

No. 658,652.

Patented Sept. 25, 1900.

H. L. KELLOGG.
LOCK.

(Application filed Sept. 5, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1,

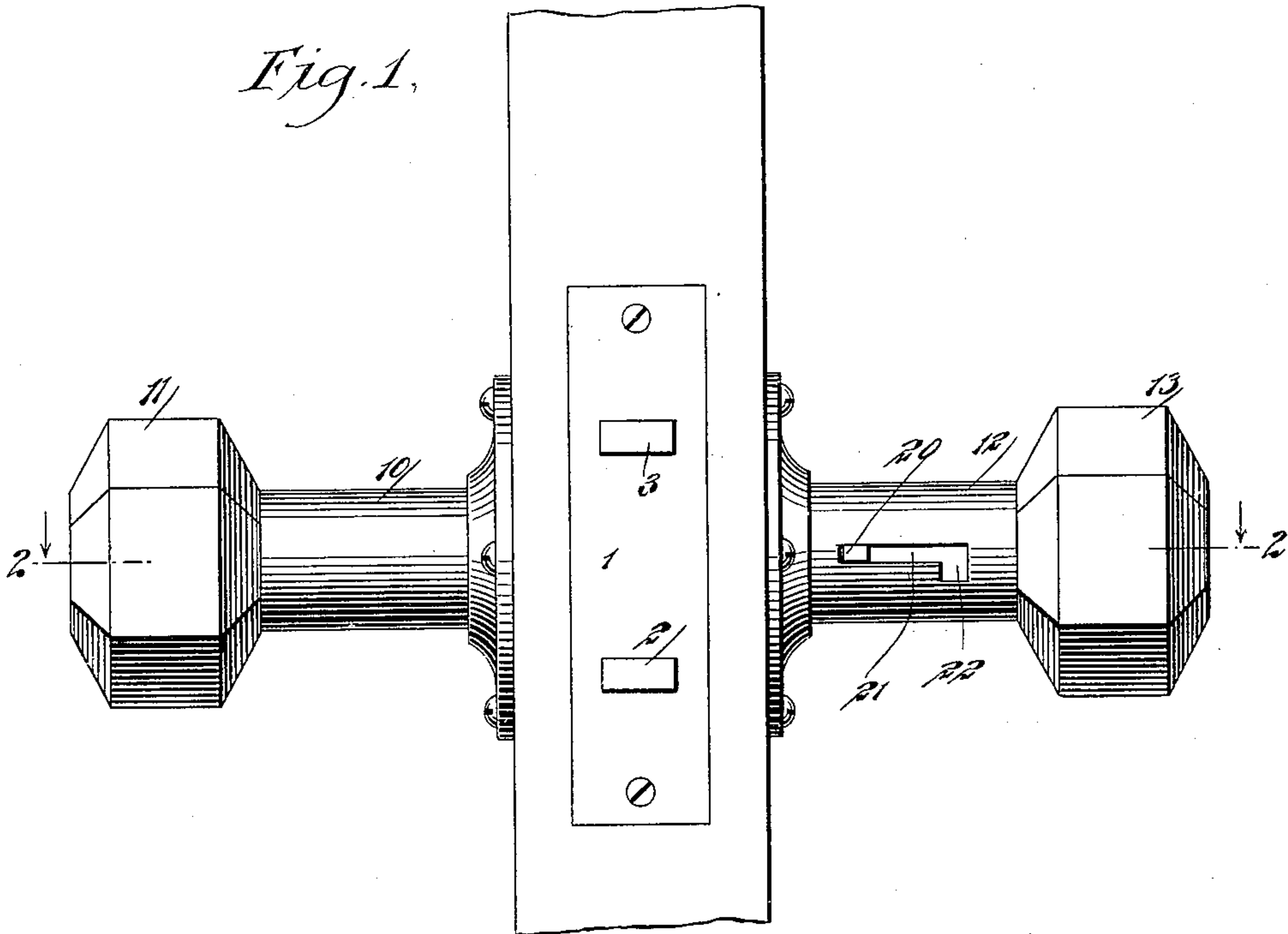
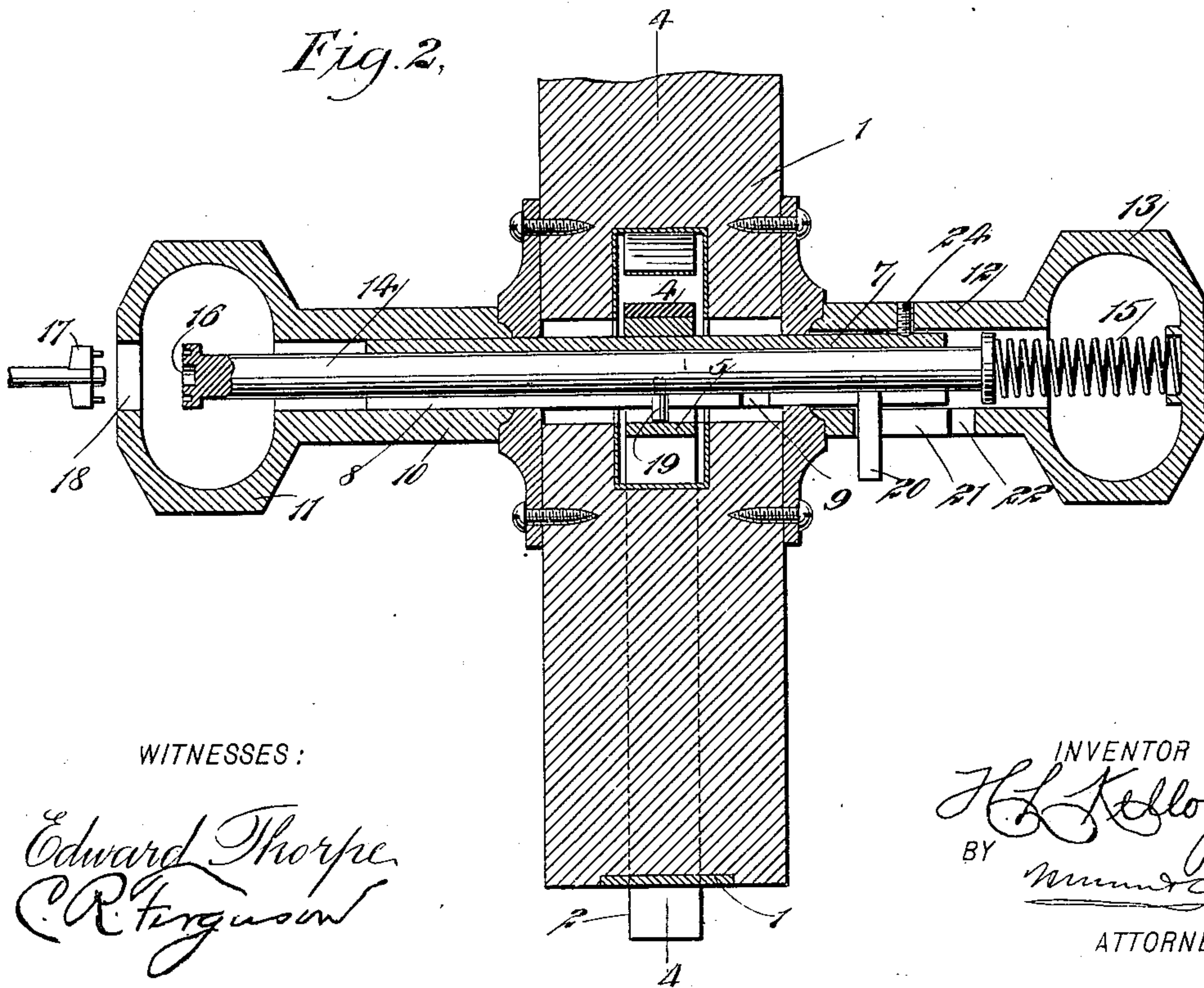


