

No. 654,322.

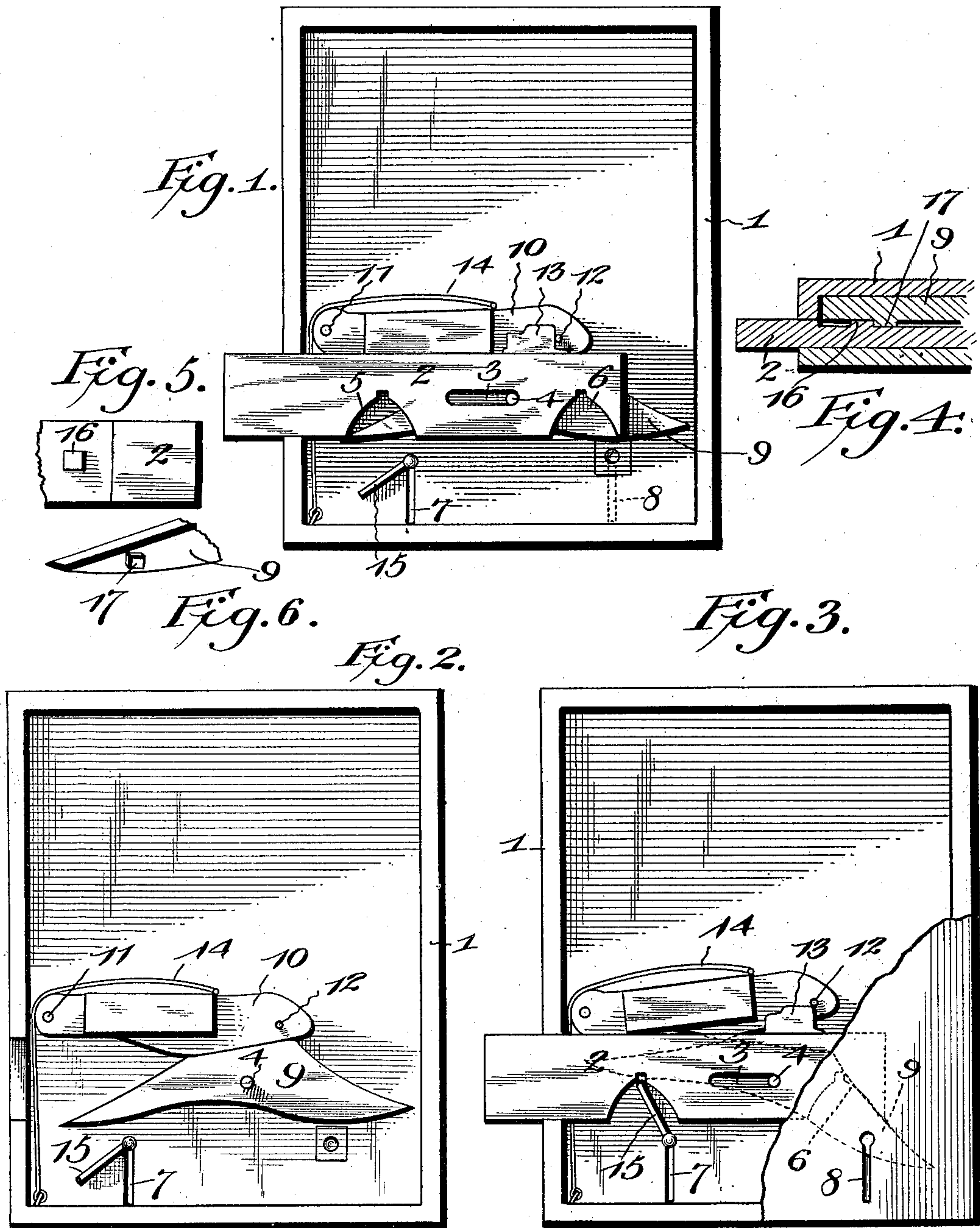
Patented July 24, 1900.

