

(No Model.)

A. E. SHADER.

KEY FASTENER.

No. 352,957.

Patented Nov. 23, 1886.

Fig. 1.

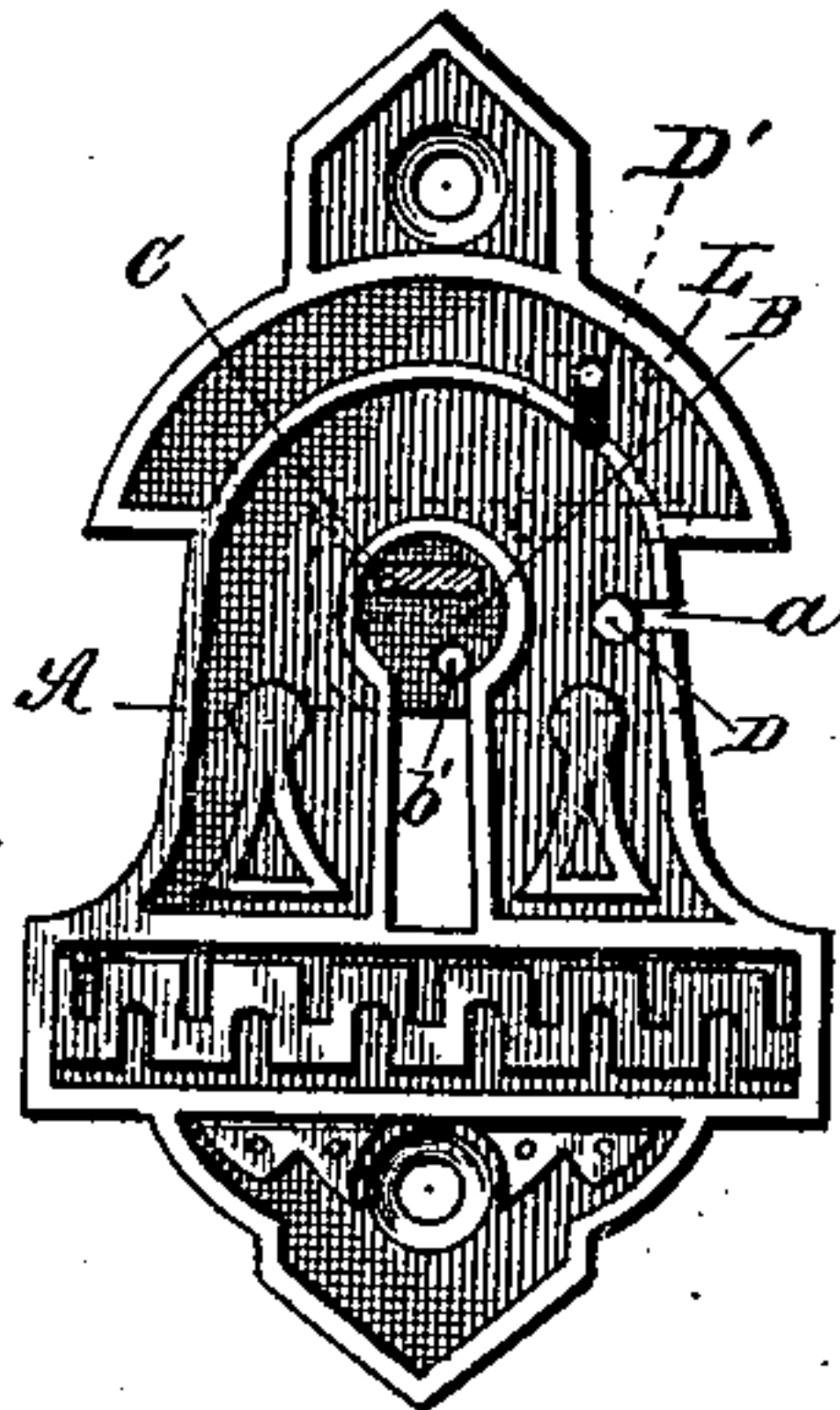


Fig. 2.

