

Description

This invention relates to a locking device and more particularly to a keyless combination or dial lock for use on slide fasteners and other closure articles for security purposes.

Many lock devices have been proposed for locking slide fasteners by means of a pair of sliders adapted to open and close the slide fastener from both directions. One such slider lock as disclosed in Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open Publication No. 51-101204 comprises a projecting prong in one slider body and a lock pin in the other slider body, the prong and the pin being releasably engageable by a key. Another prior art lock is disclosed in Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open Publication No. 53-36903, which lock comprises a pair of annular swivels, one on the head portion of each of two companion sliders, the two swivels being juxtaposed and locked together by a locking member such as a padlock.

Since the above prior art slider locks were both unitary with the slider body, it was necessary to change the whole sliders with those of different designs and shapes from a limited selection to meet the customers' needs which would literally add to the cost of relatively expensive sliders with locks. The prior art slider locks were key-operated and hence care would be always required so as not to lose the key.

Some keyless dial locks are also known but are not entirely satisfactory in respect of the efficiency and reliability of locking operation particularly when they are applied to slide fasteners.

A dial lock assembly according to the precharacterized portion of claim 1 is disclosed in JP-U-63110211. In the assembly according to said document the dial means are housed inside of the female part partly protruding therefrom and the engaging portion is formed integrally with the base plate of the female part. Further the rotary means are mounted on a shaft extending from the lock tumbler. With such a construction locking and unlocking operations are effected by shifting the lock tumbler together with the rotary means and the dial means in a direction perpendicular to the direction in which the male part and the female part have to be moved in order to lock or unlock the assembly. Accordingly, the cross-sectional area of the assembly in a direction perpendicular to the locking or unlocking direction is quite large. Thus, the assembly is disadvantageous, in particular when used in combination with a slide fastener.

Similar problems are caused when using locking assemblies described in combination with combination padlocks in GB-A-145 313 and DE-C-831 372.

With the foregoing drawbacks of the prior art in view, the present invention seeks to provide a keyless combination lock assembly more particularly for use on slide fasteners and the like, which is highly efficient and reliable in operation.

More specifically, the invention is directed to a combination lock assembly formed integrally with a slider pull tab which is separable from the slider body so that sliders alone of various forms and designs can be readily changed in compliance with the customers' specification.

According to the present invention, there is provided a dial lock assembly which comprises a male part having a plunger with a lock groove and a female part having a casing for releasably receiving said plunger, rotary means driven by a dial means carrying indicia thereon, said rotary means having radial notches arranged to come into and out of alignment with one another for accommodating an engaging portion in said aligned position, and a lock tumbler having a lock prong engageable in said lock groove operatively associated with said rotary means said lock tumbler being mounted in said casing for movement between a first position where said lock prong engages said lock groove and a second position where said engaging portion engages said radial notches in their aligned condition to thereby bring said lock prong out of engagement with said lock groove, characterized in that said engaging portion is formed at said lock tumbler and said dial means is disposed outside said casing on shaft means extending outwardly therefrom in a direction opposite to the opening for the plunger and coaxially thereto.

The above and other objects and features of the invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. Like reference numerals refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a slide fastener having a pair of lockable sliders embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on enlarged scale along the lines II - II of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines III - III of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines IV - IV of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines V - V of Figure 2;

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines VI - VI of Figure 2;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing a modified form of slider lock according to the invention;

Figure 8 is an exploded perspective view of another modified form of slider lock;

Figure 9 is a plan view, partly sectional, of the slider lock of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is an exploded perspective view of the lock assembly shown in Figures 8 and 9;

Figure 11 is a plan view, partly sectional, of the slider lock of Figure 9, showing the same in one operative position; and

Figure 12 is a view similar to Figure 11 but showing the slider lock in another operative position.

Referring now to the drawings and Figure 1 in particular, there is shown a keyless combination or dial lock assembly 10 embodying the invention as applied to a slide fastener F which comprises a pair of stringers F₁ and F₂ each carrying along one of their longitudinal edges a row of coupling elements E to be coupled and uncoupled by a slider S in a well known manner.

A pair of slider pull tabs 11 and 12 are pivotally connected through their ring-like hooks 11a, 12a to the slider body S.

