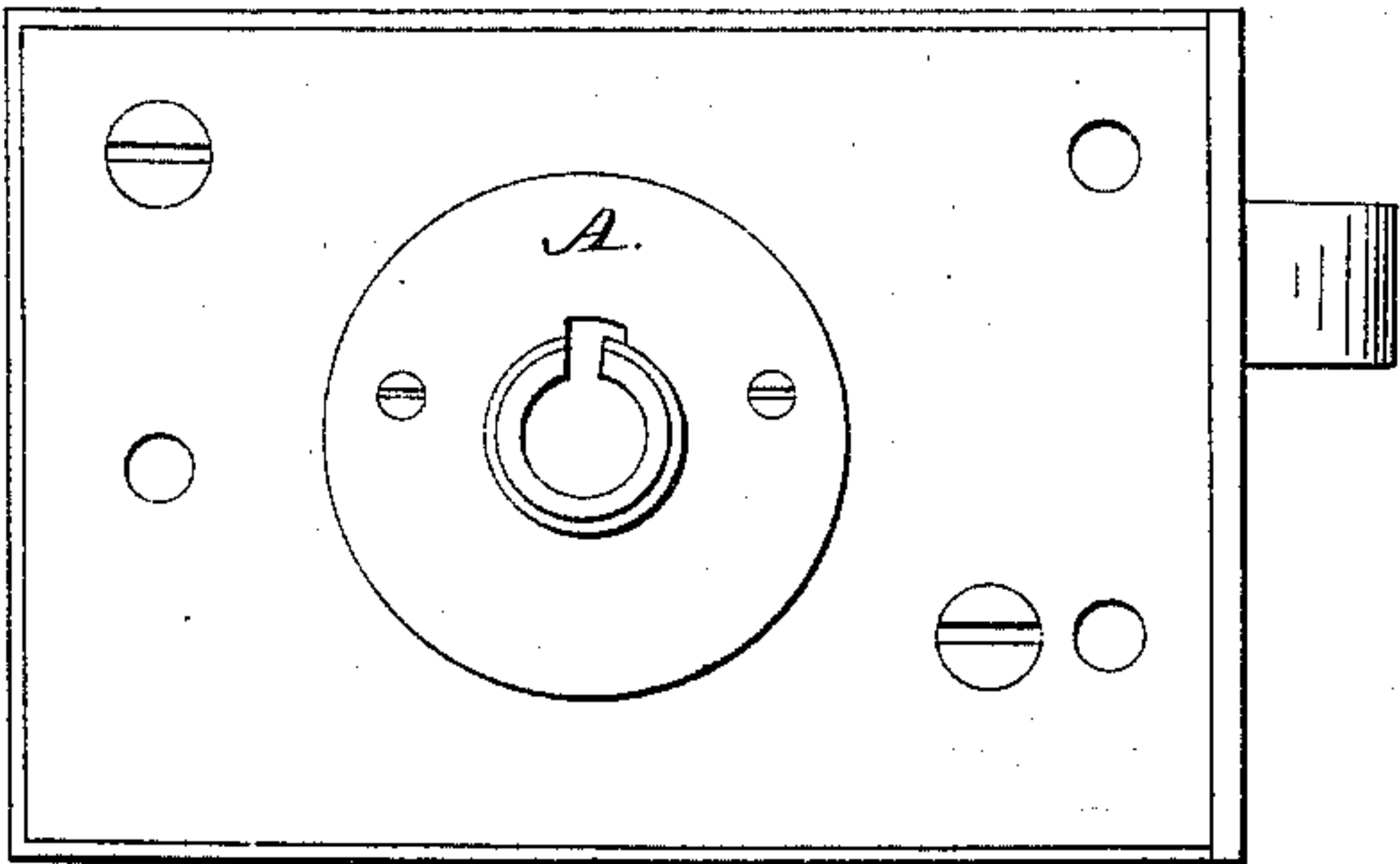


*C. Claude,*  
*Latch,*

