

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. TAYLOR.

LOCK.

No. 373,253.

Patented Nov. 15, 1887.

Fig. 1.

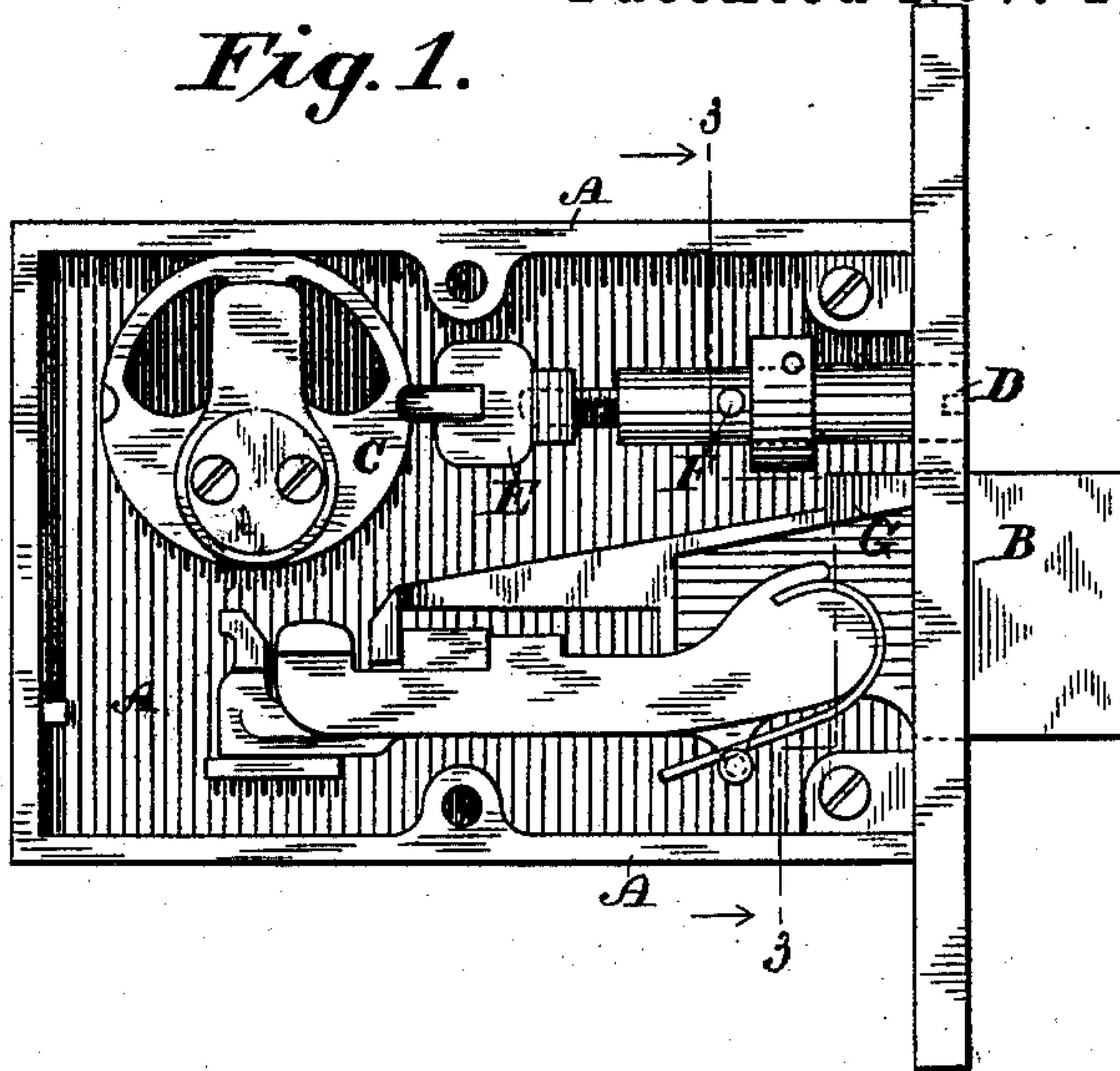


Fig. 2.