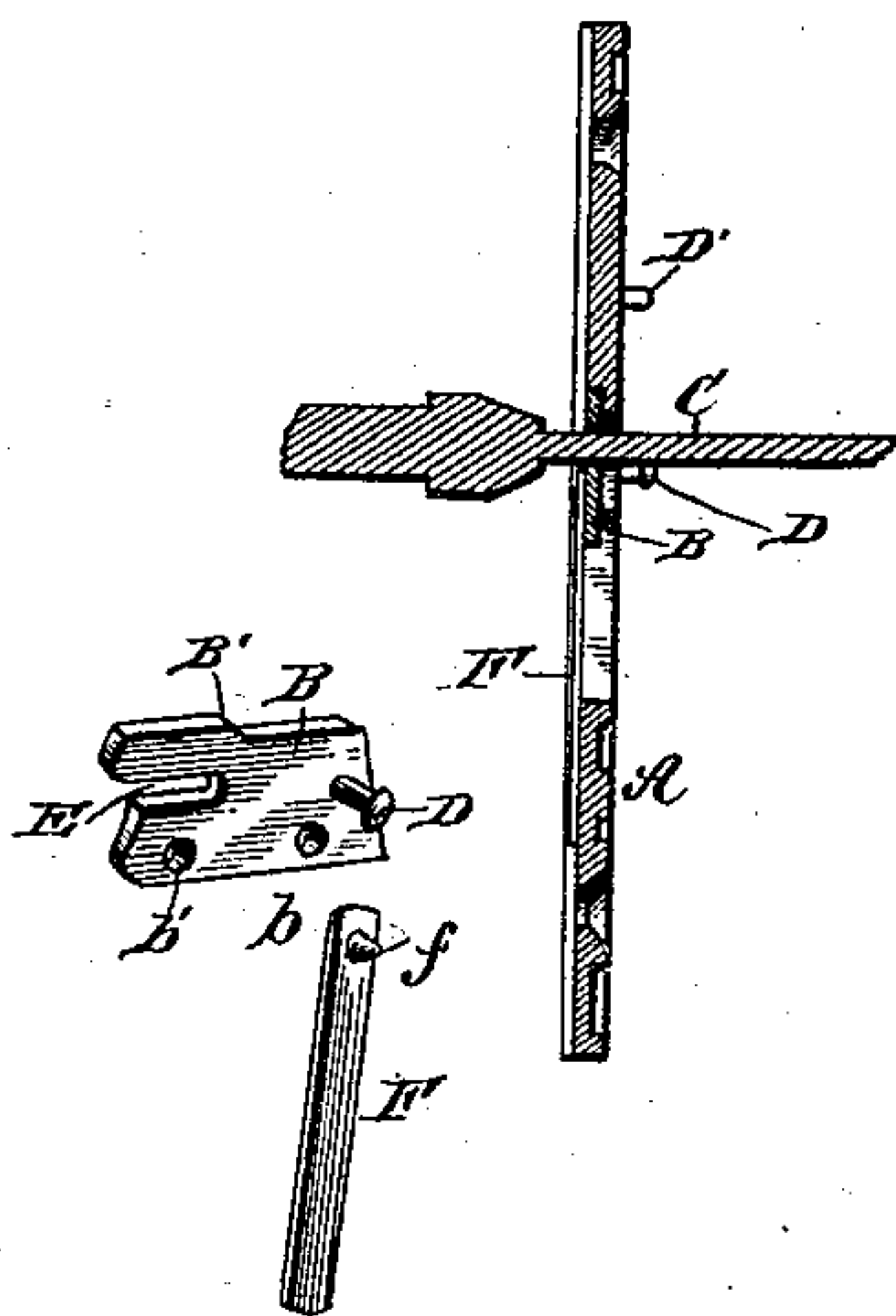


Fig. 3.

