

No. 831,921.

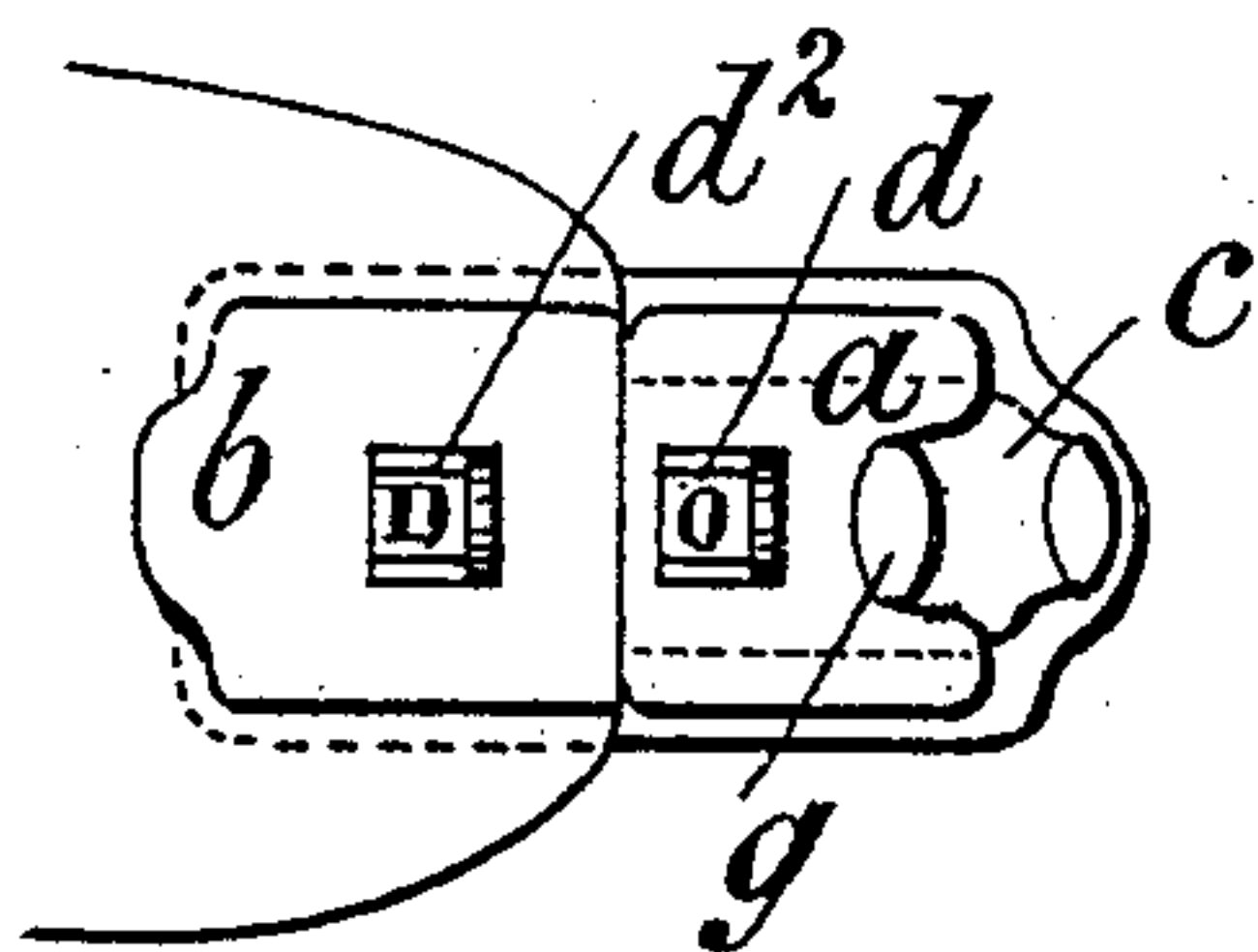
PATENTED SEPT. 25, 1906.

