

(No Model.)

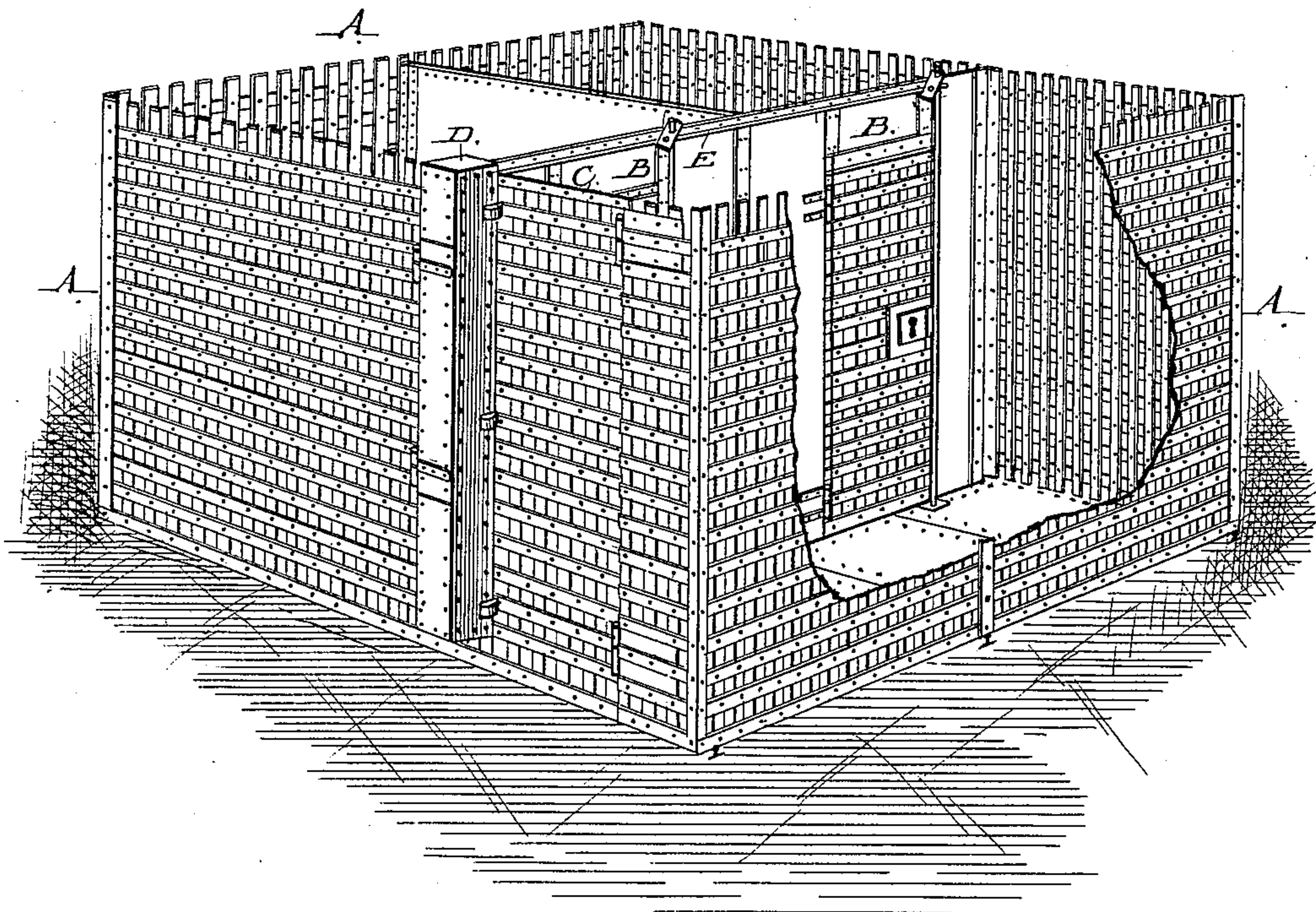
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. S. & U. SNEAD.
LOCKING DEVICE FOR JAILS.