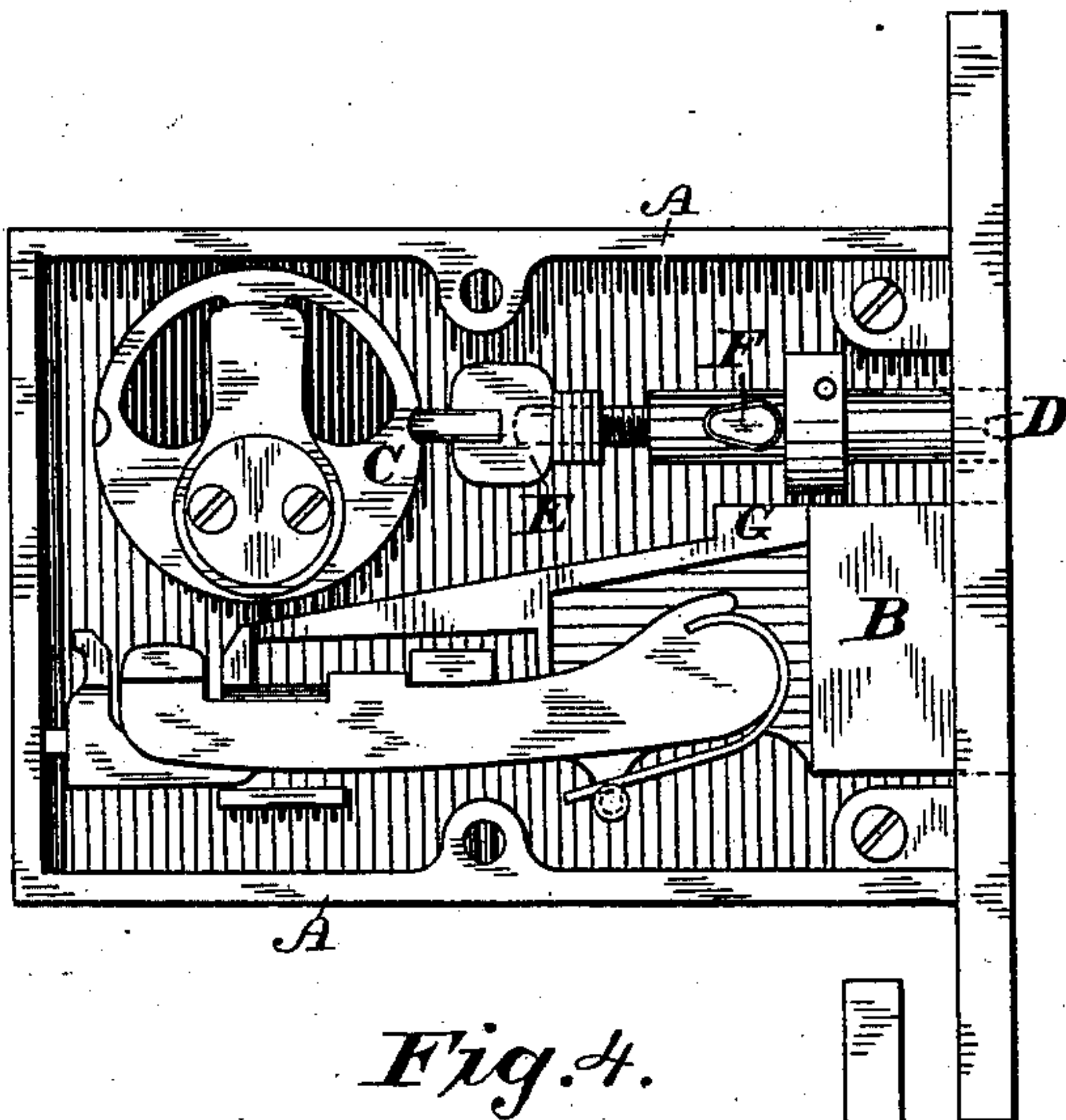


Fig. 3.