C. A. F. ANRÖCHTE.  
PERMUTATION LOCK.

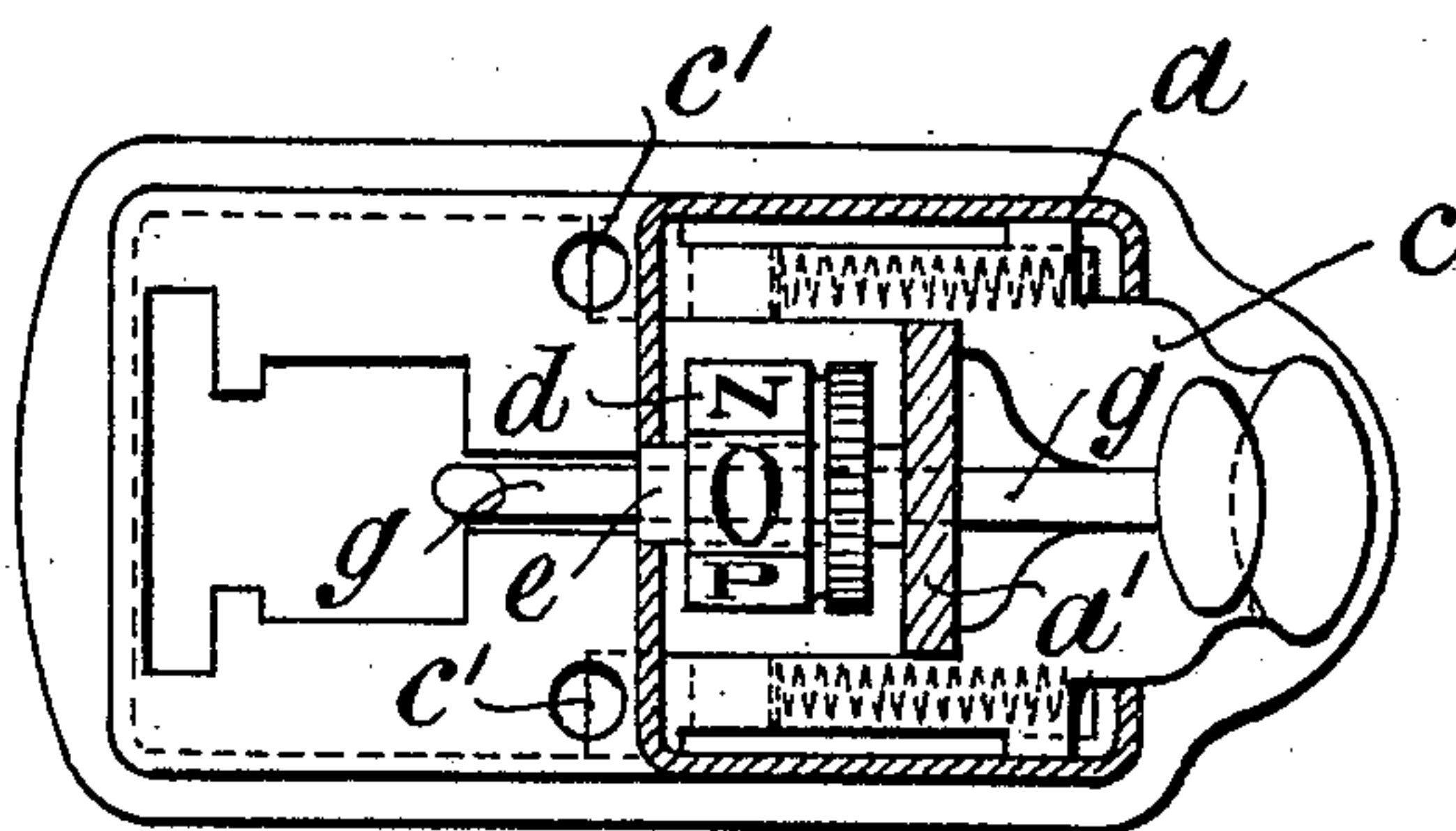
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