The lock assembly 10 comprises a male part 13 integral with one slider pull tab 11 and a female part 14 integral with the other slider pull tab 12, the two parts 13 and 14 being interengageable in a manner hereafter to be described.

The male part 13 of the lock assembly 10 has a plunger 15 formed on one side of the lower portion of the pull tab 11 and extending horizontally inward when the pull tab 11 is positioned in parallel or juxtaposed relation to the mating pull tab 12 as shown in Figure 1 which represents the locked position of the lock assembly 10. The plunger 15 has a head 16 in the form of a truncated cone defining a beveled guide surface 17. A lock groove 18 is formed in the upper peripheral portion of the plunger 15 for receiving a lock tumbler later described.

The female part 14 of the lock assembly 10, as better shown in Figure 2, comprises a generally cylindrical casing 19 provided in its inner end wall with an opening 20 defining a passage for the plunger 15 of the male part 13.

A lock tumbler 21 is pivotally mounted in the casing 19 and provided at one end with a lock prong 22 having an arcuate cam surface 22a and engageable in the lock groove 18 in the plunger 15 and at the other end with a press portion 23 projecting above the upper periphery of the casing 19 through an aperture 24 formed therein. The tumbler 21 is further provided with a downwardly projecting rib 25 (Figure 6) underlying the press portion 23 and with a resilient lug 26 extending upwardly above the prong 22 in abutting relation to the inner wall of the casing 19 and normally biasing the prong 22 toward the lock groove 18. To this end, the tumbler 21 per se may be made of a resilient plastics material so as to form the resilient

lug 26 integrally therewith. Alternatively, a leaf spring may be employed for the lug 26.

Coupling of the male and female parts 13 and 14 is effected with the plunger 15 inserted through the opening 20 into the casing 19, when the truncated cone head 16 advances slidably along the arcuate cam surface 22a of the prong 22 against the tension of the lug 26 until the prong 22 is arrested in the lock groove 18. The two cooperating parts 13 and 14 are uncoupled or separated by depressing the press portion 23 to release the prong 22 from the lock groove 18 and thereafter pulling the plunger 15 out of the casing 19.

Means is provided according to the invention for respectively prohibiting and allowing the pivotal movement of the lock tumbler 21 to keep locked and unlock the lock assembly 10. This means comprises a plurality of discs 27, 28 and 29 which are capable of inching rotation (by means hereafter to be described) relatively to one another within the casing 19 and which have radial notches 27a, 28a and 29a, respectively according to the embodiment illustrated in Figures 1 through 7. These notches are arranged to register in alignment with one another to form an elongated contiguous U-groove into which the projecting rib 25 enters when the press portion 23 is depressed so as to lift the lock prong 22 of the tumbler 21 apart from the lock groove 18 of the plunger 15.

The discs 27, 28 and 29 are formed integrally with rotary shafts 30, 31 and 32 respectively at one end thereof. The rotary shafts 30, 31 and 32 are reduced in length progressively in this order and each extend horizontally outwardly of the casing 19 in a direction opposite to the opening 20 for the plunger 15. The shafts 30, 31 and 32 are concentrically mounted in superposed relation to one another, the intermediate shaft 31 being rotatably mounted on the inner long shaft 30 and the outer short shaft 32 rotatably mounted on the intermediate shaft 31. The shafts 30, 31 and 32 disposed outside of the casing 19 are attached to and frictionally driven by dials 33, 34 and 35, respectively, in a manner hereafter to be described.

The casing 19 is provided internally with a radially projecting longitudinal rib 36 at least at one location, the rib 36 having a length sufficient to span over the juxtaposed discs 27, 28 and 29 combined as shown in Figure 2. The discs 27, 28 and 29 each are provided peripherally with a plurality of equally spaced grooves 27b, 28b and 29b, respectively, which are engageable with the rib 36 selectively by operation of either of the dials 33, 34 and 35. To ensure smooth resilient engagement of the rib 36 with the grooves 27b - 29b, there are provided axial slits 27c - 29c each interposed between and slightly above adjacent grooves 27b - 29b as exemplarily shown with respect to the disc

29 in Figure 6, in which only the slits 29c are revealed to allow the solid peripheral surface portions 29d overlying the respective slits to elastically deform upon pressure engagement with the rib 36.

