



# LOCKS & KEYS



Issue 22

The Newsletter for lock collectors

November 2003

## Church coffers

**S**ecurity of records and valuables has been one of the problems faced by churches throughout the ages. After the local manor house, lodge, vicarage or rectory, the church was often the only other building in the locality that could be locked. The

peasantry had no need for locks! They rarely had anything of value.

Within the church itself it was necessary to keep safe the records of birth, marriages, and deaths, and individual items of value, such as the chalice and paten of the Mass, some of which are now worth many thousands of pounds.

The earliest coffers were hollowed-out tree trunks, normally oak, as in Kegworth church near Nottingham. Strong wooden chests followed, sometimes bound with iron bands. Others were made of iron sheets bound with iron bands, which originated from Germany, hence the name "Nuremberg chests", as in another of our

local churches. These were also later known as Armada chests, from the period when they first came into prominence. If you have one, it is worth at least £2,000.

All these chests had a minimum of two locks to relieve a church official from the accusations that could arise against a sole keyholder. The keys were normally held by the Incumbent and the Churchwarden. In

the instance where a third lock was fitted, usually in larger churches or cathedrals, the Verger would also be a keyholder, and all had to be present to open the chest.

As in any security situation, if the key

were lost, the lock would be changed, and quite often it would be impossible to remove a rusted iron lock which had been nailed into place with the nails clenched over on the inside, so the new lock would be fitted in a different position, and the old lock left in place. Oak attacks ironwork and eventually the old lock nails would rust away and the lock fall off and be lost.

I have recently seen photographs of a typical coffer from a church in Lincolnshire. Bearing in mind the foregoing comments, it appears to have been fitted with two locks originally, judging from the appearance and aging of the oak. There is a place for another lock, that could have been in position at one time and its key lost.

The remaining 17<sup>th</sup> century lock would have

*(Continued on page 5)*

I was called to open many of these old safes when keys were lost or the lock had become jammed. I usually managed to open them within half an hour, which does not say much for their security today.

"Locks & Keys" needs more subscribers. If you know any other collectors, please ask them to subscribe to their own copies!

"Locks & Keys" welcomes contributions, preferably with uncoloured illustrations on separate sheets. Unfortunately, colour photographs tend to be too dark to reproduce well. PC disks with files in MSWord7, MSWorks4.5, Write, Wordpad, or saved as .rtf can be used. Articles may also be emailed to the Editor — see below right.

## In This Issue

**3** *The Le Secq de Tournelles Museum*

**4** *Book page*

**6** *Tibbe locks*

**11** *Websites about locks*

**12** *Tann change key lock*

Edited & Published by Richard Phillips  
"Merlewood", The Loan, West Linton,  
Peeblesshire, EH46 7HE  
UNITED KINGDOM

☎ West Linton 00 44 [0]1968 661039

Annual subscription: £10 payable in sterling

only. Published November; March; July

email: rphillips52@btinternet.com

## Editor

I am grateful to those readers who have renewed their subscriptions. I hope more will do so, because, much as I like producing this newsletter, I cannot afford to subsidise it. This year, its survival is even more problematic, with so few subscribers. Yet I know there are more lock collectors out there.

I am grateful to those who contribute. I have a supply of 'filler' items; I still need your articles on locks — your favourite from your collection would be of interest, (and I can help polish the writing).

I receive enquiries from all over the world, often from non-collectors. There is a thriving network of collectors who know each other and correspond. However, a new American collector has described being practically 'cold-shouldered' at a meeting by experienced, knowledgeable collectors. Happily, that hasn't been my experience, and I'm not in the lock trade. Yet this newsletter could be a vehicle for much more sharing of information. I receive little feedback on what readers like or dislike (only non-renewals). And little response to suggestions about books you find useful and available. There are also experts on lock restoration and conservation amongst you — will you share your knowledge here?

### The Lock Museum, Willenhall

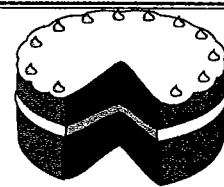
This has now been taken over by the Black Country Living Museum, in May. This will ensure its continued existence. However, BCLM has no funds for staff, so **volunteers are urgently needed**, to allow the Lock Museum to open for a planned Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, 12-4pm. Guides and demonstrators are needed. The museum has had several months' of renovation and work on new displays, and an educational programme will again be available early next year. With enough volunteer help, it might even be possible to make some of the museum's book and catalogue resources available to collectors. There is a Documentation Assistant, Sheila, and she needs the help of those who know about locks. She would like to arrange some working party days to help her. Now that the museum is continuing to exist, please help to make it **available**.

The lock museum gave help to Professor Adam Hart's programme *'What the Victorians did for us'*, and the tv drama *'The Locksmith'*, starring Warren Clarke. Warren Clarke also appeared in the summer in *'The Debt'* on BBC tv. He played an ex-safecracker now going straight, who for complicated reasons commits one more safecracking. This is essential to the plot, but this well-plotted two-part drama was much more than a simple safecracking caper.

Only the cognoscenti would marvel at such a clear view inside the lock, considering how far away the hole for the borescope was drilled.

## Feedback

The article on the 'Oban pirate's treasure chest' has been clarified. It is indeed made of wood, bound with



iron. The lifting handle on the right end is attached to an end which is actually a sliding panel fitted into grooves in front and back of the chest frame. When the lid is open, pulling up on the handle causes the whole end panel to slide up, giving access to a shallow drawer which pulls out of the right end of the chest.

The chest might be made of oak. It is not certain that this is 'the finest English oak'. More likely, this is oak imported from Russia, which is closer-grained, and might well be described as 'finest'. Large quantities were imported into western Europe; most barrels and casks, for example, were made of Russian oak.

The lock is missing from this chest, but it was probably a fairly ordinary lock of the period. This chest appears to be a good quality 'sea chest', rather than a 'treasure chest'. The small secret drawer suggests only a small volume of real value was contained in it, and the lock was not completely trusted.

