

(No Model.)

L. L. BETTYS.
ATTACHMENT FOR LOCKS.

No. 528,269.

Patented Oct. 30, 1894.

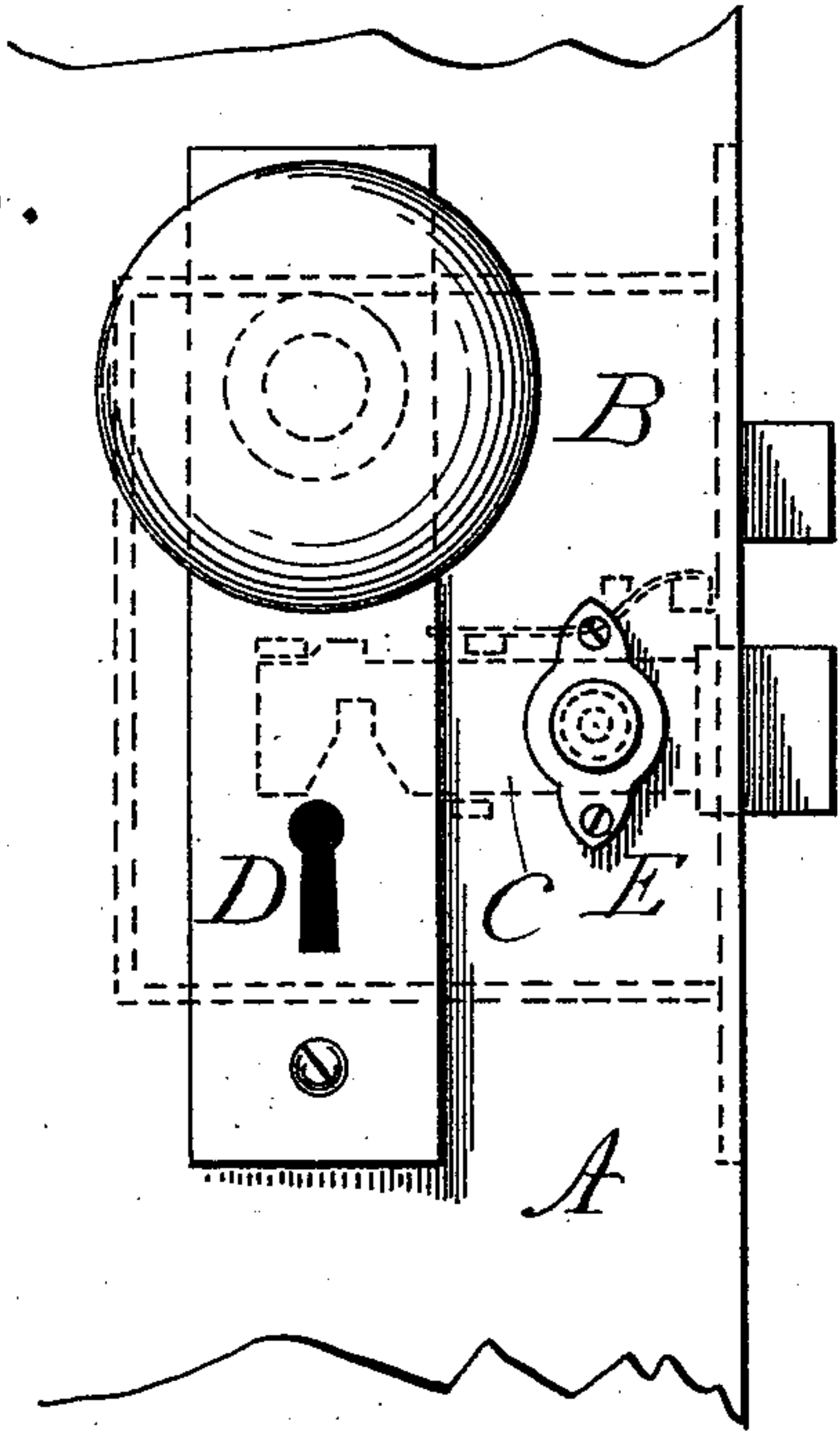
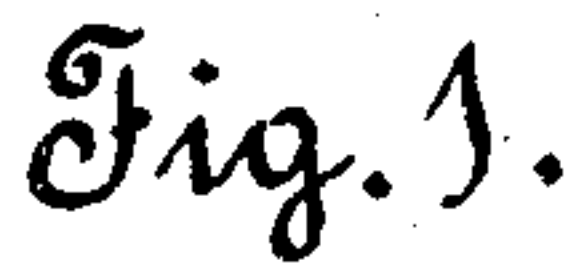


