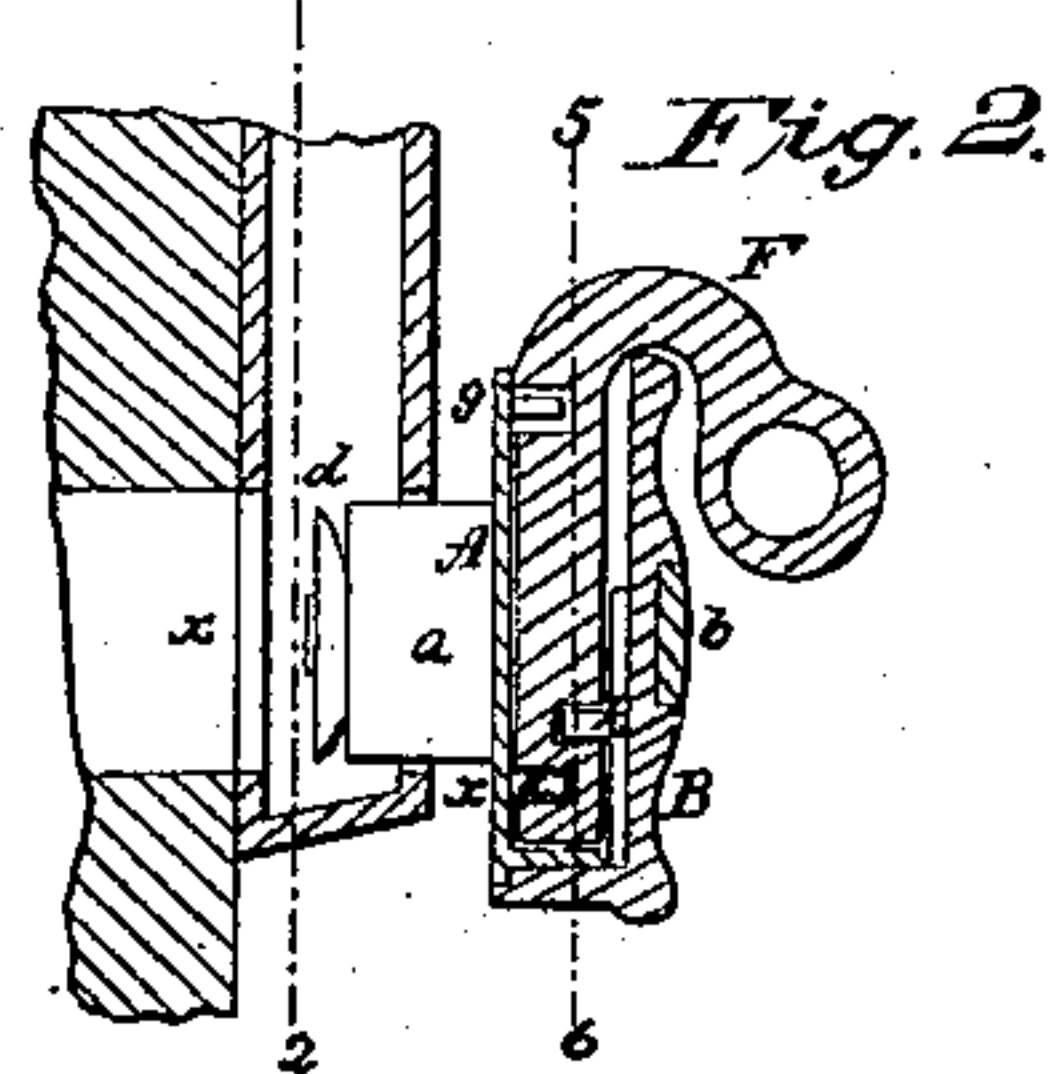
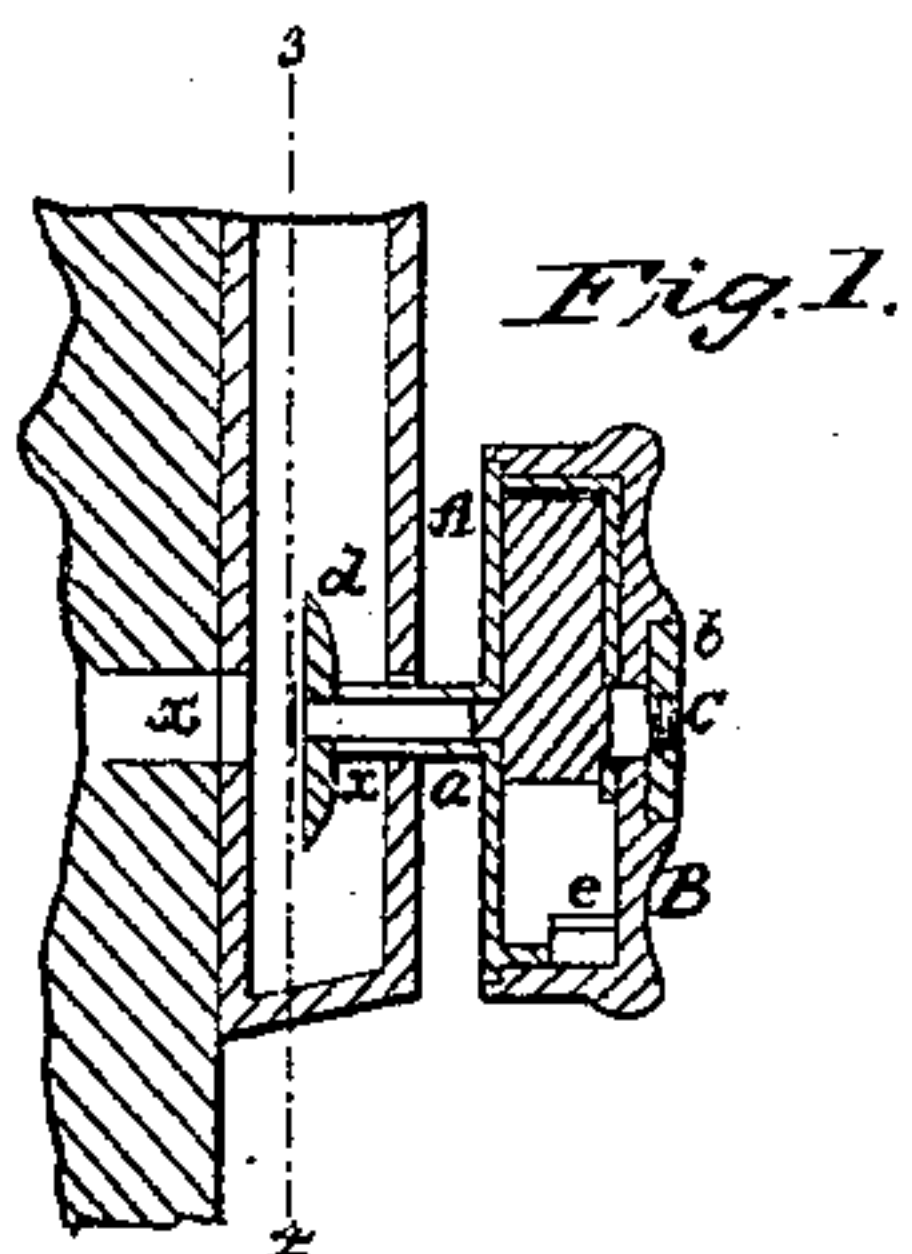


