

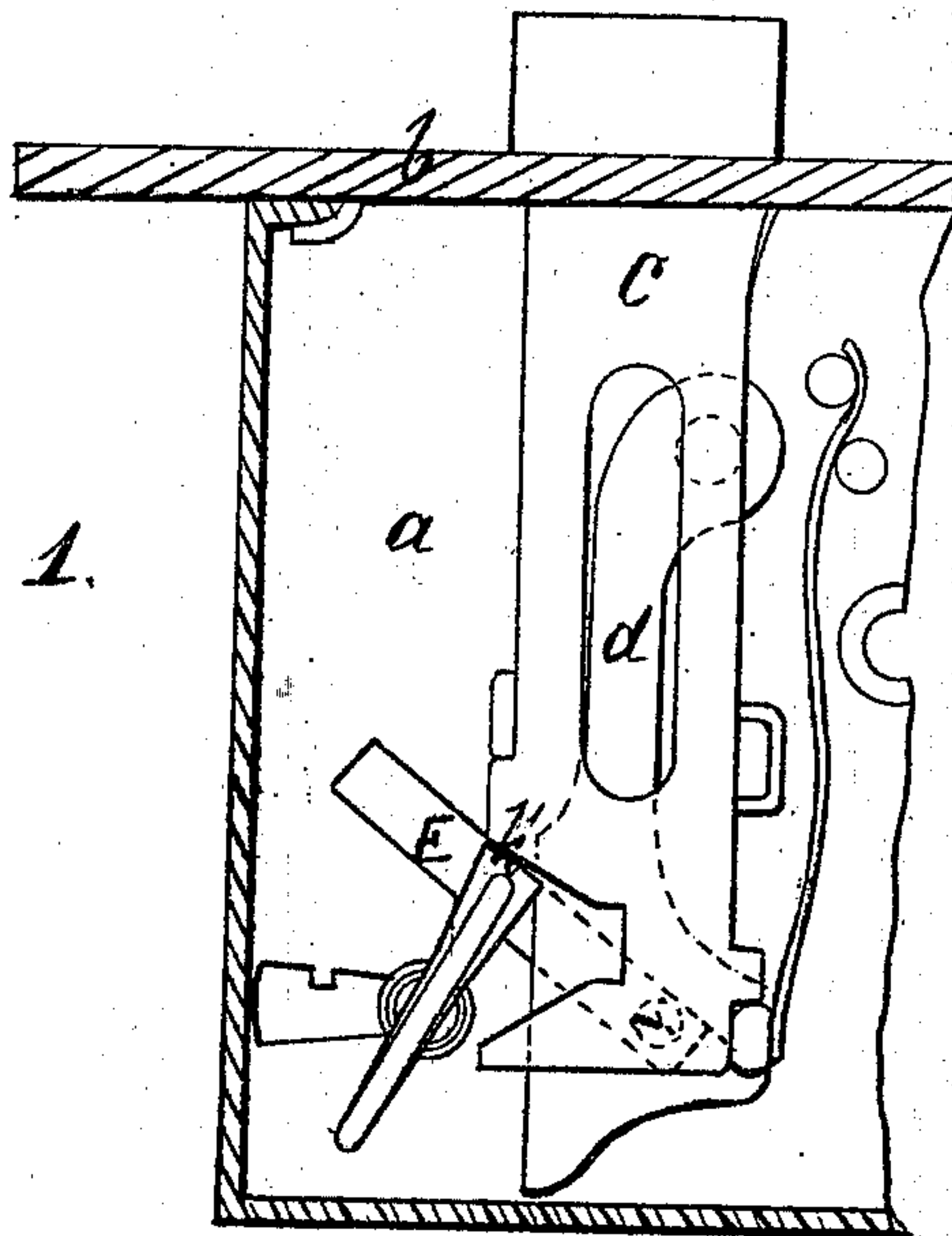
# Lock

John Ward

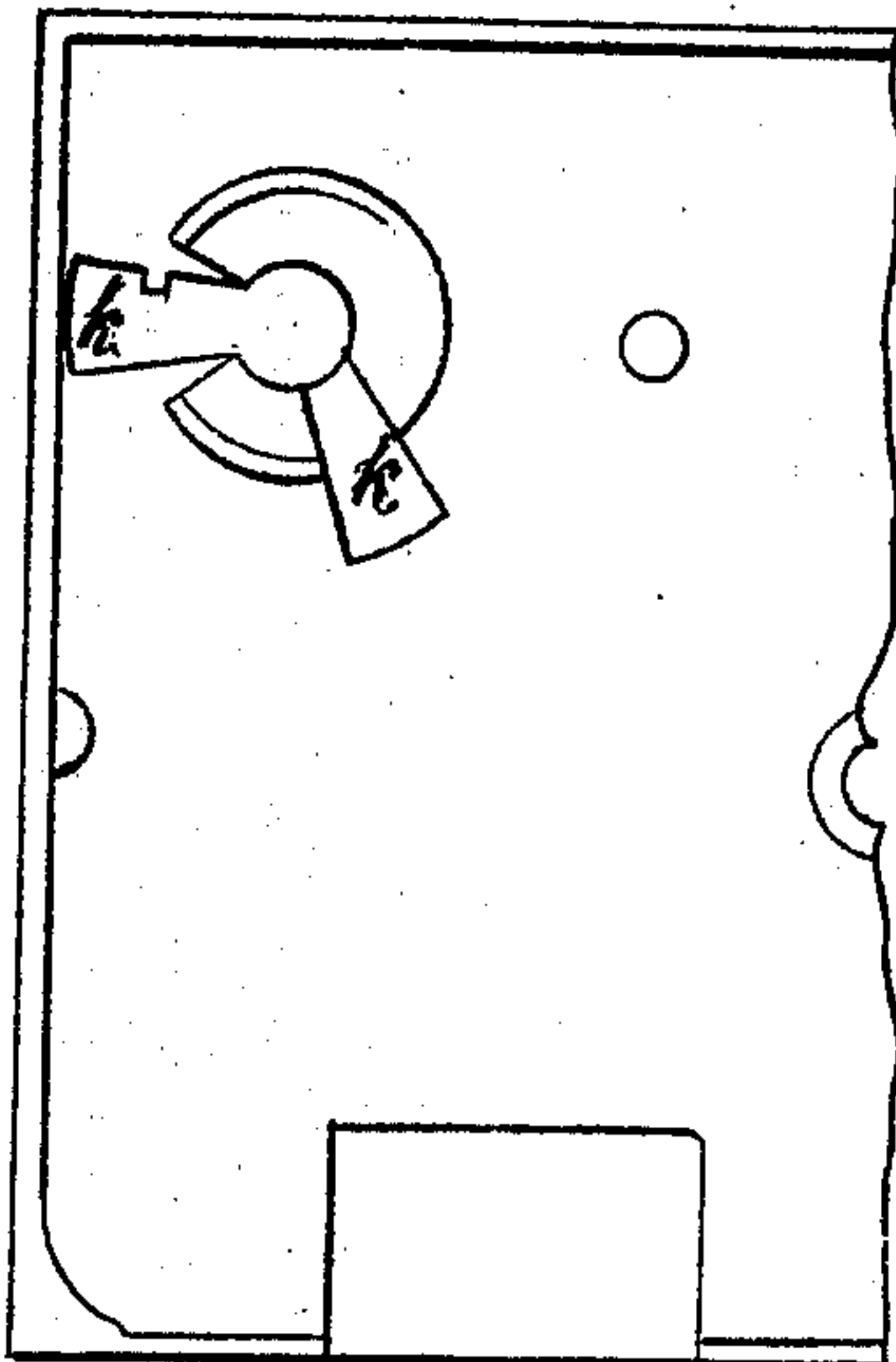
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PATENTED  
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*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witness

J. C. Wilder.  
Erasmus W. Bliss

inventor

John Ward



# United States Patent Office.

JOHN WIARD, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF  
AND THOMAS A. CONKLIN, OF SAME PLACE.

*Letters Patent No. 71,350, dated November 26, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN KEY-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 I, JOHN WIARD, of New Britain, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Locks; and to enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, I will proceed to describe by referring to the drawings, in which the same letters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

The nature of this invention will be understood from the specification and drawings.

The object desired to be attained thereby is to secure the key of a lock in a fixed position when the bolt thereof is turned forward, so as to prevent it (the key) from being turned or pushed out of the lock by burglars' implements inserted through the key-hole.

It consists of a spring secured to the case, so that when the key is turned, with the bolt, to a given point, it (the spring) will press the key into a depression formed in the opposite side of the lock-case, so that a person inside of a room may turn the bolt of the lock in the usual way, unconscious of this feature of the lock which fastens the key, when the key will become fixed in said depression by the pressure of said spring, as a hindrance to burglars' enterprise. In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is an interior view of a portion of a lock, showing its mechanism partly in dotted lines.