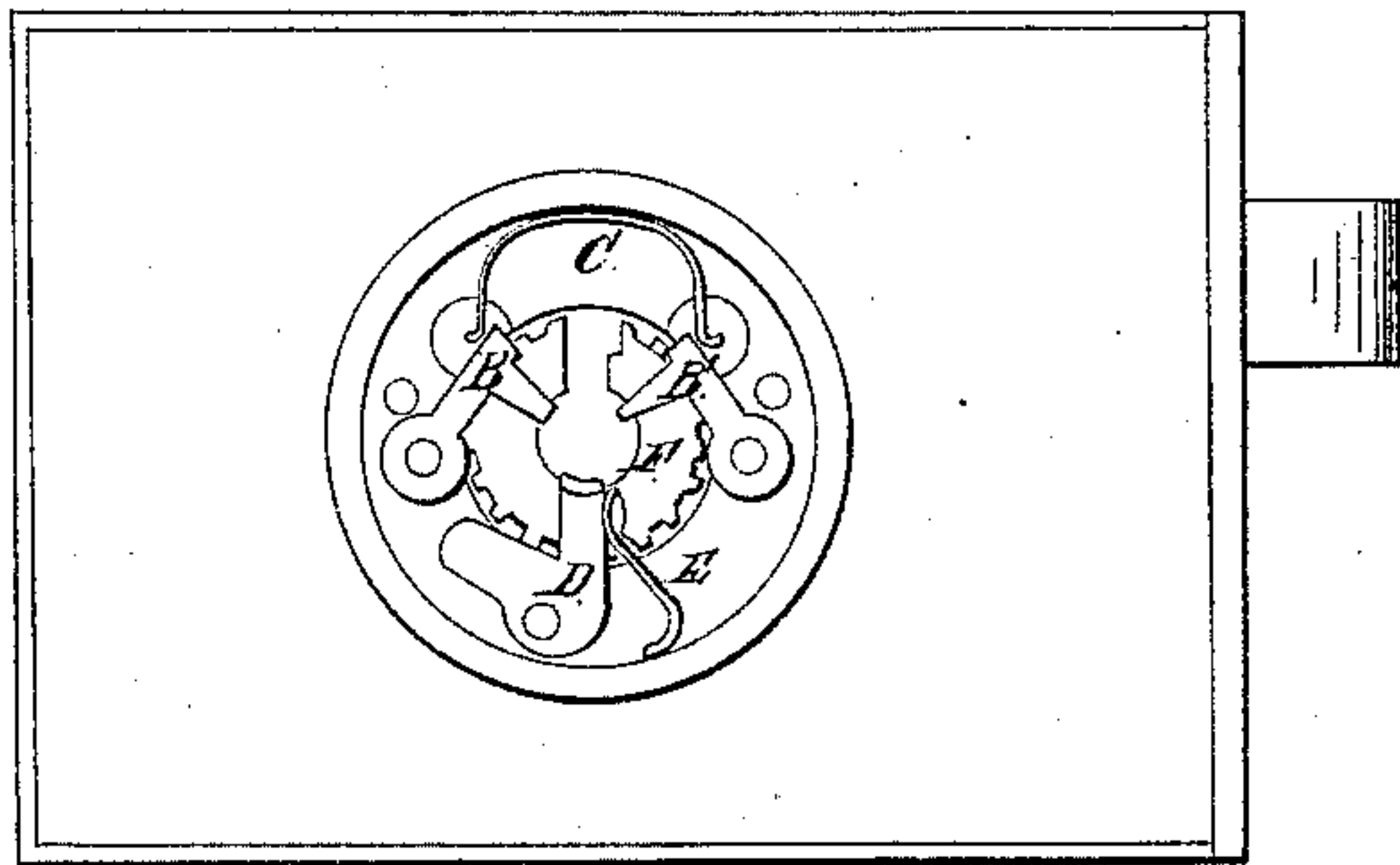
*No 33,476,*

*Patented Oct. 15, 1861.*