Fig. 2.

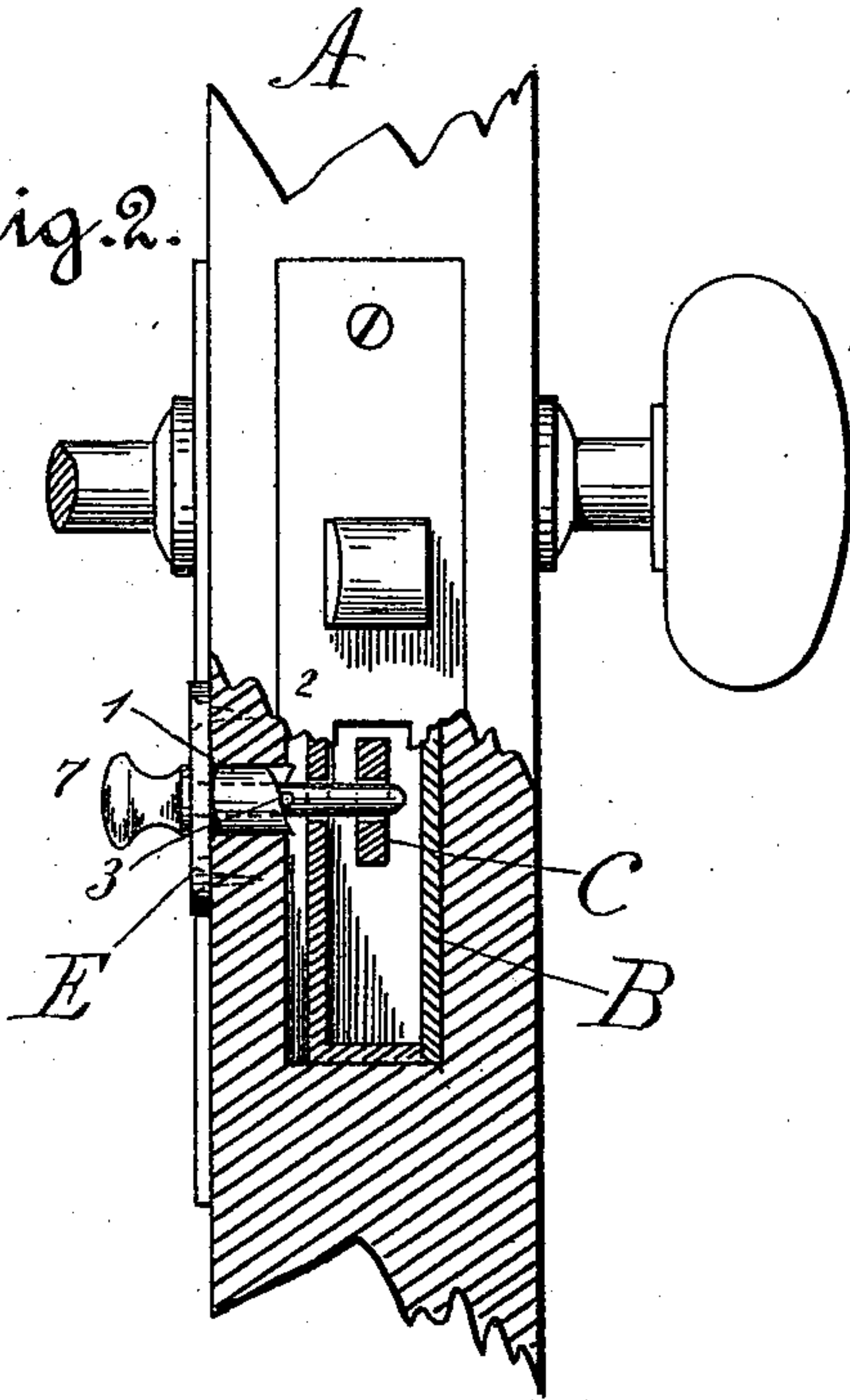


Fig. 3.

