C. F. Felton,

Lock,

No. 67,641, Patented Aug. 13, 1867.

Fig. 3.

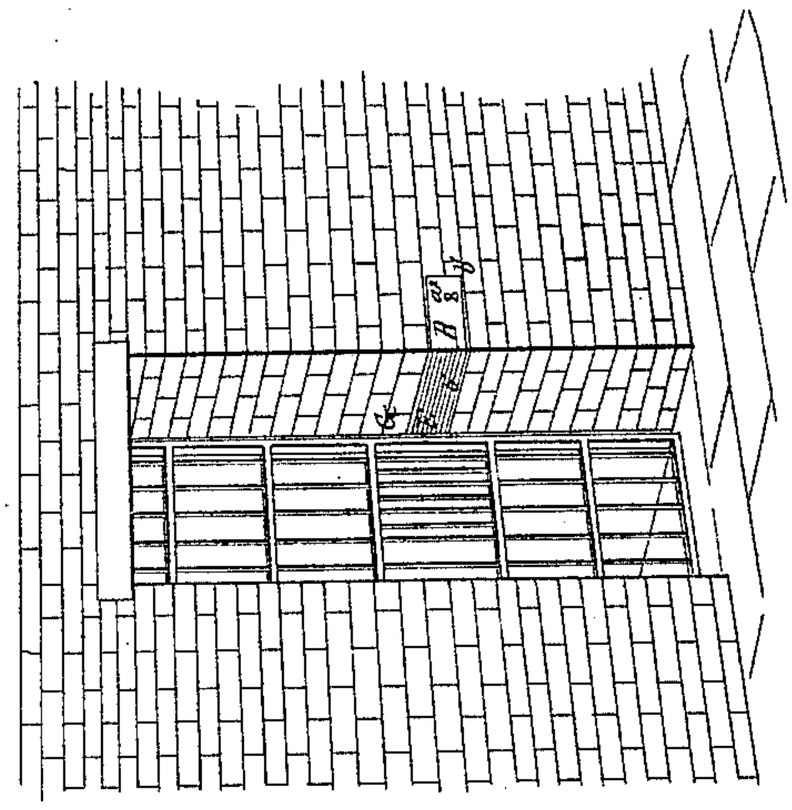


Fig. 1.

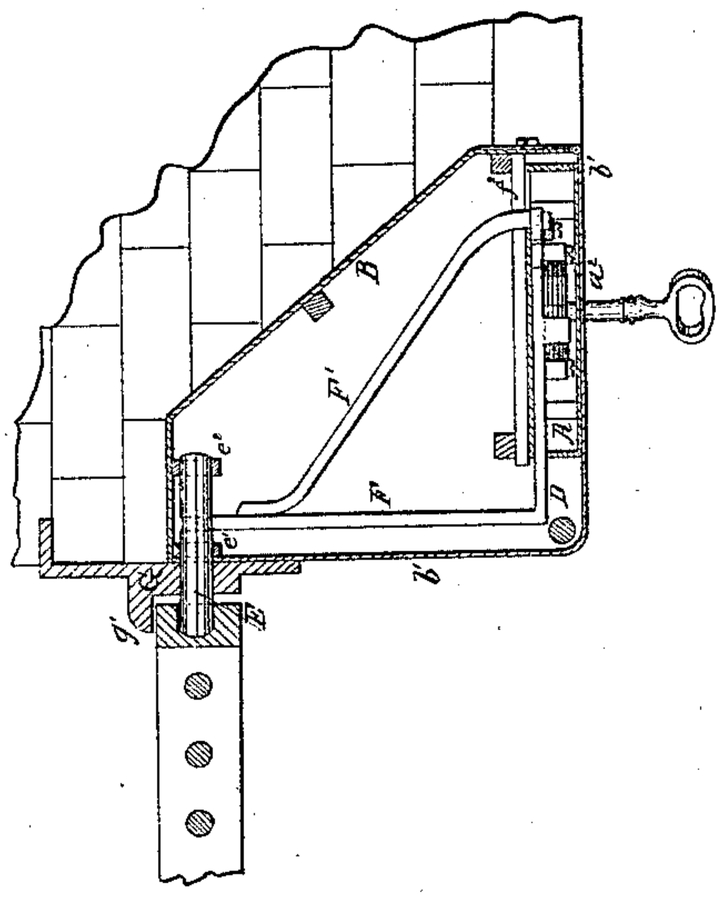
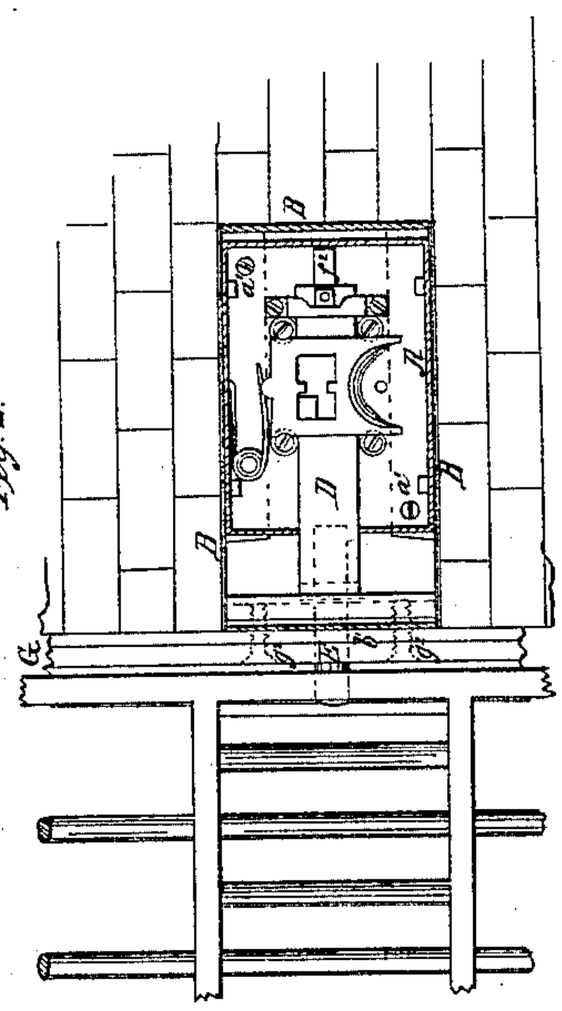