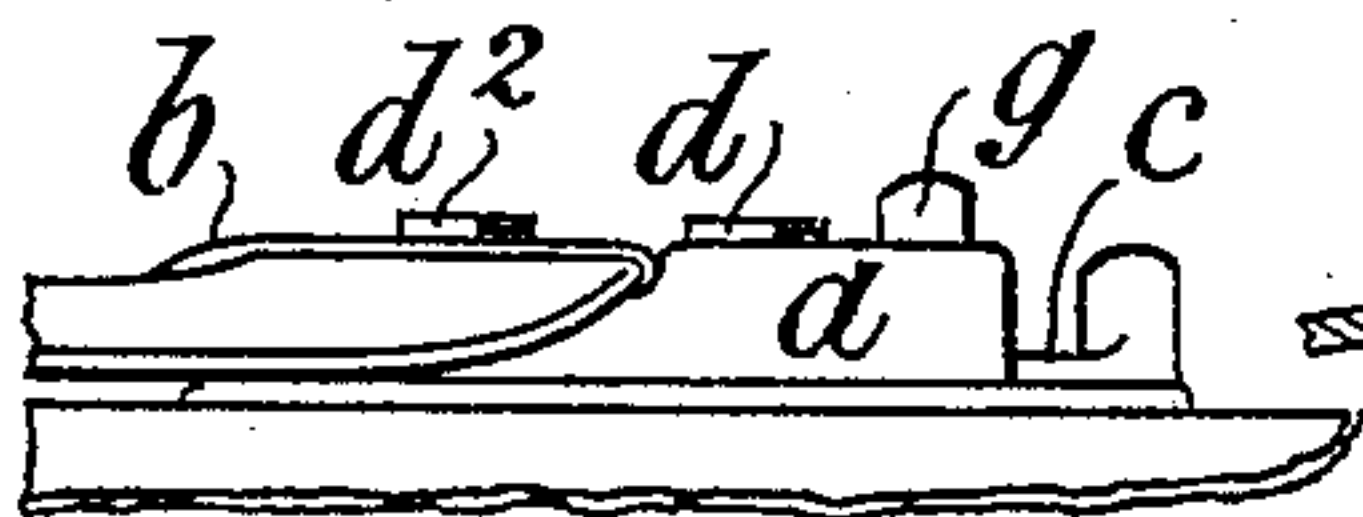
**FIG. 1.**



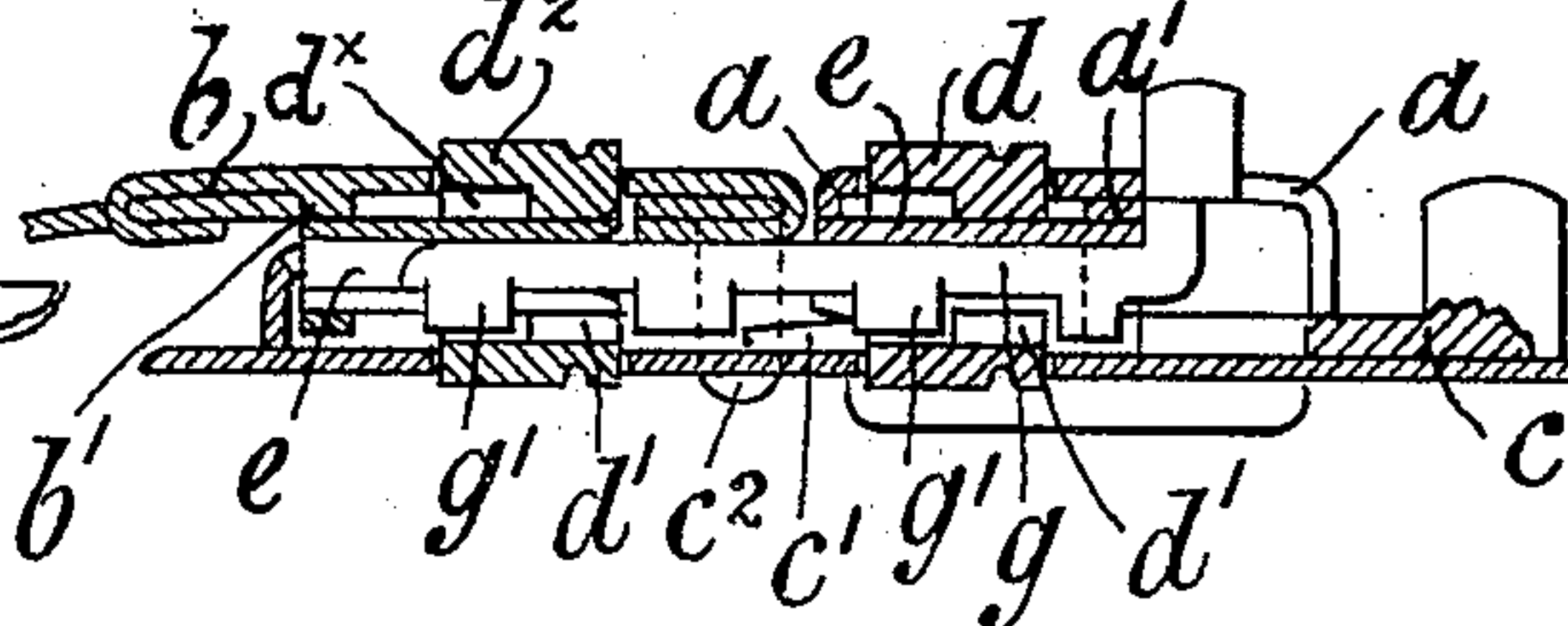
**FIG. 3.**