No. 323,748.

Patented Aug. 4, 1885.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses;
J. Walter Fowler
H. B. Applewhite

Inventors;
Chas. S. Snead
Adolphus Snead
per A. H. Evans & Co.
Attys.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

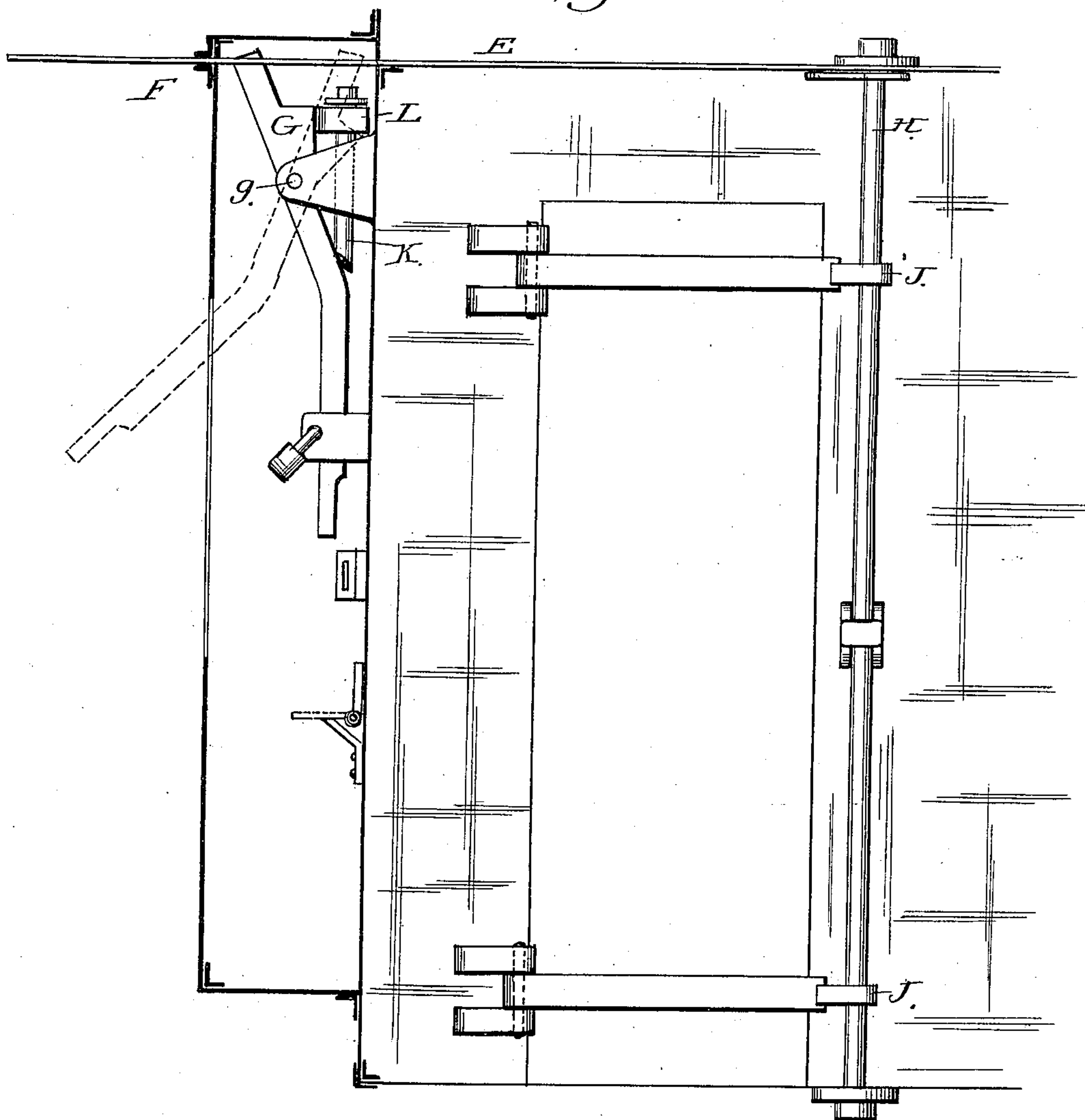
C. S. & U. SNEAD.