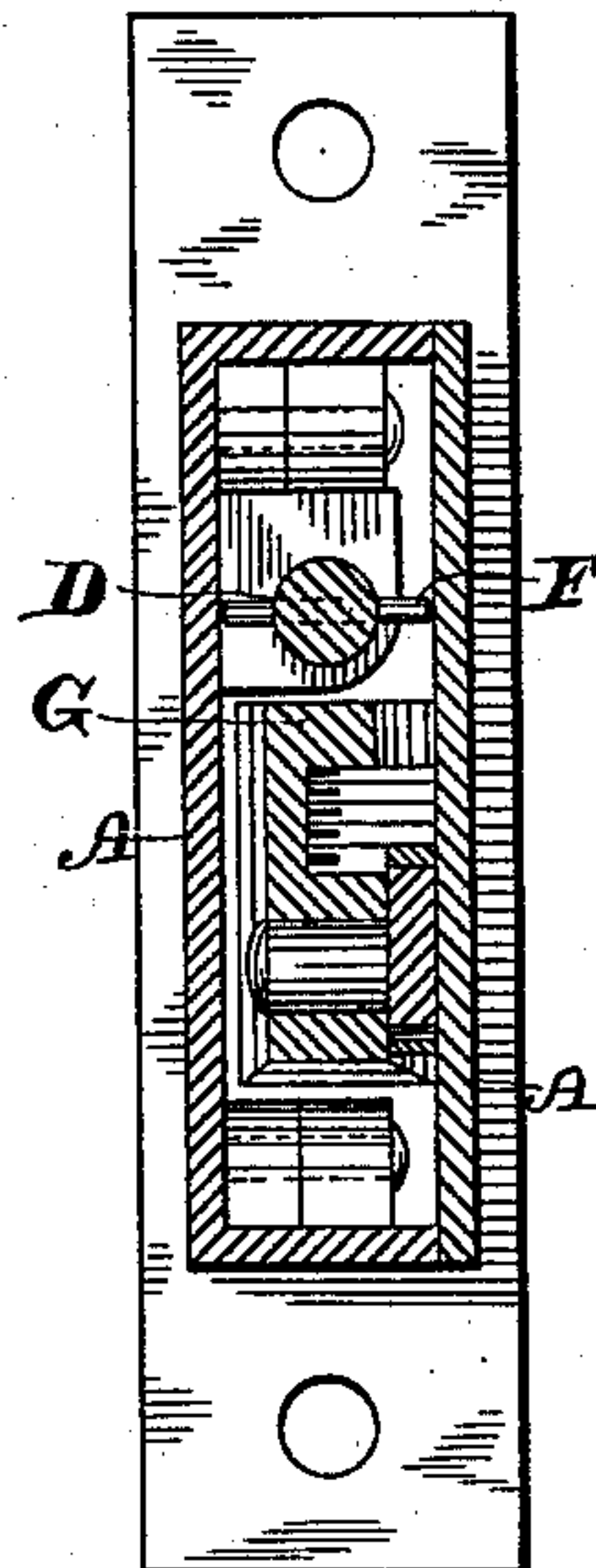
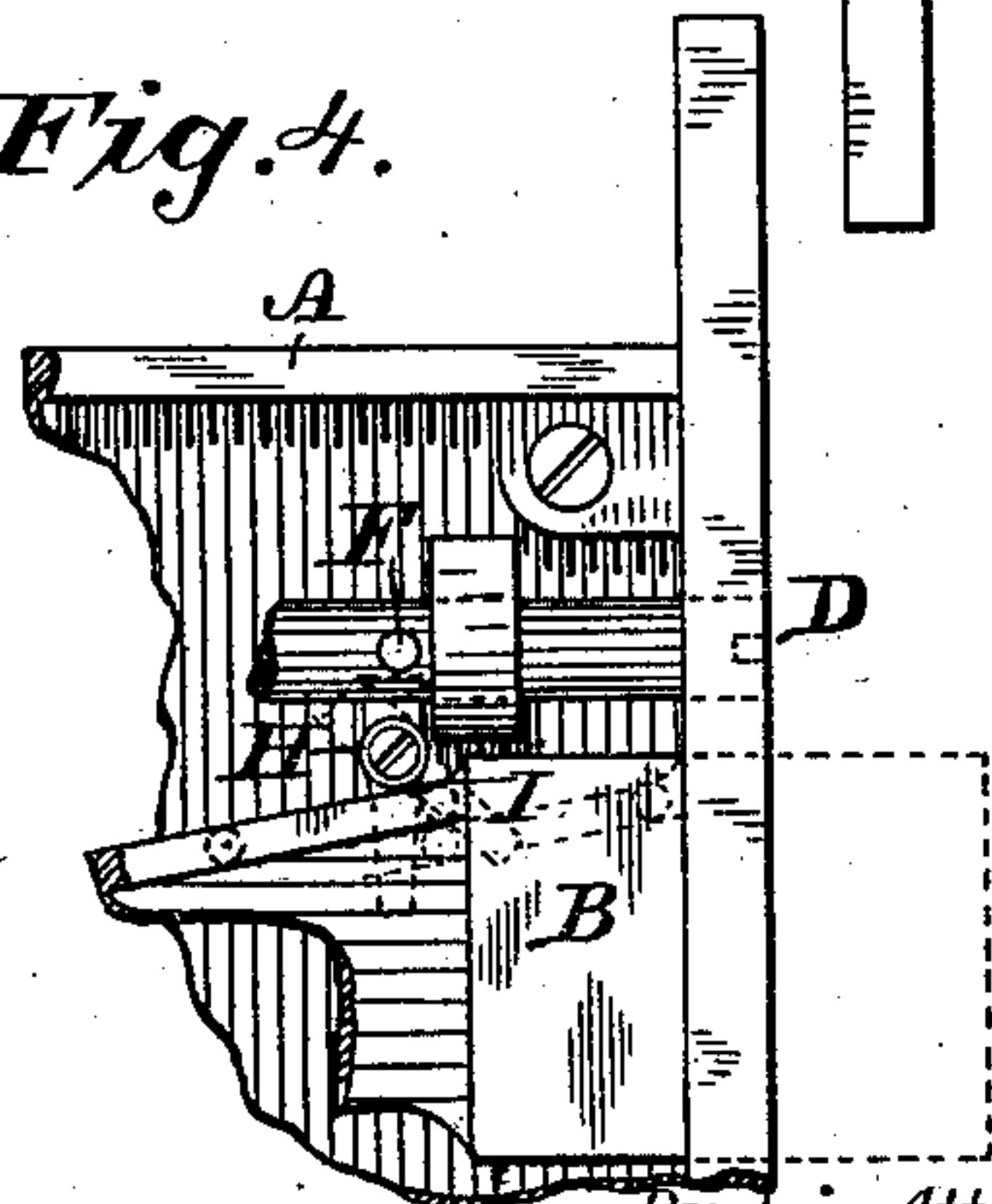


