H. C. Jones,
Trunk Lock.
No. 1,036.   Patented Dec. 15, 1838.

Fig 1.

Fig 2.
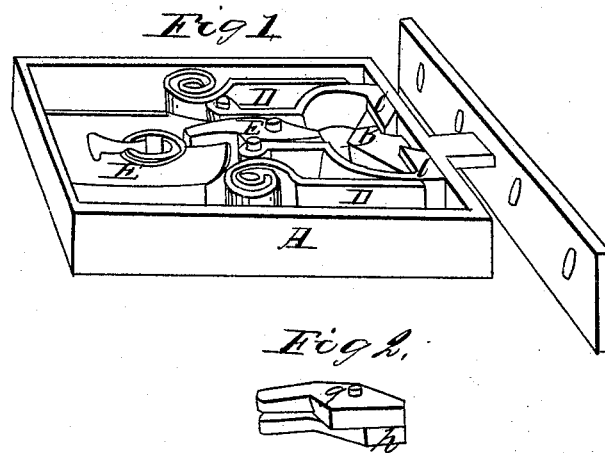
Witnesses,
O. F. Eddy
Rob. S. Janand

Inventor,
Henry C. Jones

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. JONES, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

LOCK FOR TRUNKS, CHESTS, &c.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. JONES, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a
5 new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Trunk, Chest, Sliding-Door, and other Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the lock as improved by me.
10 The nature of my invention consists in the peculiar construction of the two levers which pry open the jaws.

The object of my improvement is to construct a lock on a principle as much as possi-
15 ble to lessen its liability to get out of repair, with particular regard to its strength, and as much as possible to guard against the possibility of its being picked.

To enable others, skilled in the art of
20 making locks, to manufacture and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its operation and construction.

The case, which is marked A in the drawing is constructed of sheet iron of an oblong-
25 square. The front plate, or plate through which the key passes, is projected or extended from the box or case to which it forms a part, sufficient to form a flange, by which it is screwed or nailed to the trunk or
30 chest, upon the inner side.

The working parts of the locks consist first, of the jaws, catches, or hooks marked C, C, in drawing No. 1. Their office is to hold the head of the bolt, B. They play
35 each upon a pivot passing through and riveted on the outside of the case. When shut they are parallel with each other from their pivots to about half their length, where each is curved out sufficiently to make room for
40 the head of the bolt B. At the end of each jaw is a head, hook or catch to clasp the neck of the bolt B. The jaws or catches are kept shut by springs operating upon the outside of each. I prefer the scroll spring as
45 in drawing No. 1, marked D, D, on account of its diminished liability to break, although

that particular manner of spring is not essential to the operation of the lock.

E in drawing No. 1 represents the levers to force open the jaws, also represented in 50 section at Fig. 2. They both play upon the same pivot, and are located between the straight part of the two jaws. Their general shape is an oblong square, their width being equal to the space between the two 55 jaws. One corner of each lever is taken off in an angle sufficient to free and prevent its action upon one jaw; one operating upon one jaw and the other upon the other jaw. An arm is extended from each lever to re- 60 ceive the action of the key. The partition or plate F separates the two arms. The object and advantage of the double lever is to make it necessary, in order to open the lock, to operate upon both levers, at one and the 65 same time.

By this construction the operation of one lever alone by any instrument, not calculated to reach both, is not sufficient to force the bolt B. Hence the difficulty of its being 70 picked. A small stop port is put within the orbit of the key, which is hid by the partition plate F. Its object is to stop the key and retain the jaws in an open position. The key is withdrawn by a retrograde mo- 75 tion. The bolt B is riveted to a plate of a suitable shape to secure it to the lid of the trunk or chest, when the head of the bolt passes through the jaws, which are closed by the spring. 80

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The employment of two levers, which act upon the jaws or catches, in opening the lock for the purpose and in the manner 85 herein before described.

Newark, November 28th, 1838.

HENRY C. JONES.

Signed in presence of—
O. F. EDDY,
DAVID A. HAYES.