

G. SCHWOB.
LOCK.

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967,066.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

Fig. 1.

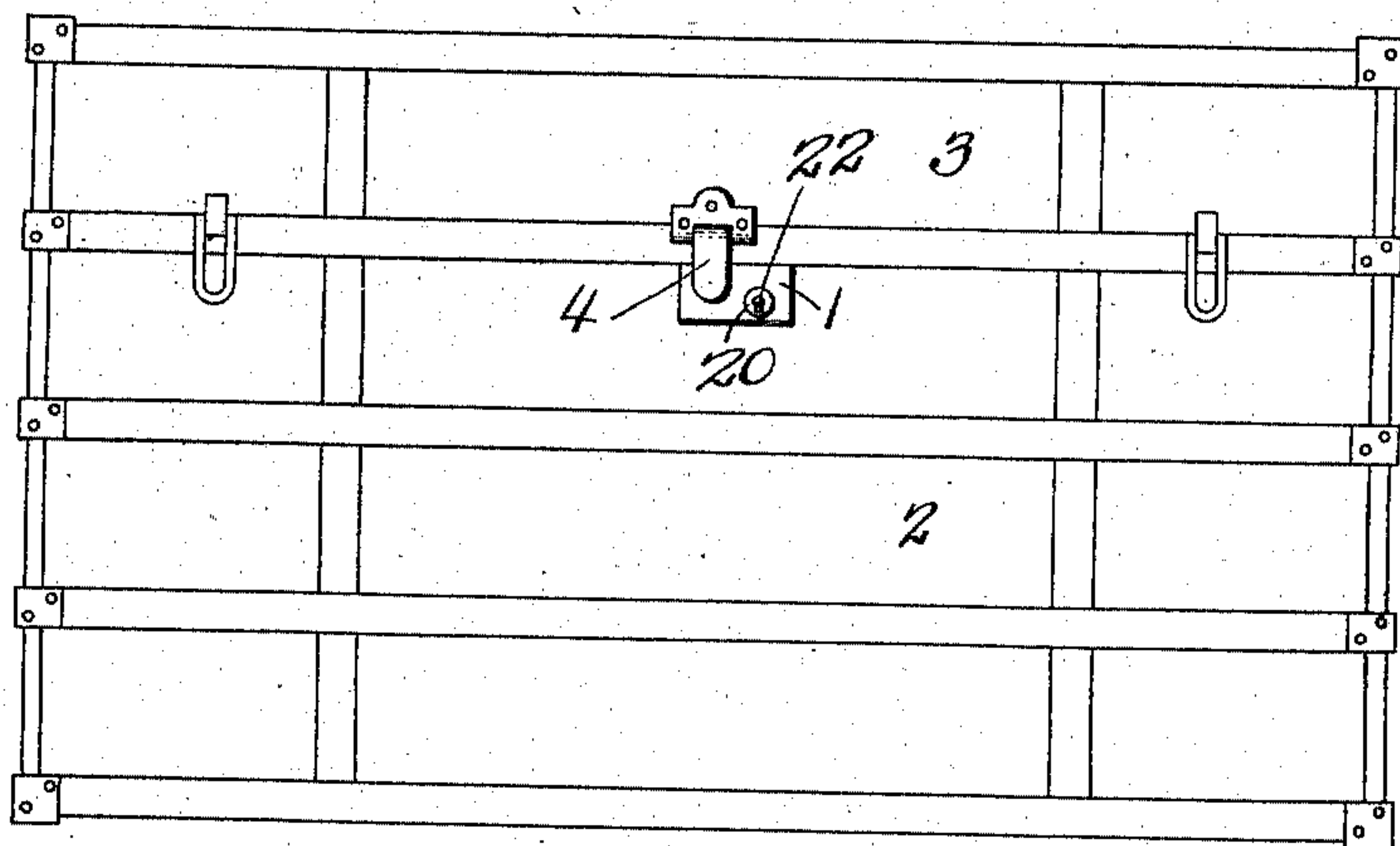


Fig. 3.