Fig. 4.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

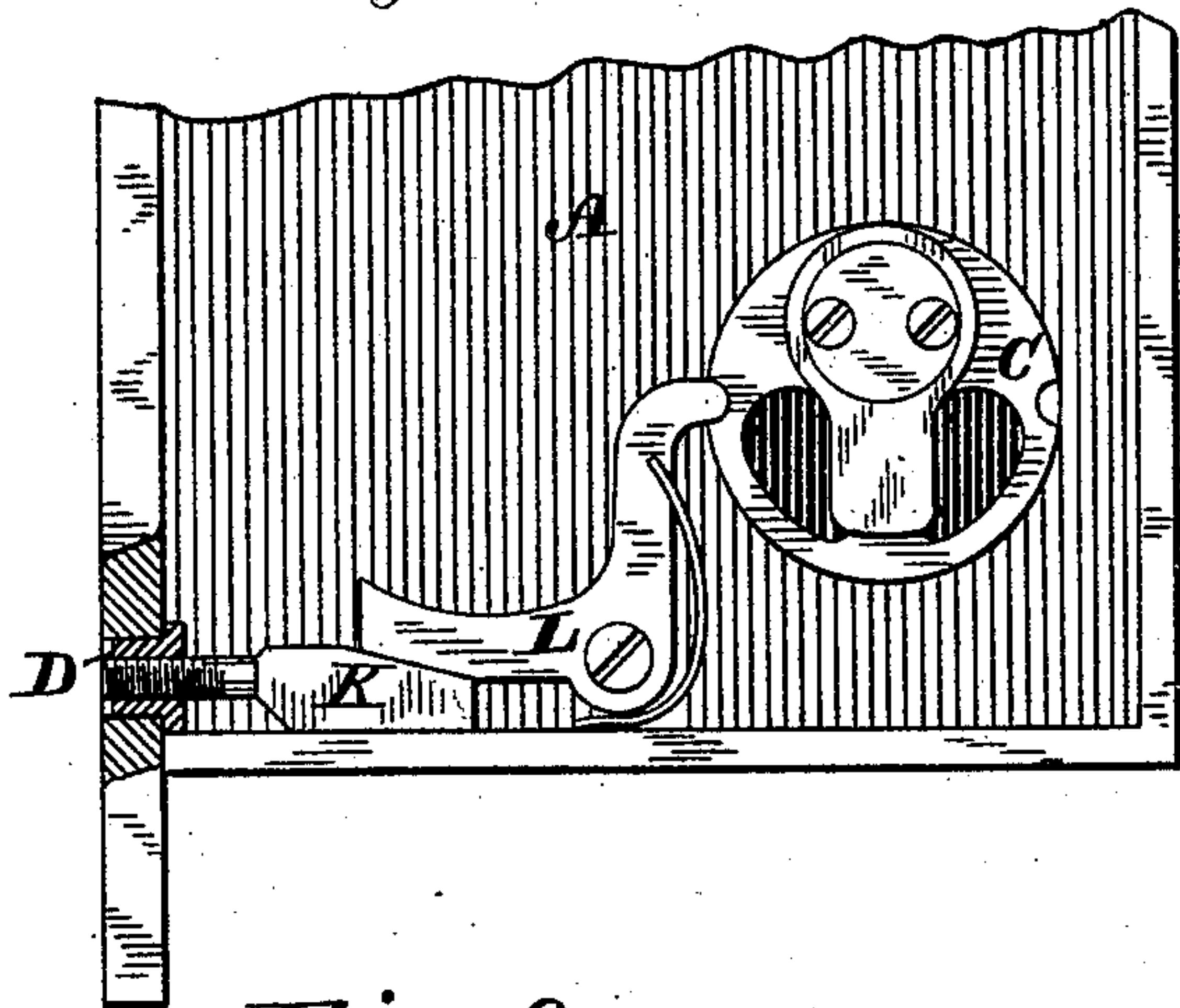


Fig. 6.

