~~LOCK WITH ROLLER~~

ELECTROMECHANICAL LOCK WITH A ROLLER-FORMED LOCKING PART

The present invention relates to a lock for locking a container.

Generic locks have an electromechanical actuator for the latch. The latch is therefore moved preferably reciprocally not by hand but by the electromechanical, or respectively in particular motor-operated, actuator between the locking position and the unlocking position. These types of locks are used for example for locking containers in which documents or data media or similar are collected. These items can be relevant to security or respectively be subject to secrecy so that they cannot be reopened by anyone, but only when certain requirements are met. It can be arranged for example for a preset code to be input in the lock, or the lock may be opened at specific times only, etc..

Generic locks can also be used in this sense for example for locking containers in which matter hazardous to the environment or similar is collected. Here, too, it can be significant for the lock to be opened under certain circumstances only.

Practice shows that containers fitted with such locks are often overfilled in such a way that they can be closed only by application of considerable force. This results in problems with automated opening of the lock, since considerable forces are acting on the lock due to excess pressure in the container; in the case of generic locks this makes automatic opening difficult or respectively prohibits it completely. It should be taken into consideration here especially that generic locks must be provided with a power source, generally an electric battery, because of the electromechanical actuator of the lock. For these locks to be operated maintenance-free over a long period the power requirement of the electromechanical actuator for opening the lock must be as minimal as possible.

For these reasons the aim of the present invention is to improve generic locks to the extent where they can also be opened by means of the electromechanical actuator in the event of increased inner pressure in the container, using minimal energy expenditure only.