

E. F. Shepardson.

Key Hole Guard.

N^o 87,714.

Patented Mar. 9, 1869.

Fig. 3.

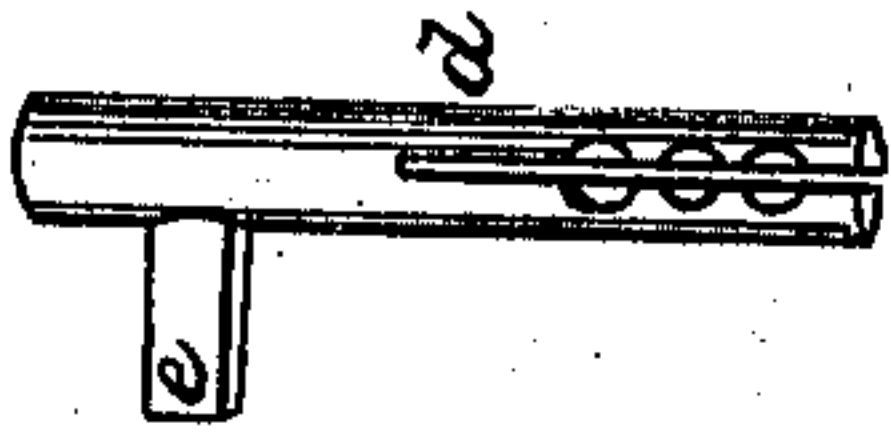


Fig. 2.

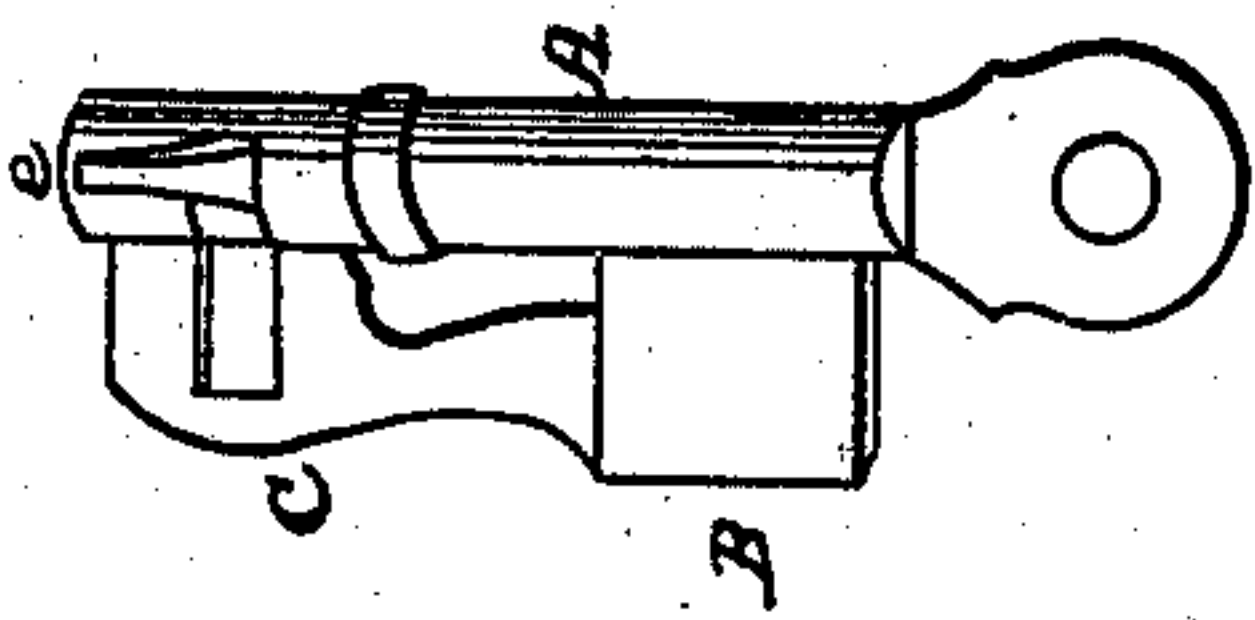


Fig. 1.