A similar frictional drive means is embodied in the rotation of the shafts 30, 31 and 32 as illustrated in Figures 3, 4 and 5, respectively. The shafts 30, 31 and 32 each are provided peripherally with a plurality of equally spaced grooves 30a - 32a which are selectively engageable with radial ribs 33a, 34a and 35a formed on the inner peripheral walls of the dials 33, 34 and 35, respectively. To effect resilient engagement of the ribs 33a, 34a and 35a with the grooves 30a, 31a and 32a, respectively, there are provided axial slits 33b, 34b and 35b underlying the ribs 33a, 34a and 35a, respectively, which slits allow their respective associated ribs to elastically deform or flex inward upon moving contact with the solid peripheral surface portions 30b - 32b between adjacent grooves 30a - 32a of the respective shafts 30 - 32.

Each of the dials 33, 34 and 35 is provided at its outer periphery with indicia such as numerals which correspond in number to the grooves 30a (31a, 32a). There are a total of eight such grooves in each of the shafts 30, 31 and 32 and hence there are eight digits on each of the dials 33, 34 and 35 which are equally spaced apart in registry with the positions of the grooves 30a - 32a in the respective shafts 30 - 32.

With the foregoing construction, the lock assembly 10 is locked and unlocked as follows. The pair of slider pull tabs 11 and 12 are oriented to confront side by side, when the plunger 15 is inserted into the casing 19 with the prong 22 arrested in the lock groove 18 as shown in Figure 2. In this instance, the male and female parts 13 and 14 remain locked if at least one of the notches 27a, 28a and 29a of the respective discs 27, 28 and 29 is displaced or held out of alignment with the rib 25 of the tumbler 21 by rotating the corresponding one of the dials 33, 34 and 35. The lock assembly 10 is unlocked by making inching rotation of all or any of the dials 33, 34 and 35 so as to bring all of the disc notches 27a, 28a and 29a into alignment or registry with the tumbler rib 25, whereupon the press portion 23 is depressed against the tension of the lug 26 to permit entry of the rib 25 into the aligned notches 27a, 28a and 29a and departure of the prong 22 from the lock groove 18 of the plunger 15 which is then ready to be pulled out from the casing 19.

When changing the combination of the numerals on the respective dials 33, 34 and 35, this can be done by retaining the tumbler rib 25 in aligned disc notches 27a, 28a and 29a and making inching rotation of all or any selected one of the dials 33, 34 and 35.

A lock assembly 10 shown in Figure 7 is similar in all structural details to the lock assembly 10 already described with reference to Figures 1 - 6, except for the construction of a tumbler 21. This tumbler 21 has an annular chamber 21a communicating with the opening 20 for receiving the plunger 15. A prong 22 extends upwardly from the lower portion of the tumbler 21 and is adapted to engage in the lock groove 18. A spring 26 is interposed between the lower inner surface of the casing 19 and the prong 22 and normally biases the tumbler 21 upwardly so that the press portion 23 is exposed above the casing 19 and the rib 25 is lifted apart from the notches 27a, 28a and 29a.

Referring now to Figures 8 - 12 inclusive, there is shown another modified form of lock assembly 100 which comprises a male part 130 having a drum-like body 131 and a female part 140 substantially in the form of a cylindrical casing 190. The male part 130 has a plunger 150 extending horizontally inward from one side of the drum-like body 131. The plunger 150 has a head 160 substantially in the form of a truncated cone defining a beveled guide surface 170.

A lock groove 180 is formed in the upper peripheral portion of the plunger 150 for receiving a lock tumbler 210.

The female part 140, as better shown in Figure 9, comprises a drive disc 270 and a driven disc 280 both rotatably supported within the casing 190. The drive disc 270 has an integral hub 400 concentric therewith which extends outwardly of the casing 190 and which is internally threaded for threaded engagement with a bolt 300 extending from a dial knob 330 through an axial bore 330a formed therein. The driven disc 280 has a horizontally projecting eccentric pin 410 movable in an annular groove 420 formed in the rear surface of the drive disc 270 and engageable with a drive pin 410' projecting from the drive disc 270 into the annular groove 420. The driven disc 280 is thus connected to and driven by the drive disc 270.