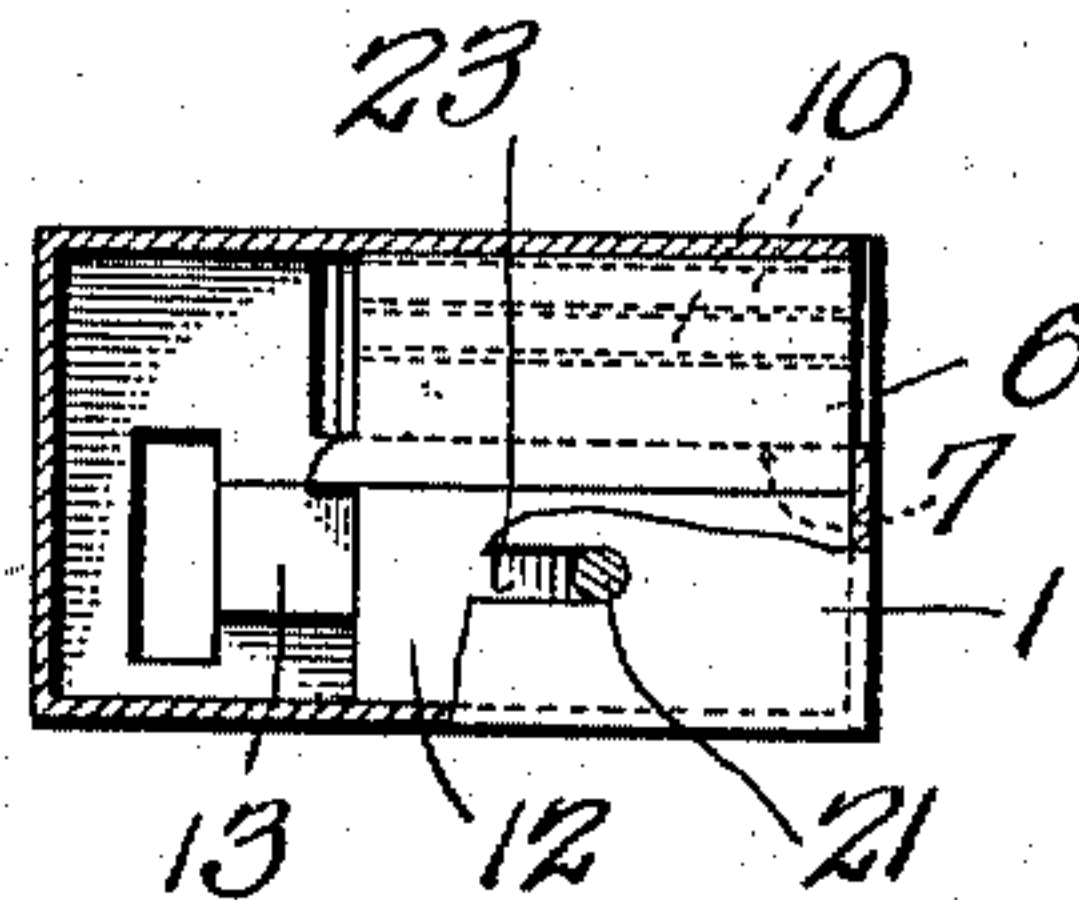


Fig. 2.