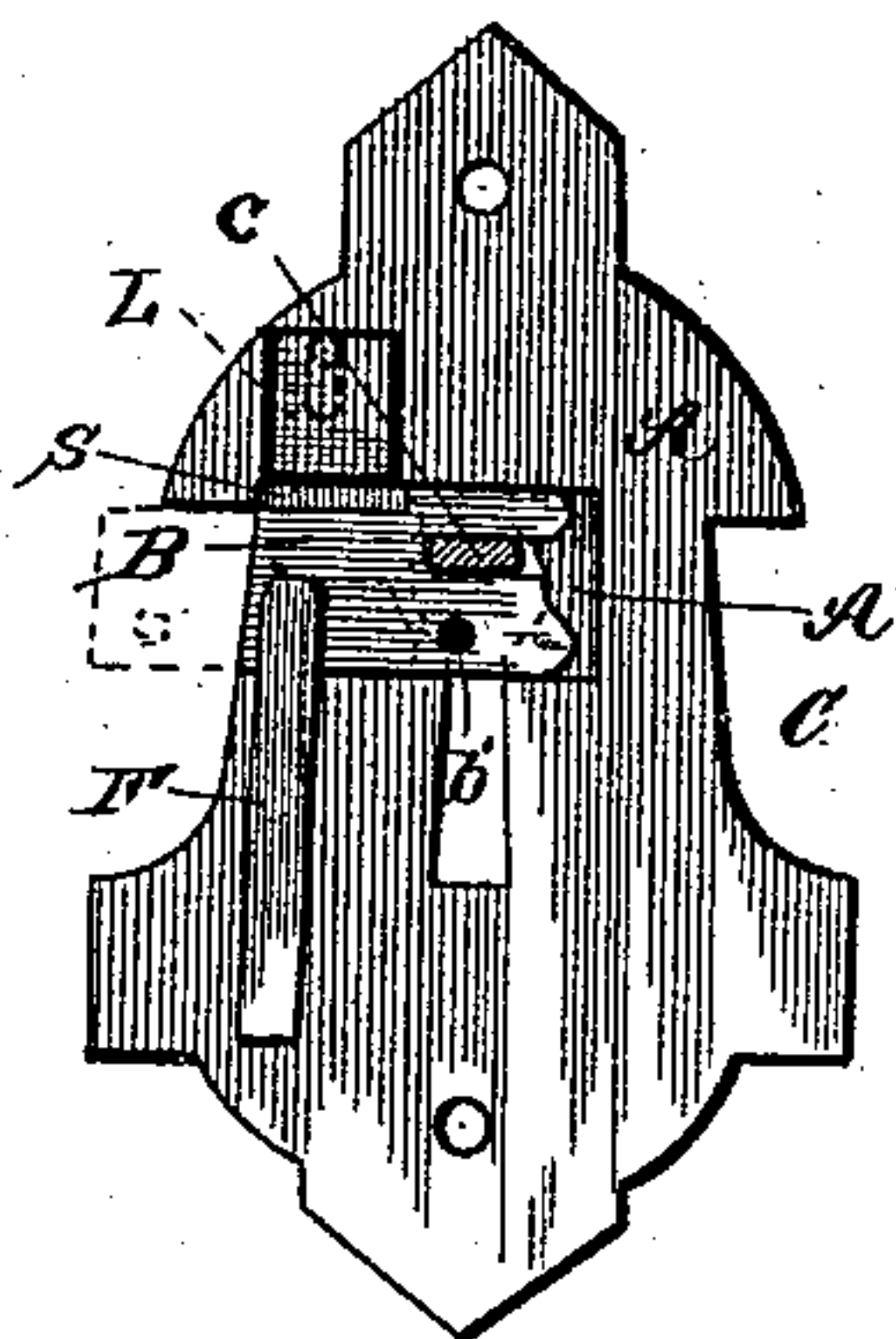


Fig. 4.