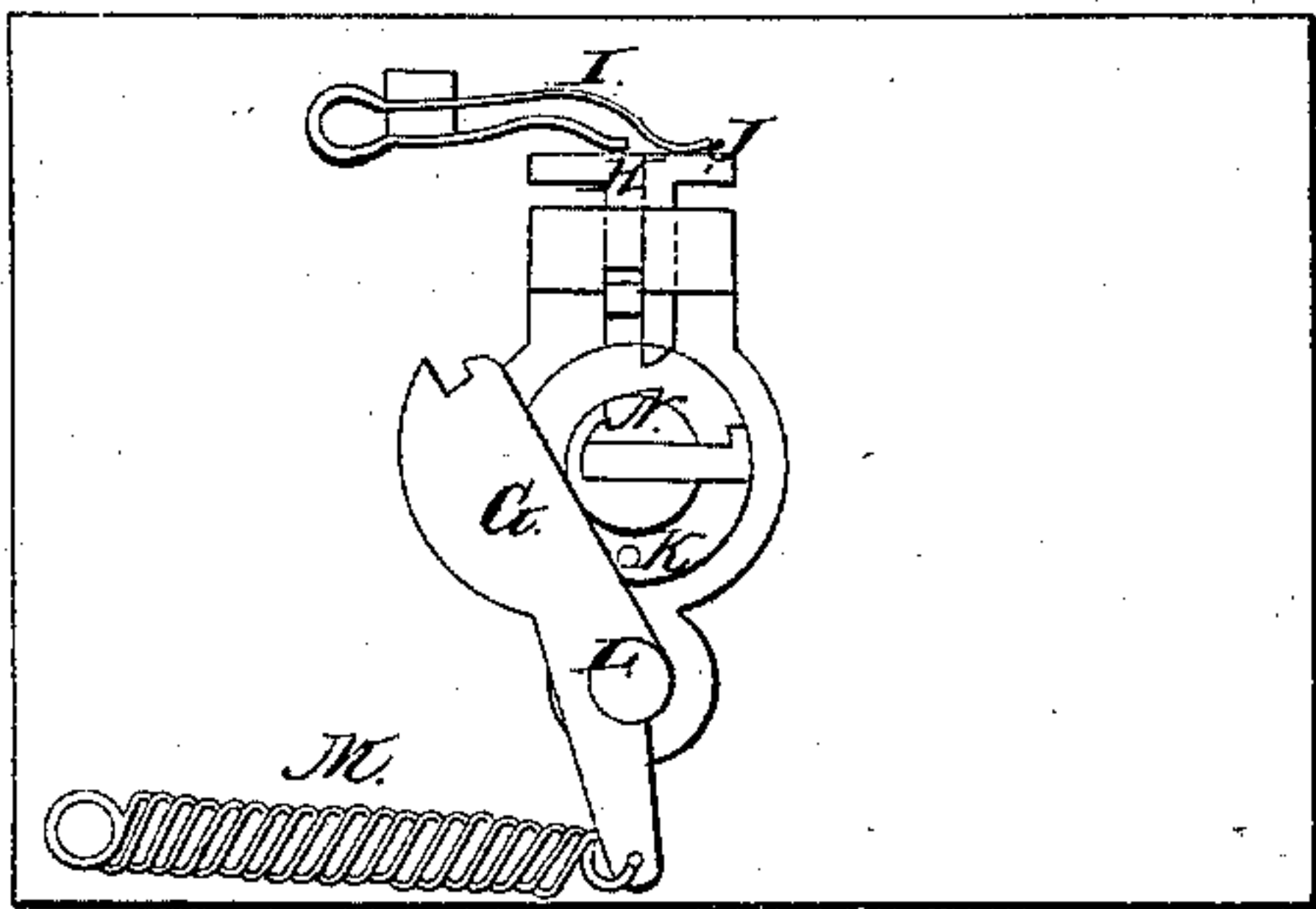
*Fig. 1.*



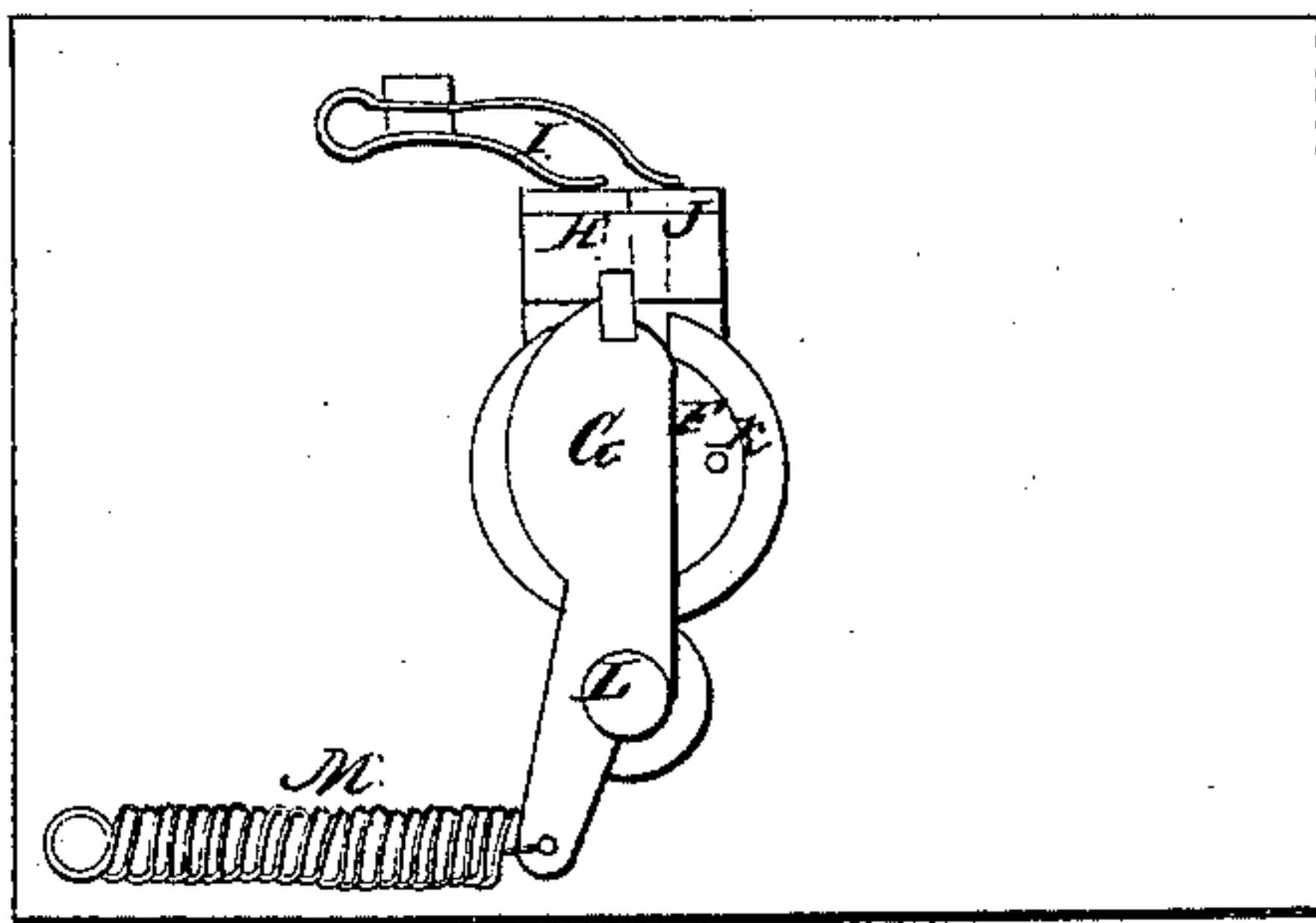