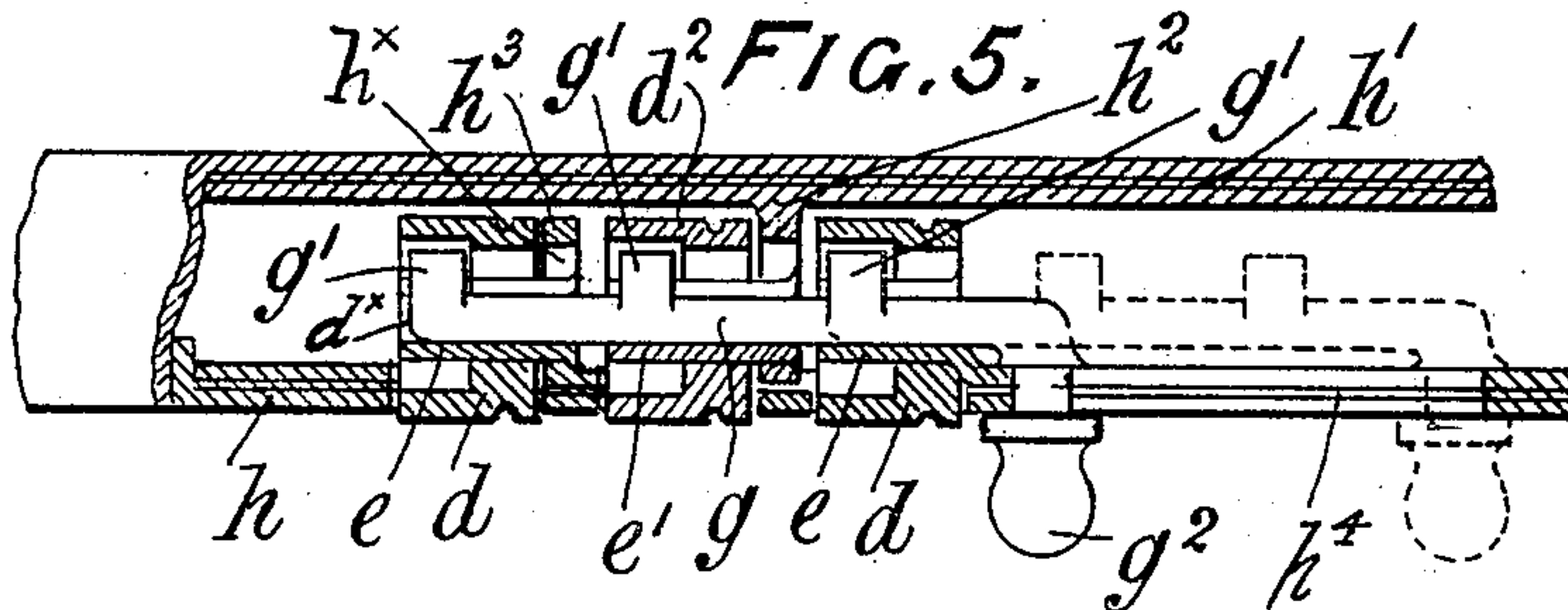
**FIG. 2.**



**FIG. 4.**



**FIG. 5.**



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 6.