The chest is not unique. A similar one was recovered from the wreck of the Swedish warship *Vasa*, which was raised in 1961. The *Vasa* sank at Stockholm in 1628, after a maiden voyage of 1,300 metres.

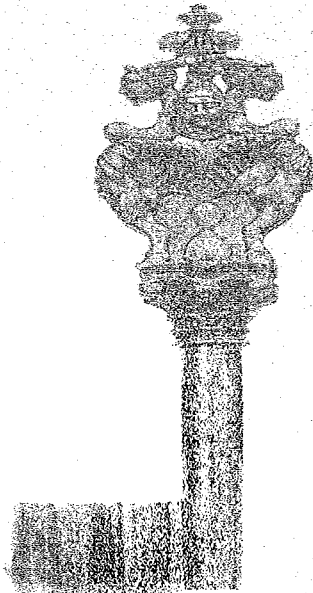
Most likely, it was a naval officer's chest made in northern Europe in the early 17th century, which was looted and thrown overboard, possibly by a pirate, and was then washed up on the African beach. If found three centuries ago, it would probably have been less than a century old, and was probably found soon after it was jettisoned, hence its good condition. Sadly, little can be said about its lock. The chest was auctioned in London by Christie's, in May 2003, achieving a hammer price of £1,700.

*German lock collectors' meeting in Velberg, June 2003: some of the locks on display for trade. (Due to continuing technical problem, this is the only picture printable.)*



## Iron in the soul: the Le Secq de Tournelles Museum, Tours

My personal practical experience of blacksmithing is limited to one small project. Henri Le Secq des Tournelles was a scholar and collector, and he completed a quite complicated wrought iron project himself. I can at least confirm that the work of the 'striker' (the hammer



*Chased iron door knocker, French, 17th century; and key with addorsed chimeras forming the bow. Both showing excellent quality modelling.*

man who applies hammer blows exactly where the skilled blacksmith directs)

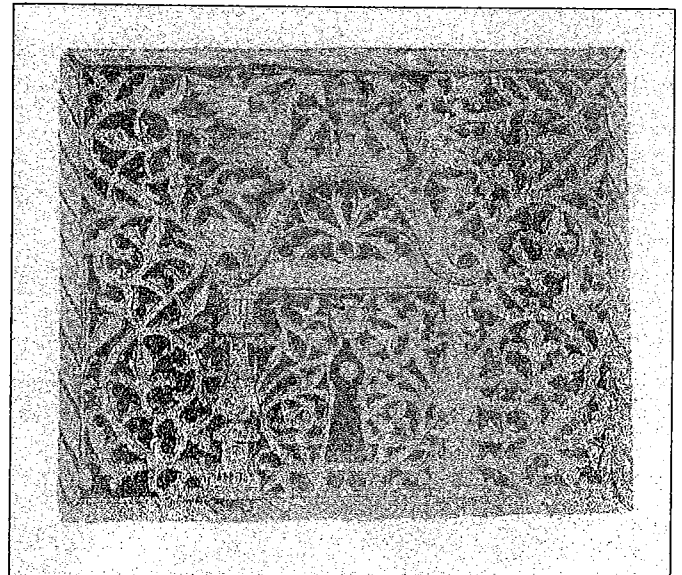
is heavy work!

He collected extensively around the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; and his son Henri Jnr continued the collection. Many medieval and other items were discarded from demolition sites, and would have been scrapped if not collected!

Henri Jnr gave the collection to France, and it was housed in a long redundant ex-church building in Rouen. A pictorial catalogue was published in France in 1924. All the illustrations from the original 1924 edition are included in the reprint. (There have been some additions to the collection since that time.) I had often heard of the museum, but did not know what was in it, until a reader drew my attention to the catalogue.

### The museum catalogue

4,500 objects on 415 plates illustrate the remarkable variety of decorative ironwork from Roman times to the first part of the nineteenth century in this inexpensive Dover edition of all the illustrative material from the 1924 French catalogue of the extensive collection in the Le Secq des Tournelles Museum in Rouen. This pictorial documentation by the French scholar and collector Henri René d'Allemagne is the most valuable source of information now available for scholars, art historians,



*Chest lock with thistle decoration: cut-out wrought iron,*

craftsmen, dealers, collectors, and laymen interested in antique ironwork.

The work is divided into two parts. The first part, Architectural Ironwork, includes grilles, locks and padlocks, keys, escutcheons, door knockers, doorknobs, hinges and mountings, handles and pulls, bolts and latches, signs and brackets. The second part, Small Iron and Steel objects, includes jewelry, toilet accessories, key rings and handbag frames, small boxes, scissors and sewing accessories, smoking accessories, religious symbols and liturgical objects, sundials, tower and table clocks, bindings, notebook covers, furniture, lighting fixtures, grilles, fireplace accessories, kitchen equipment, and various tools and instruments.

Informative captions indicate places of origin, materials used for new purposes, characteristics of the objects, and historical facts connected with them. Regrettably, even the Dover reprint is now scarce.

*Decorative antique ironwork: a pictorial treasury* by Henry René d'Allemagne. New York: Dover Publications, [1968] LC67020193, ISBN 0486220826.

**Books about locks ...**

**T**here are actually numerous books that contain information about locks, and about keys. I have notes on some of them. They tend to fall into several distinct groups. There are locksmithing books, almost entirely American; they concentrate heavily on pin tumbler locks. There are DIY books, which include some mention of locks and lock fitting. There are lockpicking heavily on pin tumbler locks. (Many are sometimes necessary, in order to fit keys or

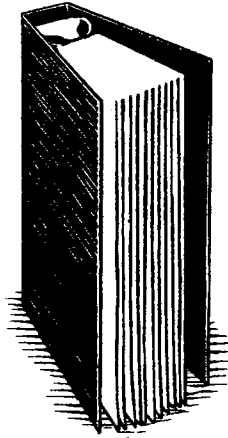
Then there are numerous books on antiques, include a more or less small mention of locks comprehensive guide to dating old locks and, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and current locksmithing for identifying patent locks. Monk's book & Son. By contrast, in America there seems collectors. Perhaps that is the reason they have privately published.

