

(Model.)

L. E. DUPONT.

TRUNK LOCK.

No. 314,522.

Patented Mar. 24, 1885.

Fig. 1.

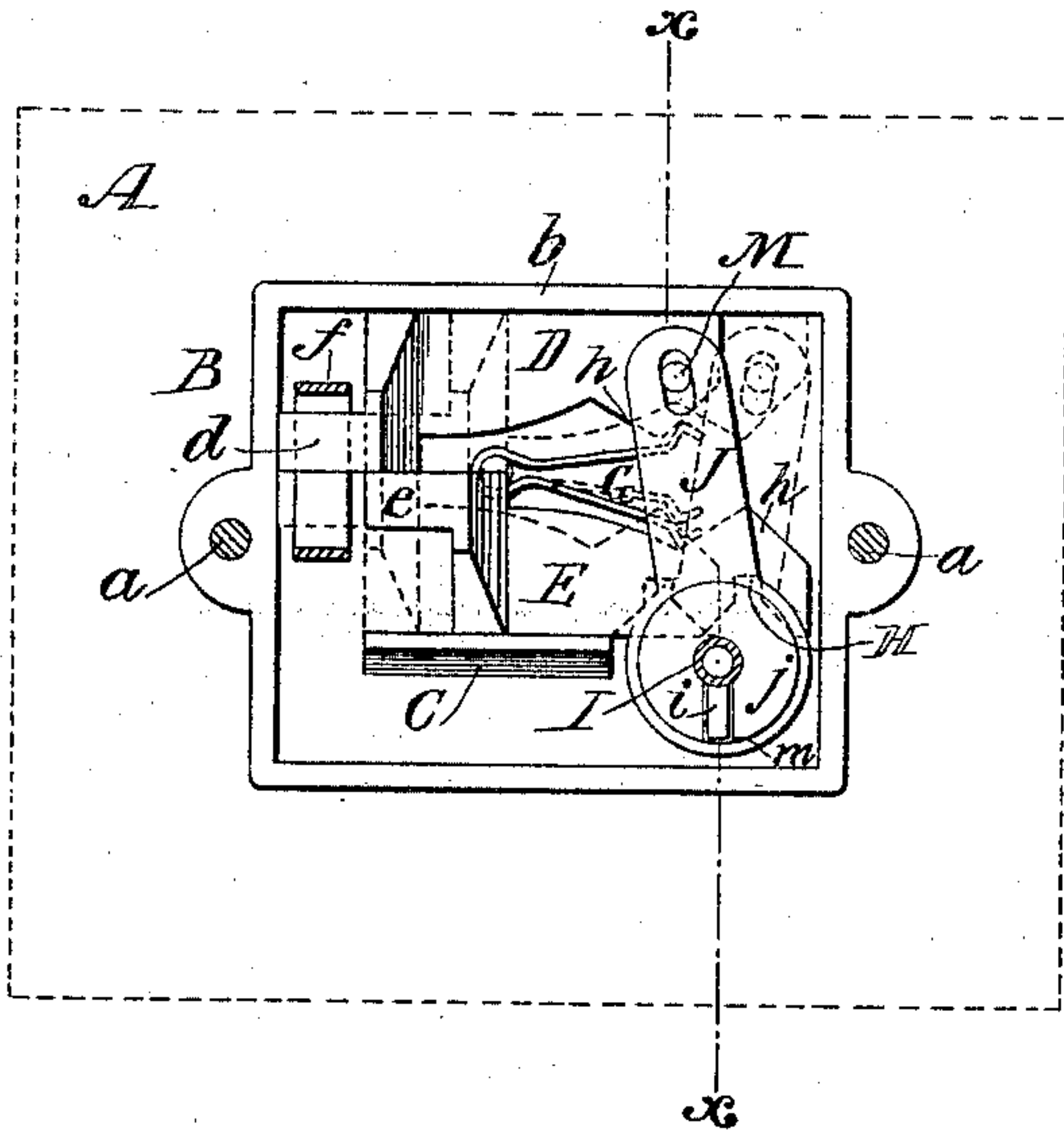


Fig. 2.