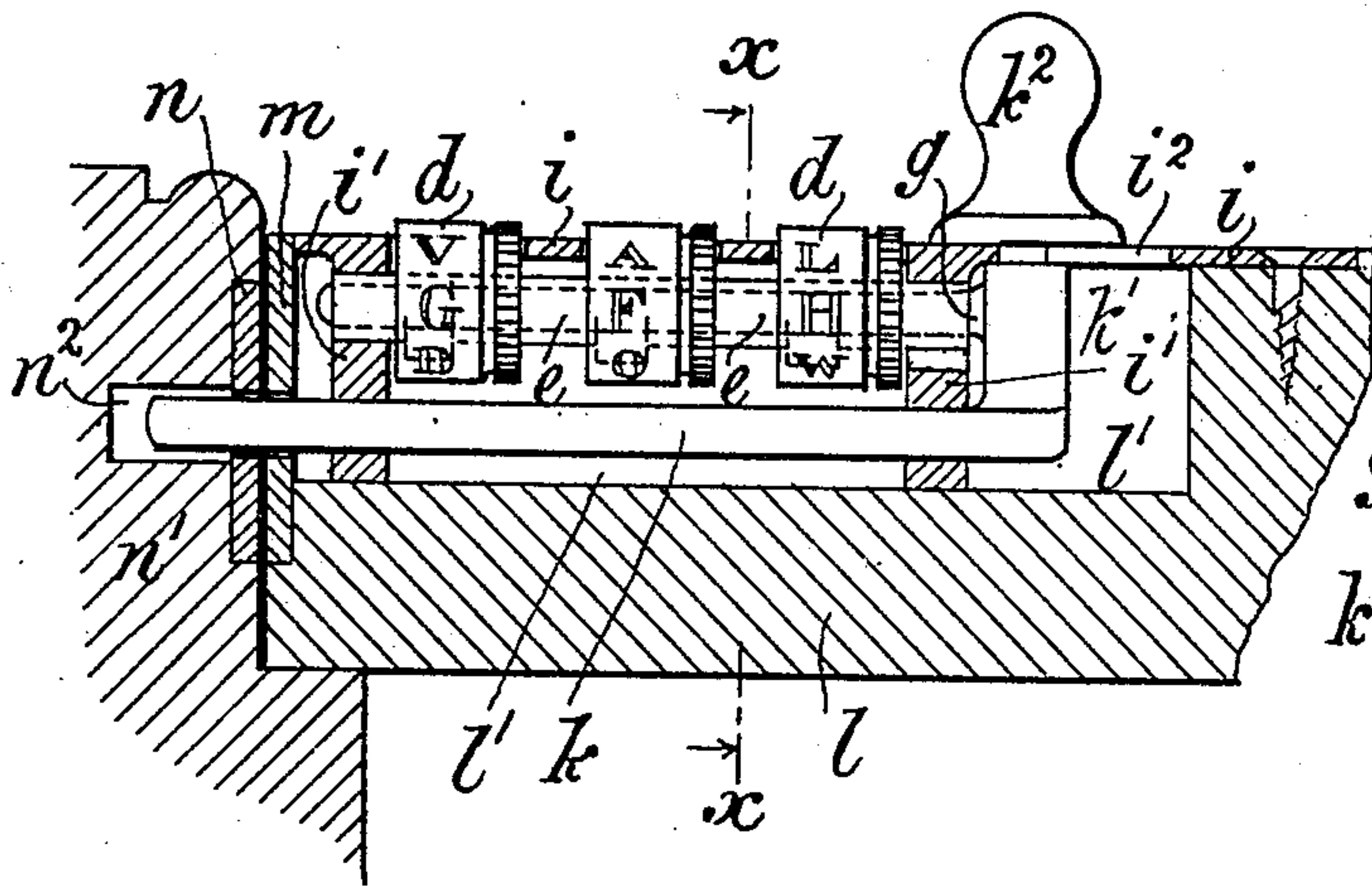


FIG. 7.