LOCKING DEVICE FOR JAILS.

No. 323,748.

Patented Aug. 4, 1885.

Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

T Walter Fowler
H. B. Applewhite

INVENTOR

Chas S. Sneed
Adolph Sneed
per A. H. Evans & Co
Attorneys

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

C. S. & U. SNEAD.
LOCKING DEVICE FOR JAILS.

No. 323,748.

Patented Aug. 4, 1885.

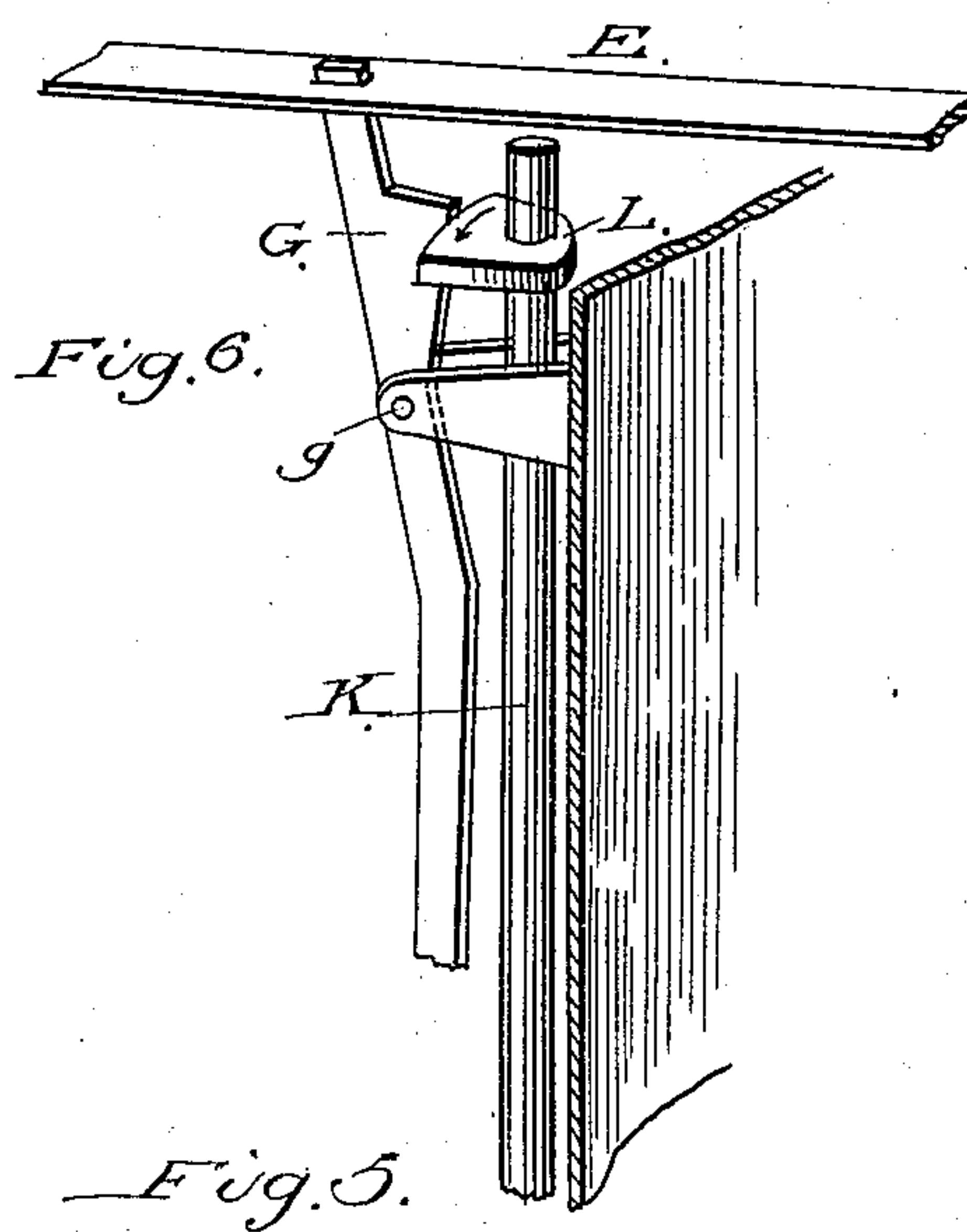
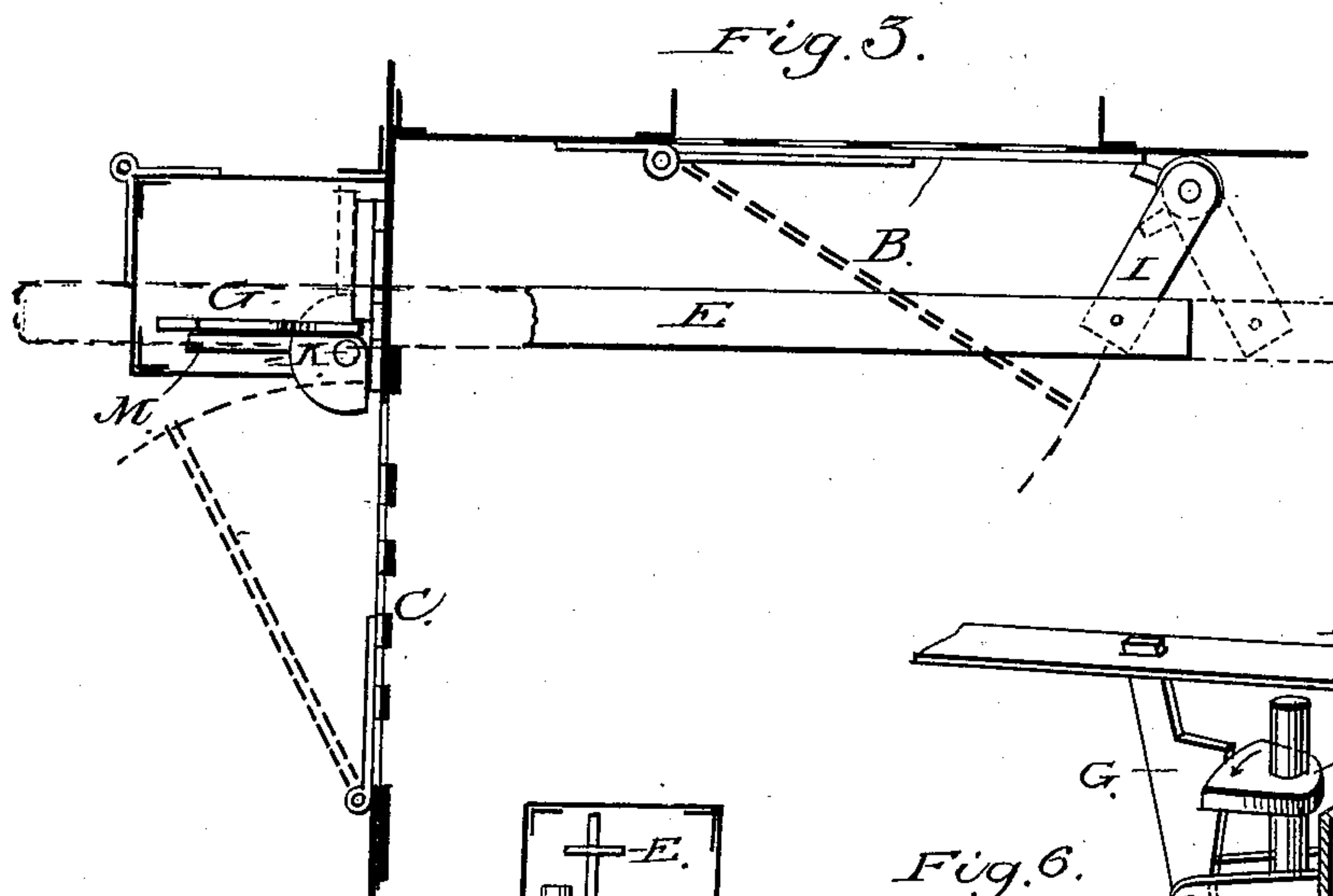