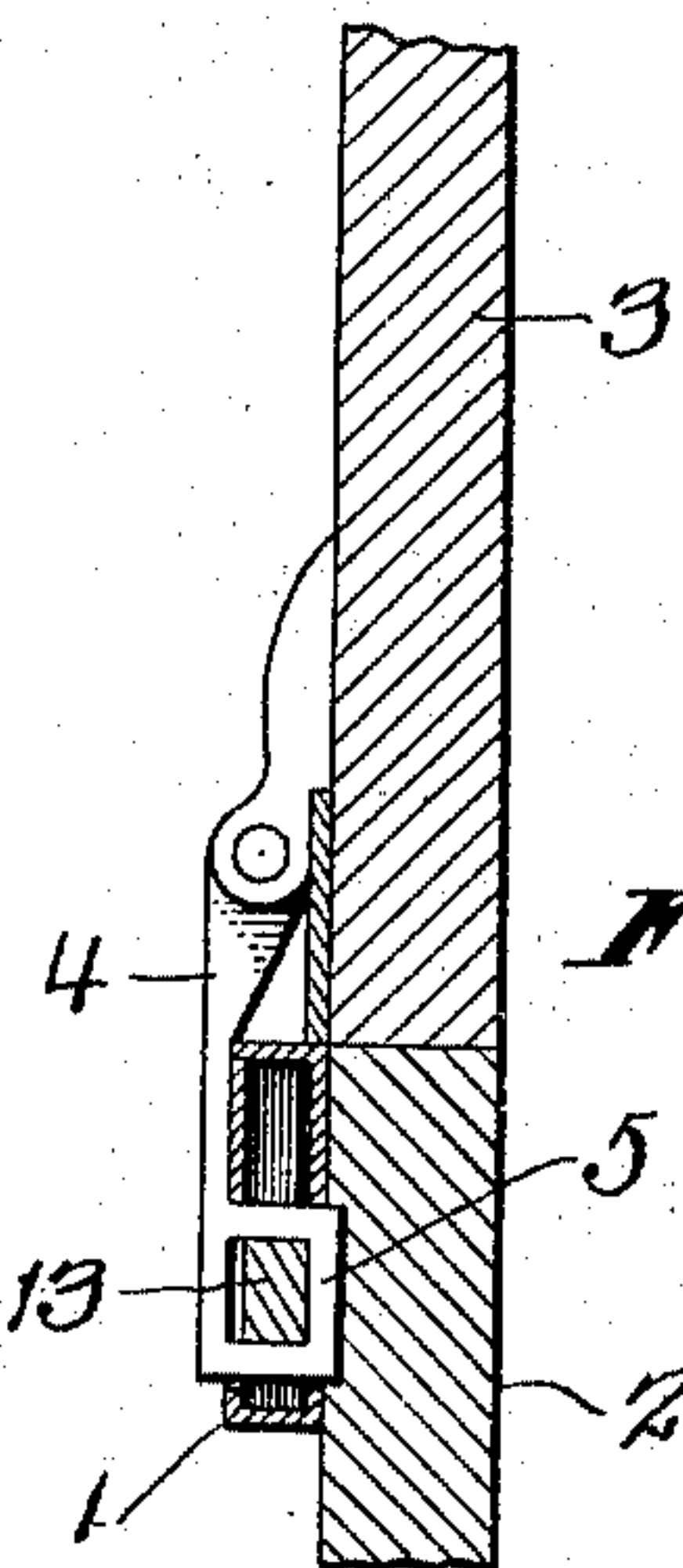


Fig. 4.