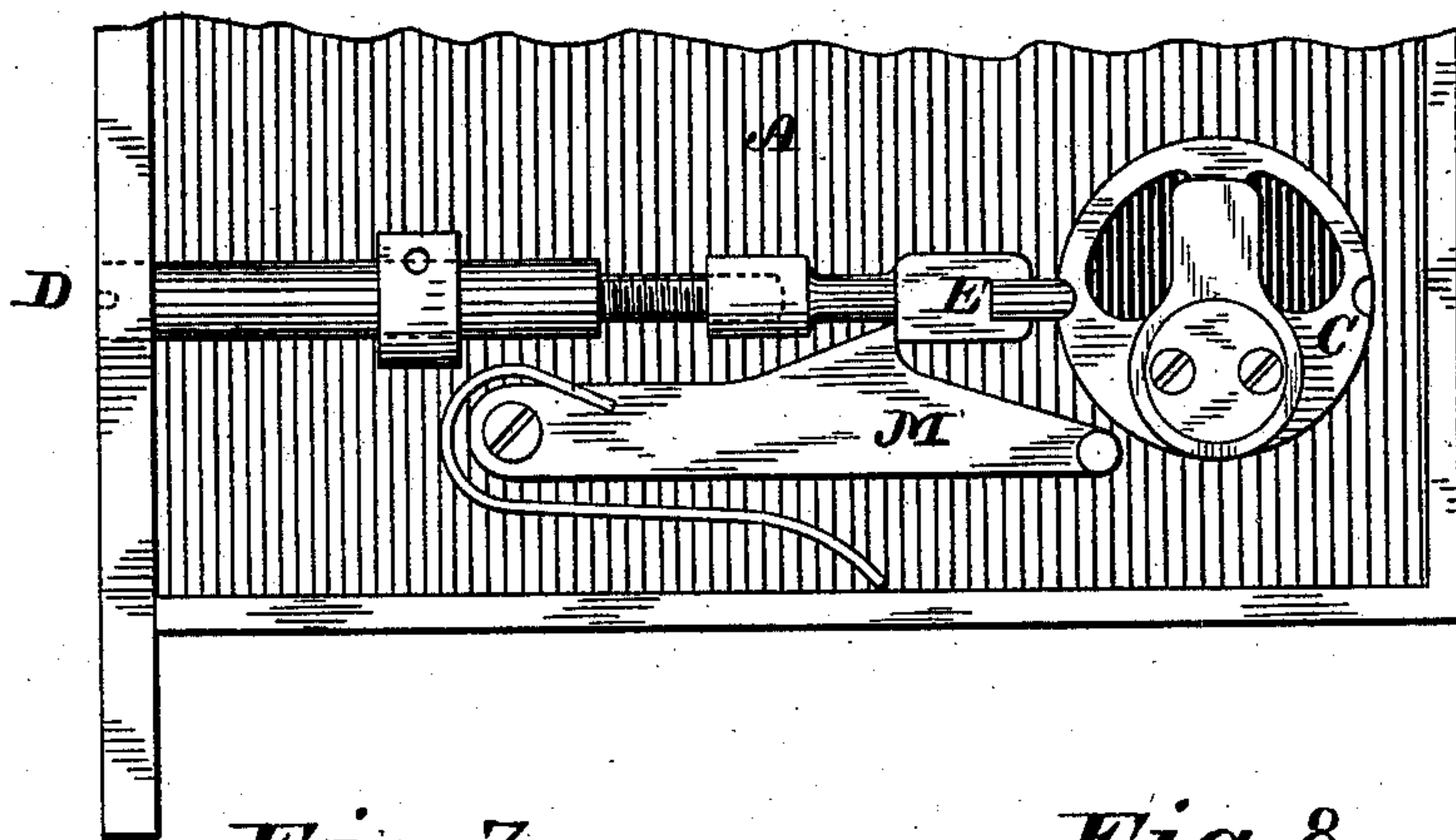
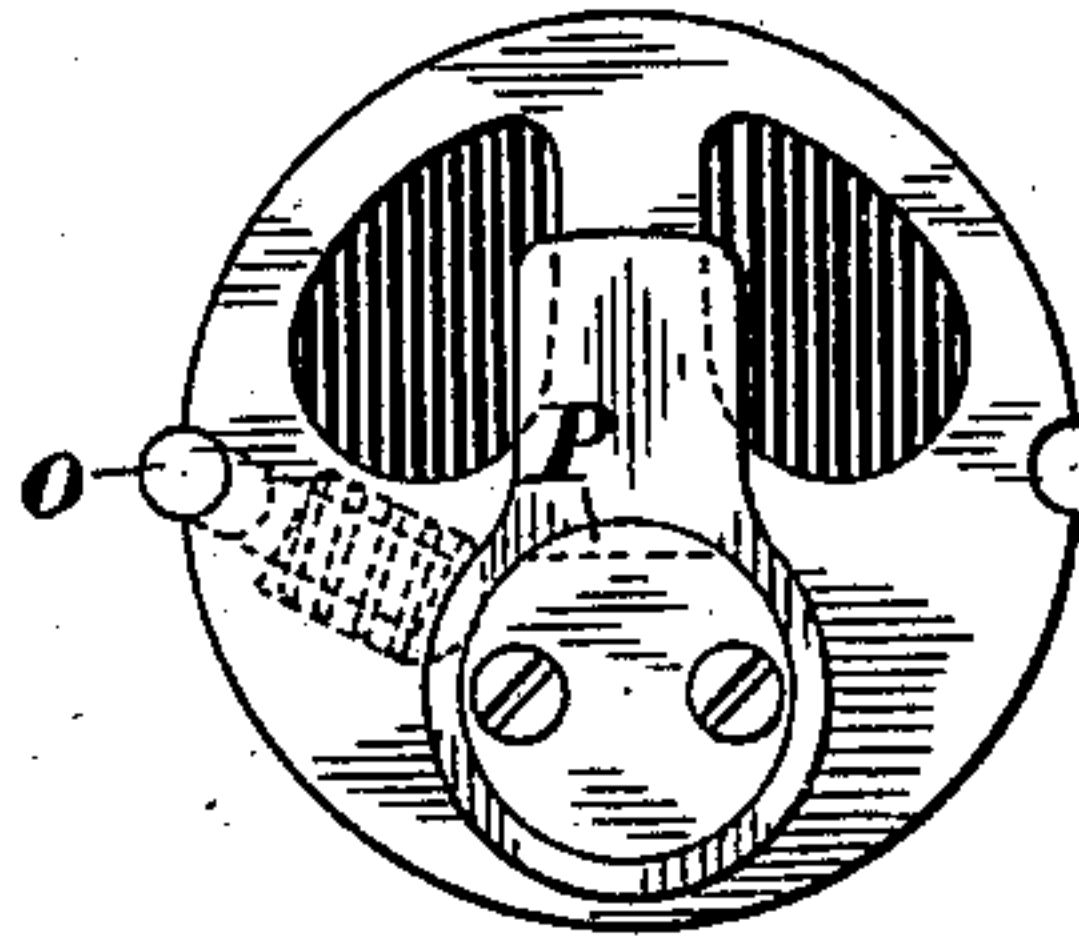