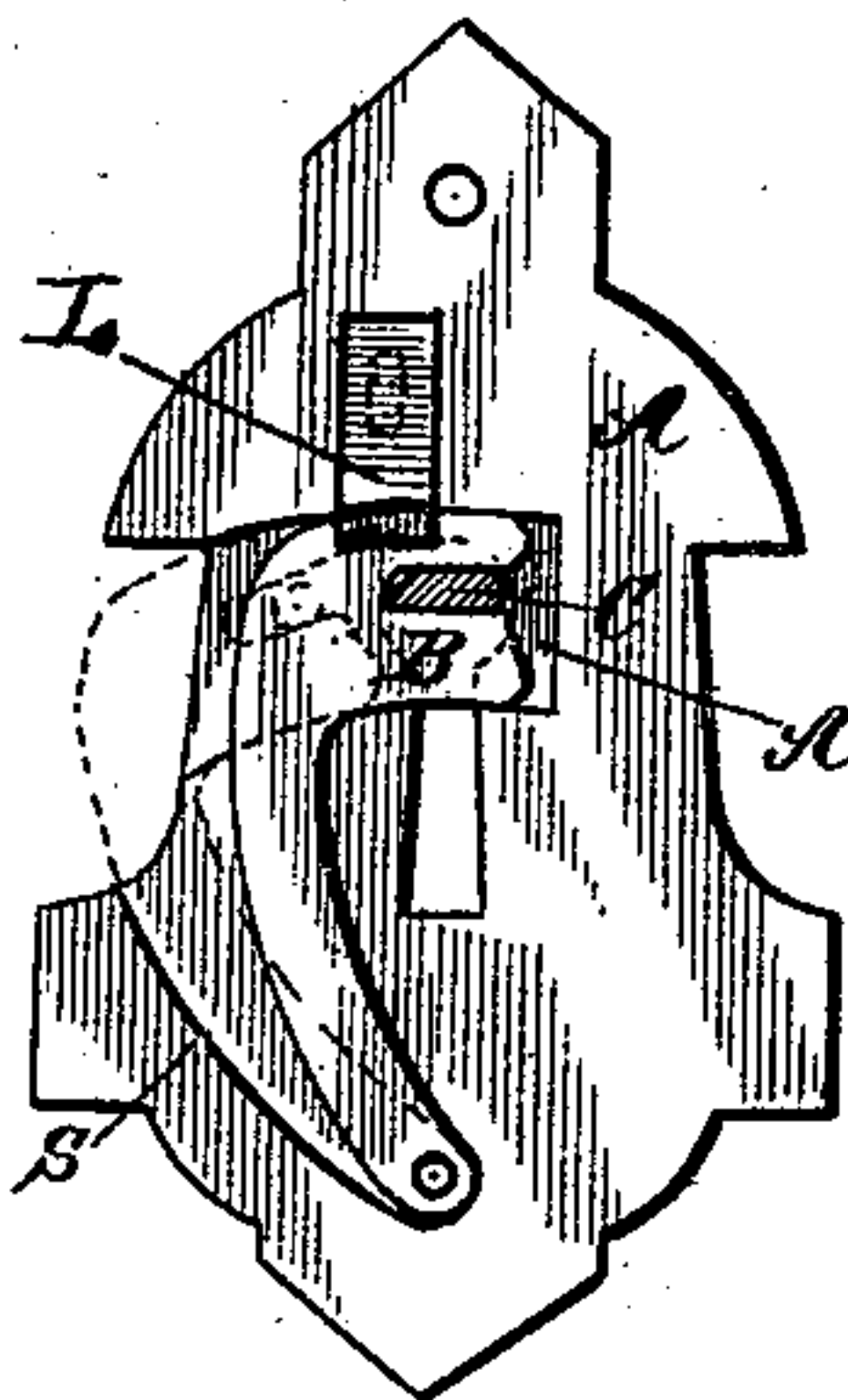