Designated at 290 is a retaining washer interposed between the drive disc 270 and the dial knob 330 and adapted to hermetically seal the junction therebetween.

The discs 270 and 280 have radial notches 270a and 280a respectively, which are brought into and out of alignment with each other by rotating the dial 330.

The discs 270 and 280 have axial slits 270b and 280b, respectively, formed in their lower portions diametrically opposed to the notches 270a and 280a, the slits 270b and 280b serving to enable the discs 270 and 280 to be assembled with the casing 190 with a resilient tight fit.

The lock tumbler 210 is pivotally mounted in the casing 190 through an elongated slot 210a in

which is received a pivotal pin 210b extending perpendicular to the plane of the female part 140. The slot 210a is vertically elongated so as to allow the tumbler 210 to move substantially linearly vertically in addition to pivotal movement. The tumbler 210 generally in the form of a latch plate has a lock prong 220 including an arcuate cam surface 220a and engageable in the lock groove 180, a tongue 250 at an end remote from the prong 220 and an upwardly projecting lug 230 adjacently above the prong 220.

A wire spring 260 has a coil portion 260a overlying the elongate slot 210a and a first arm portion 260b elastically borne against the upper inner wall of the female part 140 and a second arm portion 260c elastically supported on the lug 230 of the tumbler 210, the arrangement being that the lock prong 220 of the tumbler 210 is normally biased clockwise to retain locked relation with the plunger 150.

Designated at 430 is a retaining rib axially extending from the lower portion of the male part 13 diametrically opposed to the lock groove 180 of the plunger 150 and adapted to engage in a packet 440 formed in the lower portion of the female part 140 to retain the male part 130 in place when coupled with the female part 140.

With this construction, the lock assembly 100 can be locked and unlocked with ease. Assuming that the radial notches 270a and 280a of the respective discs 270 and 280 are not aligned to prohibit entry of the tongue 250, the plunger 150 can be inserted into the casing 190, in which instance with advancement of the plunger 150 its beveled guide surface 170 is brought into sliding contact with the cam surface 220a of the tumbler 210, causing the latter to move substantially linearly upward against the tension of the spring 260. As the plunger 150 is fully inserted, the tumbler 210 returns to its original position under tension of the spring 260 with the lock prong 220 fully received in the lock groove 180, thereby completing a true lock of the assembly 100. In this instance, if the notches 270a and 280a are held in confronting relation to the tumbler tongue 250 as shown in Figure 12, the lock is provisional. To obtain a true lock, the dial knob 330 may be simply turned in either direction.

When unlocking the assembly 100 or separating the male part 130 from the female part 140, the dial 330 is turned to match a selected combination of numerals thereon so as to bring the disc notches 270a and 280a into registry to allow entry therein of the tumbler tongue 250 as shown in Figure 9. The plunger 150 is then pulled out, when the tumbler 210 rotates about the pin 210 counterclockwise until the lock prong 220 is lifted apart from the lock groove 180.

Various changes and modifications may be made in the above described specific embodiments of the invention without departing from the scope of the appended claims. As for an example, the drive disc 270 and the driven disc 280 may be made unitary to simplify the construction and operation of the lock assembly 100.