As for safes, British collectors are even more the best source of information; however, they

The Internet is a source of information. But it feature. Once a book is published, copies continue to exist ... . Not so websites and pages: they can disappear in an instant! Unless one has saved/printed a page, it can become non-existent, at any time.

As most collectors seem to be more interested in more modern (i.e. 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards) locks, this listing will concentrate on them. Sources of Internet book sellers and library catalogues were mentioned in issue #19.

Conservation is another poorly served area – the standard museum conservation textbook scarcely mentioned iron, which has particularly complex problems.



books, again mostly American and concentrating published by Paladin Press.) Opening locks is make repairs.

especially metalwork and ironwork, which or keys. What there is not, regrettably, is a especially, keys. There is very little between books and maker's and wholesalers' catalogues, relied heavily on the collection of Josiah Parkes less reticence over writing about locks, and more so many more books for collectors, often

poorly served. Makers' catalogues are probably are generally difficult to obtain outside the trade.

differs from printed books in one important

Phillips, Bill, 1960- The complete book of locks and locksmithing. 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, c2001. ISBN: 0071374949; LC 2001276094

Electronic File Info.: Publisher description <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/mh021/2001276094.html>

Table of contents

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/mh021/2001276094.html>

Alth, Max, 1927- All about locks and locksmithing. New York, Hawthorn Books [1972] vii, 180 p. illus. 24 cm. LC 70179105

Buell, Henry E. Locksmithing from A to Z. Syracuse, N.Y. [c1924] 3 p.l., 6-86 p. plates. 19 cm. LC 24019182

Crichton, Whitcomb. Practical course in modern locksmithing. A Benj. Franklin illustrated home-study course complete in one volume. Chicago, Nelson-Hall co., 1943. 224 p. illus. 21cm. LC 43015664

McLean, Stanley Allan, 1896- The manual of locksmithing. Denver [1953] 451 p. illus. 24 cm. LC 53026665

Routson, Howard William, 1879- Locksmithing and general shop information ... Oakland, Calif. [c1923] 140 p. illus. 17 cm. LC 24000475

Schamp, Shirl. The National Locksmith guide to motorcycle lock service Streamwood, IL (698 Bonded Pkwy., Streamwood 60107) : National Pub. Co., c1987. 22 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. LC 88135472

Master locksmith security encyclopedia. Englewood, TN : Intelligent Security Solutions, [c1997] LC 99216149

Everything you always wanted to know about locksmithing-- but didn't know who to ask! Streamwood, IL (698 Bonded Pkwy., Streamwood 60107) : National Locksmith : National Pub. Co., c1987. 41 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. 1993. LC 88136429

Robinson, Robert L. Complete course in professional locksmithing. Chicago, Nelson-Hall [1973] xv, 399 p. illus. 27 cm. ISBN: 091101215X; LC 73174584

Schum, John L. Locksmithing and electronic security wiring diagrams. New York : McGraw-Hill, c2002. xii, 275 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. ISBN: 0071393056; LC 2002021882

Electronic File Info.: Publisher description

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/mh024/2002021882.html>

Table of contents

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/mh023/2002021882.html>

Wolf & McCamey, Cleveland. Fundamental locksmithing ... Cleveland, Ohio, c1932. 3 p. l., 51 num in l. illus. 21 cm. LC unk82027692

Routson, Howard William, 1879- Locksmithing and general shop information [Oakland? Calif., [c1927]. 181p. illus.,

(Continued from page 1)

had a hasp attached to the lid, which fitted in the slot in the lock. An iron bar slid into two eyes either side of the lock and fastened with a padlock held the hasp in place to serve as the second lock, as the hasp could not be released until the bar was removed.

The old chests began to die out at the beginning of the industrial revolution, when cast-iron safes made in Coalbrookdale began to appear. In Willoughby-on-the-Wolds church, also near Nottingham, is a cast-iron chest. Unusually, it has the names of the churchwardens who presented it cast in the lid. These appeared to be far more secure than the earlier chests had been until it was

recognised by the "ungodly" that being cast-iron, they tended to be rather brittle! Possession of a sledgehammer was a most effective substitute for the key.

Since then, following break-ins in many churches, insurance companies have become much keener on insisting that churches install more up-to-date safes that will resist sledgehammer and crowbar attacks. They also point out that safes made even in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which are still in use in many churches, are no longer adequate to resist modern attack methods.

One safe I know, came originally from the Station Master's office at St Pancras railway station in about 1890! It was already forty years old then.

The use of 'walk-in' strongrooms has usually been restricted to Cathedrals since they have a greater quantity of ancient artifacts to secure and they were usually out of sight in vestries or down in the crypt.

The installation by Hobbs (of 76 Cheapside, London) of one of his strongroom doors in the nave at St. Albans Cathedral in c.1865 is eminently sensible since thieves prefer to work unseen behind closed doors, so it is most unlikely they would attack a door in such a prominent position.

From the outside it would appear to be a type known as 'List H3' (it will say on the back of the door) which according to his catalogue of that era cost between £21 and £24 depending on size. Today it would cost at least £5000!

A. C. Hobbs was an American who came to England as a representative of Day & Newall, Lock Makers of Boston Mass., at the Great Exhibition in the Crystal

Palace in Hyde Park in 1851. He proceeded to pick all the best English locks made by Chubb, and Bramah, which until then had been presumed impregnable: much to their makers' consternation! He decided to stay in England and in 1852 started making door locks, gradually expanding into strongroom doors by 1862.

Before I retired after 50 years as a locksmith and safe engineer, I was called to open many of these old safes when keys were lost or the lock had become jammed. I usually managed to open them within half an hour, which does not say much for their security today.