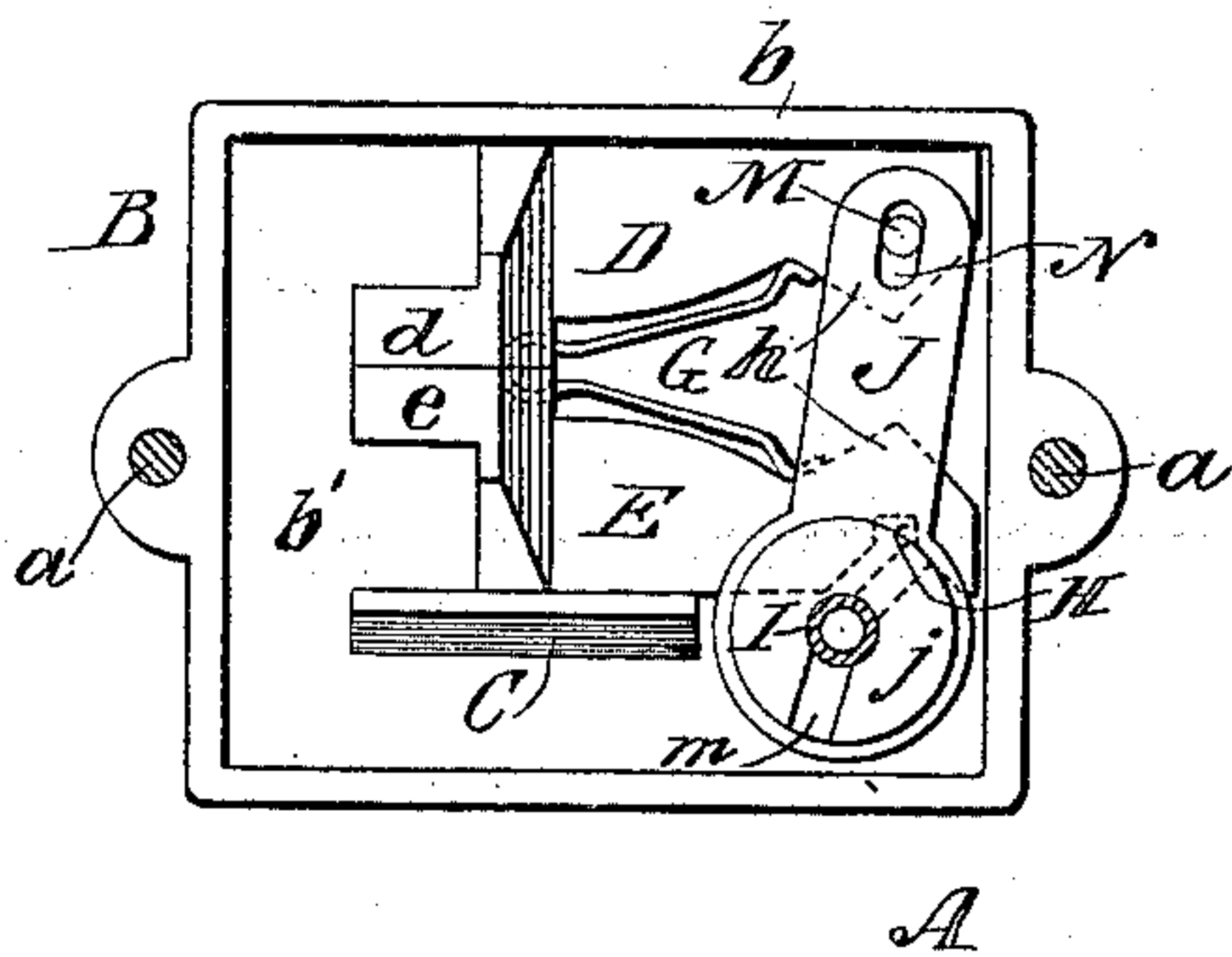