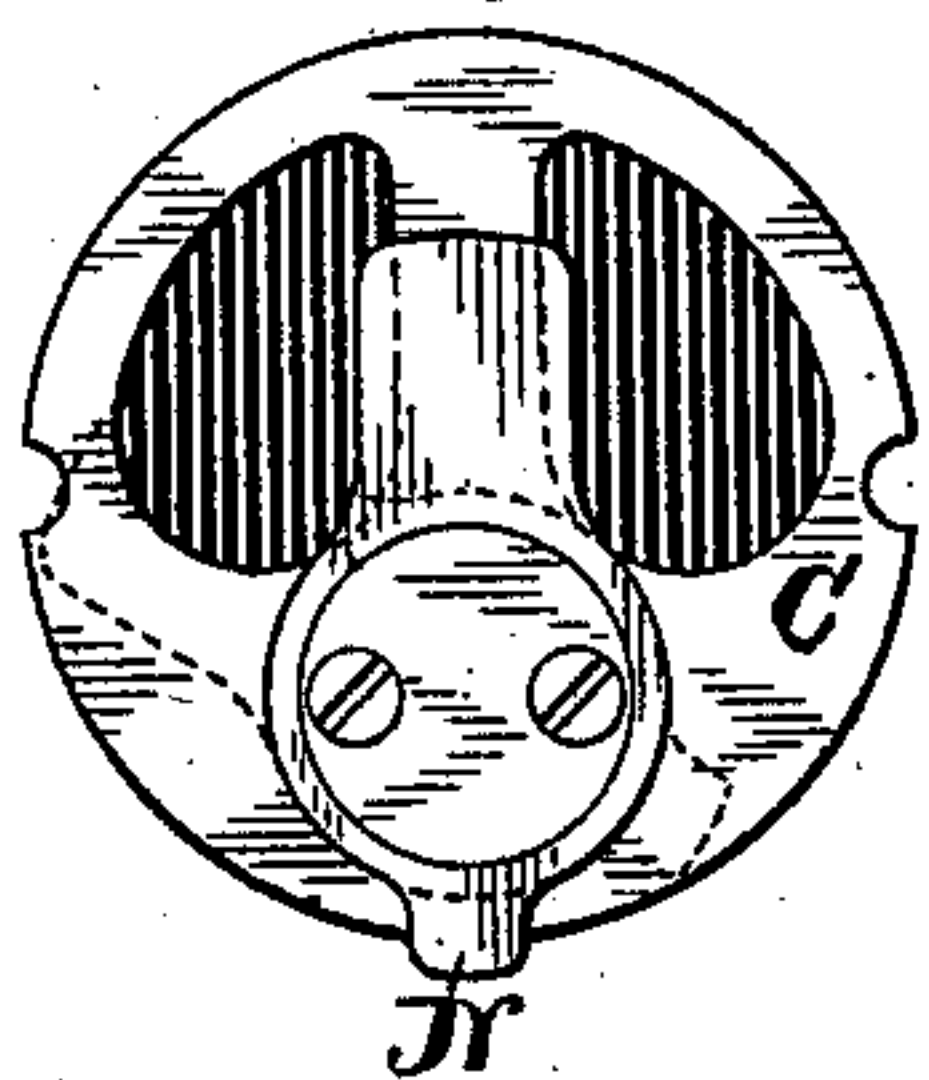


