(No Model.)

A. A. KELLOGG.

COMBINED LATCH AND LOCK.

No. 343,459. Patented June 8, 1886.

Fig. 1.

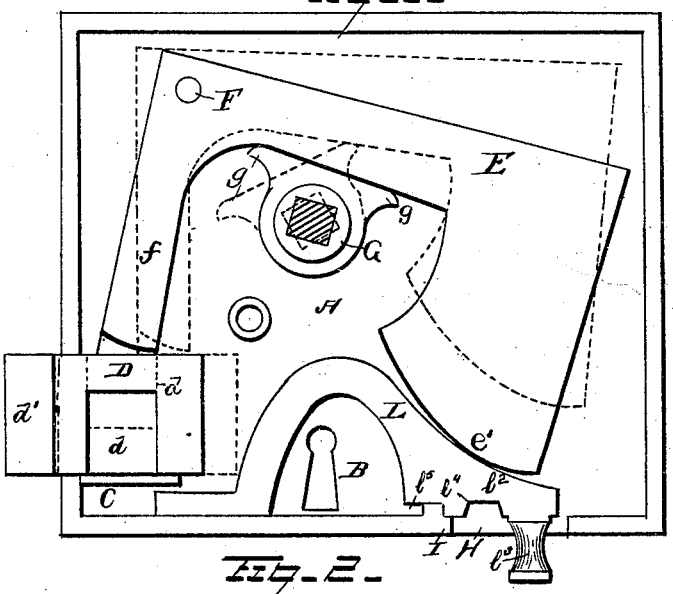
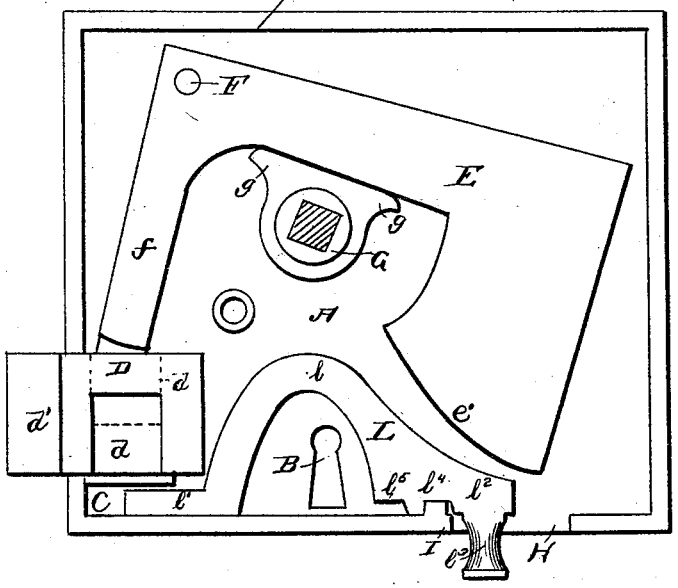


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT A. KELLOGG, OF CLINTON, MISSOURI.

COMBINED LATCH AND LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,459, dated June 8, 1886.

Application filed April 26, 1886. Serial No. 200,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. KELLOGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clinton, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Combined Latch and Lock, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in a combined latch and lock; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my invention with one side of the case removed, showing the bolt extended in its normal position in solid lines, and withdrawn in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the bolt extended and locked.

A represents the lock-case, which is of the usual construction, and is provided with the key-hole B, and at one end, at its lower side, with a recess, C.

D represents the bolt.

E represents the weighted lever-arm, which is pivoted to the lock-case, as at F, and is provided with a depending rocking arm, *f*, the outer end of which is reduced and fitted in a countersunk opening or recess, *d*, which is made in the bolt. This bolt has its outer end beveled on one side, as at *d'*, thereby adapting it for use as a latching-bolt, and the said bolt is provided with two of the openings *d*, one on each side, by which means the bolt may be taken from the lock-case and replaced in a reverse position therein, thus enabling the same lock to be used for either a right or a left hand door. The outer end of the arm E is enlarged and extended downwardly, and the lower edge of the said downward extension of the arm is rounded, thereby forming a weighted cam, *e'*.

G represents a yoke, which is journaled in the lock-case, and through which extends the spindle of the knobs in the usual manner. This yoke is provided on one side with an arm, *g*, either projecting end of which is adapted to strike against the under side of the arm E. In the lower side of the lock-case, near the inner end thereof, is made a slotted opening, H, and adjacent to the said opening, on the bottom side of the lock-case, is a shoulder, I.

L represents a tumbler, the central portion of which is bent substantially in a semicircle, as at *l*. From the front side of the bent or curved portion of the tumbler extends an arm, *l'*, which is adapted to enter the recess C of the lock-case, and from the rear end of the curved portion of the tumbler extends an arm, l^2, the outer end of which is provided with a depending stud, l^3, that passes through the slot H in the lower side of the lock-case, and is adapted to work back and forth in the said slot. The arm l^2 is provided on its under side with a notch, l^4, adjacent to the stud l^3, and a notch, l^5, at a slight distance from the notch l^4.

The lock is in its initial position when the bolt D is extended, the tumbler L withdrawn, the arm *g* of the yoke bearing under the arm E, and the weighted cam *e'* bearing against the rear curved side of the tumbler, as shown in Fig. 1.

In order to withdraw the bolt to open the door, it is only necessary to turn the knob sufficiently to cause the arm *g* of the yoke to raise the arm E and thereby withdraw the lower end of the arm *f*, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. As soon as the knob is released the lever-arm E by its own gravity assumes its normal position and extends the bolt. In order to lock the bolt in this position, a suitable key is inserted in the key-hole and turned therein, and thus caused to to bear against the front side of the curved portion of the tumbler and lift the same so as to cause the notch l^5 to disengage the shoulder I of the lock-case, and then move the tumbler forward, causing its arm *l'* to enter the recess C of the lock-case. When the tumbler has been moved forward to its full extent, its notch l^4 engages the shoulder I of the lock-case, and becomes engaged therewith by the gravity of the rear end of the tumbler, as shown in Fig. 2. The front curved portion of the tumbler bears against the rear end of the bolt B and prevents the latter from being withdrawn when the knobs are turned. In order to unlock the bolt, it is only necessary to turn the key in the reverse direction. The function of the stud l^3, which extends through the slot in the bottom of the lock-case, is to enable the tumbler to be operated by a person from the inner side of the door without the use of a key.

A lock thus constructed is cheap and sim-

ple, is strong and durable, and as it is not provided with springs in order to operate its parts it is not likely to get out of order.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the case having the recess C, the shoulder I, and the slot H, with the weighted pivoted arm E, the bolt connected thereto, the yoke for tripping the weighted arm and withdrawing the bolt, and the tumbler having the arm l' to enter the recess C, the notches l^1 and l^2, for engaging the shoulder I, and the stud l^3, extending through the slot H, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT A. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

POLK QUARLES,

J. L. RIGGINS.