

(No Model.)

E. BARRETT & H. G. BAKER.

KEY FASTENER.

No. 382,680.

Patented May 15, 1888.

Fig. 1.

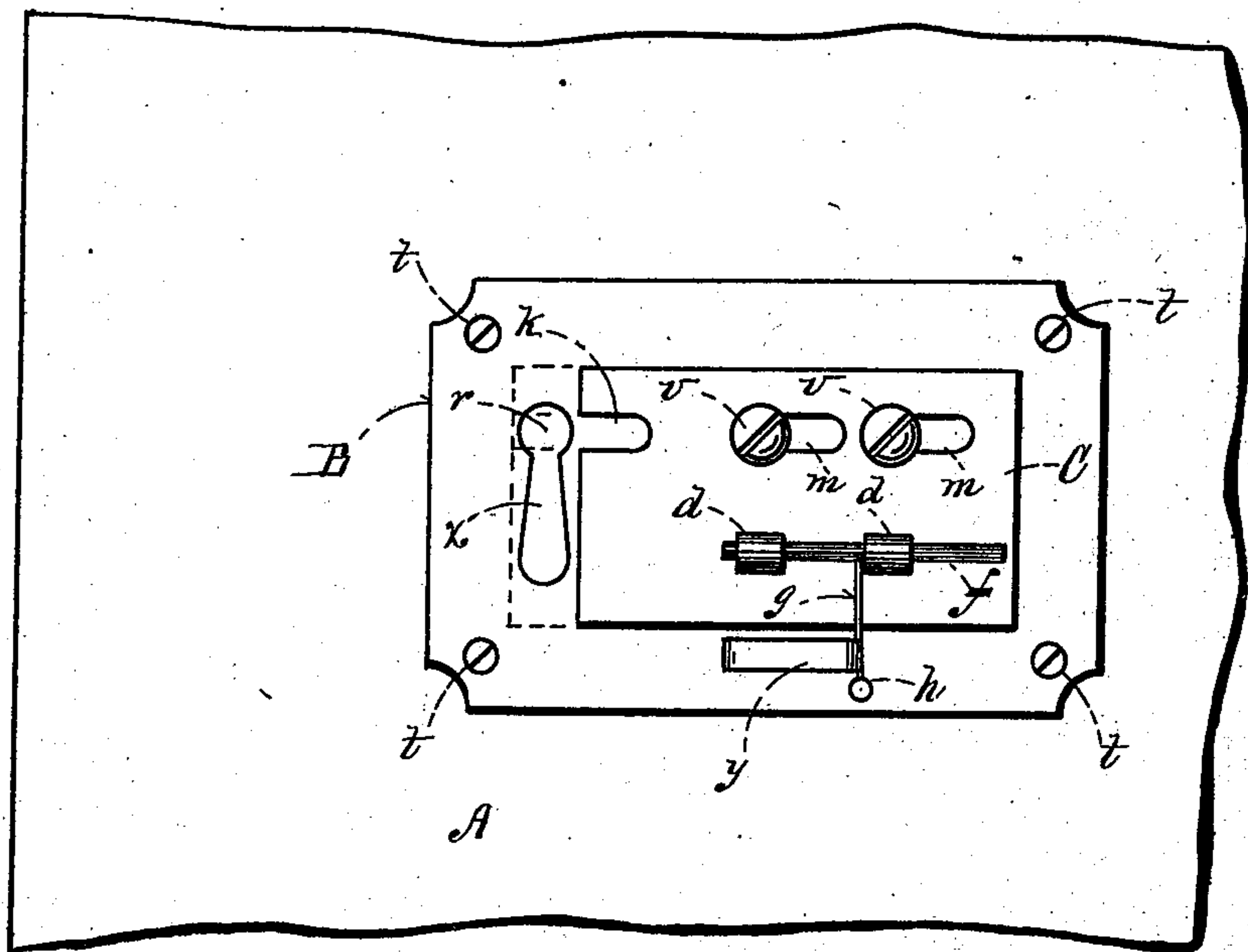


Fig. 2.