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN H. TAYLOR, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,253, dated November 15, 1887.

Application filed October 7, 1887. Serial No. 251,753. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN H. TAYLOR, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain
5 new and useful Improvement in Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates particularly to that class of locks in which the tumblers are contained in a separate escutcheon or tumbler-case—such, for instance, as the well-known Yale locks; and it has for its object the prevention of the removal of this escutcheon or tumbler-case except by one who is in possession of the key for unlocking the lock, and who, therefore, may be presumed to have the right to remove the escutcheon. The usual method of fastening an escutcheon in place is by means of a set-screw passing through the
10 face of the lock and engaging with a groove or other depression in the periphery of the escutcheon, so that when the set-screw is turned out the escutcheon can be removed. There are other methods of fastening in the escutcheon by the substitution of blocks or wedges, &c., in place of the ordinary form of set-screws, some of which are shown in the accompanying drawings; but heretofore locks have been so constructed that when the door was open and
20 the face-plate accessible any person with a screw-driver or the point of a knife could release the set-screw or other stop, so that the escutcheon could be unscrewed or otherwise removed. If such person desired to effect an entrance to the room or house, he could release the set-screw or other stop sufficiently so that, while the turning of the key to throw the bolt would not turn the escutcheon, the escutcheon could be turned by the application of a slight
30 amount of force. Then, after the owner had left the door locked, as he supposed, the evil-disposed person could return and unscrew the escutcheon, or otherwise remove it, and have access to the interior of the lock, so that he could unlock it. My invention removes this source of weakness by placing an obstruction in the path of the set-screw or other means of fastening the escutcheon, which obstruction can only be removed by means of the proper
40 key acting through the escutcheon itself. It is evident that if any one has the proper key

to the lock he can gain access to the room, and so will have no object, except a proper one, in removing the escutcheon.

The accompanying drawings illustrate various ways of fastening an escutcheon in a lock-case so that it cannot be removed except when the key is operated to release or remove some obstruction to the rotation of the escutcheon.