*Fig. 2.*



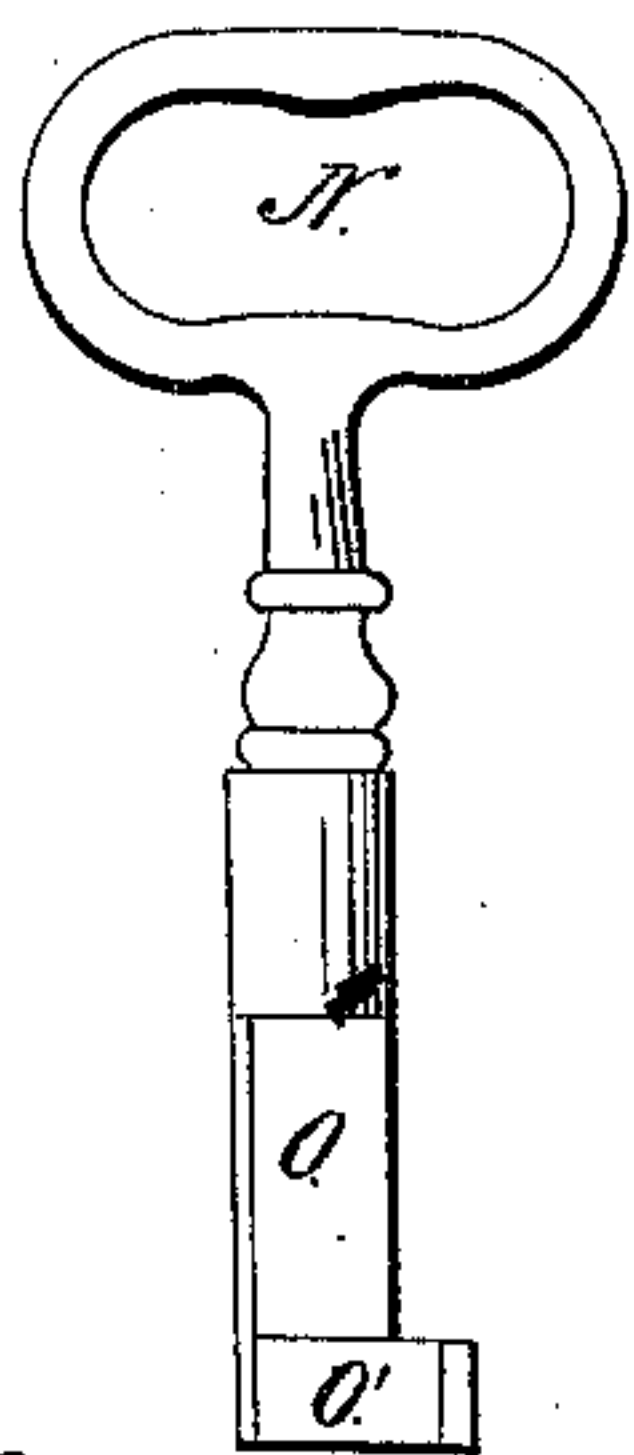
*Fig. 4.*