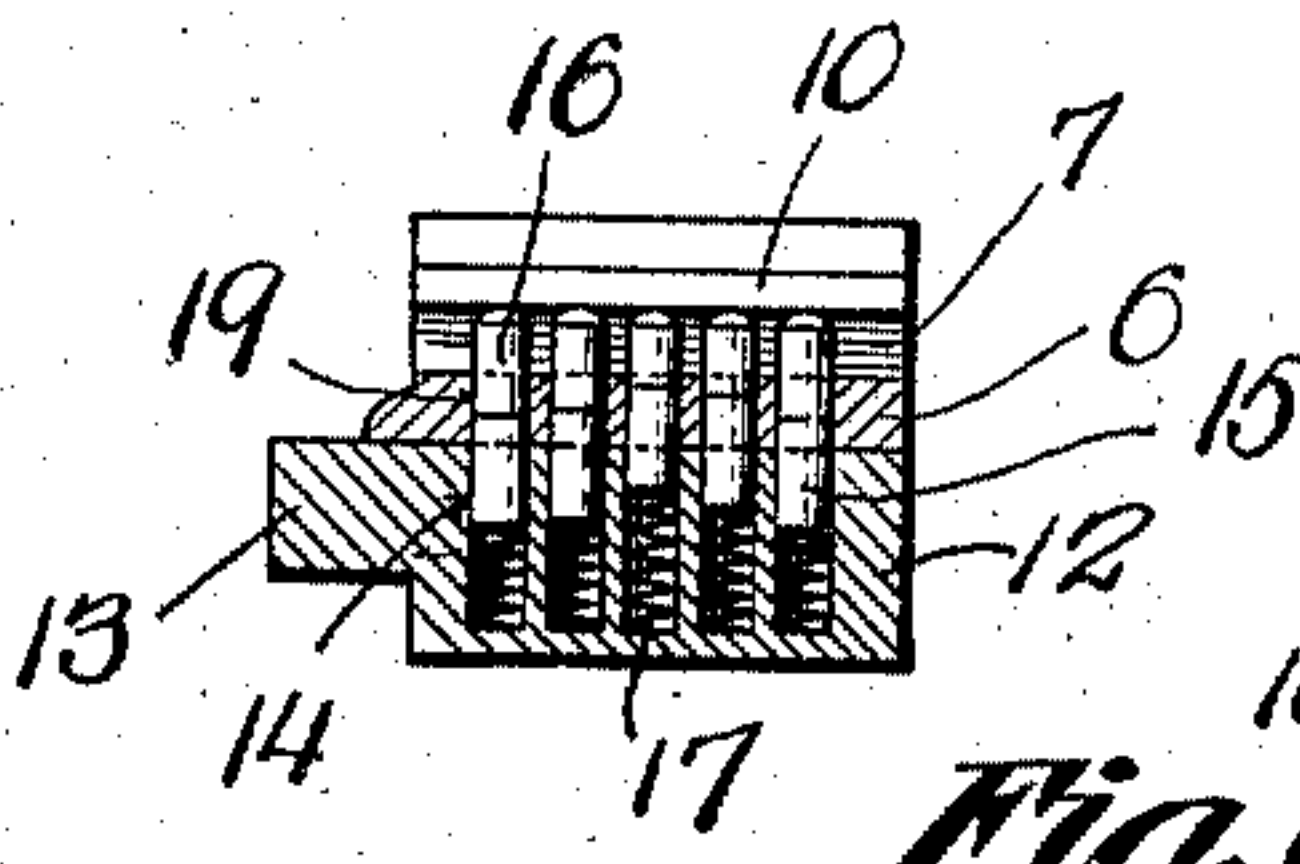


Fig. 6.