I firmly believe Cathedral Guides should take more interest in the work of the second 'oldest profession'. Personally I think Locksmithing is the oldest, since you needed money to employ the services of the allegedly 'oldest profession'; and that needed security provided by none other than THE LOCKSMITH.

Remember that the oldest surviving lock found was in the ruins

of Sargon's Palace at Khorsabad<sup>1</sup> (late 8<sup>th</sup> C BC) which was of a type from at least two millennia BC.

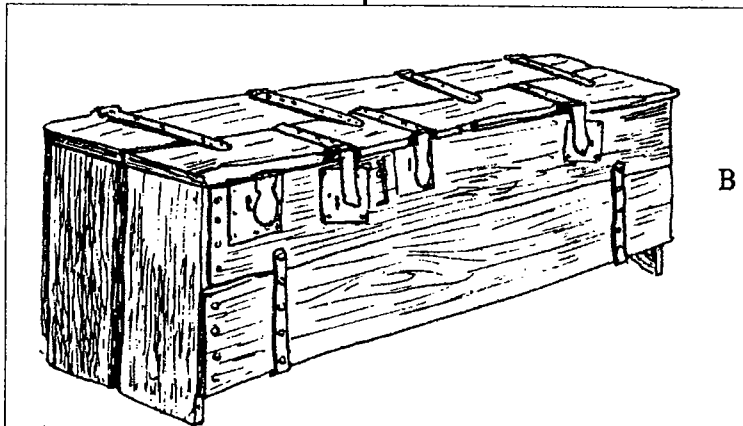
Peter Hall.

<sup>1</sup> BONOMI, Joseph: *Nineveh and its palaces: the discoveries of Botta and Layard, applied to the elucidation of Holy Writ*, by Joseph Bonomi. London, Office of the Illustrated London library, [1852]. [The 3rd edition, much enlarged, was published by George Bell in 1894.]

Editor's addition (from Trevor Dowson).

The *Connoisseur*, XVII Jan-April 1907 p274, notes: Near the tower-entrance of Ashburton church a time-worn and century-weathered wooden chest keeps in touch with modernity by the aid of an aggressively new padlock. Entries in the Churchwardens' accounts fix the date of its making, one John Soper being paid 2/4 in 1482/83 'for sawing — feet of timber', while in the same year John Clyff was paid 'for making one chest vi<sup>d</sup>'. A few years later, 1489/90, there is a further entry recording that Mr. Halfhyde received 13/10¼ 'for iron and making the same for binding the great chest', while the locksmith received an additional 5/9 for locks and keys.

[I wonder how 'aggressively new' the padlock looks today — and indeed is the chest and padlock still there? Ed.]



wooden chest from Stoak, Cheshire.

## Tibbe locks

Tibbe 'High Security' locks can be found on some Jaguars and some Ford models. They are part of a system that helps to keep a car out of a thief's hands, but are not well understood by most owners and some locksmiths.

The Tibbe lock has been around since about 1987 and is used on modern cars with electronic immobilisers. It was promoted as being high security, with more differs than earlier car locks, and not prone to being easily opened, for example with 'jigglers'. The keys cannot be easily copied by hand, and need a new machine to cut them. For this service, motorists can be charged a higher charge than for the old disk tumbler keys.

Tibbe locks offer a high degree of security; but after a period of time they wear — and the wear occurs mainly in the lock, not the key! From early days, many motorists suffered expensive lock-outs. This can be corrected by purchasing a repair kit to replace the tumblers. Ford locks use 6 discs, and Jaguar use 8.

The Tibbe lock uses disc tumblers which are rotated by angled cuts of the key which passes through the centre, to align edge notches, so that a 'sidebar' can drop in. In principle, they are reminiscent of the 'Abloy' lock.

However, with a little mechanical aptitude, the worn lock can be repaired with no material cost involved. The part that wears is the semi-circular slot cut in the tumbler, this can be filed with a round needle file on the side that has been rubbed shiny by the friction, and this action compensates for the wear. To test if enough material has been removed, the round metal cylinder that sits in the barrel must not protrude when the key is positioned in the barrel and turned in the unlock direction. The thin spacers that go between the tumblers have a semi-circular slot and this also needs to be widened with a needle file but only by about .25mm. The tumblers and barrel are held in the body of the lock by a round nylon retaining clip at one end and this can be prized out with two small screw drivers. The tumblers have four different types, and the type

number is stamped on the side so when disassembling, they should be kept in the same order.

As early cars had some handle failures, many owners are driving around with multiple keys because the new handles were installed without rekeying them to the existing code. The most satisfactory way to replace a front handle is to order it from someone who will take the trouble to rekey it; or rekey the existing one.

Several Tibbe picks are now available to locksmiths. With the Safe Ventures Tibbe Decoder Pick and a little practice, locks can be opened in a minute, and decoded in another minute, so that a new key can be made. The system can be used as a variable key, so that a lock can be opened a second time without a key and without the need to re-pick the mechanism. This system will also work on both old and new versions of the lock.

Another pick is made by Souber Tools.

*Information from Richard Hopkins*

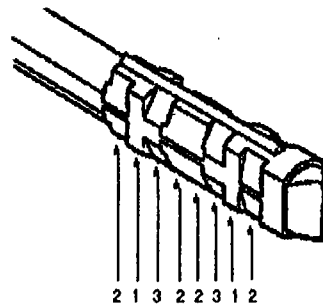
### Flying Circus Technical Bulletin

**Keywords** Tibbe keys: How to read them, use them and re 'key' new locks

**Method to use**

#### How to read your key

A Tibbe key is cut identically on 4 sides but has only three different levels of cut (level 1 is no cut, 2 is half deep cut, and 3 is deepest cut). Reading from the handle end, write down the 8 levels of cut and you have the 'code' needed to order a new key. Perhaps more usefully, if you need to order a replacement handle you can order it (from Flying Circus) rekeyed to match your existing set. Otherwise, it is usual for the dealer to install a new handle with whatever key comes with it. The illustration at right shows a key with the code 21322312.