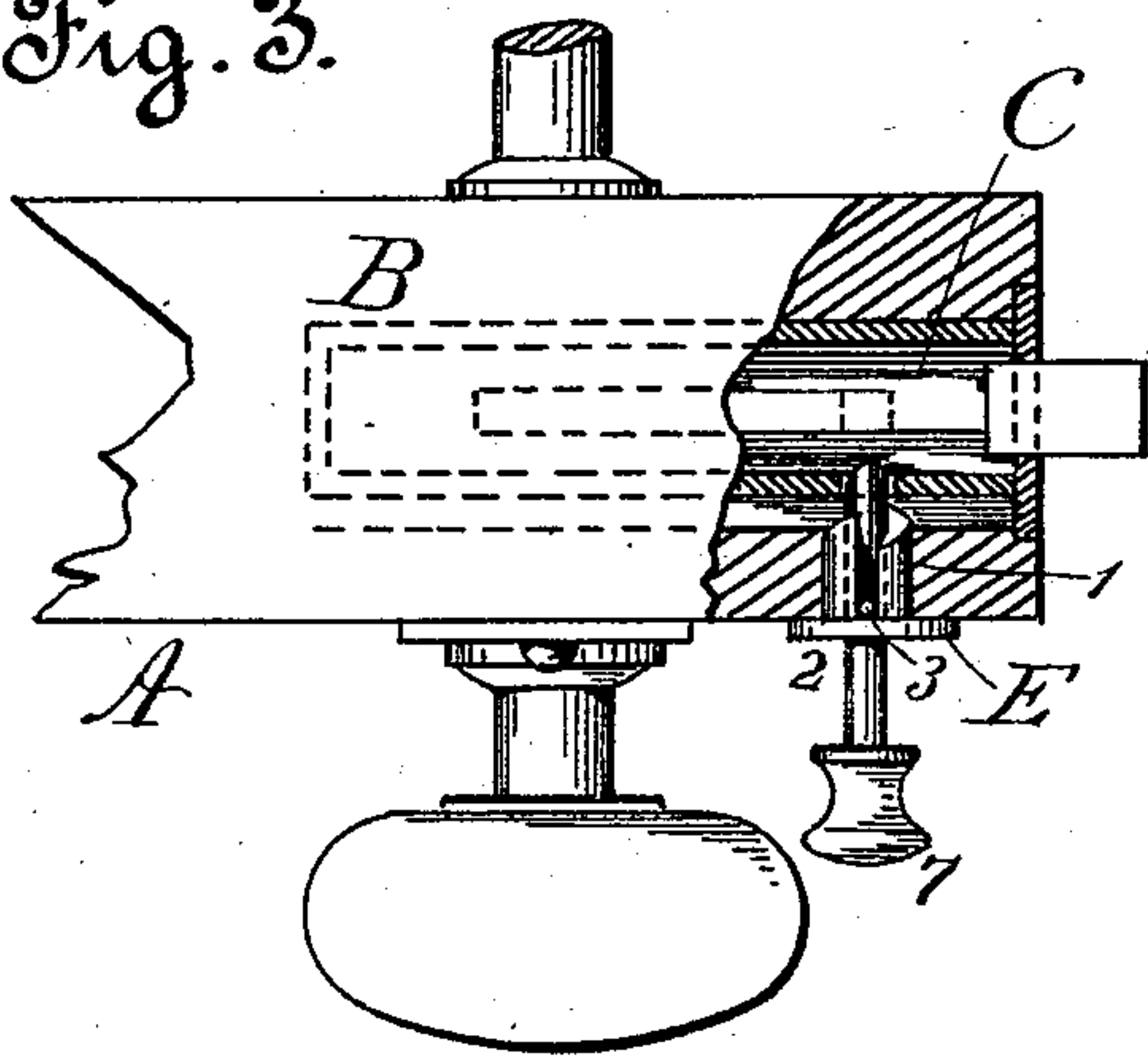


Fig. 4.