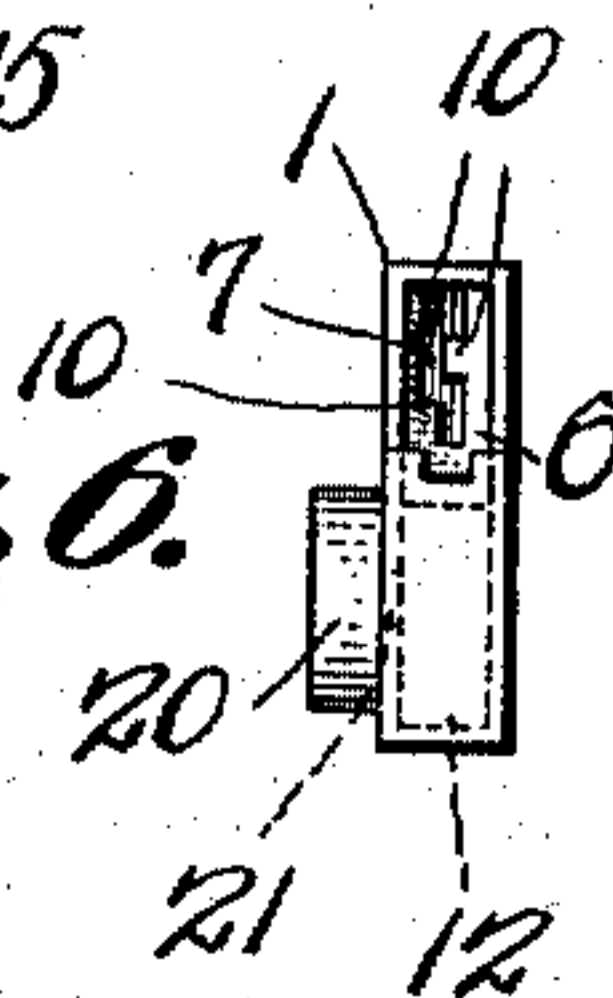
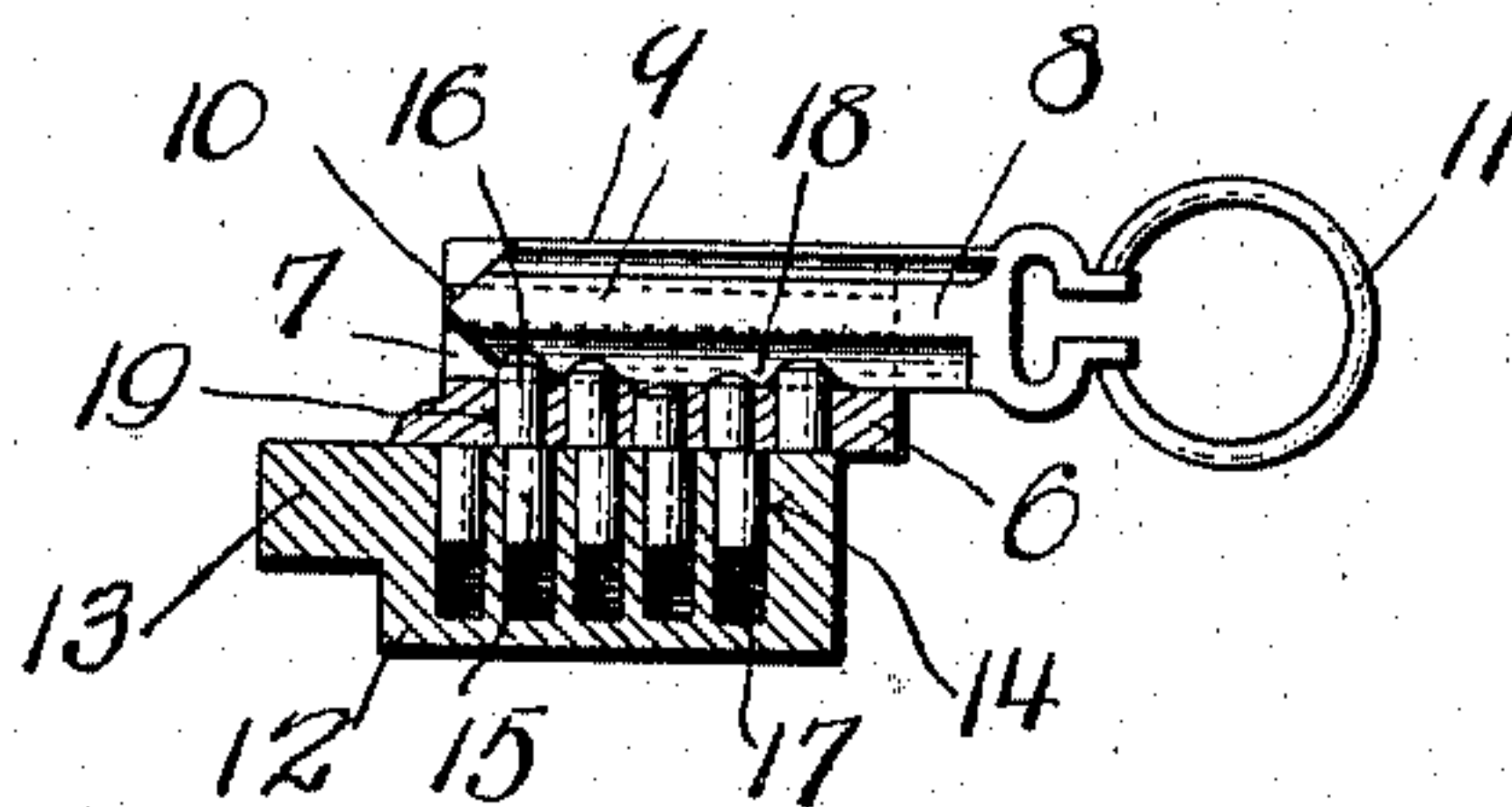


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GASTON SCHWOB, OF CANANEA, MEXICO.

LOCK.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GASTON SCHWOB, a citizen of the Republic of Mexico, residing at Cananea, in the State of and Republic of Mexico, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to locks and is especially designed with reference to trunk locks, being also adapted for use on valises and the like, one of the principal objects of the invention being to provide an effective and easily operated lock, the key entrance to which is practically concealed, so as to be almost invisible, while a false key hole is provided at the usual point for the purpose of misleading unauthorized persons and preventing fraudulent opening of the lock.