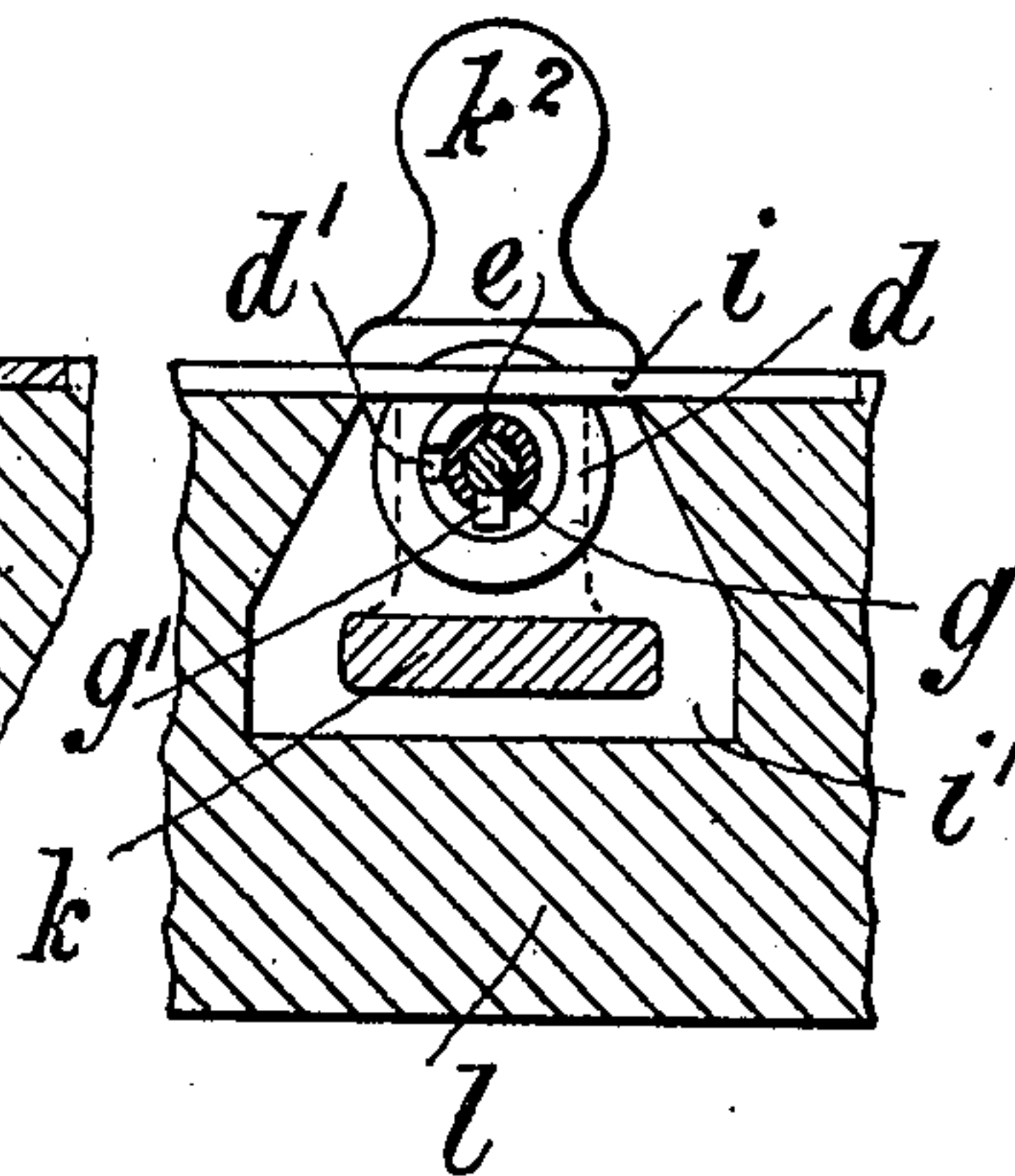
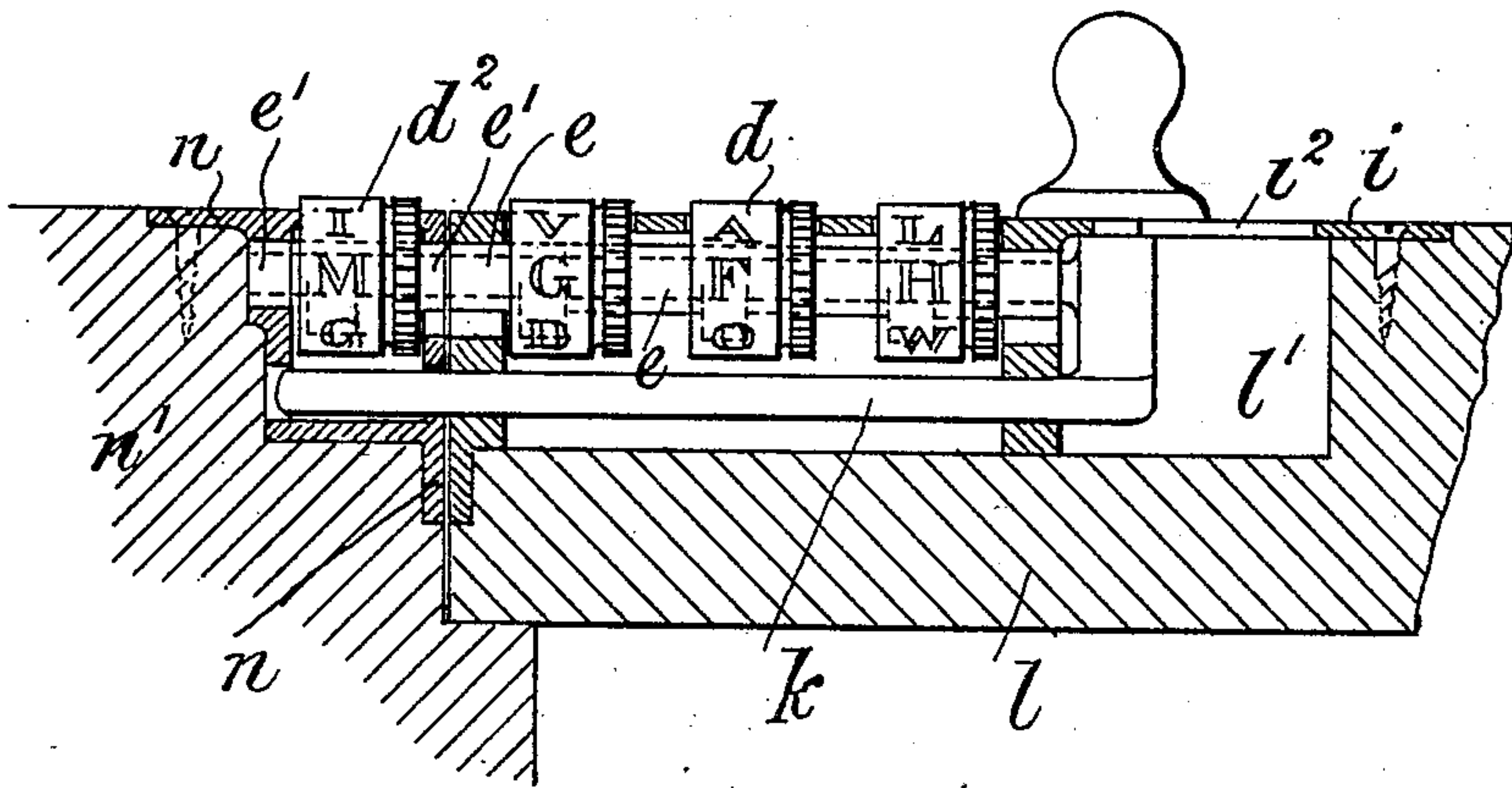