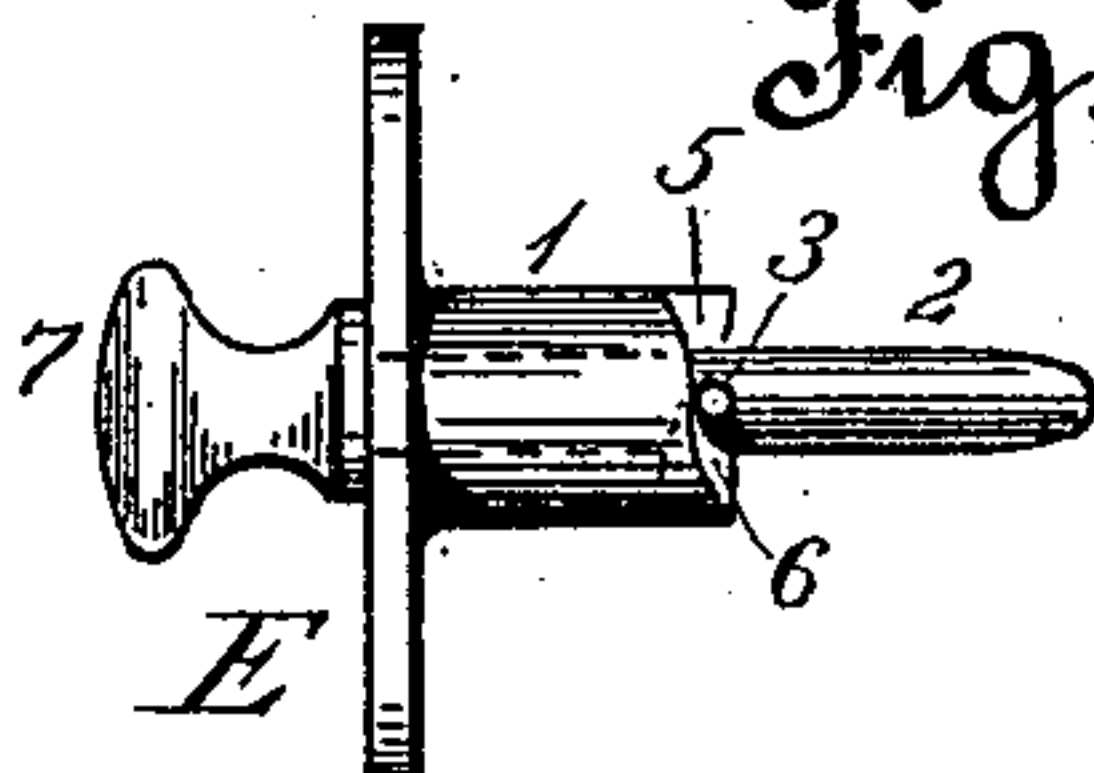


Fig. 5.

