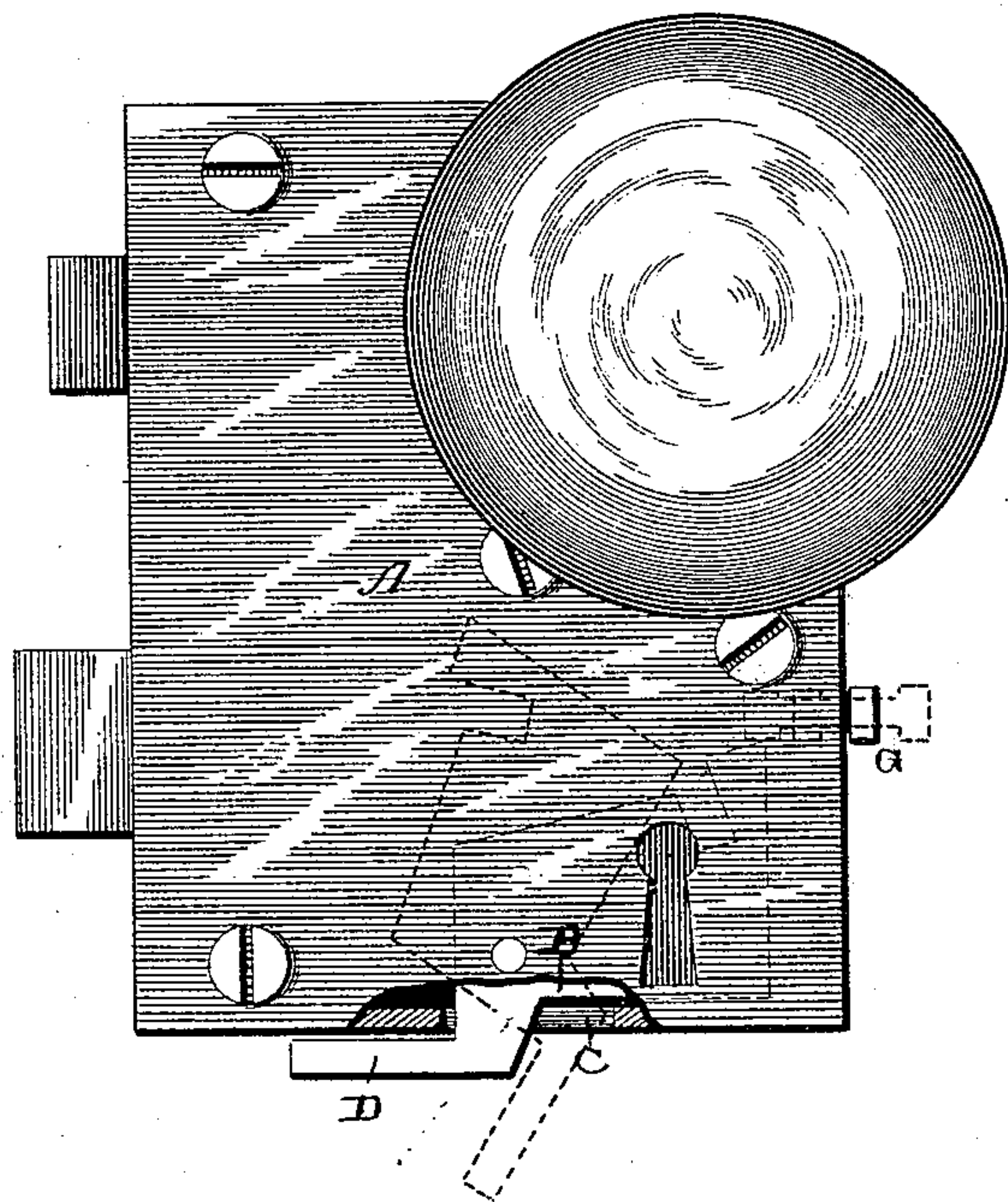


(No Model.)

L. GADDIS.
KEY HOLE GUARD.

No. 454,789.

Patented June 23, 1891.



Witnesses:

E. F. Ellis,

J. M. Nesbit.

Inventor.

Lucy Gaddis,

per J. P. Lehmann & Patterson,
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCY GADDIS, OF GOLD HILL, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

KEY-HOLE GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,789, dated June 23, 1891.

Application filed January 17, 1891. Serial No. 378,146. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCY GADDIS, of Gold Hill, in the county of Grant and Territory of New Mexico, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Key-Hole Guards; 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 it,
10 reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in key-hole guards; and it consists in the combination, construction, and arrangement of
15 parts, which will be fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a lock with a pivoted plate, which can be turned
20 down across the key-hole, so that no one can insert an instrument of any kind into the lock for the purpose of picking it.

The accompanying drawing represents a lock to which my invention is applied.

25 A represents a lock of any suitable description, and pivoted therein upon either one of the plates of the lock is a plate B, having on its lower edge an arm D, which extends beyond the pivotal point for operating the plate, and which acts as a guard for the key-hole.
30 Through the bottom edge of the lock is made a slot C of suitable length, and the lower end of this plate, which is preferably shaped as shown, is made to extend through this slot
35 sufficiently far to be readily operated by hand.

When the plate is turned into an upright position, it is moved from over the key-hole, and then a key can be freely inserted; but when the inner end of the plate is turned down into
40 a horizontal position it extends directly across the key-hole and prevents either a key or an instrument of any kind from being inserted.

In order to prevent an implement from be-

ing inserted into the lock and catching under the lower edge of the pivoted plate, and thus
45 raising it so as to move it from across the key-hole, a sliding bolt G is used. This bolt extends horizontally through the inner end of the lock, and when forced inward catches over the upper edge of the pivoted plate when it is
50 turned across the key-hole, and thus prevents the plate from being raised. Before the plate can be raised into an upright position the bolt must be withdrawn, and this no person can do from the outer side of the door.
55

By means of the simple devices here shown doors are made absolutely safe from the insertion of false keys, wires, or other devices used by burglars for the purpose of effecting an entrance into the house.
60

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with a lock having an opening in its lower edge, of a key-hole guard consisting of a plate pivoted at one edge to
65 the inner side of the lock at one side of the key-hole and having an integral operating-arm, which extends downward through the said opening and then along the lower edge of the lock at the opposite side of the pivot
70 from the said plate, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a lock having an opening through one edge, of a key-hole guard consisting of a plate pivoted to the inner side
75 of the lock and having an integral operating-arm, which extends through the said opening, and a sliding bolt passing through the lock-plate above the upper edge of the guard-plate and engages therewith for locking it, substantially as set forth.
80

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LUCY GADDIS.

Witnesses:

R. B. JONES,

MATT DULLAHAN.