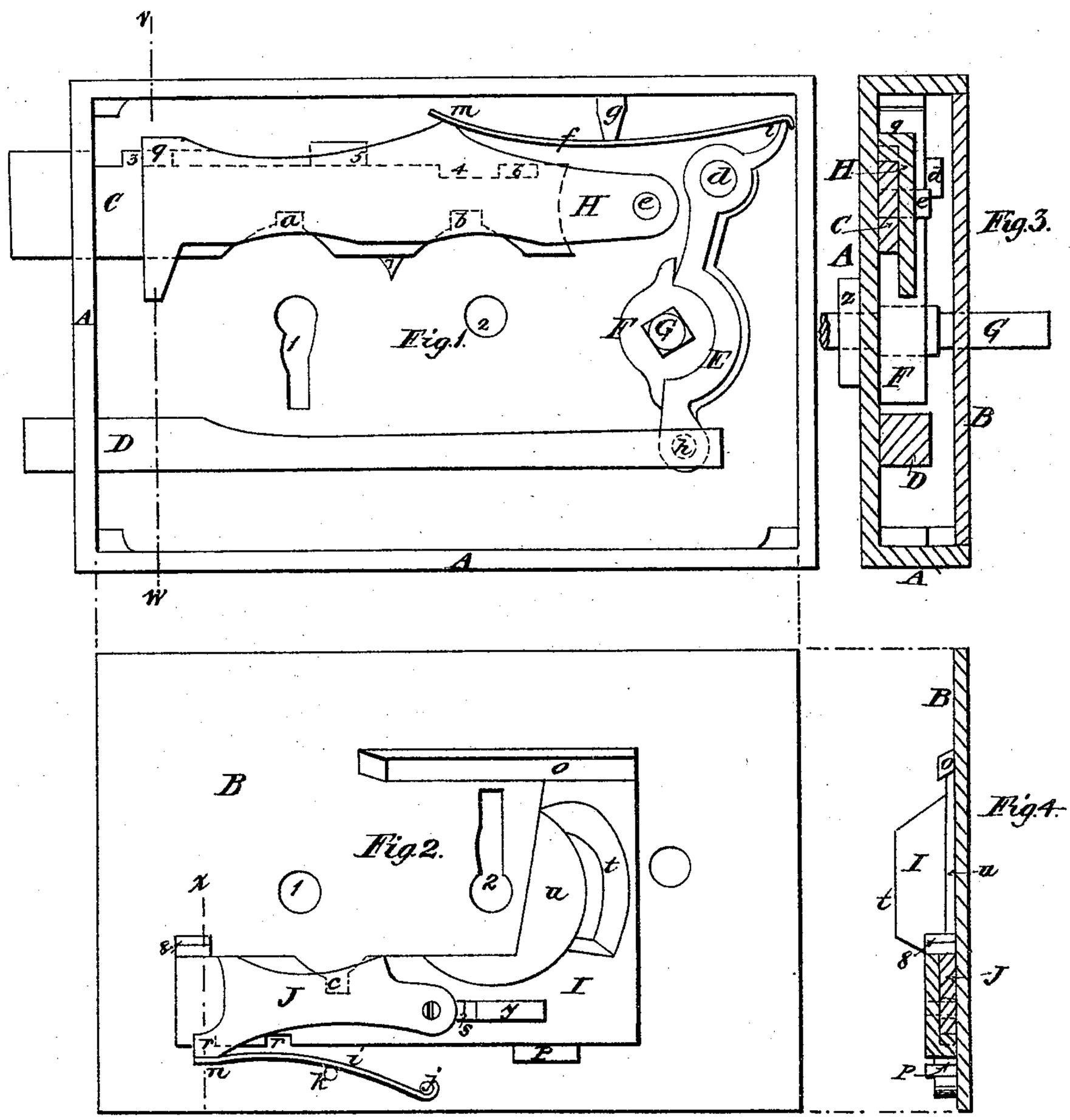
J. R. Marston,

Key-Hole Guard.

No. 20,571. Patented June 15, 1858.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JNO. R. MARSTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DOOR-LOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 20,571, dated June 15, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. MARSTON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Door-Lock; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, figures and letters of reference thereon, and making part of this specification.