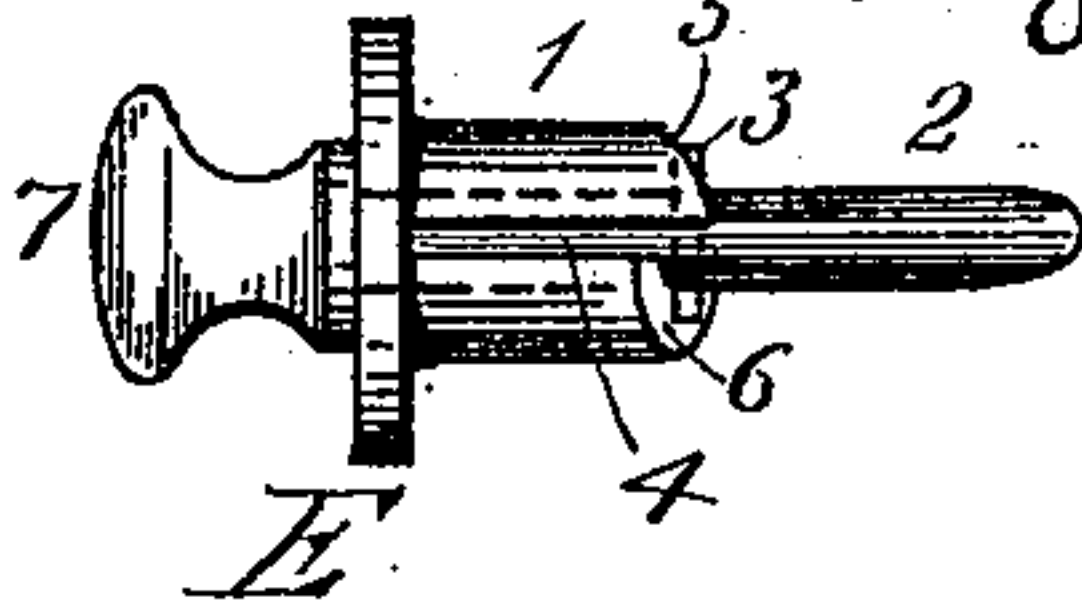
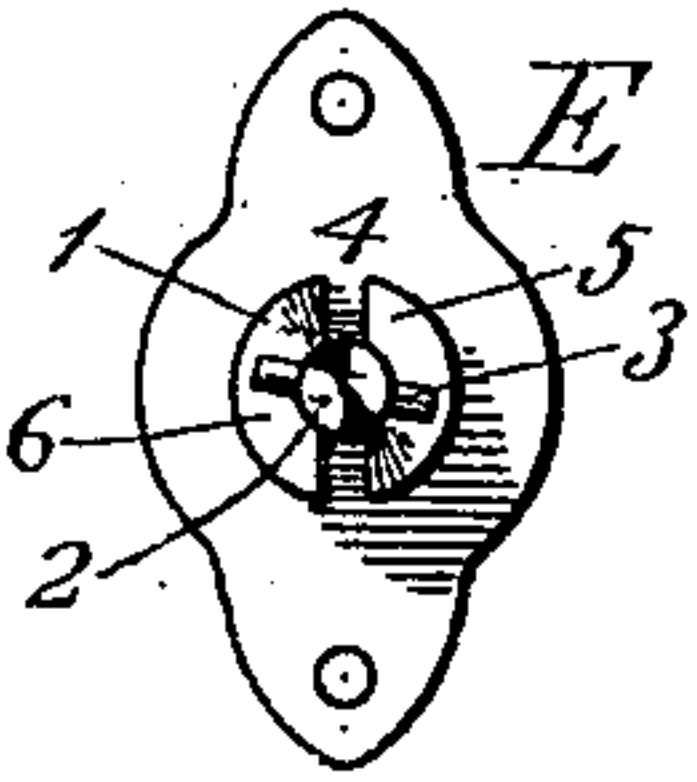


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAFAYETTE L. BETTYS, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

ATTACHMENT FOR LOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,269, dated October 30, 1894.

