

No. 736,985.

PATENTED AUG. 25, 1903.

R. L. LUMRY.
KEY FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

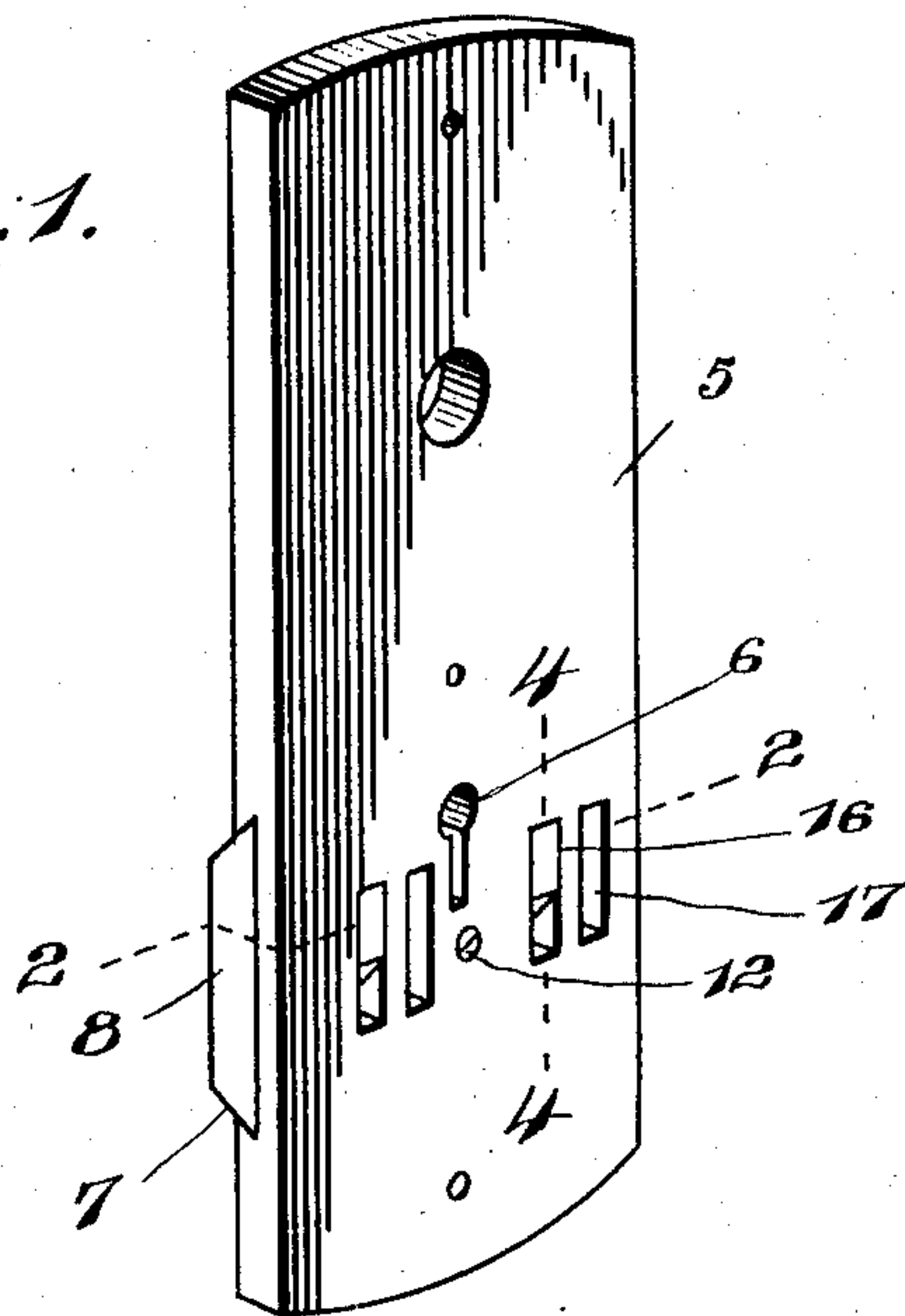


Fig. 3.

