

(No Model.)

L. OCHSE.

LOCK.

No. 305,104.

Patented Sept. 16, 1884.

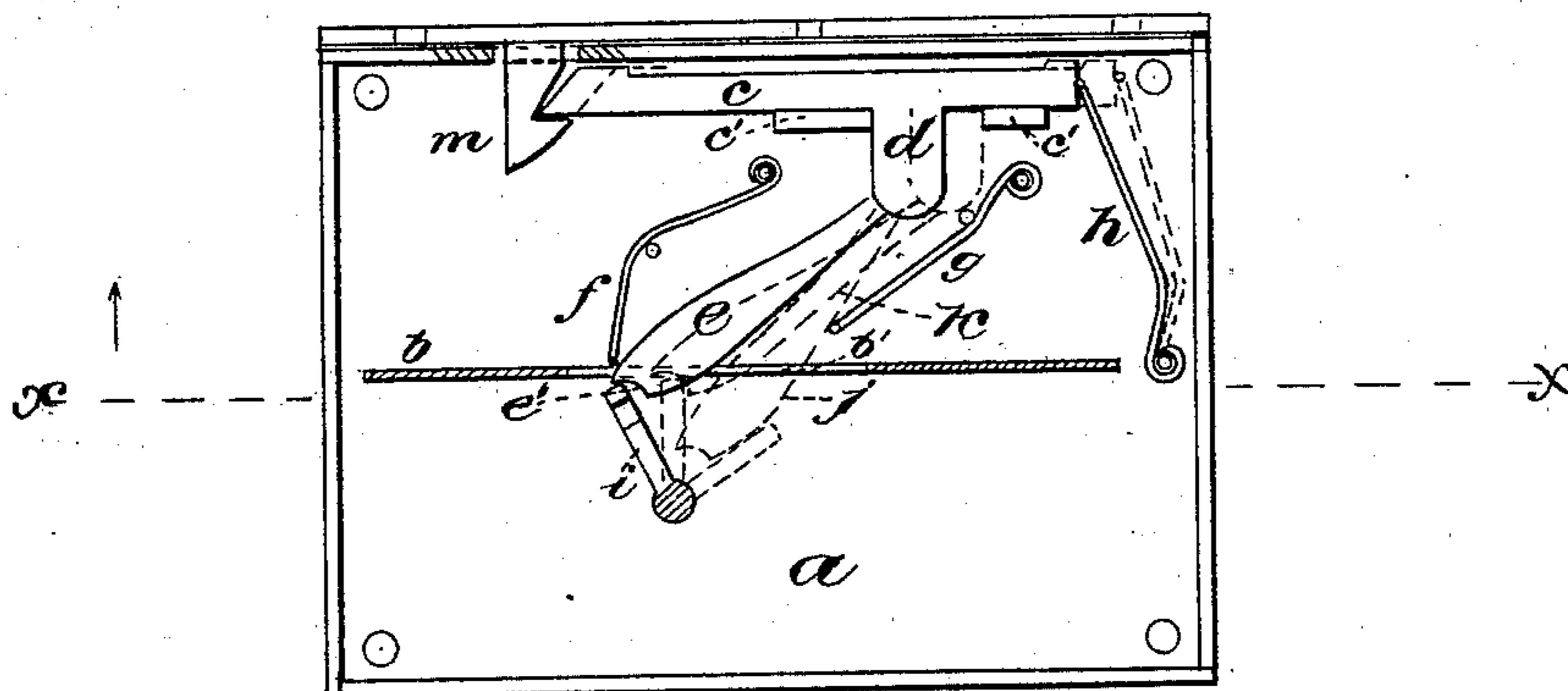


Fig. 1.