#### Repairing or rekeying a lock

As Tibbe locks wear or are forced, the key becomes less effective. The function may be restored by replacing the innards of the lock with a repair kit (one kit repairs all LH door locks and comes with enough discs to make up any code.) but, if a lock has been forced, the handle itself (the casting) may have to be replaced. It is usually less expensive to start with a new handle and rekey it to your existing ignition code.

#### Caution

ANY Tibbe key will lock a car but only the correct one will unlock it. Do not lock your keys inside your car.

The original Jaguar 3 key set includes a big black key (with light) and a smaller black key. These two keys lock and unlock everything. The smaller (green) key is called the VALET key and will not give access to the boot or the glove box.

#### Illumination Module tip

These modules are readily available from Jaguar Parts sources but if you are really determined you can split an old module and insert a new drug store battery to restore its function.

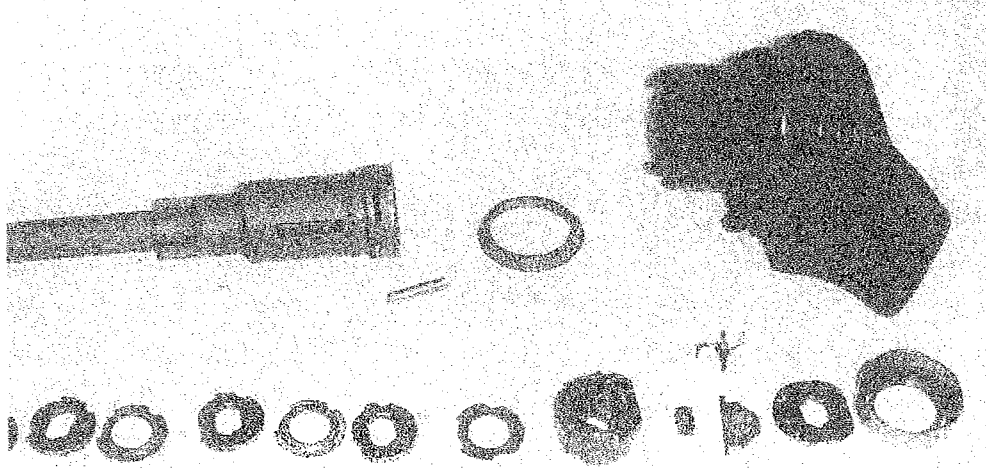
#### Tools and Materials needed

JLM10787 Repair Kit for Left Hand Door  
JLM10786 Repair Kit for Right Hand Door  
JLM2042 Repair Kit for Trunk  
BCC9959 Key Illumination Module  
FX625A or FX13 Drug Store Battery used in above

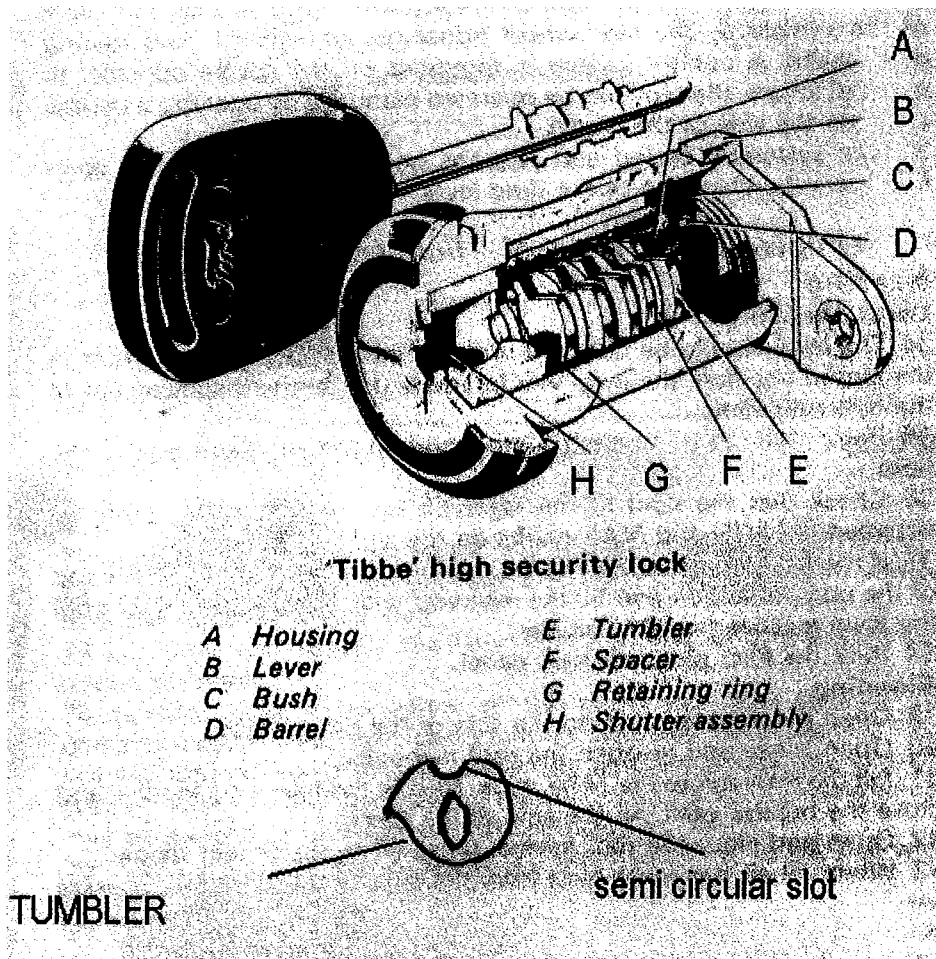
#### Other References

Flying Circus English Cars Ltd.  
2308 East Pettigrew Street  
Duxham NC 27703  
(919) 596 4250  
www.FlyingCircusCars.com

## The Tibbe lock in pictures



*Exploded view of Tibbe lock (upper) photo, by Richard Hopkins; cutaway diagram (below), and text information opposite supplied by Richard Hopkins.*



## Questions from readers

**W**rite in to "Locks & Keys" with your questions about locks. Somebody will surely be able to supply answers. The Editor will be pleased to print a composite answer to questions. When replying, please mention the number of the question.