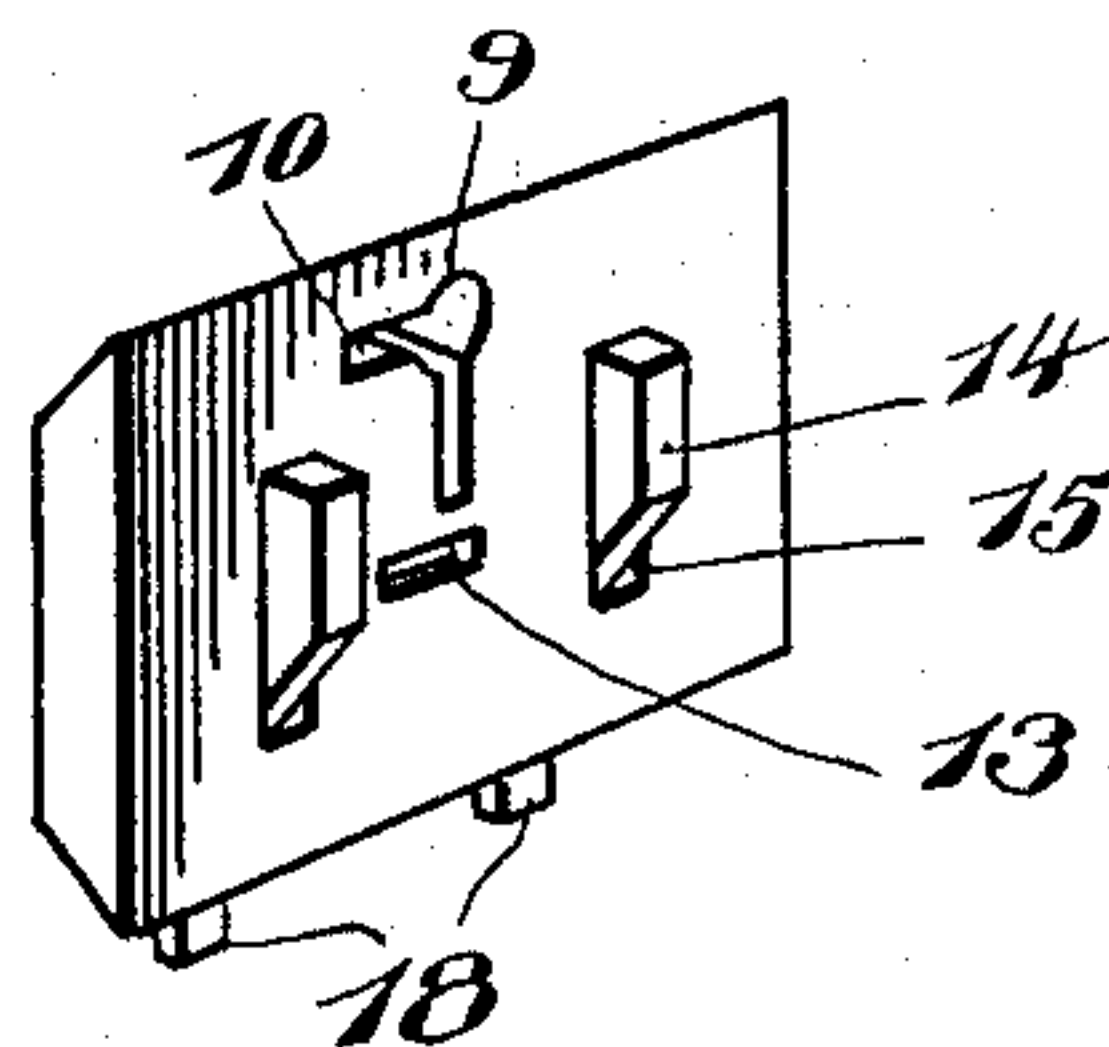


Fig. 2.

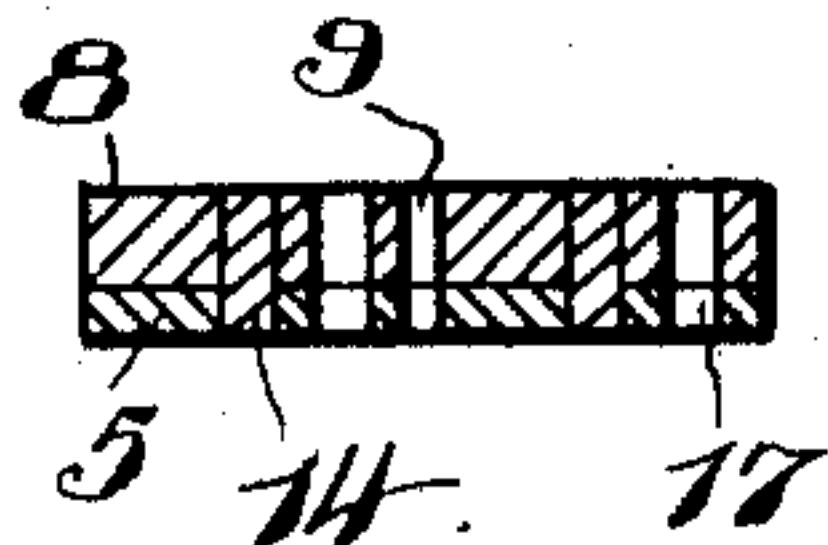


Fig. 4.