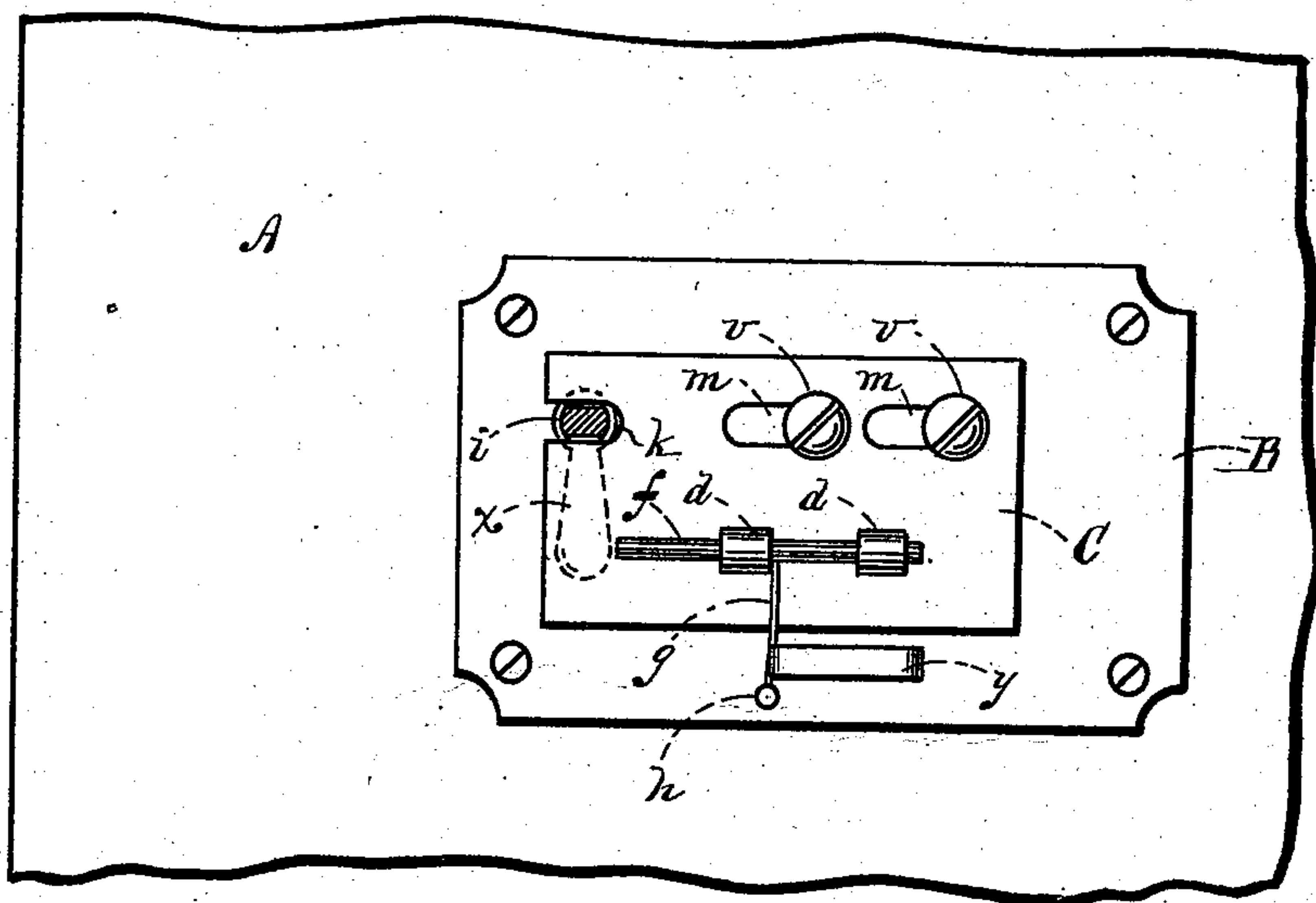


Fig. 3.