Of the said drawings Figure 1, denotes an inside view of the lock the plate being removed for this purpose. Fig. 2, shows the plate turned over from the lock and the mechanism attached to the said plate. Fig. 3, is a vertical section of Fig. 1, taken through the line *v*, *w*. Fig. 4, is a vertical section of Fig. 2, taken through the line *x y*.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the drawings.

The nature of my invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts whereby I am enabled to make a lock proof against burglars from the outside when the door is locked on the inside, as will hereafter be set forth.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A A, represents the shell of the lock which is cast with the key hole 1, and step 2 for the end of the key; and pieces projecting inward for securing the sliding bolt, latch and spring which are shown by figures and letters 5, 6, 7 and *d*, *e*, *g*.

B is the plate or cover to the lock which is shown in Fig. 2 as turned over from the lock. This plate has pieces cast thereon for securing working parts as shown by the letters *o*, *p*, *q*, and figure 8.

C is the bolt which is plainly shown in Fig. 1, having recesses or notches cut at *a*, *b*, and 4, and also a stop at 3, and slides freely through the mortise and by means of the projecting pieces on the lock plate.

D is the catch bolt passing through a mortise in the shell of the lock and attached to the lever E, which lever is operated by the tumbler F, on the shaft G. The tumbler F has a square hole cast through it which is fitted by the shaft G, which passes through the lock plate (and is held in place by the collar *z*,) to each end of which is fitted the knob. The upper end of the lever E, is secured to the pin *d*, which is the fulcrum while a point of it (back of the center of vibration,) rests upon the spring *f* at *l*, which spring serves to drive the catch outward when released from pressure in opening the door.

H is the catch bar which serves to secure the bolt in place when the door is locked or unlocked and has its fulcra at *e*, and has ears cast thereon as plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The spring *f* serves the purpose of operating both the catch bar H and tumbler lever E, and receives its tension from the projecting piece cast on the lock plate at *g*, in Fig. 1.

The sliding plate I which covers the outside keyhole is shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and is cast with a projecting piece *t*, and a semicircular piece cut out as seen at *u*, and also has a slot cast at *q*, which in connection with the projections *o*, *p*, *s*, and 8 serve as sliding bearings for the plate. This slide has recesses *c*, and *r r*, which in combination with the bar J, serve to securely cover and protect the outside keyhole when locked from the inside—the sliding bar J being kept in place by means of the spring *i*, which rests upon the catch bar at *n*, the spring being secured at *j*, and having its fulcrum at *k*, as plainly seen in Fig. 3.

Operation: The key being inserted to lock the door from the inside, one end of it will rest in the step 1, Fig. 1, which with the hole in the lock plate will form a good bearing for the key and as it is turned will simultaneously raise the catch bars H, and J, by passing under their inclined surfaces which releases both the sliding bolt C, and key hole plate I, and as the key revolves catches into the notches *a*, and *c*, and forces the bolt and slide plate over the key hole (outside) at the same instant, when the springs *f* and *i* force the catch bars into the notches *r*, on the plate I and front of 3, on the bolt H.

The door is locked from the outside by the key being passed through the hole 2, and in the step 2, and as it is turned will catch into the recess *b*, after having raised the bar H, so as to release it from the bolt C, and force it forward when the spring *f*, forces by its pressure at *m*, the catch bar into the recess at 3, in the bolt C.

It will readily be seen that the key holes from the inside and outside have no communication with each other, neither passing through the door, hence no jimmies or other burglar's tools would be available and ad-

ditional security and protection guaranteed from entrance by the use of this lock.

I do not claim separately any of the parts as they are well known. I am aware of the patent of Wm. Moore Sept. 14, 1852, and I therefore make no claim to any device patented to him; but

I claim—

The sliding key hole cover I, constructed and operating substantially as described, and acting in combination with the bolt C, for the purpose of making a door lock proof against any outside communication when locked from the inside, without requiring any adjustment substantially as set forth and specified.

JOHN R. MARSTON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

GEO. W. LOUD,

C. A. DURGEN.