*Shloss, Veerkamp & Leopold,*

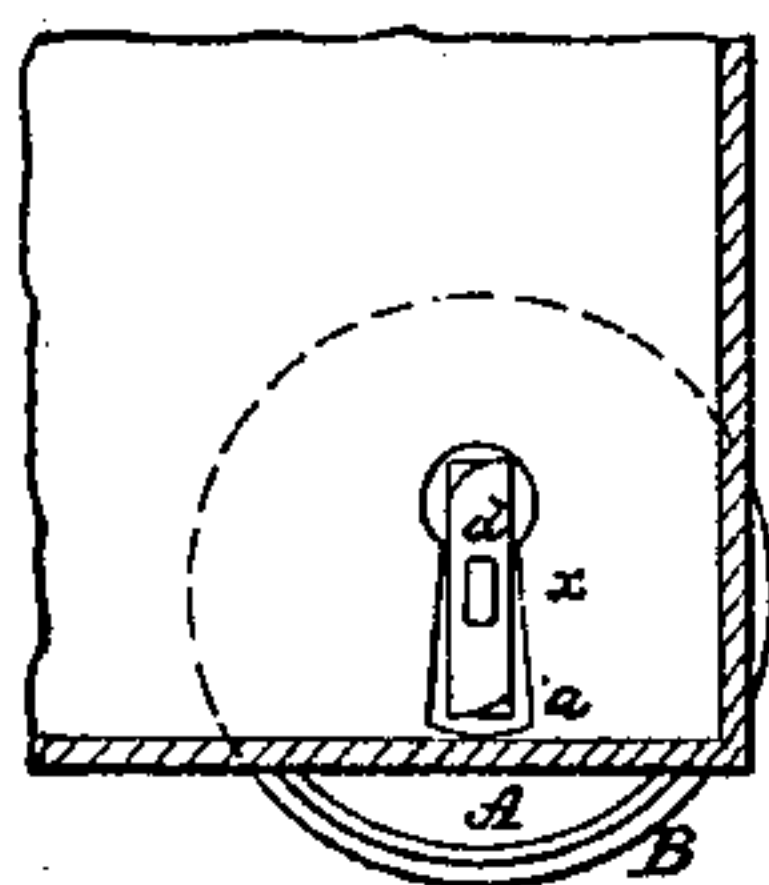
*Key-Hole Guard.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 71,235.*

