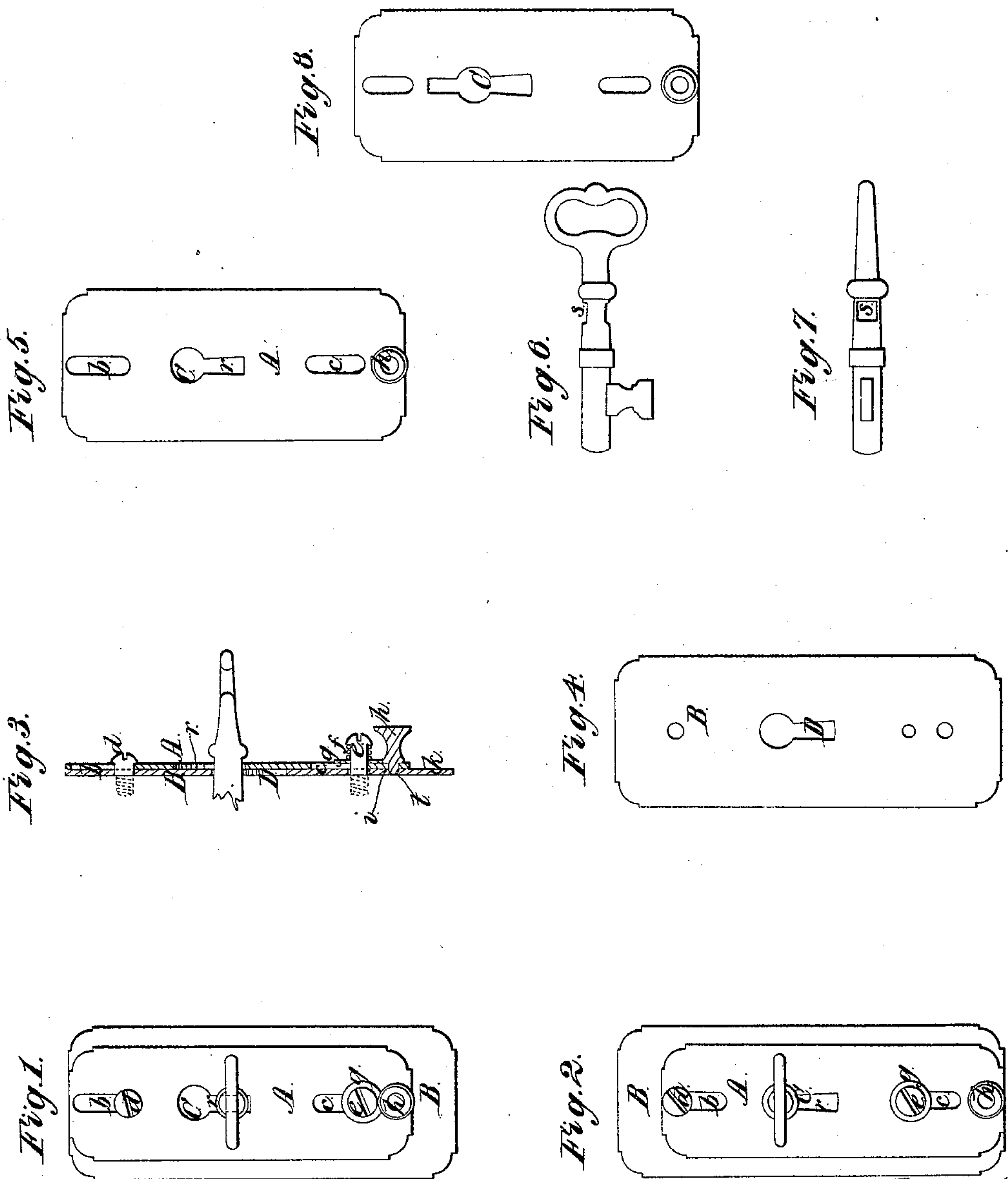


*O. Lund,*  
*Key Fastener,*  
*No. 44,008,*      *Patented Aug. 30, 1864.*



*Witnesses.*

*J. P. Hale Jr*

*Inventor.*

*Orlando Lund*  
*by his attorney*  
*R. M. Kiddy*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORLANDO LUND, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SAFETY-GUARDS FOR LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,008, dated August 30, 1864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ORLANDO LUND, a resident of Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented an Improved Door-Key Safety-Guard; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 denotes a front elevation of the said safety-guard as applied to the escutcheon plate of a lock, and in position to not only cover the key-hole of such plate, but to lock the key, so as to prevent it from being turned either from the inside or outside of the door. Fig. 2 denotes a front elevation of the safety-guard as depressed, so as to uncover the key-hole. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the escutcheon-plate and safety-guard.