Application filed June 20, 1894. Serial No. 515,083. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAFAYETTE L. BETTYS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to means for preventing at will any ordinary lock from being operated from the outside.

It frequently happens that houses are feloniously entered by the simple insertion of a duplicate or a skeleton key into the keyhole, or else, the door having been locked on the inside and the key left in place, by using forceps to turn this key, and thus unlocking the door with little difficulty.

My invention provides a simple means for rendering it impossible to move the bolt, whether the key is left in place or taken out, and which can be manufactured and sold as a separate implement, capable of easy attachment to any ordinary lock.

In the following description of my invention reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a part of a door, showing the lock-case and bolt in dotted lines, with my attachment applied to the same. Fig. 2 is an end view, partly in section, of the same, showing the door locked and the bolt secured by my device. Fig. 3 is a top view showing the door locked, with my device attached but withdrawn from the bolt. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the attachment itself. Fig. 5 is a view of the same at right angles. Fig. 6 is an end elevation of my device.

A is a portion of a door, showing in dotted lines an ordinary lock B mortised therein, and having a bolt C, which is operated by means of a key inserted in the keyhole D. This lock forms no part of my invention, and is illustrated only to show the method of applying my device, which is shown thus applied in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and separately in Figs. 4, 5, and 6.

E is a plate or escutcheon, which is attached to the door in the same horizontal plane as the bolt C. The escutcheon E is provided with a hollow boss or thimble 1, which, when the device is in place, is countersunk into the

door. This boss is bored to a size sufficient to accommodate the sliding pin 2 which moves freely therein. The door having been locked, a hole is bored through the lock-plate B and bolt C in line with the pin 2. This simple arrangement would render the lock inoperative when the pin is pushed in, as the pin would penetrate both lock-plate and bolt, and prevent the latter from sliding; but it would be open to some objections. The pin could be pulled entirely out of the escutcheon and mislaid, or, having been pushed in, it might be displaced by violently shaking the door. I obviate these objections by the following means: A transverse pin 3 is secured through the pin 2, and the boss 1 is slotted at 4 so that the pin 3 is guided in the slots when the pin 2 is moved in either direction in the boss. This pin 3 prevents the pin 2 from being drawn entirely out of the escutcheon, and also forms part of the arrangement for holding the pin 2 tightly in place when pushed in. For this purpose the two sides of the inner end of the boss 1, separated by the slot 4, are beveled or inclined at 5, 6, in the direction of opposite portions of a screw thread. Consequently, when the pin 2 is pushed in to its fullest extent, and then turned, the pin 3 will bear or wedge upon the inclined planes 5, 6, and will be held securely. Figs. 2, 4, 5, and 6 show the device in this position. To withdraw the pin it is only necessary to turn it in the opposite direction as far as it will go, which brings the transverse pin 3 into line with the slot, it being prevented from turning too far by striking the projecting ends of the opposite planes. The pin 2 has, for convenience, a knob 7 at its outer end. After the pin has been pushed in and turned as described, it will be seen that no key, whether applied from the inside or the outside, can unlock the door, and no shaking can dislodge the pin, on account of its firm frictional contact with the two inclined planes. After the pin has been withdrawn and the door unlocked, the pin cannot inadvertently be pushed in, as it is immovable, except when the hole in the bolt C is in line with it.

What I claim is—

An attachment for the locks of doors and the like, consisting of an escutcheon having a hollow boss slotted longitudinally, oppo-

sitely inclined ends to said boss, and a locking pin having a fixed transverse guide pin, the said guide pin being adapted to travel in said slot, to be wedged upon the inclines of
5 said boss, and to prevent the withdrawal of the sliding pin, through the escutcheon, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 11th day of June, 1894.

LAFAYETTE L. BETTYS.

Witnesses:

L. W. SEELY,
JOHN COFFEE.