Figure 1 represents a lock with its top plate removed so as to expose the interior mechanism. In this figure the lock-bolt is shown in the locked position. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, except that the lock-bolt is in the unlocked position. Fig. 3 is a section on the
55 line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view of a portion of the interior of a lock, showing a pivoted piece which is oscillated back and forth on its pivot by the movements of the lock-bolt. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are views of varying means for holding an escutcheon in place, Fig. 5 showing an example of a wedge, Fig. 6 showing an example of a spring stop or catch, Fig. 7 showing an example of a piece projecting from the rotary hub, and Fig. 8 showing an
60 example of a spring-plunger, which is forced outside of the periphery of the escutcheon whenever the key is withdrawn from the hub.

All these forms, and others that might be substituted, simply illustrate the principle of the invention, which is the provision of means for preventing the removal of an escutcheon from a lock-case except through the instrumentality of the key to rotate the hub and release the escutcheon-fastening.

Referring to the letters upon the drawings, Figs. 1 to 4, A indicates a lock-case, B a lock-bolt, and C a screw-threaded escutcheon set into the case in the usual way. D indicates a set-screw, and E a forked slide adapted to enter the grooves in two opposite escutcheons and hold them in place.

The devices thus far described are all old.

My improvement, as shown in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, consists in providing projections F, of any suitable kind—such as the ends of a pin or lugs upon the set-screw—and in providing for throwing some obstruction into the path of these projections whenever the lock-bolt is thrown into the unlocked position, so that the set-screw cannot be turned more than a small part of a revolution, and consequently the es-

cutcheon-fastening cannot be released or materially disturbed. It makes no difference what form of obstruction or what means of obstructing the turning of the set-screw are adopted.

5 A very simple means, however, is shown in these figures of the drawings, consisting of a projection or extension, G, of one side or face of the rectangular part of the lock-bolt back far enough, so that when the bolt is thrown
10 into the unlocked position, as shown in Fig. 2, the bolt itself, or a part or projection of it, will be in the path of the pins or projections F upon the set-screw and prevent the rotation thereof. Of course it would be easy to provide
15 some pivoted or movable part or parts to be thrown by the lock-bolt into position to obstruct the turning of the set-screw; but that would be a complicated structure, and, although it might be resorted to in some cases, it would
20 not ordinarily be necessary. I have shown in Fig. 4, however, a device of that character, as my invention is not limited to any particular form of part or parts to prevent removal of the escutcheon, but comprehends the use of
25 any obstruction whatever which prevents removal of the escutcheon when the lock is unlocked, which obstruction can only be released or removed by the use of the key through the escutcheon itself.

30 In Fig. 4, H indicates a pivoted piece connected by a pivoted link, I, (shown in dotted lines,) to the lock-bolt, so that when the lock-bolt is thrown into the unlocked position one end of the pivot-piece will be in the path of the pins or projections F. The full and dotted
35 lines, Fig. 4, sufficiently show this simple device.

In Fig. 5 a wedge, K, is shown as forced under one arm of a bell-crank lever, L, which
40 engages with the escutcheon.

In Fig. 6 a spring latch or stop, M, is shown as engaging with the fork E.

In Fig. 7 a tail-piece, N, is shown as projecting from the hub outside of the escutcheon, so as to prevent its removal until the hub is
45 turned by the key, as shown in dotted lines.

In Fig. 8 a spring-plunger, O, is shown in a similar position, and a slot in the hub (indicated in dotted lines at P) shows how the plunger
50 may be retracted by its spring and enter the slot when the key is inserted and the hub turned.

Suitable projections from the hub will move the pivoted parts shown in Figs. 5 and 6, so as to release the escutcheon-fastening.

I do not herein specifically claim the peculiarities of the devices shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7,
55 and 8 of the drawings. I do not relinquish but reserve my right to claim them specifically, so far as they may be individually new and patentable, in other applications for patent to be filed hereafter, they being shown in
60 the present case merely to illustrate the varied application of the broad principle and generic nature of my invention hereinafter claimed.

Having described my invention, what I claim
65 as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a lock, the combination of an escutcheon or tumbler-case and a dogging device which prevents the removal of the escutcheon except
70 when the dogging device is released by the action of the key.

2. In a lock, the combination of a set-screw, a bolt, and an obstruction, the latter being
75 thrown into the path of revolution of the set-screw by the operation of the key for unlocking, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WARREN H. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

SCHUYLER MERRITT,
GEO. E. WHITE.