A further object of the invention is to provide a lock which combines with simplicity a construction which will reduce to a material extent the cost of manufacture of the lock as a whole.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a trunk, showing the improved lock applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on an enlarged scale through a lock and contiguous portions of the trunk showing the lock in engagement with the hasp. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the lock case looking toward the front. Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical longitudinal section taken on the line with the key way showing the tumbler arrangement. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the action of the key when inserted in the key way and the manner in which the bolt is moved.

The lock case indicated at 1 is shown secured to the main body 2 of the trunk in Fig. 1, while above the lock case and secured to the top 3 of the trunk is a pivoted hasp 4 provided with the usual eye or loop 5 through which the bolt of the lock is adapted to pass as shown in Fig. 2. The lock case is preferably rectangular in shape and contains in the upper portion thereof a block 6 formed with a key way 7 which opens out at one end thereof adapting it to receive a key 8 which is insertible in the end of the key way as illustrated in Fig. 5 to bring the same into engagement with the

tumblers hereinafter described. The key is preferably of the Yale type, or in other words, is corrugated or ribbed as shown at 9, while the key way is correspondingly ribbed as indicated at 10, thereby requiring a key of a certain shape in cross section to be employed in order to effect the entrance of the key into the lock. The key is also provided with a pivoted and folding ring or loop 11 to facilitate the insertion of the key in the lock and its removal therefrom.

12 designates a sliding member extended at one end to form the bolt 13 of the lock, the shape thereof being best illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, wherein it will be seen that said bolt is substantially L-shaped and is adapted to slide endwise underneath the block 6 to carry the bolt 13 into and out of engagement with the eye 5 of the hasp.

The sliding member 12 is provided with a series of vertically extending parallel sockets 14 in which are arranged sliding tumblers embodying lower sections 15 and complementary upper sections 16, while tumbler elevating springs 17 are arranged in the sockets 14 below said tumblers and act with an upward pressure against the tumblers as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The upper extremities of the complementary members 16 of the tumblers are rounded as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, adapting them to more easily engage and cooperate with the notched bit 18 of the key 8. In the locked position of the parts the tumblers assume the relation or arrangement shown in Fig. 4 in which it will be noted that the tumblers are pushed upward by the springs so as to extend through a corresponding number of openings 19 in the block 6 in line with the sockets 14. The notches in the key and the lengths of the complementary portions 16 of the tumblers are so proportioned that when the key is inserted into the key way as shown in Fig. 5, the tumblers will all be depressed until the lines of division between the sections 15 and 16 all lie in a common plane which is also in line with the joint between the sliding member 12 and the block 6. As soon as this takes place, the sliding member 12 carrying the bolt 13 may be moved lengthwise by means of a knob or projection 20 having a shank 21 which works back and forth in a slot in the front wall of the lock case, thereby moving the bolt into or out of engagement with the eye of the hasp, the sections 14 of the tumblers be-

ing moved into and out of alinement with the complementary sections 16 of the tumblers. When the bolt 13 is out of engagement with the hasp, the key is held locked 5 in the case by means of the tumblers, but when the bolt is in engagement with the hasp, the tumblers are in position to admit of the withdrawal of the key. The knob or projection 20 is provided with a false key 10 hole 22 put there for the purpose of misleading unauthorized persons and diverting their attention from the actual key hole which is located in the extreme edge of the lock case.

15 From the foregoing description, it will be seen that the lock mechanism is operated by a key insertible in the edge of the lock, instead of in the front of the lock in the ordinary way. This enables the key hole to be 20 practically concealed and also avoids the

projection of the key beyond the plane of the front of the lock case where it is apt to be struck and bent.

I claim:—

A lock for trunks, valises and the like 25 comprising a lock case, a sliding bolt, a stationary key block forming a guide for the bolt and provided with a key way, key-operable tumblers embodying sections mounted 30 in the sliding bolt and complementary sections mounted in the key block, and an operating projection on the bolt adapting the bolt to be manually thrown while the key is in engagement with the tumblers.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 35 in presence of two witnesses.

GASTON SCHWOB.

Witnesses:

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