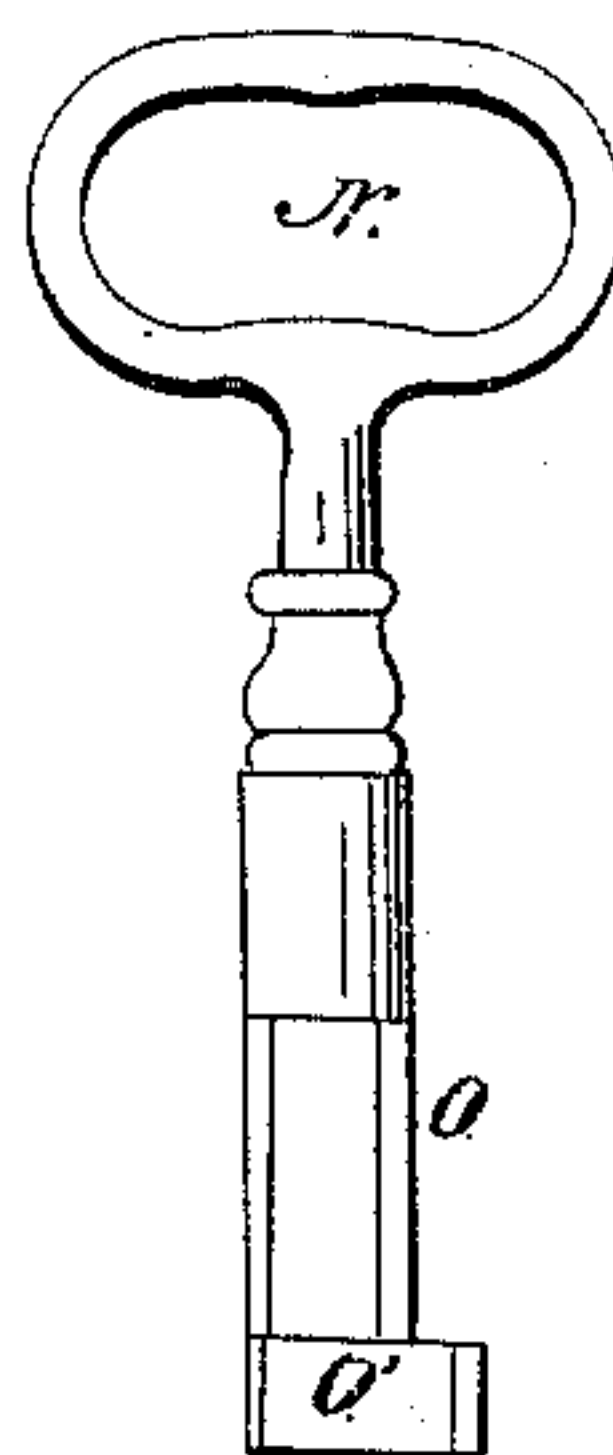
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 5.*