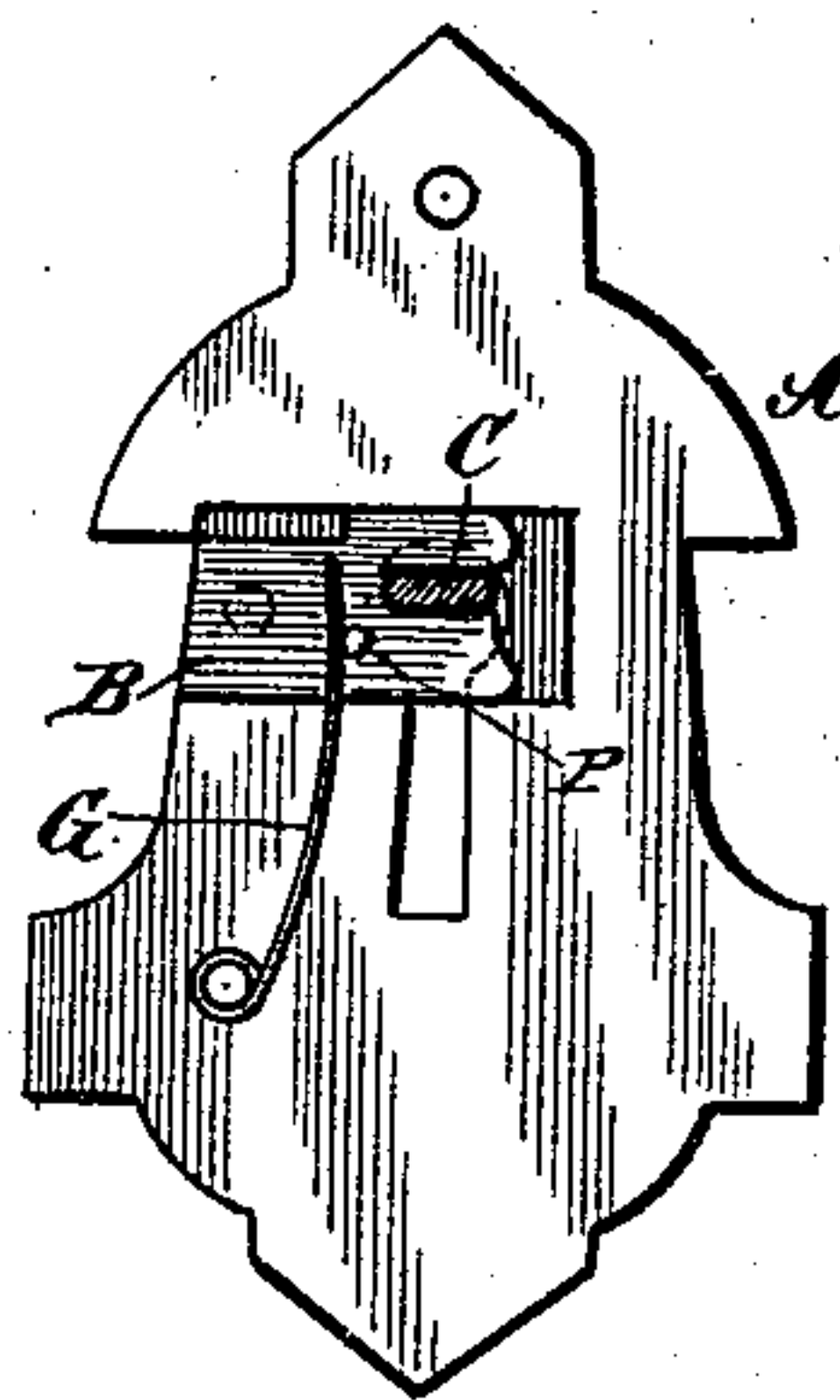