Fig. 4.

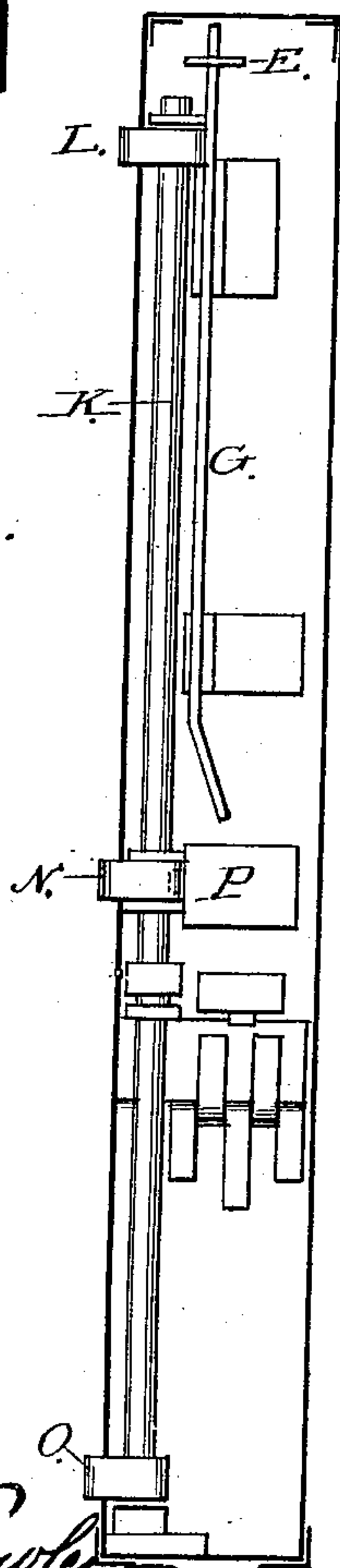


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

T. Walter Fowler
H. B. Applewhite

INVENTOR

Chas. S. Snead
Udolph Snead
per A. H. Evans & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SCOTT SNEAD AND UDOLPHO SNEAD, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LOCKING DEVICE FOR JAILS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,748, dated August 4, 1885.

Application filed May 18, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES SCOTT SNEAD and UDOLPHO SNEAD, citizens of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locking Devices for Jails, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a two-cell jail with parts removed to show the attachment of our improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation showing the arrangement for locking the cell doors from the outside of the corridor. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan of Fig. 2, showing also in plan the arrangement for securing the corridor-door. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the box holding the locking-levers. Fig. 5 shows the guide for the sliding bar. Fig. 6 shows details to be referred to.

Our present invention relates to improvements in the construction of jails; and it consists in the several combinations of devices hereinafter explained, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will now proceed to describe the exact manner in which we have carried it out.

In this locking apparatus we have levers operating in conjunction with vertical locking-bars, and the objects sought to be secured are, first, certainty in action; second, interlocking in action; third, minimum amount of friction by employing a rotary motion instead of the usual sliding motion; fourth, non-liability to get out of order, and, fifth, additional security by inclosing both cell and corridor door locking apparatus, and also the food-door, within a box secured by a combination or other lock.