Claims

1. A dial lock assembly (10, 100) which comprises a male part (13, 130) having a plunger (15, 150) with a lock groove (18, 180) and a female part (14, 140) having a casing (19, 190) for releasably receiving said plunger, rotary means (27, 28, 29, 270, 280) driven by a dial means (33, 34, 35, 330) carrying indicia thereon, said rotary means having radial notches (27a, 28a, 29a, 270a, 280a) arranged to come into and out of alignment with one another for accommodating an engaging portion (25, 250) in said aligned position, and a lock tumbler (21, 210) having a lock prong (22, 220) engageable in said lock groove (18) operatively associated with said rotary means (27, 28, 29, 270, 280) said lock tumbler (21, 210) being mounted in said casing for movement between a first position where said lock prong (22, 220) engages said lock groove (18) and a second position where said engaging portion (25, 250) engages said radial notches (27a, 28a, 29a) in their aligned condition to thereby bring said lock prong out of engagement with said lock groove (18, 180), characterized in that said engaging portion (25, 250) is formed at said lock tumbler (21, 210) and said dial means (33, 34, 35, 330) is disposed outside said casing (19, 190) on shaft means (30, 31, 32) extending outwardly therefrom in a direction opposite to the opening for the plunger and coaxially thereto.
2. A dial lock assembly (10, 100) according to claim 1 wherein said male part (13, 130) and said female part (14, 140) are formed integrally with slider pull tabs (11, 12).
3. A dial lock assembly (10, 100) according to claim 1 or 2 further comprising resilient means (26, 260) normally biasing said lock prong (22, 220) toward said lock groove (18, 180).
4. A dial lock assembly (10) according to any of claims 1 to 3 wherein said rotary means comprises a plurality of discs (27, 28, 29) capable of inching rotation relatively to one another within said casing (19) and mounted on respective shafts (30, 31, 32) extending outward-



which is received a pivotal pin 210b extending perpendicular to the plane of the female part 140. The slot 210a is vertically elongated so as to allow the tumbler 210 to move substantially linearly vertically in addition to pivotal movement. The tumbler 210 generally in the form of a latch plate has a lock prong 220 including an arcuate cam surface 220a and engageable in the lock groove 180, a tongue 250 at an end remote from the prong 220 and an upwardly projecting lug 230 adjacently above the prong 220.

A wire spring 260 has a coil portion 260a overlying the elongate slot 210a and a first arm portion 260b elastically borne against the upper inner wall of the female part 140 and a second arm portion 260c elastically supported on the lug 230 of the tumbler 210, the arrangement being that the lock prong 220 of the tumbler 210 is normally biased clockwise to retain locked relation with the plunger 150.

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With this construction, the lock assembly 100 can be locked and unlocked with ease. Assuming that the radial notches 270a and 280a of the respective discs 270 and 280 are not aligned to prohibit entry of the tongue 250, the plunger 150 can be inserted into the casing 190, in which instance with advancement of the plunger 150 its beveled guide surface 170 is brought into sliding contact with the cam surface 220a of the tumbler 210, causing the latter to move substantially linearly upward against the tension of the spring 260. As the plunger 150 is fully inserted, the tumbler 210 returns to its original position under tension of the spring 260 with the lock prong 220 fully received in the lock groove 180, thereby completing a true lock of the assembly 100. In this instance, if the notches 270a and 280a are held in confronting relation to the tumbler tongue 250 as shown in Figure 12, the lock is provisional. To obtain a true lock, the dial knob 330 may be simply turned in either direction.

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Various changes and modifications may be made in the above described specific embodiments of the invention without departing from the scope of the appended claims. As for an example, the drive disc 270 and the driven disc 280 may be made unitary to simplify the construction and operation of the lock assembly 100.

Claims

1. A dial lock assembly (10, 100) which comprises a male part (13, 130) having a plunger (15, 150) with a lock groove (18, 180) and a female part (14, 140) having a casing (19, 190) for releasably receiving said plunger, rotary means (27, 28, 29, 270, 280) driven by a dial means (33, 34, 35, 330) carrying indicia thereon, said rotary means having radial notches (27a, 28a, 29a, 270a, 280a) arranged to come into and out of alignment with one another for accommodating an engaging portion (25, 250) in said aligned position, and a lock tumbler (21, 210) having a lock prong (22, 220) engageable in said lock groove (18) operatively associated with said rotary means (27, 28, 29, 270, 280) said lock tumbler (21, 210) being mounted in said casing for movement between a first position where said lock prong (22, 220) engages said lock groove (18) and a second position where said engaging portion (25, 250) engages said radial notches (27a, 28a, 29a) in their aligned condition to thereby bring said lock prong out of engagement with said lock groove (18, 180), characterized in that said engaging portion (25, 250) is formed at said lock tumbler (21, 210) and said dial means (33, 34, 35, 330) is disposed outside said casing (19, 190) on shaft means (30, 31, 32) extending outwardly therefrom in a direction opposite to the opening for the plunger and coaxially thereto.
2. A dial lock assembly (10, 100) according to claim 1 wherein said male part (13, 130) and said female part (14, 140) are formed integrally with slider pull tabs (11, 12).
3. A dial lock assembly (10, 100) according to claim 1 or 2 further comprising resilient means (26, 260) normally biasing said lock prong (22, 220) toward said lock groove (18, 180).
4. A dial lock assembly (10) according to any of claims 1 to 3 wherein said rotary means comprises a plurality of discs (27, 28, 29) capable of inching rotation relatively to one another within said casing (19) and mounted on respective shafts (30, 31, 32) extending outward-