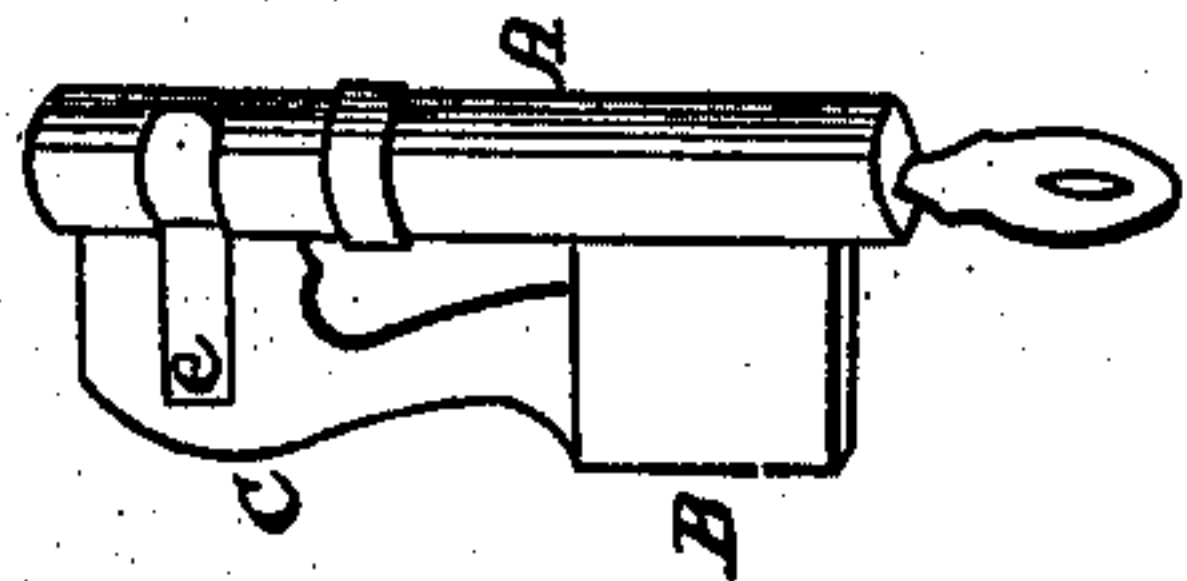


Fig. 6.

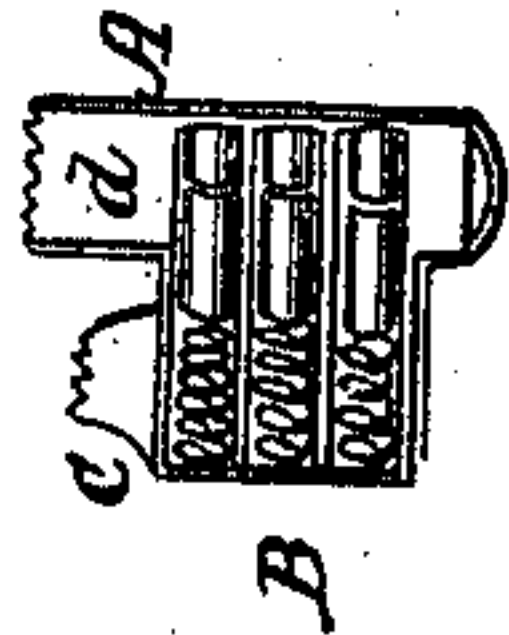


Fig. 5.