My invention may be said to be an improvement on the safety-guard (or device for preventing a door-key from being turned) as represented in the patent numbered 37,665, granted to Amos Westcott, on the 10th day of February of the year A. D. 1863. The safety-guard of the said Westcott has a bolting-recess auxiliary to the key-hole or passage made through such guard, and in order to lock the key or prevent it from being turned the guard has to be moved downward, so as to bring the said bolting-recess astraddle of the key. This construction and operation of the safety-guard leaves the key-hole open, so as to enable a person to introduce through it a hooked wire for the purpose of seizing on the knob of the guard and prying up the guard so as to unlock the key and enable the latter to be revolved by nippers. With my improvement the key-hole is entirely closed when the key is locked by the guard, and I have no locking-recess separate from the key-hole of the guard, as I so construct the guard and apply it to the escutcheon-plate or door as to lock the key by means of the bit-passage of the key-hole of the safety-guard.

In the drawings, A denotes the safety-guard, while B is the escutcheon-plate.

The escutcheon-plate is also exhibited in front view in Fig. 4, while Fig. 5 is a front view of the safety-guard. Fig. 6 is a side view, and Fig. 7 an edge view, of the key,

these latter figures being made to represent the form of the part *s* of the key, which operates with the bit-recess of the safety-guard.

The key where it is to operate with the guard is notched on its opposite sides, and so that the bases of the two notches shall be straight and parallel and at a distance apart equal to the width of the bit recess or passage *r* of the key-hole of the guard.

My improved safety-guard is made with a key-hole, C, exactly like the key-hole D of its escutcheon-plate, and without any such recess as is shown in Fig. 8 as leading upward and out of the key-hole C of the safety-guard of the said Westcott. Furthermore, my improved safety-guard A is constructed with two slots, *b c*, for receiving the screws *d e*, by which it is held to the escutcheon-plate, the said screws being screwed into the said plate. The lower one of the screws projects beyond the front face of the guard, and carries between its head and the guard a helical spring, *f*, and a washer, *g*, the same being arranged on the screw as shown in the drawings. There is also to the guard A a knob, *h*, whose shank projects through the plate and beyond its rear surface, so as to form a stud, *t*, to catch into either of two holes, *i k*, made in the escutcheon-plate, they being arranged so as to hold the guard in either of its extreme positions.

By taking hold of and pulling on the knob *h*, the guard may be moved so as to draw the stud *t* out of the hole *i* or *k* in which it may be, after which, and while the stud is so out of the hole, the guard may be slid longitudinally by pressure properly exerted on the knob.

The slots and confining-screws of the guard are so arranged with respect to its key-hole (in manner as shown in Figs. 1 and 2) that when the guard is elevated to its highest position—that is, as is shown in Fig. 1—the bit passage or recess *r* of the key-hole will be astraddle of the part *s* of the key, and will so lock the key that it cannot be turned, it being understood that under such circumstances the bolt of the lock has previously been sent forward or locked by the key. The key-hole of the escutcheon-plate will then be covered or closed by the key and the safety-guard.

When the guard is down, or in the position shown in Fig. 2, not only will the key-hole of



the escutcheon-plate be uncovered so as to enable the key to be withdrawn from the lock, but the key may be freely revolved, so as to throw back the bolt of the lock. When the key-hole of the escutcheon plate is so covered by the guard, no tool or wire for the purpose of depressing the guard can be introduced from the outside of the door through the key-hole of the escutcheon-plate, and besides the said key-hole will be so closed as to prevent a person from peeping through it.

I do not claim constructing the safety-guard with a key-locking recess or notch separate from and leading out of the key-hole of such guard, and for locking the key when the guard

is so depressed as to bring the key into such recess.

What I claim is—

My improved construction and application of the safety-guard, whereby it by being raised upward is not only caused to lock the key by the action of the parts thereof, and the bit-passage of the key-hole of the said guard, but to close the key-hole of the lock or the escutcheon-plate thereof, all substantially as specified.

ORLANDO LUND.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,  
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