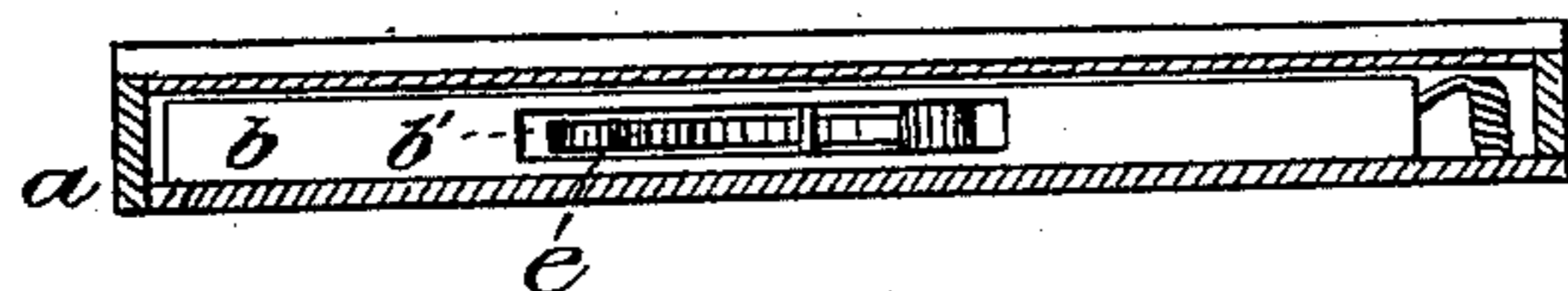


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS OCHSE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,104, dated September 16, 1884.

Application filed October 4, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS OCHSE, a citizen of Prussia, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, 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 invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of locks exemplified by the one shown in United States Patent No. 80,369, having therein a bolt carrying a pivoted piece adapted to engage with a key and allow the latter to throw the bolt back, or to allow the key to be turned in either direction without affecting said bolt, as will hereinafter be more clearly described.

The invention consists in the arrangements and combination of parts, substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embodied in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the interior of a lock, the inside plate being removed to illustrate the working mechanism, and the locking extremity of a key being shown in engagement with said mechanism. Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken through line *x*, Fig. 1.

In carrying out my invention I form the case *a* in any usual manner, one of the ordinary forms being illustrated, and in such case I arrange a partition, *b*, provided with a slot, *b'*. (Shown more clearly in Fig. 2.)

Within the case is arranged a suitable bolt, *c*, properly held in position, as by lugs *c'*, which bolt has a downwardly-extending arm, *d*, working between the lugs *c'*, to limit the action of the bolt. Upon said bolt is pivoted a swinging piece, *e*, the free extremity of which is provided with an indentation, *e'*, said indented extremity lying within engaging distance of the flange of the key. The said free extremity of the swinging piece *e* is held in proper relation to the key by being arranged in the slot *b'*.

f g h are springs secured to pins fastened

to the case. The spring *h* acts upon the end of the bolt, to cause the same to engage with a hasp or tongue, while the springs *f g* engage with the piece *e* under certain hereinafter-described conditions.

i represents the flange of the key, adapted to engage with the indented piece *e*.

The normal position of the swinging piece *e* is indicated by the broken lines *j*, said piece falling to that position by its own weight, being prevented from dropping still lower against the plate *b* at the extremity of the slot by the spring *g*.

The key, being inserted in the key-hole, is turned from right to left, and, meeting the pendent swinging piece in its *j* position, lifts said piece to the point indicated by the continuous lines *e*, being turned until the indented recess *e'* engages with the end of the key-flange. If the key is stopped at this moment and its action reversed, it will carry the piece *e* to the position indicated by the dotted line *k*, thus moving the bolt *c* and spring *h*, and thus releasing the hasp *m*; but if the key be carried beyond the point of engagement with the recess *e'*, as it naturally would be by one not conversant with the operation of the lock, the piece *e* drops to its normal position without producing any effect. A reversal of the movement of the key is also ineffective when the piece *e* is in its normal position, as the spring *k* allows the flange *i* to pass without producing any result upon the bolt. The spring *f* serves to maintain a firm contact between the part *e* and the end of the key-flange when the latter is in engagement with the indented extremity of the former.

By the construction above described any ordinary key of sufficient size may be employed in the unlocking process, thus distinguishing in one respect my improved device from similar locks heretofore in use, which latter were defective in that a peculiarly-constructed key was necessarily employed, which tended to disclose to improper parties the mode of unlocking.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The improved trunk-lock herein described, the same consisting of the case having the slotted partition, the bolt *c*, held in position in

said case and limited in its action by the lugs
c', the swinging piece pivoted at one end to
the bolt *c* and at the other end held in the slot
in said partition, said swinging piece being
5 notched to engage a key, and springs *f*, *g*, and
h, all said parts being arranged and combined
substantially as set forth and shown.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of
September, 1883.

LOUIS OCHSE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL,
ROBERT FLOCKE.