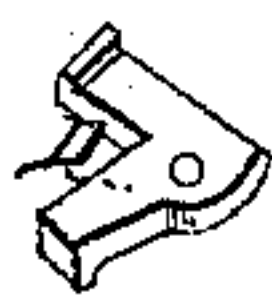
*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 8.*



*Witnesses:*

*Chas. Morrill*  
*Henry J. Fowler*

*Inventor:*  
*Charles Claude*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CLAUDE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## IMPROVED LOCK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 33,476, dated October 15, 1861.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES CLAUDE, of Newark, in the county of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a new Improvement in Locks, whereby they are rendered more burglar-proof; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the improvement attached to a well-known door-latch, all complete. Fig. 2 is an elevation with the escutcheon-plate removed, showing the locking-plates B B', key-plate D, and key-thimble F. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the back side of the improvement. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the back side of the improvement unlocked and the key about to enter to unlock the common latch. Fig. 5 is the key with the revolving sleeve or groove in line with the stationary groove, ready for use. Fig. 6 is the key with the revolving groove or sleeve not in line with the stationary groove. Fig. 7 is the locking-plate B. Fig. 8 is the plate that works into the revolving groove or sleeve in the key.

The nature of my invention consists of a key with a stationary groove on the periphery opposite the bit and a revolving grooved sleeve also on the periphery, and of an attachment to any known form of locks; of locking-plates B B' locking into and holding thimble F in its place until the key enters and frees the plates from the thimble; also, key-plate D and locking-bolts H J, which lock and hold key-hole or stop-plate G and thimble F in their positions till they are removed by the key.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I attach my improvements to the face or side plate of any known form of locks.

A is a thick escutcheon-plate to guide and steady the key to its position to unlock my improvements and also the common lock.

B B' are lock-plates which gear into and are held firmly to thimble F by spring C, which firmly and securely holds in position thimble F.

D is a plate to fit into the revolving groove

in the key, and is kept in its position by spring E. If the revolving grooved sleeve on the periphery of the key is not in line with the stationary groove, the periphery of the key will come in contact with the plate, thereby preventing the revolution of the key.

F is the thimble, which has on its back side pin K, which comes in contact with the key-hole or stop-plate G, (which should be hardened to the greatest intensity possible to prevent its being drilled to effect an entrance to unlock the common lock back of it,) which plate G is locked in its position when the key is not in the lock by bolt H, kept to its place by spring I, which spring I also keeps bolt J down to its position to hold thimble F firmly in position when the key is not in the thimble.

The key-hole or stop-plate G has a pivot L, which is its fulcrum. The plate G is returned to position over the key-hole by the spring M when the key is removed.

N is the key, having a stationary groove O' on its periphery opposite the bit, and a recessed revolving grooved sleeve O, that can be brought in line with the groove O'.

Operation: The revolving grooved sleeve O on the periphery of the key is brought in line with stationary groove O'. The key is then inserted through the escutcheon-plate, and on its entrance the lock-plates B B' are pressed from locking position with the thimble F. The key also presses locking-bolts H and J from their contact with key-hole plate G and thimble F. The key is then revolved one-quarter of a circle, thereby removing the key-hole or stop-plate G sufficiently to allow the key to enter onto and connect with the common lock or latch to lock or unlock the same.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of stop-plate G with lock-bolt H and spring I.
2. Thimble F, in combination with lock-bolt J and spring I.
3. Key N, in combination with the lock, as described.

CHARLES CLAUDE.

Witnesses.

HENRY J. GREIBER,  
M. HASKELL.