Fig. 2,



WITNESSES:

Edward Thorpe
C. R. Ferguson

INVENTOR
H. L. Kellogg
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS

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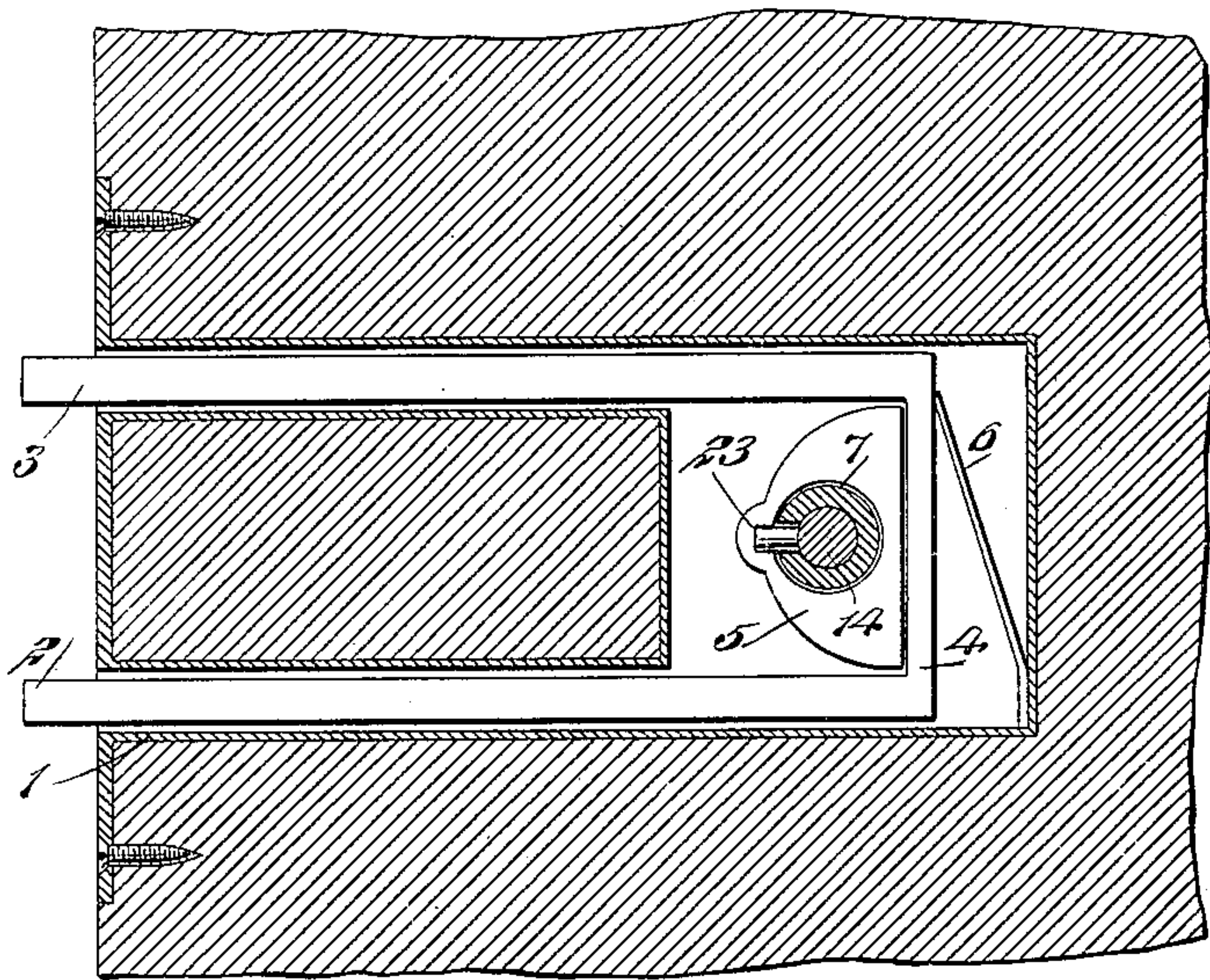