Figure 2 is a cap or side of the lock-case removed, so as to show the interior thereof.

*a* is the lock-case; *b* is the face-plate; *c* is the lock-bolt; *d* is the tumbler, which underlies the bolt; *e* is a spring, secured to the case by means of a screw or pin, *i*; *k* is a depression (see fig. 2) in the cap or opposite side of the case, formed nearly opposite of the swell portion of the spring *e*, so that as the bit of the key *k'* turns the bolt *c* into the position as shown in fig. 1, the bit of the key will be in position upon the swell of the spring *e*, and be pressed thereby into the depression *k* formed in the opposite side or cap of the case. (See fig. 2.)

Now, should a person enter a room and lock the door, upon which is arranged one of these locks, and afterwards desire to open or unlock the door, and the key should not readily act by the pressure of the fingers in the usual way, instinct, it is believed, would readily suggest the inward pressure of the key, which, with the turning pressure by the action of the hand, would at once cause the bolt to move back in the usual way. Thus a person may lock the door upon the inside of a room, without fear of the lock being disturbed from the outside through the key-hole.

I believe I have thus shown the nature, construction, and advantage of this invention in locks so as to enable others skilled to make and use the same therefrom.

What I claim, therefore, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In the manufacture of locks, the employment of the spring *e*, depression *k*, in combination with the bolt *c*, tumbler *d*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOHN WIARD. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

N. C. WILDER,  
JEREMY W. BLISS.