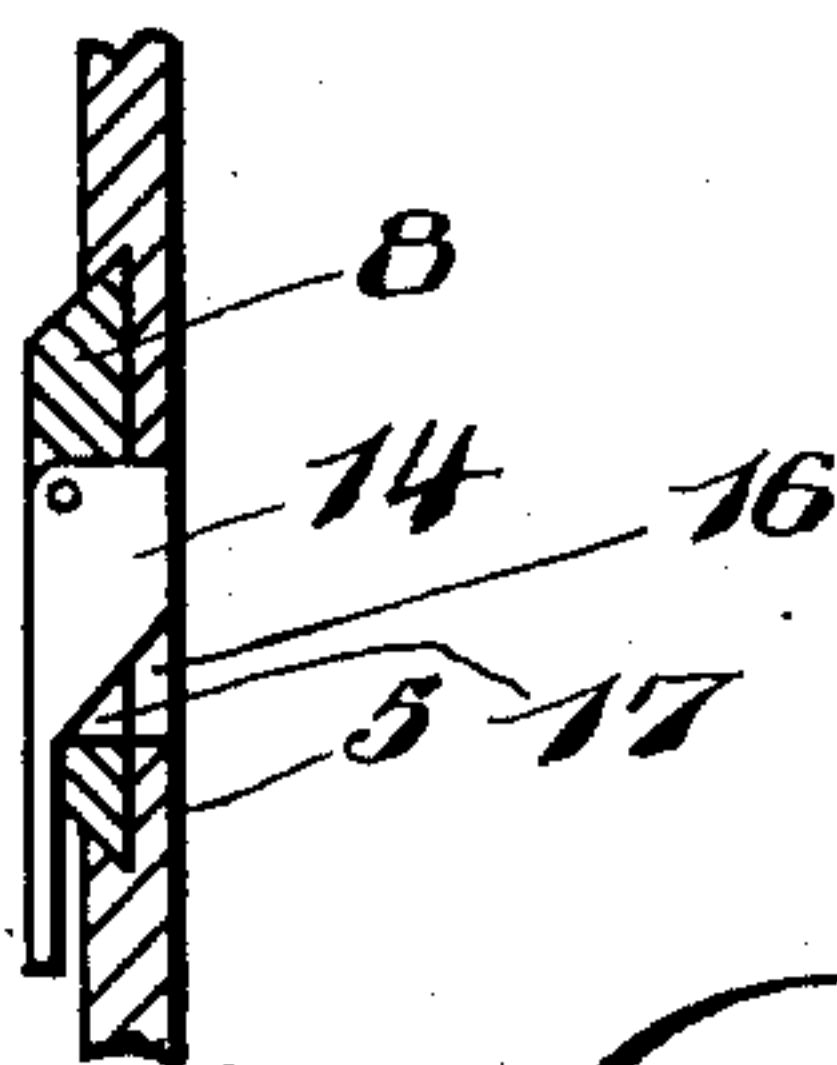
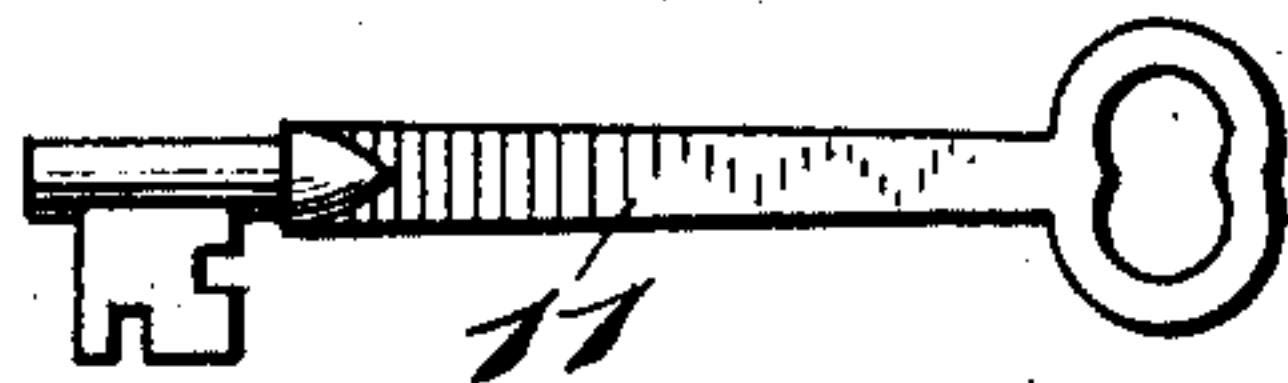