FIG. 8.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIANUS ANTONIUS FRANCISCUS ANRÖCHTE, OF AMSTERDAM,  
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## PERMUTATION-LOCK.

No. 831,921.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 25, 1906.

Application filed August 15, 1905. Serial No. 274,317.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTIANUS ANTONIUS FRANCISCUS ANRÖCHTE, of 56 Jacob van Campen straat, Amsterdam, Netherlands, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Permutation-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to permutation locks and fastenings, such as are well known, and has for its object to construct such locks and fastenings in a novel manner, whereby to render them suitable for use with articles to which they have not hitherto been fitted in a satisfactory manner, and also by a particular construction to increase their strength for resisting rough methods of tampering with same.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are respectively plan and side elevation of a permutation lock or fastening suitable for wallets, trunks, and like articles in which a flap or hasp is commonly used. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan with the hasp part removed for clearness, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section (with the hasp part in position) drawn to a larger scale. In these figures the permutation-lock is shown in combination with a spring-catch fastening of known construction. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of a permutation-lock suitable for hand-bags, kit-bags, boxes, and other articles in which the edges or faces of two members are brought together abutting against one another. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section, and Fig. 7 is a cross-section on the line  $xx$  of Fig. 6, of a permutation-lock suitable for drawers, doors, and other similar articles. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section of a modification.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4,  $a$  is the case of the lock.  $b$  is the flap or hasp.  $c$  is a spring-controlled sliding catch-plate, the ends  $c'$  of which are adapted to engage slotted or notched studs  $c^2$ , secured to the hasp part  $b$ .  $d$   $d^2$  are permutation-disks which are mounted upon slotted tubular axles  $e$   $e$ , one of which disks and axles is carried by a vertical plate  $a'$  in the case of  $a$ , and the other,  $d^2$ , by a plate  $b'$ , attached to the hasp part  $b$ .  $g$  is the key-bolt, which slides in the tubular axles  $e$   $e$ , but cannot rotate therein by reason of the projecting bits  $g'$ . Each disk has an annular recess  $d^x$  therein, with which the bits  $g'$  of the key-bolt  $g$  engage to prevent the bolt from being withdrawn, and a slot  $d'$ ,