27] A militaria collector is seeking help with some equipment fitted with Zeiss Ikon cruciform cam locks. Two locks have keys but need cleaning so they work smoothly. Two locks need new keys. Superficially, all four fins appear to be the same thickness; however the existing keys are genuine Zeiss keys, and the equipment is German. Does anyone have any cruciform blanks, and can fit keys? Finally, One new camlock with key is needed. These locks are fixed entirely from the inside of the equipment. Most camlocks, which have an oversized bezel and are inserted from outside, through a hole in the door, are fixed with either a nut backed up on the inside, or a spring clip to hold the lock cylinder. These Zeiss locks appear to be fixed by 2 small machine screws from the back of the lock body, into the sheet metal door, which has a round hole only big enough to insert the key.

Telephone 01337 870375  
ken@kvasmitchell.freemove.co.uk



There are no answers for this issue.

## For Sale / Wanted

### Wanted

Ilco keyhole blocking lock as shown on p11 of Issue #21.

*Mike Larkin*

*Villa 509 Waterfront Estate, 1 Carrack Road, Kincumber 2251, New South Wales, Australia*

## Puzzle answers

### Lewis Carroll's doublet

No answer has been sent to me; this is the solution:

BOLT  
BOOT  
BOOK  
LOOK  
LOCK

### Answers to:

### "How many keys can you identify?"

The picture was from an unidentified French 19th century book.

- |    |                                  |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 1  | Roman                            |
| 2  | Roman                            |
| 3  | Dark Ages (French)               |
| 4  | 16th century French              |
| 5  | 17th century French              |
| 6  | 18 century french                |
| 7  | luggage lock (suitcase)          |
| 8  | safe                             |
| 9  | French door key                  |
| 10 | press lock (i.e. old cupboard)   |
| 11 | clock                            |
| 12 | safe (Fichet, late 19th century) |
| 13 | Bramah                           |
| 14 | watch (19th century)             |
| 15 | old padlock (ditto)              |
| 16 | old padlock (ditto)              |
| 17 | carriage key                     |





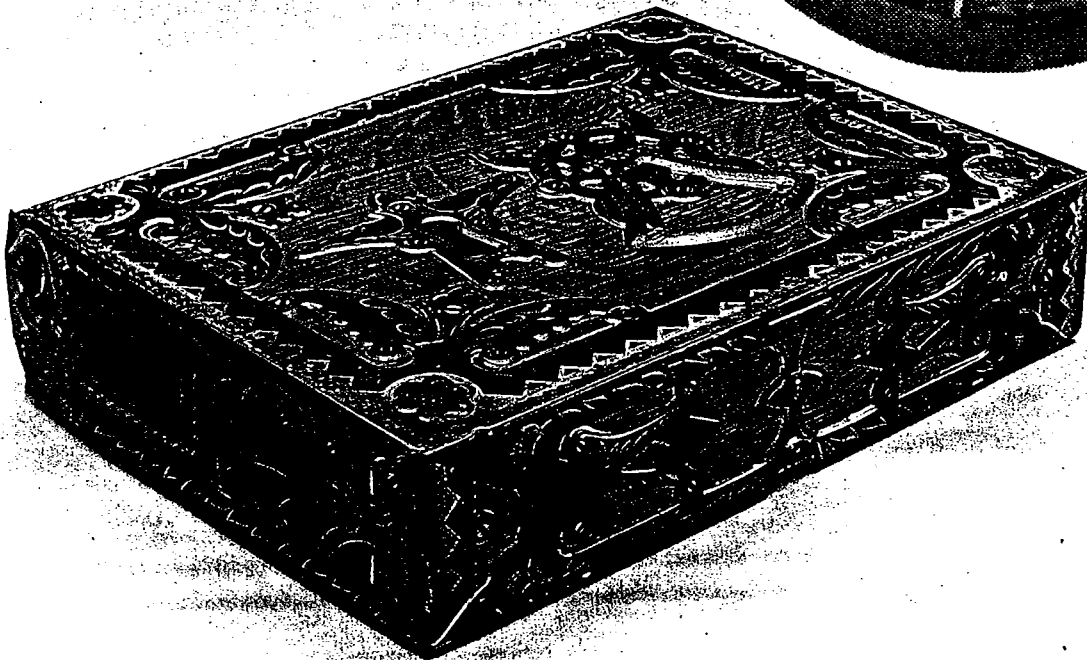
### Themed collections

We are sometimes in competition with theme collectors; or maybe we ourselves are theme collectors. There is at least one Doulton Toby jug of interest. Here are two other items.

**'A night watchman'**, Dutch 17/18th century, stained glass oval 23x15.2cm. He holds a lantern and 2 large keys; other keys hang from his sash.

**'Ancient lock'**, tinsplate biscuit tin made for Huntley & Palmers by Huntley, Boorne & Stevens. H 4.5cm, W 20.5cm, hinged lid. 45,000 of this tin were made (simulating an old iron stock lock mounted on oak), and it was the first of a series of this shape and size, running on to 1899. There is also a biscuit tin in the form of an armada chest.