A. PICKEN.

LOCK.

(Application filed Nov. 1, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,322, dated July 24, 1900.

Application filed November 1, 1898. Serial No. 695,160. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIBALD PICKEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roanoke, in the county of Roanoke and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Lock, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to locks, particularly door-locks; and the object in view is to provide an improved reversible lock adapted for use in connection with either a right or left hand door, wherein the operation of the bolt by means of a key inserted from one side of the lock is prevented by a key arranged in the other side of the lock, wherein a key inserted into the lock from either side may be removed after shooting the bolt, whereby the dislodging or turning of a key arranged in one side of the lock is prevented from the other side of the lock, and wherein a view of the interior of an apartment through the keyholes is prevented.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a lock constructed in accordance with my invention with one of the side or face plates omitted, the keyhole of the omitted side plate being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the locking-bolt omitted. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the parts in the positions which they assume when the key is turned to tilt the rocking guard-lever preparatory to moving the bolt from one of its adjusted positions to the other and indicating a portion of the inner side or face plate to show the relative locations of the keyholes in opposite sides of the lock-casing. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the lock, showing a modified construction of means for securing the bolt in its locked and unlocked positions. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views of portions, respectively, of the bolt and guard-lever to show the locking projections carried respectively thereby in the modified construction of lock illustrated in Fig. 4.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a lock-casing in which is mounted to slide a locking-bolt 2, having a longitudinal slit 3 operating in connection with a guide-pin 4, said locking-bolt being provided with spaced key-ward notches 5 and 6, arranged in operative relation, respectively, with the non-aligned keyholes 7 and 8 in the opposite side or face plates of the casing, said key-ward notches having the usual opposite cam-faces for engagement by the ward of the key.

Fulcrumed at an intermediate point, as upon the guide post or pin 4, is a rocking guard-lever 9, having its opposite arms arranged, respectively, contiguous in the normal position of the lever to the keyholes 7 and 8 and upon the same side of both keyholes, whereby when one arm of the rocking lever is moved by means of a key to release the bolt the other arm of said lever crosses the keyhole-slot in the other or opposite side or face plate of the casing, the extremities of said rocking lever being disposed normally in the paths of key-wards entering the key-ward notches of the bolt. Also in operative relation with this rocking guard-lever is a catch 10, pivoted, as at 11, and provided near its free end with a stop-pin 12 for engagement with either side of an ear or projection 13 on the bolt, said catch being actuated by a spring 14.

The operation of the lock is as follows: With the parts arranged as illustrated in Fig. 1—namely, with the locking-bolt shot or in its engaging position—the turning of a key 15, inserted through the keyhole 7, will first tilt the guard-lever 9 to traverse the keyhole 8, and it is obvious that if a key is arranged in the keyhole 8 the movement of the guard-lever will be prevented by contact with the shank of the key. The further movement of the key 15 will elevate the catch 10 and disengage its locking pin or stop 12 from the ear 13, whereupon the bolt may be moved by the key 15 to its unlocked position. Obviously a similar operation accompanies the movement of the key in the opposite direction.

The advantage of the lock above described resides in the fact that while a key remains in the keyhole in one side of the lock-casing the lock cannot be operated by a false key

inserted into the casing at the opposite side, and therefore a key remaining in a lock at the inside of a door prevents the operation of the lock from the outside of the door, whereby the occupant of a hotel or other room by leaving his key in the lock prevents the entrance of his room by the use of a duplicate or false key. On the other hand, if it is desired after shooting the bolt to allow the subsequent operation of the lock, whereby a second person also entitled to occupy the room may gain entrance, said inside key may be removed. Also it will be seen that the keyholes are arranged in opposite sides of the lock-casing or out of alinement, whereby neither can a view of the interior of a room be had through the keyholes, nor can a key arranged in the keyhole in one side of the lock be dislodged by introducing a tool through the keyhole in the opposite side of the lock, nor can the key in one side of the lock be turned by means of pliers inserted in the keyhole from the other side of the lock. Furthermore, it will be seen that the lock is reversible, owing to the fact that a key by which the bolt has been shot need not remain in the lock until the bolt has been returned to its normal or interlocked position. In other words, the device operates substantially as a lock of the ordinary construction, with the exception that when a key is left in one side thereof the movement of the bolt by a key or other tool inserted from the opposite side is impossible.