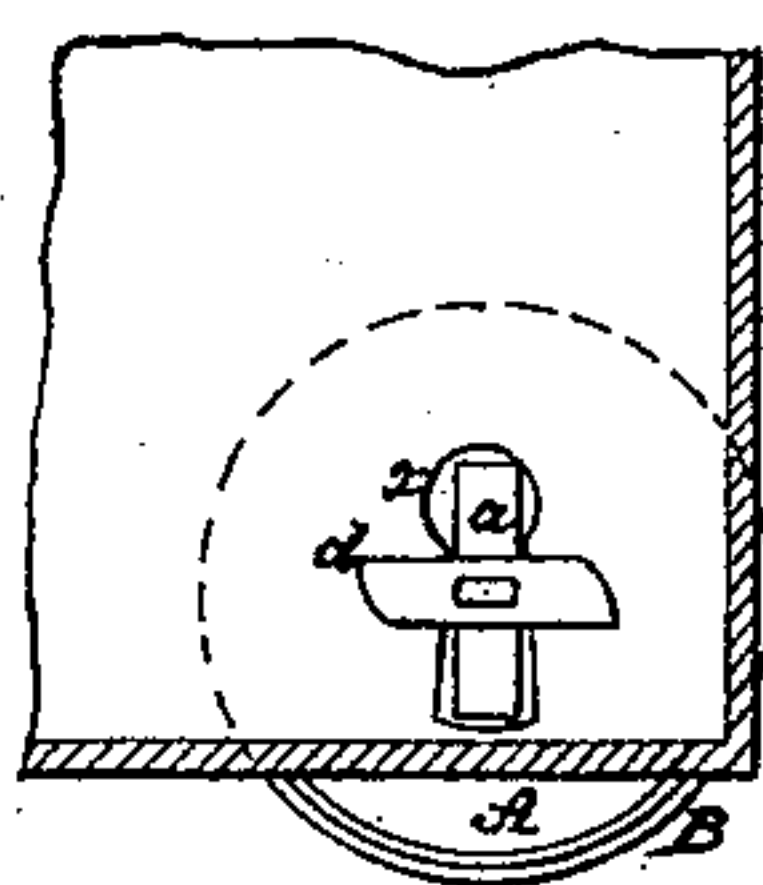
*Patented Nov. 19, 1867.*



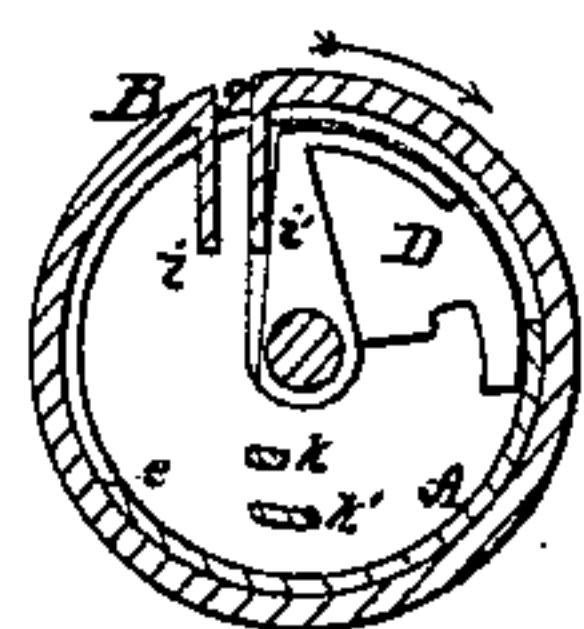
*Fig. 3.*



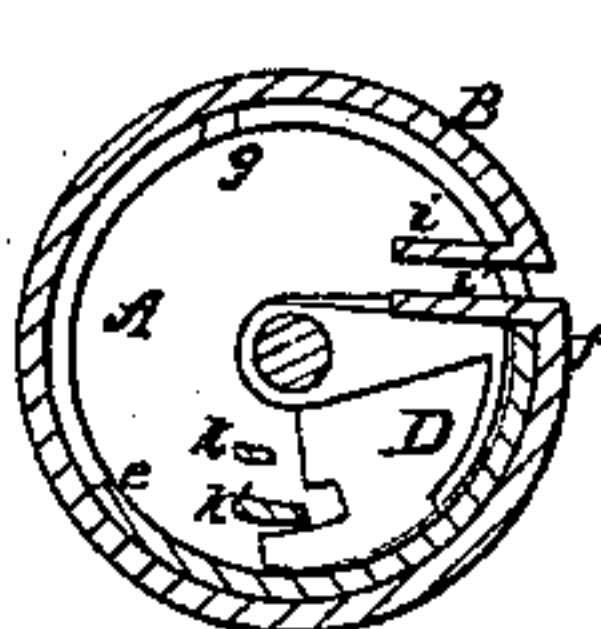
*Fig. 4.*



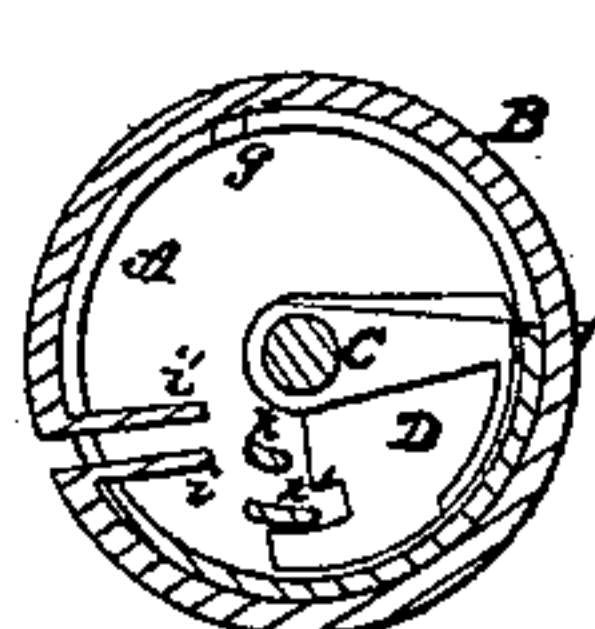
*Fig. 5.*



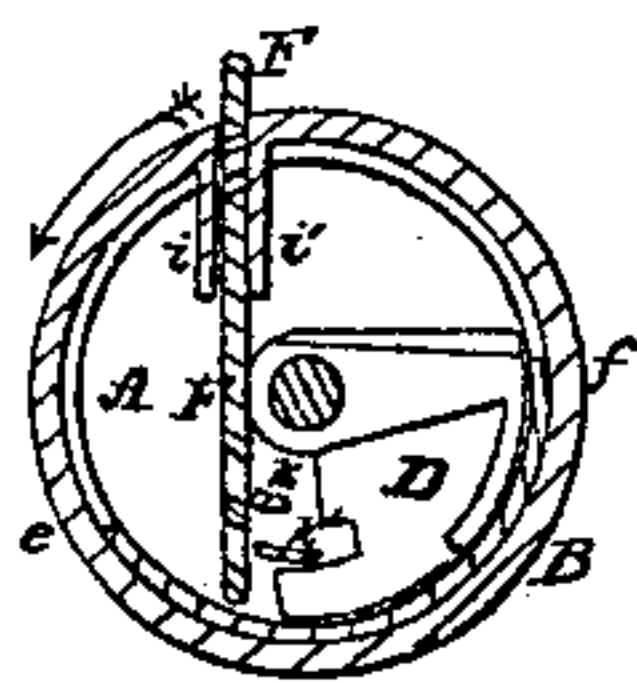
*Fig. 6.*



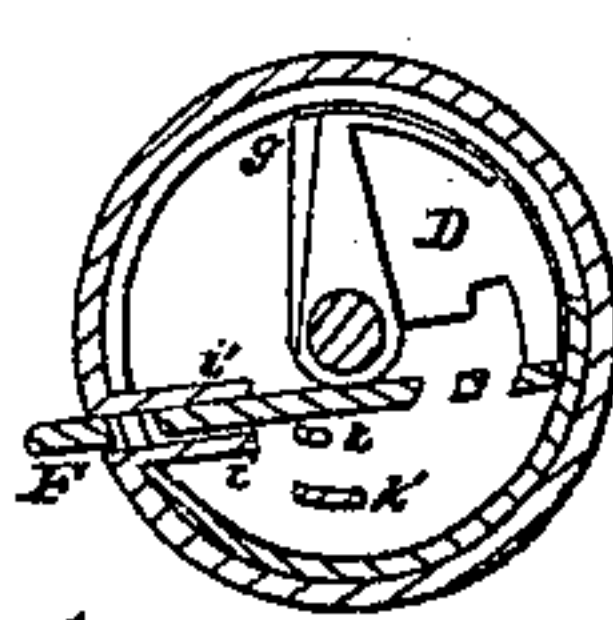
*Fig. 7.*



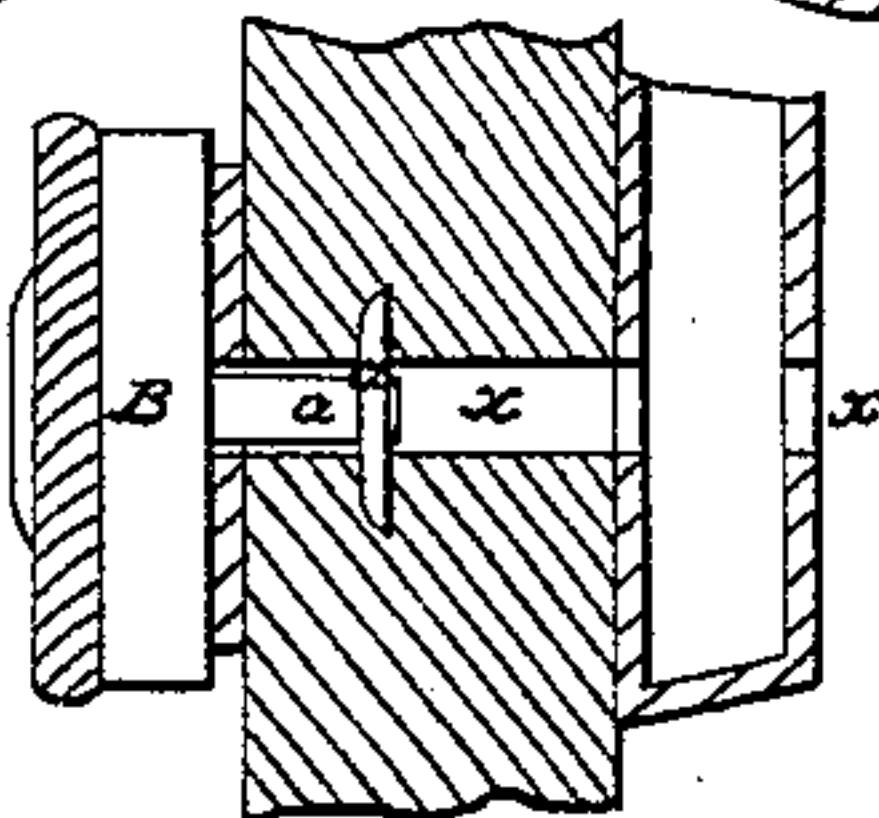
*Fig. 8.*



*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 10.*



*Witnesses:*

*S. H. Hornie, Secy.*

*John Parker*

*Inventors:*

*S. Shloss*

*J. Veerkamp*

*G. F. Leopold*

*By their attorney*

*H. Hornie.*

# United States Patent Office.

SIMON SHLOSS, FLORENCE VEERKAMP, AND CHARLES F. LEOPOLD, OF  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

*Letters Patent No. 71,235, dated November 19, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN KEY-HOLE GUARD FOR DOOR-LOCKS.

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

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, SIMON SHLOSS, FLORENCE VEERKAMP, and CHARLES F. LEOPOLD, all of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an improved Safety-Attachment for Locks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention consists of an instrument, fully described hereafter, to be applied to a lock, for the purpose of preventing unauthorized persons from operating the lock, either by means of a proper key or by any lock-picking instruments.

In order to enable others to make and use our invention, we will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are sectional views of our improved safety-attachment, showing the same applied to a lock.