ly of said casing (19) and rotatably connected to respective dial means (33, 34, 35).

5. A dial lock assembly (10) according to claim 4 wherein said discs (27, 28, 29) have a plurality of peripheral grooves (27b, 28b, 29b) alternating with axial slits (27c, 28c, 29c) and said casing (19) has a radially projecting rib (36) resiliently engageable selectively with said grooves (27b, 28b, 29b).
6. A dial lock assembly (10) according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein said shafts (30, 31, 32) have a plurality of equally spaced peripheral grooves (30a, 31a, 32a) and said dial means (33, 34, 35) have radial ribs (33a, 34a, 35a) projecting above axial slits (33b, 34b, 35b) and resiliently engageable selectively with said grooves (30a, 31a, 32a).
7. A dial lock assembly (10) according to any of the preceding claims wherein said rotary means (27, 28, 29) are frictionally driven by said dial means (33, 34, 35).
8. A dial lock assembly (10) according to any of the preceding claims wherein said lock tumbler (21) comprises a press portion (23) projecting beyond an aperture (24) in said casing (19).
9. A dial lock assembly (10) according to any of the preceding claims wherein said lock tumbler (21, 210) is pivotally mounted in said casing.
10. A dial lock assembly (100) according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said rotary means comprises a drive disc (270) connected at one end in threaded engagement with said dial means (330) and a driven disc (280) rotatably connected to the other end of said drive disc (270).
11. A dial lock assembly (100) according to claim 1 or 10 wherein said tumbler (210) has a vertically elongated slot (210a) engaged with a pivotal pin (210b) to permit linear vertical movement of said tumbler (210) along said pin (210b).
12. A dial lock assembly (100) according to claim 1, 10 or 11 further comprising a retaining washer (290) interposed between said dial means (330) and said drive disc (270) to hermetically seal the junction therebetween.
13. A dial lock assembly (10, 100) according to any of the preceding claims wherein said casing (19, 190) of said female part (14, 140) is

cylindrical.



Patentansprüche

1. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10, 100), umfassend ein Einsteckteil (13, 130), das einen Steckbolzen (15, 150) mit einer Verriegelungsnut (18, 180) aufweist, und ein Aufnahmeteil (14, 140), das ein Gehäuse (19, 190) zur lösbaren Aufnahme des Steckbolzens, rotierende Mittel (27, 28, 29, 270, 280), die von Markierungen tragenden Wählscheibenmitteln (33, 34, 35, 330) angetrieben sind, wobei die rotierenden Mittel Radialkerben (27a, 28a, 29a, 270a, 280a) aufweisen, die so angeordnet sind, daß sie miteinander fluchten oder nicht fluchten, um in der fluchtenden Stellung einen Eingriffsbereich (25, 250) aufzunehmen, und eine Sperrklinke (21, 210) aufweist, die eine Sperrklaue (22, 220) hat, die mit der den rotierenden Mitteln (27, 28, 29, 270, 280) betriebsmäßig zugeordneten Verriegelungsnut (18) in Eingriff bringbar ist, wobei die Sperrklinke (21, 210) in dem Gehäuse zu einer Bewegung zwischen einer ersten Stellung, in der die Sperrklaue (22, 220) in die Verriegelungsnut (18) eingreift, und einer zweiten Stellung bewegbar gelagert ist, in der der Eingriffsbereich (25, 250) in die Radialnuten (27a, 28a, 29a) in deren fluchtendem Zustand eingreift, um dadurch die Sperrklaue mit der Verriegelungsnut (18, 180) außer Eingriff zu bringen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Eingriffsbereich (25, 250) an der Sperrklinke (21, 210) ausgebildet ist und daß die Wählscheibenmittel (33, 34, 35, 330) außerhalb des Gehäuses (19, 190) auf Wellen (30, 31, 32) angeordnet sind, die sich von diesem in einer zur Öffnung für den Steckbolzen entgegengesetzten Richtung und koaxial zu diesem erstrecken.
2. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10, 100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Einsteckteil (13, 130) und das Aufnahmeteil (14, 140) mit Schiebergriffen (11, 12) einstückig ausgebildet sind.
3. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10, 100) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, ferner umfassend Federmittel (26, 260), die die Sperrklaue (22, 220) zu der Verriegelungsnut (18, 180) hin vorspannen.
4. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die rotierenden Mittel mehrere Scheiben (27, 28, 29) umfassen, die in dem Gehäuse (19) eine Einstellverdrrehung ausführen können und die auf aus dem Gehäuse (19) herausragenden Wellen (30, 31, 32) gelagert und mit zugeordneten Wählschei-