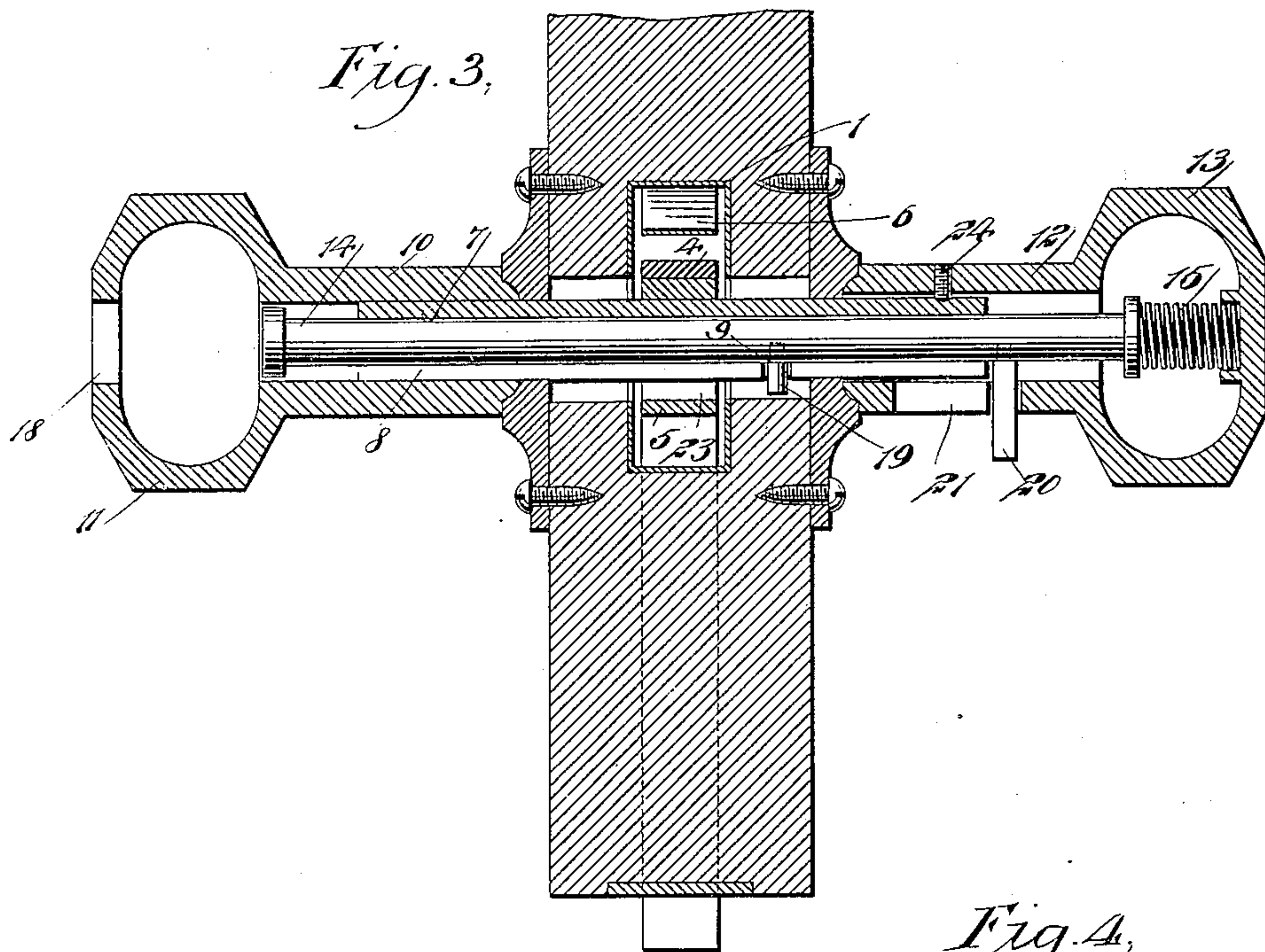
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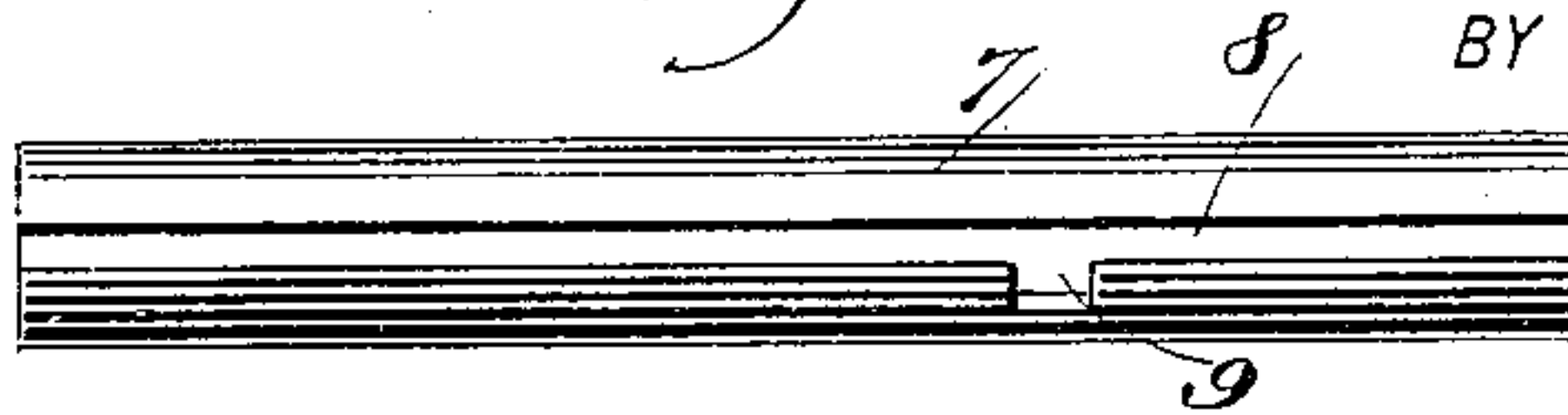
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:

Edward Thorpe
C. R. Ferguson

Fig. 5.



INVENTOR
H. L. Kellogg
BY
Munn & Co.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY L. KELLOGG, OF STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 658,652, dated September 25, 1900.

Application filed September 5, 1899. Serial No. 729,524. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY L. KELLOGG, of Stevens Point, in the county of Portage and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and
5 Improved Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in mortise-locks for doors; and the object is to provide a lock having very few parts, thus
10 making it comparatively cheap to manufacture and not likely to get out of order, and, further, to provide a lock that may be easily and quickly connected to a door.

I will describe a lock embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claim.

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

Figure 1 is an edge view of a portion of a door, showing a lock embodying my invention as applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a section on the
25 line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and showing the lock mechanism in one position. Fig. 3 is a similar section, but showing the lock mechanism in another position. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 shows a tubular spindle employed.

The lock comprises a casing 1, adapted to be placed in a mortise formed in a door, and in this casing a locking-bolt is movable. As
35 here shown, this locking-bolt consists of two members 2 3, connected at the inner end by a cross-piece 4, and engaging against the inner side of said cross-piece is a semicircular tumbler 5, and a spring 6, engaging with the opposite side of said cross-piece, serves to
40 move the bolt outward.

Extended through the door and also through the casing 1 and the tumbler 5 is a tubular spindle 7, which is longitudinally slotted at one side, as indicated at 8, and in one wall of
45 this slot a recess 9 is formed. To the outer end of this tubular spindle the shank portion 10 of the outer knob 11 is secured by any suitable means, and removably secured to the inner end of said spindle is the shank 12
50 of the inner knob 13.

Movable longitudinally and also adapted to

have a slight rotary movement in the tubular spindle is a spindle-rod 14. The inner end of this spindle-rod 14 engages with a spring 15, arranged within the knob 13. The opposite or outer end of said spindle-rod is provided with recesses 16, which receive the
55 guards of a turning-key 17, which may be passed through an opening 18 in the outer knob 11.

Attached to the spindle-rod 14 is a pin 19, adapted to move in the slot 8 and also designed to be moved into the recess 9, as will be hereinafter described. Also extended from
60 said spindle-rod is a finger 20, which projects through a slot 21, formed longitudinally in the shank 12 of the inner knob, and at the inner end of this slot 21 is an offset or recess 22.

In operation when it is desired to lock the door the spindle 14 is to be moved inward
70 against the resistance of the spring 15 by means of either a key engaging with the outer end 16 or by drawing inward on the finger 20 until said finger 20 is in line with the recess 22 and the pin 19 in line with the recess 9.
75 Then the spindle is to be rotated until the finger 20 engages in said recess 22 and the finger 19 engages in the recess 9. At this time both spindles and the knobs may be turned freely without imparting motion to the locking-
80 bolt—that is, without moving said bolt out of its keeper in the door-casing.

Fig. 3 shows the position of the parts when the lock-bolt is in its locking position. When
85 it is desired to move the locking-bolt out of its keeper, the spindle-rod 14 is to be rotated to free the finger and the pin from the recess and slot. Then the spring 15 will force the said spindle-rod outward to engage the pin 19 in a recess 23, formed in a wall of the tumbler
90 5. At this time by turning either one of the knobs the two spindles will be rotated, as will also the tumbler, and the rotary movement of the tumbler will force the bolt inward against the resistance of the spring 16.

The inner knob 13 is shown as secured to the spindle 7 by means of a screw 24; but, as before stated, the shank of the outer knob should be rigidly secured to said tubular spindle, or, in fact, said spindle might be a portion of said shank, as it is obvious that were
100 the outer knob secured to the spindle by means

of a screw the screw could be removed, and then upon removing the outer knob the lock could be operated.

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

A lock, comprising a bolt, a tumbler engaging with the bolt, a tubular spindle extended through the tumbler, the said spindle having
10 a longitudinal slot and a lateral recess at one side of the slot at a point at one side of and adjacent to the tumbler, a spindle-rod adapted to rotate and to move longitudinally in the tubular spindle and adapted to receive a re-
15 movable key at its outer end, a pin having

immovable connection with the spindle-rod and extended through the slot in the tubular spindle and adapted to enter the lateral recess and also to engage with the tumbler, a knob-shank secured to the tubular spindle and hav- 20 ing a longitudinal slot and a lateral recess at one side of the slot, a finger extended from the spindle-rod through the shank-slot and adapted to enter the lateral recess of said slot and a spring in the knob for moving the spindle-rod 25 in one direction, substantially as specified.

HENRY L. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. OSTER,
CHAS. M. OSTER.