*Trevor Dowson*



*(Continued from page 4)*

diagrs. 17 LC unk82059667

Shankle, R. H. (Royce H.) Shankle and Shankle : comprehensive manual of locksmithing / R.H. Shankle and M.D. Shankle. Variant Title: Comprehensive manual of locksmithing. Marble Falls, TX : Shankle & Shankle, 1994. vii, 584p ill. ; 26 cm. ISBN: 0964073307

Phillips, Bill, 1960- Locksmithing 3rd ed. New York : McGraw Hill, 1999. xvi, 550 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. ISBN: 0071344365

Notes: Rev. ed of: Professional locksmithing techniques, 2nd., c1996. Electronic File Info.:

Publisher description

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/mh023/99034586.html>

Table of contents

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/mh023/99034586.html>

McOmie, Dave. Guide to safe opening Streamwood, IL : National Locksmith, National Pub. Co., c1986- c1993 v. 1-5 : ill. ; 28 cm. Incomplete Contents: v. 3-4. Antique safes -- v. 5. What's new in safes. Notes: At head of title: The National locksmith. Cover title: The National locksmith guide to safe opening. Vols. 1-2 have no special title LC 86228627

Rathjen, Joseph E. Locksmithing: from apprentice to master. New York : McGraw-Hill, c1995. xxii, 309 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. 0070516448 : 0070516456 (pbk.)

Detweiler, Tim, 1931- Making more working wooden locks. Fresno, CA : Linden Publishing, 2003. ISBN 0941936791

Streeter, Donald. Professional smithing: traditional techniques for decorative ironwork, whitesmithing, hardware, toolmaking, and locksmithing; with photographs and drawings by the author. Scribner, 1980. ISBN: 0684165309

An Encyclopaedia of Locks and Builders Hardware. [Compiled by Francis J. Butler. With illustrations.] pp. xi. 281. ; 8o.-- Willenhall : Josiah Parkes & Sons, [1958.]

Butter, Francis J.: Locks and Lockmaking, etc. Second edition pp xi. 132. ; 8o.-- London, [1931].-- [Pitman's Common Commodities and Industries.]

Zara Louis: Locks and keys. Collectors' blue books New York : Walker 1969: ill. (some col.) ; 22 cm

Currer-Briggs, Noel: Contemporary observations on security from the Chubb Collectanea 1818-1968 Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company Limited. 57p., ill., 23x23cm. Chubb & Sons Lock & Safe Company, 1968

Eras, Vincent J. M. Locks and keys throughout the ages. pp. 176; illus; 27 cm.. Folkestone : Bailey and Swinfen, 1974. . 0561002231

Hefner-Alteneck, Jakob Heinrich von. Decorative ironwork of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. 84p ; 29cm, pbk.

Mineola, N.Y. : Dover; London: Constable, c1996. Dover pictorial archive series . 0486292606. Notes: Facsimile reprint, with new introduction, of the plates from: Serrurerie, ou les ouvrages en fer forgé du Moyen-Age et de la Renaissance.

Paris : Librairie Tross, 1870

Practical building conservation : English Heritage technical handbook / Ashurst, John ; Ashurst, Nicola ; English Heritage.

xiii, 129p: ill ; 25cm. Aldershot : Gower Technical 0291397484 Vol.4: Metals / John Ashurst, Nicola Ashurst This volume covers the cleaning, repair and maintenance of metals. It examines the properties of metals, the corrosion process leading to their deterioration, and the techniques for managing these problems.

Gardner, John Starkie, 1844-1930, English ironwork of the XVIIth & XVIIIth centuries: an historical & analytical account of the development of exterior smithcraft. xxxvi, 336 p : illus ; 24 cm (New York), B. Blom, (1972) Notes: Reprint of the 1911 ed

Holiner Richard: Collectible locks: an illustrated value guide. 112p: ill ; 22 cm. Paducah, Ky., Collector Books, c1979

0891451153 Notes: Deals with padlocks only.-- Subtitled on the cover: An identification & value guide.

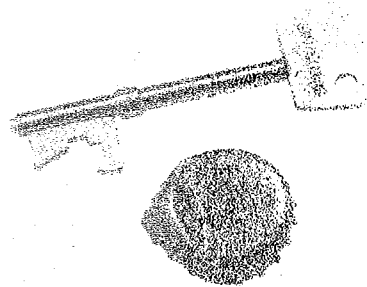
### Locked out of your favourite tipple?

This clever device fits on your keyring, so you can always have a bottle-opener with you!

£7 from Hawkins Bazaar 01986 783339  
cs@hawkin.com

OR

'Bottle Opener Key' £8 from Science Museum  
0870 241 5596  
www.sciencemuseumstore.com



#### Key Moment

Locked out of your favourite tipple?  
Our nickel and hardened steel bottle  
opener tops it with ease. Length 7cm.

Bottle Opener Key

## Internet websites of interest to lock collectors

Since I have been using the Internet, I have noted numerous sites of possible interest to lock collectors. Here are a few sites, some will be more interesting or relevant than others.

These addresses were tested a short time ago, and some which were found to be invalid were removed. However, there are many invalid links on the Internet,

as sites vanish or change address, so by the time you read this, there might be some others no longer valid.

The process of printing these websites addresses is slow and laborious. If any techie reader can help me to automate the process, I shall be grateful, and able to publish some more addresses in future issues.