benmitteln (33, 34, 35) drehbar verbunden sind.

5. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10) nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Scheiben (27, 28, 29) mehrere Umfangsnuten (27b, 28b, 29b) haben, die sich mit Axialschlitz (27c, 28c, 29c) abwechseln, und wobei das Gehäuse (19) eine radial vorspringende Rippe (36) hat, die mit den Nuten (27b, 28b, 29b) wahlweise federnd in Eingriff bringbar ist.

6. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei die Wellen (30, 31, 32) mehrere im gleichen Abstand angeordnete Umfangsnuten (30a, 31a, 32a) haben und wobei die Wählscheibenmittel (33, 34, 35) Radialrippen (33a, 34a, 35a) haben, die sich über den Axialschlitz (33b, 34b, 35b) erstrecken und die wahlweise mit den Nuten (30a, 31, 32a) in Eingriff bringbar sind.

7. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die rotierenden Mittel (27, 28, 29) von den Wählscheibenmitteln (33, 34, 35) reibschlüssig angetrieben werden.

8. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Sperrklinke (21) einen über eine Öffnung (24) des Gehäuses (19) hinausragenden Tastenbereich (23) umfaßt.

9. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Sperrklinke (21, 210) in dem Gehäuse schwenkbar gelagert ist.

10. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (100) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die rotierenden Mittel eine Antriebsscheibe (270), die an einem Ende mit den Wählscheibenmitteln (330) in Gewindeeingriff steht, und eine angetriebene Scheibe (280) umfaßt, die mit dem anderen Ende der Antriebsscheibe (270) drehbar verbunden ist.

11. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (100) nach Anspruch 1 oder 10, wobei die Sperrklinke (210) einen vertikalen länglichen Schlitz (210a) hat, der mit einem Gelenkzapfen (210b) in Eingriff steht, um eine lineare vertikale Bewegung der Sperrklinke (210) längs des Gelenkzapfens (210b) zu ermöglichen.

12. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (100) nach Anspruch 1, 10 oder 11, ferner umfassend eine Haltescheibe (290), die zwischen den Wählschei-

benmitteln (330) und der Antriebsscheibe (270) angeordnet ist, um die Verbindung dazwischen hermetisch abzudichten.

- 5 13. Zahlenschloßbaugruppe (10, 100) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Gehäuse (19, 190) des Aufnahmeteils (14, 140) zylindrisch ist.