Figure 3, a sectional view on the line 1-2, fig. 2.

Figure 4, a section on the line 3-4, fig. 1.

Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, sectional views on the line 5-6, fig. 2, showing the operation of our invention; and

Figure 10, an outside view of the device applied to a lock.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is a circular metallic case, having at one side a projection, *a*; and fitting over the said case; and arranged to turn freely in the same is a cap, B, which is secured to the case A by a nut, *b*, fig. 1, adapted to the screwed end of a rod, C, which passes through the cap, the case, and the projection *a*. To the opposite end of the rod C, and in contact with the projection *a*, is secured the piece *d*, which is curved and sharpened at each end for a purpose described hereafter; and within the case A, and upon the rod C, is a segmental plate, D, the peculiar form of which is best observed on reference to figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. A portion of the case A, between the points *e* and *f*, fig. 5, is cut away, and into the space thus formed project two lugs *i* and *i'* of the cap B, and an opening, *g*, is cut in the side of the case, of a width equal to the distance between the two lugs *i* and *i'*, for a purpose described hereafter. Within the case A, and secured to opposite sides of the same, are two lugs or projections *k* and *k'*, which are adapted to the wards of a key, F, (see fig. 2.) When the segmental plate D is in the position shown in fig. 5, the piece *d* is in contact with the end of the projection *a*, as shown in fig. 2, and when in this position, the said projection and piece *d* are inserted into the lock through its key-hole *x*. The cap B is then grasped and turned in the direction of its arrow, fig. 5, the projection *a*, in the key-hole, holding the case A stationary; the lug *i'* of the cap, in turning, strikes the segmental plate D, and turns it, together with its rod C and the piece *d*, one-quarter of a revolution, and the lug *i'* strikes the shoulder *f* of the case A, (see figs. 4 and 6.) The instrument is now in the position shown in fig. 4, and if an attempt be made to withdraw it from that position, the piece *d* strikes the lock-plate on each side of the key-hole, rendering all such attempts ineffectual, and if efforts are made to return the plate D and piece *d* to their original positions by operating the cap B, it will be found that the cap is free to move between the shoulders *e* and *f* of the case A, and without affecting the position of the plate D, (see figs. 6 and 7.)

When the instrument is thus attached to the lock, it effectually prevents the insertion of a key on one side of the door, and interferes with, and prevents, the operation of the lock, if a key or other instrument be inserted from the opposite side.

To remove the safety-attachment from the lock, it is necessary to restore the parts to their original positions, or until the piece *d* is again parallel with the projection *a*. The cap B is turned until its lugs *i* and *i'* are on each side of the opening *g* of the case A. The key F is then inserted through the said opening into the case, as shown in fig. 8, the lugs *i* and *i'* serving as guides for the same, and retaining it in the proper position. If the cap B is now turned in the direction of the arrow, fig. 8, the wards of the key F pass the projections *k* and *k'*, and the end of the key strikes a portion of the segmental plate D, and turns the same until the lug *i* of the cap is arrested by the shoulder *e* of the case A, when the plate D will have arrived at its original position, figs. 5 and 9. The instrument can now be readily withdrawn from the lock, and as readily secured to it again by removing the key and reversing the motion of the cap B, fig. 9. When it is desired to prevent the



insertion of a key from the opposite side of the door, the instrument is inserted on that side into the key-hole, as shown in fig. 10; and if the projection *a* is not long enough to reach to the lock, the instrument can still be made fast, for the sharpened ends of the piece *d* will penetrate the wood-work of the door, when the cap B is turned, as shown in the drawing.

It will be evident, without further description, that the above instrument can readily be applied to any ordinary lock, and that when thus applied, any unauthorized person, even if provided with the proper key, cannot pick or otherwise operate the lock until the instrument is removed.

We claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A case, A, and its projection *a*, cap B, segmental plate D, and piece *d*, the whole being constructed for attachment to a lock, and for operating substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.
2. The combination of the shoulders or stops *e* and *f* of the case A, with the lugs *i* and *i'* of the cap B, for the purpose specified.
3. The combination, substantially as described, of the cap B and its lugs *i* and *i'* with the segmental plate D, for the purpose herein set forth.
4. The lugs *i* and *i'* of the cap B for guiding the key F, as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. FOSTER,  
W. J. R. DELANY.

SIMON SHLOSS,  
FLORENCE VEERKAMP,  
CHARLES F. LEOPOLD.