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS E. SHADER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

KEY-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,957, dated November 23, 1886.

Application filed February 20, 1886. Serial No. 192,671. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS E. SHADER, a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Key-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in devices for preventing the turning of the key in a lock when the same has been turned to any desired position.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and effective means for so securing the key on the inside of a door that it cannot be turned by any person outside the door. The means employed for this purpose are fully described and explained in this specification, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a scutcheon provided with my key-securing device, a flattened key-shank being shown in operative connection with the scutcheon and securer. The figure also includes detached front elevations of the guard or securer and a spring, F, which operates in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the parts shown in principal Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the parts shown in section in Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are rear elevations, respectively, of slightly-modified forms of my invention.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, A is an ordinary scutcheon, having in its rear face a gain or recess, A', of such width and depth as to receive a flat guard, B. This guard is formed with a longitudinal slot, E, of such dimensions as to inclose the flat shank C of an ordinary door-key, and also with a shoulder, B', which co-operates with a shoulder, S, on the scutcheon to limit the motion of the guard in the recess A'. A pin, D, is fastened to the front face of the guard, and serves as a means of moving it in the recess in which it lies, the scutcheon being slotted at a to permit the requisite motion of the pin.

On the back of the scutcheon is a spring, F, whose lower end is rigidly fastened, while its upper end is free and presses against the rear face of the guard B. On the front face of the free end of the spring is a lug or projection,

f, and in the guard B are two holes, b b', so placed that when the guard is at one limit of its motion the lug f enters the hole b, and when the guard is at the opposite limit the lug enters the hole b'. Either the holes b b' or the lug f should be conical, in order that when sufficient pressure is applied to the pin D the lug may slip out of the hole in which it rests and the guard may be moved, the only object of the spring being to prevent accidental displacement of the guard. The further locking of the guard against any attempt to move it from the outside of the door is effected by means of a secondary guard, L, (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and in full lines in Fig. 3,) adapted to drop into the space between the shoulders B' S and prevent the withdrawal of the guard B when the latter is in engagement with a key-shank.

The secondary guard, like the guard B, lies in a recess in the rear face of the scutcheon, and is provided with a rigidly-attached pin, D', Figs. 1, 2, which projects through a vertical slot in the scutcheon, and affords a means of throwing the secondary guard out of engagement with the guard B when it is desired to withdraw the latter from the key-shank.

The operation of the above-described device is evident. The bolt of the lock being shot, the key is turned until its flat shank is in a horizontal plane, and the guard is then pushed inward until its slot E incloses the shank. At this instant the lug f enters the hole b in the guard, and thus secures it against accidental displacement, and at the same time the secondary guard L drops down and fastens the guard B in place. So long as the guard B remains in the position shown in full lines in Figs. 1, 3 the key C cannot be turned, and when it is desired to turn the key the guard must be moved outward to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 shows a slotted guard swinging about a pivot, and having in its margin a notch adapted to receive a secondary guard, L, of the same construction and arrangement as the one shown in the previous figures.

Fig. 5 shows a spring, G, which presses against a pin, p, on the guard and tends to force the guard inward. I think it best to have the guard free from any force tending to press it constantly in either direction; but it

may be found desirable in some cases to use the device shown in this figure.

5 Whichever of these forms may be used, I have found it important in practice and in adapting the device for market to bring all the parts wholly within the thickness of the scutcheon, in order that the completed mechanism may be fastened to the face of the door without mortising or gaining the latter in any way. A
10 scutcheon having my improved key-guard may thus be fastened to the door as readily and easily as a plain scutcheon, and the expense of the improvement is thus included wholly in the cost of manufacture, and not to any ex-
15 tent whatever in the cost of attachment or application to the door.

Having now described and explained my in-

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

The combination of the scutcheon A, hav- 20
ing the recess A' and shoulder S, the reciprocating key-guard B, having the shoulder B', and the secondary guard L, adapted to enter the space between the shoulders B' S when the key-guard is in operative position and to lock 25
the key-guard against displacement, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AUGUSTUS E. SHADER.

Witnesses:

ANTON H. MICHELSEN,
CHAS. W. PERKINS.