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUFUS L. LUMRY, OF FORT COLLINS, COLORADO.

KEY-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,985, dated August 25, 1903.

Application filed February 6, 1903. Serial No. 142,210. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUFUS L. LUMRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Collins, in the county of Larimer, State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to fasteners for door-keys; and it has for its object to provide an attachment to the lock-plate which may be adjusted to prevent removal of the key from the outside of the door and also to prevent rotation of the key, a further object of the invention being to provide a construction which cannot be shifted from its operative position from outside the door.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the rear side of a lock-plate equipped with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the rear side of the shiftable fastening device. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4. Fig. 5 is an elevation showing the style of key with which the fastener is employed.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown a plate 5, which may be termed the "lock-plate" and which is ordinarily secured over the face of the door to form a frame for the keyhole, so as to present an ornamental appearance, and through this plate is formed the usual keyhole 6 to register with the corresponding hole in the door and the lock-casing, said keyhole including the usual cylindrical portion, from which extends a narrowed portion to receive the web or wing of the key.

In the face of the plate 5 is formed a transverse dovetailed groove 7, in which is slidably engaged a plate 8, having in it a keyhole 9, so positioned as to register with the hole 6 when the plate 8 is in proper position. From the cylindrical portion of the keyhole 9 extends laterally a slot 10, it being understood that the narrowed portion of the keyhole 6 and the corresponding portion of the keyhole 9 extend vertically or at right angles to the

direction of sliding movement of the plate 8, which plate may be known as the "locking-plate."

When the key is to be inserted in the door, the plate 8 is shifted to aline the holes 6 and 9, the key employed being a flat-stemmed key 11, as illustrated. After the key has been turned to shoot the bolt of the lock it is adjusted to lie with its flattened stem in horizontal position, at which time the plate 8 may be shifted laterally to receive this flattened stem of the key in the slot 10, the dimensions of which are such as to receive the stem of the key snugly and hold it against rotation. When the door is to be unlocked, the plate 8 is shifted in the opposite direction to aline the cylindrical portions of the keyholes, when the key may be rotated and subsequently withdrawn.

To prevent displacement of the locking-plate from the plate 5, a screw 12 is engaged through the plate 5 and enters a slot 13, formed transversely of the rear side of the locking-plate, this screw lying in the path of movement of the ends of the slot.

To prevent shifting of the locking-plate from its active position, locking-dogs 14 are pivoted in suitable slots 15 in said plate and are so shaped that when moved in one direction upon their pivots they will pass through the slots and engage corresponding slots 16 in the plate 5. Other slots 17 are formed in the plate 5 for engagement by the retaining-dogs when the locking-plate is shifted to inactive position. The locking-dogs have handles 18 of such lengths that when the dogs are in active position these handles project above the plate 8 and lie spaced from the plate 5, so that they may be readily grasped to swing them into inactive or disengaging positions. With this construction it will be seen that the locking-plate may be positioned to permit of insertion and rotation of the key and may then be shifted to hold the key against rotation either to lock or unlock the door.

What is claimed is—

The combination with a lock-plate having a keyhole therein, of a second plate slidably mounted thereon, the second plate having a keyhole for registration with that of the first plate and a slot leading therefrom in a direc-

tion opposite to the direction of movement of
the sliding plate to carry its keyhole out of
registration with that of the first plate, the
sliding plate having slots therein and the
5 first-named plate having a plurality of slots
for each of the slots of the sliding plate for
registration with the latter alternately, and
dogs pivoted in the slots of the sliding plate

and adapted to project therethrough into en-
gagement with those of the first plate. 10

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

RUFUS L. LUMRY.

Witnesses:

SARAH H. LUMRY,
MARY T. METCALF.