In the drawings, A represents the iron and steel grating surrounding the cells and corridor of a jail. B B are doors of the cells, and C is the corridor-door.

On the outside of the iron grating we construct the box D, in which are placed the levers for operating the locking devices, as will be hereinafter explained.

Along the ceiling and above the line of the cell-doors we place a sliding bar, E, supported in guides F, securely attached either above or below the ceiling. One end of this sliding bar extends within the box D, where it is secured to a lever, G, pivoted at *g*, as shown in Fig. 2. When lever G is in position, as shown in solid lines in Fig. 2, it is secured by means of a hasp and padlock, or by any other well-known means. When the sliding bar E and lever G are thus secured, the cell-doors are locked, as will now be explained. Vertical revolving bars or rock-shafts H, extending from the floor to the ceiling, are secured near the opening-line of each cell-door, and to upper portion of these bars are rigidly attached short arms I, (see Fig. 3,) one end of these arms being pivoted to the sliding bar E. From this construction it is evident that the sliding of the bar E by means of the lever G, as hereinbefore described, will cause the shafts H to rock back and forth. To each of these rock-shafts H we rigidly and firmly secure two or any desired number of dogs, J, so adjusted that when the sliding bar is in position, as shown in Fig. 2, the dogs J will rest against the closed doors of the cells and hold them securely shut, and when the lever G is drawn outward, as shown in dotted lines, the dogs will be by the rock-shafts turned from the doors, so as to allow the doors of the cells to be opened and closed.

To open the corridor-door, it is necessary to partially revolve the vertical rock-shaft K by turning the lever M into the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 3. On the rock-shaft K are rigidly attached the dogs L, N, and O, and by rocking this shaft by means of the lever M these dogs are brought firmly against the closed door or removed therefrom, so as to allow the corridor-door to be opened or closed. When this door is closed and the dogs in place, the bolt of the lock P, Fig. 4, is shot into a notch formed in the dog N, thereby securing the dogs in position, and preventing any strain being brought on the end of the bolt of the lock in any attempt to pry open the corridor-door. The food-door is also placed within the box D, which renders it secure from being tampered with by outsiders, or being used for improper purposes. It is evident that the rock-shafts could be extended up through two or

more stories of a jail, and be used for securing all the cell or corridor doors by a movement of the levers G and M, operated from the first story.

5 To open the corridor-door, it is necessary to revolve the dogs L, N, and O, Fig. 3. Now, this is impossible when the lever G is in the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2—that is, when the cell-doors are unlocked—as lever G
10 holds the dog L. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) Again, if the corridor-door be unlocked, it is impossible to move the lever into the position shown by dotted lines, Figs. 2 and 3—that is, to unlock the cell-doors—as the dog L is there in
15 the way. The device is therefore interlocking in action, and this interlocking is a safeguard against any forgetfulness or inadvertency of the jailer. Thus if the jailer wishes to put a new prisoner in the corridor, he orders all the
20 occupants (prisoners) into the cells, and before he can unlock the corridor-door he is obliged to lock the cell-doors, thus securely fastening up the prisoners where it is not possible for them to attack and overpower him, and he is
25 thus rendered secure by the interlocking arrangement of our device. This same safeguard exists during the removal of a prisoner. Then the jailer orders into the cells all the prison-

ers except the one he wishes to take out; this one remains in the corridor; but, as before, the corridor-door cannot be unlocked till the cell-doors are locked. Then all the prisoners are safely confined, and he has only the one he wishes to remove to care for, and he is safe from attack from the other prisoners.

Having thus explained our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the lever M, rock-shaft K, dogs L, N, and O, and lock P, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The levers G and M and rock-shafts H and K, in combination with the sliding bar E and dogs J, N, and O, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with the sliding bar E, of the lever G, the rock-shaft K, and the dog L, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

CHARLES SCOTT SNEAD.

UDOLPHO SNEAD.

Witnesses:

ALFRED D. ATTEWELL,
W. W. CRAWFORD.