*Editor*

Site name/description	Internet website address
2nd-11th Century Keys	<a href="http://www.aschkenes.com/2nd-12th%20Century%20Keys.htm">http://www.aschkenes.com/2nd-12th%20Century%20Keys.htm</a>
American Lock Collectors Association	<a href="http://www.alca-online.org">http://www.alca-online.org</a>
Ancient Roman Key Gallery, and lock history etc.	<a href="http://www.stores.yahoo.com/853111/ankeymus.html">http://www.stores.yahoo.com/853111/ankeymus.html</a>
AR (lock collector)	<a href="http://www.ar-locks.cityslide.com/page.cfm/615001">www.ar-locks.cityslide.com/page.cfm/615001</a>
Bradleys Lock and Safe company: secondhand safes	<a href="http://www.bradleys-lock-and-safe.com/secondhand.htm">http://www.bradleys-lock-and-safe.com/secondhand.htm</a>
BRICARD French locks and museum	<a href="http://www.bricard.com/default.asp">http://www.bricard.com/default.asp</a>
charleslocsmith_antique locks	<a href="http://www.charleslocksmith.com/">http://www.charleslocksmith.com/</a>
Chinese locks_Yan	<a href="http://140.116.71.92/lock/english/down.htm">http://140.116.71.92/lock/english/down.htm</a>
Chubb - A Brief History	<a href="http://www.chubbarchive.com/history.htm">http://www.chubbarchive.com/history.htm</a>
cles locks clefs	<a href="http://www.chez.com/monmartre/accueil.html">www.chez.com/monmartre/accueil.html</a>
eBay gallery Listings Locks, Keys	<a href="http://listings.ebay.com/aw/glistings/list/all/category3557/index.html">http://listings.ebay.com/aw/glistings/list/all/category3557/index.html</a>
eBay Listings Locks, Keys	<a href="http://www.listings.ebay.com/aw/plistings/list/category3557/index.html">www.listings.ebay.com/aw/plistings/list/category3557/index.html</a>
eBay UK Listings Locks, Keys	<a href="http://www.listings.ebay.co.uk/aw/plistings/list/category3557/index.html">www.listings.ebay.co.uk/aw/plistings/list/category3557/index.html</a>
Ed Donaldson Hardware Restorations	<a href="http://www.eddonaldson.com/">http://www.eddonaldson.com/</a>
Gazetteer of lock and key makers	<a href="http://www.localhistory.scit.wlv.ac.uk/Museum/locks/gazetteer/priceg/priceg04.htm">http://www.localhistory.scit.wlv.ac.uk/Museum/locks/gazetteer/priceg/priceg04.htm</a>
Hauptseite - padlok coll Summary	<a href="http://www.padlock.s-a-w.net/lockmain.htm">http://www.padlock.s-a-w.net/lockmain.htm</a>
How to Restore and Polish Brass, Copper and Bronze	<a href="http://www.englishcustompolishing.com/eneu/brasscopper1.html">http://www.englishcustompolishing.com/eneu/brasscopper1.html</a>
Lock Museum of America	<a href="http://www.lockmuseum.com/index.html">http://www.lockmuseum.com/index.html</a>
Lockcollectors Review	<a href="http://www.lockcollectors.com">http://www.lockcollectors.com</a>
lockman	<a href="http://www.thelockman.com/lp1.htm">http://www.thelockman.com/lp1.htm</a>
Locks, keys and locksmithing	<a href="http://www.oldlocks.com/">http://www.oldlocks.com/</a>
Maurice Onraet's Home Page	<a href="http://www.voicenet.com/~onraet/index.html">http://www.voicenet.com/~onraet/index.html</a>
mediaeval artefacts sales	<a href="http://www.sharpsbury.com/coins/Mmedieval%20Art/medart.htm">http://www.sharpsbury.com/coins/Mmedieval%20Art/medart.htm</a>
Medieval Antiquities_Gaukler sales	<a href="http://www.medievalwares.com/_derived/medievalantiquities.htm_cmp_ga">http://www.medievalwares.com/_derived/medievalantiquities.htm_cmp_ga</a>
Net_Lock_Museum	<a href="http://www.1st-net-lock-museum.com/ot1.htm">http://www.1st-net-lock-museum.com/ot1.htm</a>
Padlock collector Dean	<a href="http://www.home.southwind.net/~drcwks/">http://www.home.southwind.net/~drcwks/</a>
Paul Prescott	<a href="http://www.antique-locks.com/page1.htm">http://www.antique-locks.com/page1.htm</a>
West Coast Lock Collectors Association	<a href="http://www.wclca.org/">http://www.wclca.org/</a>

64



ESTABLISHED 1795.

**JOHN TANN,**

ESTABLISHED 1795.

NEWGATE ST., LONDON.

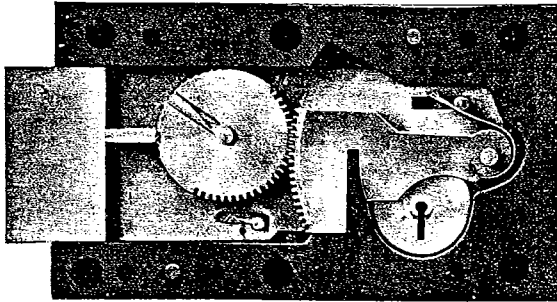
TELEPHONE: "HOLBORN, 1644."



# JOHN TANN'S

## Interchangeable Key Lock

The Most Up-to-Date Lock in the World for  
SECURING SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS.

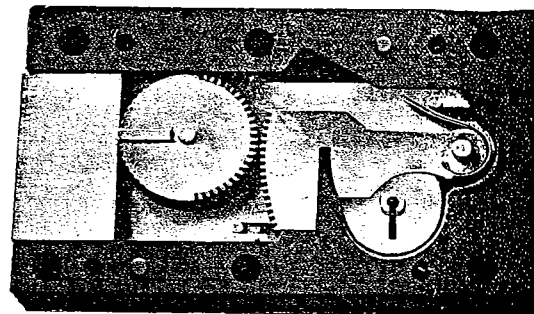


LOCKED.

Thus, for any reason (and there are many), it be considered advisable at any time to change the lock completely so that the old keys shall be inoperative, all that is necessary is to lock the safe or strong room with a new key; then this key is the only one in existence (unless two keys are specially ordered alike) which will open the safe or strong room.

The whole thing works automatically, and no expense is incurred excepting the trifling cost of the keys. These locks can be fitted to any strong room door or safe at a small extra charge.

The leading feature of this lock is that it can be locked with any key made for this series, and of which there may be many thousands, but can only be unlocked by the particular key with which it was locked.



UNLOCKED.



BEWARE OF IMITATION "TANN'S" SAFES.

All JOHN TANN'S "Anchor Reliance" Safes bear this Trade Mark  
and also the address, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.