communicating with said recess, permits the passage of the bit  $g'$  when the bolt is withdrawn. As shown in Fig. 4, the disks  $d$   $d^2$  are in position to allow of the key-bolt  $g$  being withdrawn from the hasp part  $b$ , and upon withdrawing the catch-plate  $c$ , thereby disengaging the studs  $c^2$ , the hasp part is free for removal from the lock. In this drawing, Fig. 4, the withdrawal of the key-bolt  $g$  also withdraws the catch-plate  $c$  by the contact of their respective finger pieces or knobs.

In Fig. 5 the lock is shown fitted to a hand-bag, two disks  $d$   $d$  and axles  $e$   $e$  being carried by one part or frame  $h$  and the other disk  $d^2$  and axle  $e'$  by the other frame  $h'$ . By way of example the axle  $e'$  is fixed in a projecting plate  $h^2$ , fixed to or formed out of the frame  $h'$ . The axle  $e$  (at the left of the figure) is fixed to a plate  $h^3$ , projecting from the frame  $h$ , the axle  $e$  (at the right of the figure) being formed out of the substance of the frame. The key-bolt  $g$  is provided with a suitable external handle or knob  $g^2$ , the stem of which works through a slot  $h^4$  in the frame  $h$ . The amount of movement of the key-bolt  $g$  necessary to disengage the disk  $d^2$  is indicated by the dotted lines. The plates  $h^2$   $h^3$  are each formed with a key way or slot  $h^x$  to permit the passage of the bits  $g'$  of the key-bolt  $g$ .

Figs. 6 and 7 show a permutation-lock of my improved construction fitted to a door. The plate  $i$  of the case is formed with two or more carrier-plates  $i'$ , in which the slotted tubular axle  $e$  is fixed and in which slots are formed to accommodate a locking-bolt  $k$ . The key-bolt  $g$  is fixed to a stump  $k'$ , formed on the end of the bolt  $k$ , and is operated by an external handle  $k^2$ , the stem of which passes through the slot  $i^2$  and is fixed to the stump  $k'$ . The substance of the door  $l$  is cut away at  $l'$  to accommodate the carrier-plates  $i'$ , which may be of dovetail shape, as shown, so that the lock is attached by sliding the same into the recess  $l'$  from the edge of the door and securing the same by screws passed through the plate  $i$ . A plate  $m$  is sometimes fitted (or it may form part of the plate  $i$ ) to give the edge a finished appearance.  $n$  is a keeper-plate fixed to the door post or jamb  $n'$ , a socket  $n^2$  being formed therein to accommodate the bolt  $k$ , as shown.

In some cases, as shown in Fig. 8, the keeper plate or box  $n$  may be provided with a slotted axle  $e'$  and disk  $d^2$ , mostly sunk with-



in the door-post, in which case the key-bolt *g* is extended to engage the same in the manner already described. The permutation-disks are provided with letters, and when a  
5 certain letter on one disk is in alinement with certain letters on the other disks the slots *d'* are in alinement, thus affording a free passage for the bits *g'* of the bolt.

I claim—

10 1. A permutation-lock comprising a casing and a keeper, independent slotted hollow axles in said parts, a slotted permutation-disk mounted on each axle and a sliding key-bolt passing through the axles and interlock-  
15 ing with the said disks.

2. A permutation-lock comprising a casing and a keeper, independent slotted axles in said parts, a slotted permutation-disk mounted on each axle and a sliding key-bolt

carried by one of the axles and interlocking 20 with the said disks and a locking-bolt integral with said key-bolt and parallel therewith.

3. A permutation-lock comprising a casing and a keeper, slotted hollow axles carried by 25 said parts, said axles extending longitudinally, a slotted permutation-disk mounted to rotate on each axle, a sliding bolt passing through the axles and lugs on said bolt passing through the slots in the axles and inter- 30 locking with the disks.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTIANUS ANTONIUS FRANCISCUS ANRÖCHTE.

Witnesses:

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JOSEPH MICHAEL RAPHAEL.