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KEY-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,680, dated May 15, 1888.

Application filed February 3, 1888. Serial No. 262,889. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD BARRETT and HARRY G. BAKER, of Fall River, in the county of Bristol, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Key-Fasteners, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any persons skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which--

Figure 1 is a side elevation representing our improved key-fastener withdrawn or when not in use; Fig. 2, a like view representing it advanced or when in use, and Fig. 3 an enlarged view of the locking-flange.

Like letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

Our invention relates to that class of key-fasteners which are designed for fastening door-keys in such a manner as to prevent them from being turned by burglars, thieves, &c., from the outer side of the door or room; and it consists in the novel features hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents a portion of the door, and B the escutcheon. The escutcheon consists of a rectangular metallic plate provided with a key-hole, *x*, and which is secured to the inner side of the door by screws *t*, but in such a position of course that the key-hole will register with the key-hole in the door and lock. A rectangular metallic plate, C, is fitted to slide longitudinally on the escutcheon B by means of headed screws *v*, which pass through elongated slots *m* in said plate into said escutcheon. A recess, *k*, is formed in one end of the plate C, opposite the upper portion, *r*, of the key-hole *x*, said recess being of such width as to admit the flattened body of the key *i*, but narrow enough to pre-

vent the key from being turned in the lock when its body is inserted in said recess, as shown in Fig. 2. A horizontally-arranged rod, *f*, is fitted to slide longitudinally in eyes or lugs *d*, secured to the plate C, said rod being provided with a laterally-projecting elastic arm, *g*, having a knob, *h*, at its outer or free end. Projecting horizontally from the escutcheon B, near the plate C, and arranged in parallelism therewith, is a locking-flange, *y*, adapted to engage the arm *g* on the rod *f*. This flange is undercut slightly at each end, as shown at *z*, and has its upper corners rounded, so that the arm *g* may be readily forced down over either of its overhanging ends, in accordance with the position of the rod *f*, by pressing on the knob *h*.

In the use of our improvement the door is locked in the usual manner and the key *i* turned into the position shown in Fig. 2. The plate C is then moved forward until the key is in the recess *k*, after which the rod *f* is moved forward until the arm *g* is opposite the forward end of the flange *y*, when said arm is forced downward or inward toward the escutcheon B until it springs over the rounded corner of said flange and falls into the recess *z*, thereby not only fastening the key by means of the plate C, but locking said plate by the arm *g*, and said arm by the undercut corners of the flange *y*, in a manner that will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters without a more explicit description.

The plate C, being sufficiently large to cover the key-hole *x*, prevents a person from looking through the key-hole from the outer side of the door when the plate is moved into the position shown in Fig. 2, thereby subserving as a key-hole guard.

The arm *g* is secured to the rod *f* between the lugs *d*, thereby preventing said rod from escaping accidentally therefrom, while by placing the lugs at a considerable distance apart on the plate C the rod *f* is permitted to slide sufficiently to enable a flange, *y*, of greater length and strength to be employed than would otherwise be convenient.

The lugs *d* may be cast integral or formed in one piece with the plate C, and the flange *y* cast integral with the escutcheon B, if de-

sired—a construction which we deem preferable to having them made separately.

Having thus explained our invention, what we claim is—

5 The escutcheon B, having a key-hole therein, and the locking-flange *y*, secured thereto, in combination with the plate C, having recess *k*, adapted to register with the shank portion of said key-hole, and also having slots *m*, the
10 headed screws *v*, passing through said slots and into the escutcheon, the lugs *d d* upon

said plate, the rod *f*, sliding in said lugs, and the arm connected to said rod between said lugs, and adapted to be sprung over either end of said locking-flange for locking the plate in
15 operative or inoperative position, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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