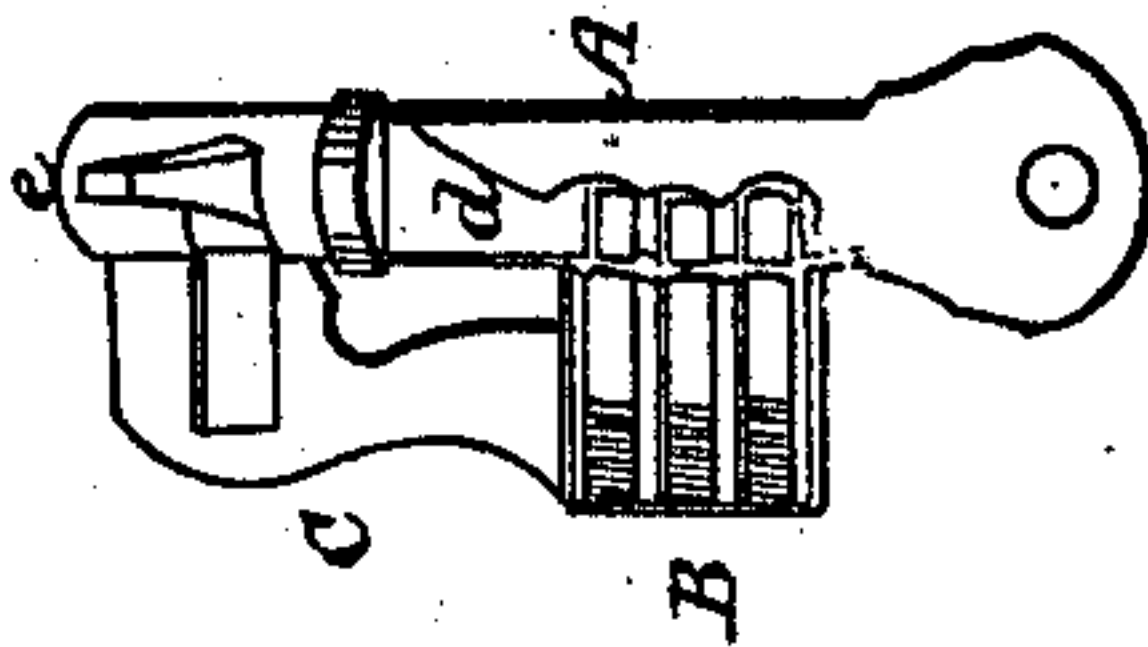
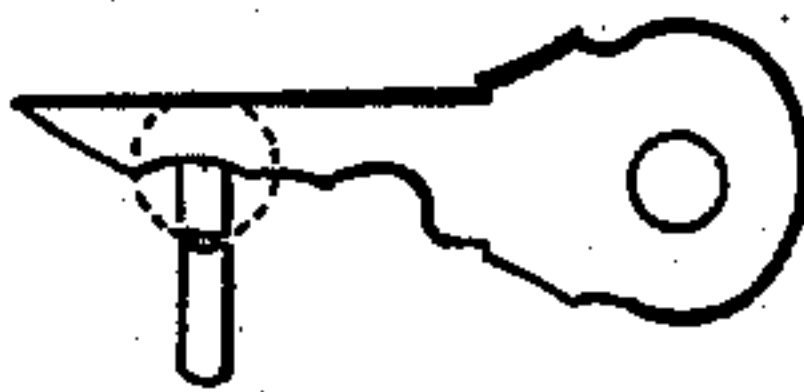


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
Oscar Lapham
Chas L Spencer

Inventor.
Edmund E Shepardson

United States Patent Office.

EDMOND E. SHEPARDSON, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Letters Patent No. 87,714, dated March 9, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN KEY-HOLE GUARDS.

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, EDMOND E. SHEPARDSON, of the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Key-Hole Protectors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view, showing the fastener turned as when in use in a key-hole.

Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6, are detailed parts.

In the accompanying drawing—

A, fig. 1, is a tube, having a chamber, B, fastened to its side, and a guide, C, on the same line, extending nearly to the opposite end.

On the inside of chamber B, are three small wires and springs, as shown in section, fig. 5. These wires being separated, act independently of each other.

d, fig. 3, is a piece of wire, having a slot cut lengthwise, with holes drilled in the slot, and nearly through.

On the opposite end of d, is screwed an arm, e. This arm is fitted into guide C, fig. 1, and used for the purpose of securing or fastening the protector in a key-hole when in position, as shown in figs. 2 and 5.

The three holes drilled in the slot on d, are used for holding three short pieces of wire, arranged the same distance apart as the three wires in chamber B, so they can be turned with d, to correspond with wires in chamber B, fig. 5.

The three short wires are of different length, with one end made convex on a line with the circumference of slotted wire d, and the ends of wires in chamber B, in direct proximity, are concave to match, as shown in fig. 4 by the dotted circle.

By fitting the ends of the wires in this manner, they are susceptible to the slightest change from the width of key in their operation.

A portion of tube A is cut out, for the purpose of allowing the arm e to be operated or turned out of guide C, figs. 2 and 5, according to the length of each short wire. That part of the key which operates them, should be made wide enough to just fill the balance of diameter of d, as represented in fig. 5.

To use my invention, a door being fastened by any ordinary lock, the key is removed, and my protector, as shown in fig. 1, is put into the key-hole, the same as a common key. The arm e is then turned into the lock. The key of the protector is then drawn out. The springs in chamber B, acting on the wires, force them into the holes drilled in d, pressing the short wires into the spaces occupied by the key, fig. 6, thus fastening the arm e, and securing the protector in the key-hole.

The advantage is, that there is less liability of a lock being picked by duplicate or skeleton keys, as the protector must be removed first, making a double safeguard to a door.

I do not broadly claim a key-hole guard, combining within itself a lock, nor the pin-tumblers used therein; but

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The key-hole guard, consisting of the slotted wire d, arm e, tube A, and guide C, in combination with the convex pin-tumblers in d, and concave pin-tumblers in B, when constructed and operating as herein described.

EDMOND E. SHEPARDSON.

Witnesses:

OSCAR LAPHAM,
CHAS. L. SPENCER.