In the modified construction illustrated in Figs. 4 to 6, inclusive, the means for locking the bolt in either of its adjusted positions consist of a lateral projection 16 on the bolt engaged by a projection 17 on the guard-lever, said projection 16 being adapted for arrangement upon either side of the plane of the projection 17, according to whether the bolt is in its locked or unlocked position, and being held against movement except when the projection 17 is displaced by the rocking of the guard-lever.

Inasmuch as my invention refers solely to the lock mechanism, I have deemed it unnecessary to illustrate a latch mechanism in the drawings; but it will be understood that any ordinary or preferred form of latch mechanism may be employed in the same casing and also that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a lock, the combination of a casing having non-alined keyholes in its opposite sides, a bolt having spaced ward-notches, a rocking guard-lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point with its extremities arranged adjacent, respectively, to said keyholes, and upon the same side thereof, whereby the move-

ment of the guard-lever by a key inserted through one keyhole causes the other arm of the guard-lever to traverse the keyhole in the opposite side of the casing, a bolt, and a yielding catch, actuated by said guard-lever and provided with means for engaging and securing the bolt in either of its adjusted positions, substantially as specified.

2. In a lock, the combination with a casing provided in its opposite walls with non-alined keyholes, a bolt mounted to slide in the casing and having a slot engaged with a fixed guide-pin arranged between the vertical planes of said keyholes, said bolt being further provided with spaced ward-notches, a guard-lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point upon the fixed guide-pin of the bolt and adapted at either end to traverse the adjacent keyhole when actuated by a key inserted through the other keyhole, and a yielding catch, actuated by the guard-lever and provided with a pin for engagement with spaced projections on the bolt, substantially as specified.

3. In a lock, the combination of a casing having non-alined keyholes in its opposite side plates, a bolt, locking devices for the bolt, and a guard-lever controlling said locking devices, and fulcrumed at an intermediate point to traverse one of said keyholes when operated by a key arranged in the other keyhole, whereby a key arranged in the second-named keyhole serves as a stop to limit the movement of the guard-lever and prevent the operative movement of a key arranged in the first-named keyhole, substantially as specified.

4. A lock having its casing provided in opposite sides with non-alined keyholes, in combination with a guard-lever mounted in the casing in the path of the operative movement of a key arranged in either keyhole, and adapted, when actuated by a key in one keyhole, to traverse the other keyhole, whereby a key arranged in the second-named keyhole forms a stop to limit the movement of the guard-lever and check the operative movement of a key in the first-named keyhole, substantially as specified.

5. A lock having its casing provided with non-alined keyholes, a bolt having a plurality of key-notches accessible by keys arranged respectively in said keyholes, and an intermediately-fulcrumed guard-lever having its arms arranged respectively in the paths of keys arranged in said keyholes; whereby, when a key is arranged in one keyhole, said guard-lever is locked by the key-shank against movement by a key arranged in the other keyhole, substantially as specified.

6. A lock having its casing provided with non-alined keyholes, a bolt having a plurality of key-notches accessible by keys arranged respectively in said keyholes, and an intermediately-fulcrumed spring-actuated guard-lever having its arms arranged respectively

in the paths of keys arranged in said key-
holes; whereby when a key is arranged in one
keyhole, said guard-lever is locked by the
key-shank against movement by a key ar-
ranged in the other keyhole, substantially as
5 specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
the presence of two witnesses.

ARCHIBALD PICKEN.

Witnesses:

S. NYBURG,

GEO. W. HOUSON.