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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CHARLES E. FELTON, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 67,641, *dated August* 13, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS FOR PRISON DOORS, &c.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. FELTON, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Lock for Prisons, Vaults, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a horizontal section of my improved lock.

Figure II is a front sectional elevation.

Figure III is a perspective view of the same as applied to a prison door.

The nature of this invention consists, first, in supporting the secondary bolt in the enclosing shell by brackets or otherwise, and connecting it to the main working parts of the lock by means of brace-bars, so that the key will give it a movement parallel with the movement of the common bolt; second, an enclosing case having a hinged right-angled cover so constructed that the door, when closed, will cover the inner fastening thereof.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A represents a lock, the working parts of which belong to that species commonly called "tumbler-lock." B represents a triangular metallic shell, in which the working parts A and the other operating parts of my improvement are contained. This shell is provided with a right-angled hinged cover, b'. The tumbler-lock A is firmly secured to and within the shell B by means of screws a^1, and is located close to the front of the cover b'; the cover having an opening in line with the key-hole of the lock for the insertion of the key therein, as shown at a^2, Fig. I. D represents the bolt of the lock A. E represents a secondary bolt which locks the door. This bolt E slides in bearings e^1 e^2 cast on the frame of the shell B, and moves parallel with the bolt D. F F^1 are brace-bars which form a connection between the bolts D and E. The brace F is placed at right angles, or nearly so, to the bolts, and one end thereof works loosely in a hole made in the bolt E between its supporting brackets. That end of the brace F^1 which is attached to the back end of the bolt D passes through a short slot, f^2, made in the back plate of the tumbler-lock A for that purpose. By means of this arrangement of the bolts D and E and brace-bars F F^1, the bolt E will have a movement parallel to and corresponding with that of the bolt D when operated by the lock A in a common manner. And it will be observed that, no matter how far distant the bolt E is situated from the bolt D and lock A, or how far the lock A is removed from the corner or jamb of the wall, the movement and action of the bolt D will be directly communicated to the bolt E. The bolt E passes through the iron frame of the door, as shown at G, and shoots into the edge of the door. The iron door-frame or jamb G has a flange, g^1, projecting behind the door, which effectually prevents any meddling with the bolt E from the inside.

When this lock is used as a prison lock it answers its purpose admirably. The lock A and key-hole are entirely removed out of sight and reach of the prisoner, and he is also prevented from interfering with and destroying the bolt E. The shell B is first firmly secured within the wall, then the iron door-frame is placed in position as shown in Fig. I, and after the lock A and the other operating parts have been arranged within and attached to the shell, the hinged cover or door b' is closed and the end thereof slipped in between the door-frame G and the shell, and screwed thereto by the screw g^2 passing through the iron frame G, cover b', and shell B, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. II.

My improvement can also be applied and is well adapted to vaults and safes, or wherever a strong, substantial lock is required. It is evident that a lock secured in the jamb or wall of a vault or safe can be constructed in larger proportions and stronger than a lock which is placed on or within a door. Besides this important consideration it renders the vault or safe comparatively burglar-proof, for even if the operating parts in the interior of the lock should be destroyed by means of explosions, the bolt E which passes into the edge of the door remains intact and in position to prevent the opening thereof.

For prison purposes the door should be hung on the inside of the front cell wall. The key-hole a^2 should be at sufficient distance from the inside of the cell to prevent the prisoners tampering with the lock by means of keys, picks, or otherwise. The lock should be near the surface of the wall that the door may the more quickly and easily be unlocked by a keeper. The shell or frame B b' should be so constructed and fastened as

to be secure against violence, and impossible of being opened by the prisoner in the cell when the door is locked, but readily opened (for repairs or other reasons) when the door is unlocked. For this purpose the shell is placed in the wall as shown in Fig. III, the front b' being fastened with an inside hinge at and secured to the jamb of the door by means of screws g^2, their heads being covered by the door when closed. In placing a lock in the jamb, or wall, or frame of a vault or safe the form of shell above set forth is not necessary. The lock may be placed in the jamb, wall, or frame instead of in the door, and directly opposite the door when closed, so that the bolt will shoot from the wall into the door. A key-hole of sufficient depth will be required to reach the lock from the outside.

I do not claim broadly placing a prison lock within the wall instead of on the door. Neither do I claim an angle-bolt, nor the working parts of a lock when separately considered, but what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The shell B, having a hinged cover or door, b', in combination with a wall lock, substantially as set forth.

2. Securing the hinged cover b' between the iron door-frame G and shell B by means of the screws g^2, in such manner that the screw-heads are covered by the door when closed, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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