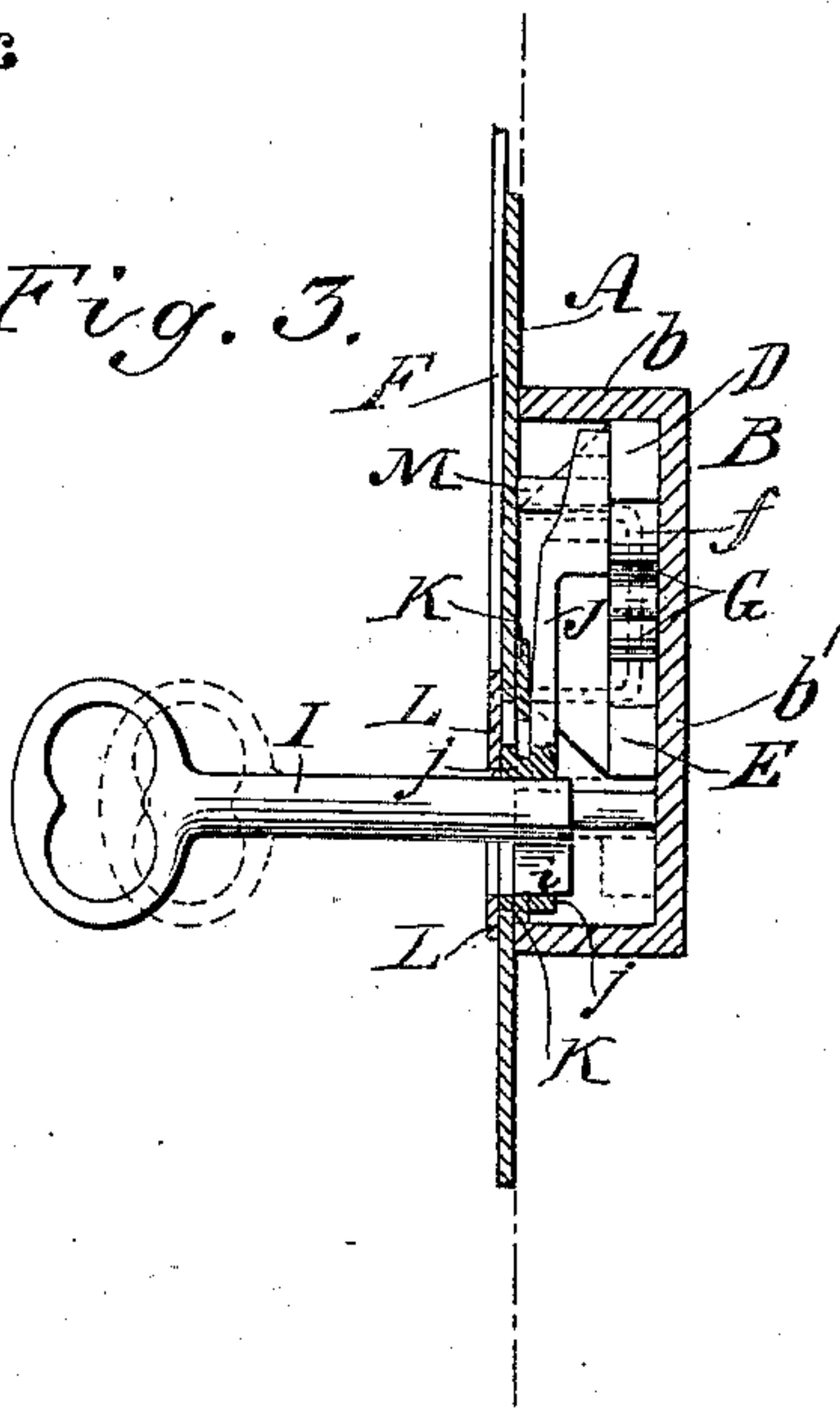


