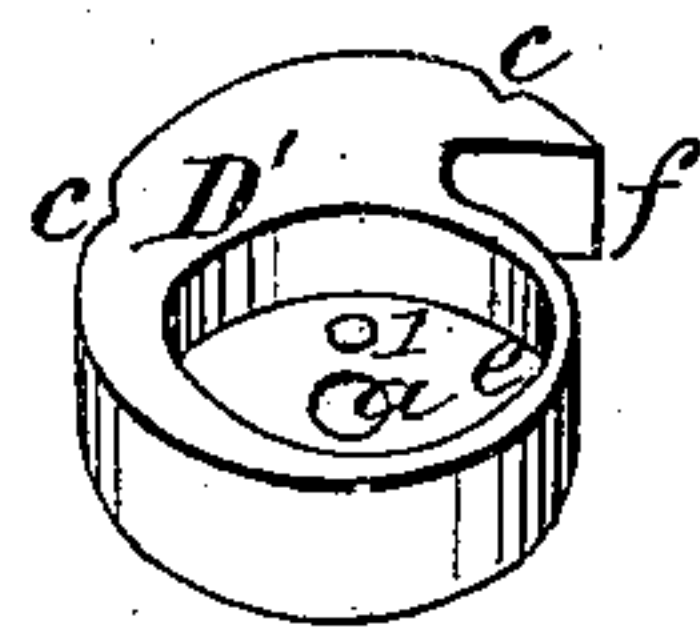


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

*Edmund Masson.*

Inventor.

*N. Petre.*

By atty *A. B. Stoughton*

# United States Patent Office.

N. PETRÉ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 98,406, dated December 28, 1869

## IMPROVEMENT IN 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, N. PETRÉ, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the lock, from the rear thereof;

Figure 2 represents a plan of the interior of the lock;

Figure 3 represents a section through the lock;

Figure 4 represents a modification of what constitutes the interior of the lock; and

Figure 5 represents the key.

Similar letters of reference, where they occur in the separate figures, denote like parts of the lock in all of the drawings.

This invention relates to a lock in which one single piece serves as tumbler and bolt both, and may really be termed a lock made of one piece, so far as the active parts of a lock are involved in it.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same, with reference to the drawings.

A represents the lock-plate of an ordinary drawer-lock, and B, the cap or box, these two parts forming a covering or encasing for the operative parts of the lock.

Over the key-pin *a*, which is riveted to the plate A, is placed, so as to move around it freely by the key *e*, a disk or segment, or a cam, D, which constitutes the entire moving-part of the lock.

In said disk, segment, or cam D, there is a hole, 1, that the pin or projection 2 on the key enters, when they come opposite to each other, and by which said disk, segment, or cam is turned.

When the disk or segment is in the position shown in fig. 2, the lock is open.

When the disk is turned by the key, it projects through or above the flange on the case, and becomes a bolt, which enters a mortise, which prevents the drawer from being opened, or, in other words, locks it.

As this disk D is smooth, and presents no point, shoulder, or other portion against which an instrument would take, the lock would be as difficult to pick as any other drawer-lock.

A spring, *b*, takes into notches *c c* in the perimeter of the disk or segment, one of which holds it in its locked, and the other in its unlocked position, it only requiring about a quarter turn of the disk to make it a bolt, or to return it into the case.

The key-opening may be of the form shown at *d*, viz, with three branches radiating from the key-pin, the object of these openings being that the key may be inserted into the key-opening in the usual way, viz, with its bit down, whether the lock be on a drawer, a cupboard-door, right or left, or in any other position in which such locks are used.

Instead of the disk or segment D, I can use a cam, D', fig. 4, in which there is a recess, *e*, for the key to turn in, and a hook or nose, *f*, upon its perimeter, which may take over or into a keeper, and thus make the lock suitable for a desk or trunk-lock, or other such purpose.

In this case the cam D serves as tumbler and bolt both, and should have the notches *c c*, for the point of the friction-spring to take into, to hold it in place, whether locked or unlocked.

A spring-pin may be used with this lock, if desired, the pin projecting into the opening 1, and pressed out of said opening by the projection 2 on the key, when it enters said opening.

A shoulder, *i*, is formed on the cam or disk D, so that as it is turned to bring it within the case, and is aided, or, rather, impelled by the action of the spring *b*, in coming into the case, it shall not, by the force or action of said spring, be thrown beyond the case, but be caught by said shoulder, and held flush with the edge of the case.

The portion of the cam or disk which is moved out to form the bolt, is so firmly connected to the main body of the disk as to have all the strength and rigidity necessary to make a strong bolt.

Having thus fully described my invention,

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

In combination with a single cut-away disk, the stop and spring, when the spring acts to both push and pull the disk against the frame, substantially as described and represented.

N. PETRÉ.

Witnesses:

JOHN WALKER,

W. S. LIVINGSTON, Jr.