10 Revendications

1. Serrure à combinaisons (10, 100) qui comprend une partie mâle (13, 130) comportant un plongeur (15, 150) pourvu d'une encoche de blocage (18, 180) et une partie femelle (14, 140) comportant un corps (19, 190) destiné à recevoir de façon libérable ledit plongeur, des moyens rotatifs (27, 28, 29, 270, 280) entraînés par des moyens formant éléments de sélection gradués (33, 34, 35, 330) portant des indications, lesdits moyens rotatifs comportant des encoches radiales (27a, 28a, 29a, 270a, 280a) disposées de manière à venir en ou hors d'alignement les unes avec les autres pour loger une partie d'engagement (25, 250) dans ladite position alignée, et un loquet de blocage (21, 210) comportant une dent de blocage (22, 220) pouvant être engagée dans ladite encoche de blocage (18) associée fonctionnellement audit moyen rotatif (27, 28, 29, 270, 280), ledit loquet de blocage (21, 210) étant monté dans ledit corps en vue d'un déplacement entre une première position dans laquelle ladite dent de blocage (22, 220) est engagée dans ladite encoche de blocage (18) et une seconde position dans laquelle ladite partie d'engagement (25, 250) est engagée dans lesdites encoches radiales (27a, 28a, 29a) dans leur état aligné de manière à dégager ladite dent de blocage de ladite encoche de blocage (18, 180), caractérisée en ce que ladite partie d'engagement (25, 250) est formée sur ledit loquet de blocage (21, 210) et lesdits moyens formant éléments de sélection gradués (33, 34, 35, 330) sont disposés à l'extérieur dudit corps (19, 190) sur des moyens formant axes (30, 31, 32) s'étendant vers l'extérieur depuis ce corps dans une direction opposée à l'ouverture destinée au plongeur et coaxialement à cette dernière.

2. Serrure à combinaisons (10, 100) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite partie mâle (13, 130) et ladite partie femelle (14, 140) font corps avec des tirettes (11, 12) de curseurs.

3. Serrure à combinaisons (10, 100) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant, en outre, des moyens élastiques (26, 260) sollicitant norma-



lement ladite dent de blocage (22, 220) vers ladite encoche de blocage (18, 180).

4. Serrure à combinaisons (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle ledit moyen rotatif comprend une pluralité de disques (27, 28, 29) capables de tourner, incrément par incrément, l'un par rapport à l'autre à l'intérieur du corps (19) et montés sur les axes respectifs (30, 31, 32) s'étendant vers l'extérieur dudit corps (19) et accouplés de façon tournante aux moyens respectifs (33, 34, 35) formant éléments de sélection gradués.

5. Serrure à combinaisons (10) selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle lesdits disques (27, 28, 29) comportent une pluralité d'encoches périphériques (27b, 28b, 29b) alternant avec des fentes (27c, 28c, 29c) et ledit corps (19) comportent des nervures (36) faisant saillie radialement et pouvant venir en prise élastiquement de façon sélective avec lesdites encoches (27b, 28b, 29b).

6. Serrure (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel lesdits axes (30, 31, 32) comportent une pluralité de rainures périphériques équidistantes (30a, 31a, 32a) et lesdits moyens formant éléments de sélection gradués (33, 34, 35) comporte des nervures radiales (33a, 34a, 35a) faisant saillie au-dessus des fentes axiales (33b, 34b, 35b) et pouvant venir en prise élastiquement de façon sélective avec lesdites rainures (30a, 31a, 32a).

7. Serrure à combinaisons (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle lesdits moyens rotatifs (27, 28, 29) sont entraînés par frottement par lesdits moyens formant éléments de sélection gradués (33, 34, 35).

8. Serrure à combinaisons (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le loquet de blocage (21) comprend une partie (23) exerçant une pression et faisant saillie au-delà d'une ouverture (24) dudit corps (19).

9. Serrure à combinaisons (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le loquet de blocage (21, 210) est monté de façon pivotante dans ledit corps.

10. Serrure à combinaisons (100) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle lesdits moyens rotatifs comprennent un disque menant (270)

accouplé, à une extrémité, par un assemblage vissé audit moyen gradué (330), et un disque mené (280) accouplé de façon tournante à l'autre extrémité dudit disque menant (270).

11. Serrure à combinaisons (100) selon la revendication 1 ou 10, dans laquelle ledit loquet de blocage (210) comporte une fente verticalement allongée (210a) dans laquelle est logée une tige pivotante (210b) pour permettre un déplacement vertical linéaire dudit loquet de blocage (210) le long de ladite tige (210b).

12. Serrure à combinaisons (100) selon la revendication 1, 10 ou 11, comprenant, en outre, une rondelle de retenue (290) interposée entre ledit moyen gradué (330) et ledit disque menant (270) pour fermer hermétiquement la jonction entre ce moyen et ce disque.

13. Serrure à combinaisons (10, 100) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ledit corps (19, 190), de ladite partie femelle (14, 140) est cylindrique.