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES :

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LEANDRE E. DUPONT, OF FARNHAM, QUEBEC, CANADA.

TRUNK-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,522, dated March 24, 1885.

Application filed July 19, 1884. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEANDRE E. DUPONT, of Farnham, in the Province of Quebec, and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Trunk-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and efficient lock, more especially intended for trunks, and one which shall require a special transverse manipulation of the key to unlock it, and thereby prevent intrusion by unauthorized persons.

The invention consists in a lock constructed with two independently-sliding bolts, one bolt being moved by the key in one transverse position of the key-bit, and the other bolt being moved by the key when the bit is in a different transverse position.

The invention consists, also, in particular constructions of the bolts, one bolt with a notch for direct action of the key-bit on it and when the key is pushed fully back, and the other bolt connected to a swinging arm which is held to the lock-case, and has a hole to receive the key-bit when the key is drawn forward.

The invention consists, also, in particular constructions and combinations of parts of the lock, all as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front view of the lock with the outer or face plate in dotted lines, and with one of the bolts thrown back and the other one forward; and with the reverse positions of both bolts shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a view with both bolts thrown back or in unlocking position; and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional elevation on the line *x-x*, Fig. 1.

The letter A indicates the outer or face plate of the lock, and B the lock-case, which is held to the face-plate by screws or nuts *a a*.

Between one side wall, *b*, of the case and a lug, C, on the inside of its back plate, *b'*, I place the two bolts D E, which are free to slide independently of each other, and have, respectively, the heads or ends *d e*, which are adapted to enter the loop or eye *f* of the hasp F, which hasp may be hinged to the trunk-cover in any approved way.

A spring, G, having opposite arms, acts against the opposing edges or faces of both bolts D E, and so as to engage either inclined face of the angular projection *h* of both of the bolts, for holding either bolt in the projected or withdrawn positions.

The lower bolt, E, has a notch, H, to receive the bit *i* of the key I, by which this bolt may be thrown either way when the key is pushed in as far as it will go, as in dotted lines in Fig. 3.

The letter J indicates an arm which is held to the inside of the face-plate A by a split collar or plate, K, which enters an annular groove in the hub *j* of the arm, so that the arm will be free to turn on the collar K, which collar may be held to the plate A by the same rivets which hold the outside escutcheon, L, to the face-plate.

The arm J is connected in any suitable way to the inner end of the upper bolt, D, as by a pin, M, on the bolt entering a slot, N, of the arm, and so that the arm will throw the bolt D either way when the bit *i* of the key I is held forward from the back plate, *b'*, of the lock-case so as to come within the hub *j* of the arm J and just clear of the escutcheon L, and so that the bit will turn inside of the escutcheon. The key-hole *m* in the hub *j* of the arm J coincides with the key-hole in the escutcheon L when the arm J is thrown outward to engage the bolt-head *d* with the hasp-loop. (See Fig. 1.)

The operation is as follows: Supposing both bolt-heads *d e* are projected within the hasp-loop *f*, as in full and dotted lines in Fig. 1. Should unauthorized persons attempt to open the trunk, they naturally would push a key into the lock as far as it will go, as in dotted lines, Fig. 3, whereupon the bit of the key would engage the notch H of the lower bolt, E, to throw said bolt back, as in full lines in Figs. 1 and 2; but the hasp *f* will yet be held fast by the head *d* of the upper bolt, D, and the trunk cannot be opened; and to throw back the bolt D it is necessary to draw the bit of the key outward clear of the bolt E and into the hub *j* of the arm J, which then may be thrown back by the key to the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2 and in dotted lines in Fig. 1, whereupon both bolt-heads *d e* will be drawn from the hasp-loop and the trunk may be opened. When the arm J has been thrown back, its key-

hole *m* will be carried out of line with the key-hole of the escutcheon; hence after unlocking the trunk the key can be withdrawn only by throwing the bolt D outward again to lock with the hasp.

It is evident that persons unacquainted with the necessary manipulation of the key cannot open the trunk; hence the lock is safe; and the lock also is very simple in construction, having but few parts, and these not liable to get out of order.

I have described the lock as applied to trunks; but it may of course be applied to doors, drawers, or other structures in many situations.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A lock constructed with two independently-sliding bolts adapted to be moved by the key when its bit is in different transverse positions in the lock, substantially as described.

2. A lock constructed with two independently-sliding bolts, one bolt moved by the key in one transverse position of the key-bit, and

the other bolt moved by the action of the key-bit when in a different transverse position on a swinging arm connected to the latter bolt, substantially as described.

3. The combination, in a lock, of the bolts D E, adapted to slide independently in the lock-case, the bolt E, having a key-notch, H, the arm J, connected to the bolt D, and provided with a hub, *j*, having a key-hole, *m*, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, in a lock, of the bolts D E, the spring G, acting on both bolts, the bolt E, having a key-notch, H, the swinging arm J, connected to the bolt D, and provided with a grooved hub, *j*, having a key-hole, *m*, the collar K, engaging the groove in the hub *j*, and an escutcheon, L, the key-hole *m* being adapted to align with the key-hole of the escutcheon, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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