No. 881,364. PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

D. Y. WHEELER.

LOCK GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1906.

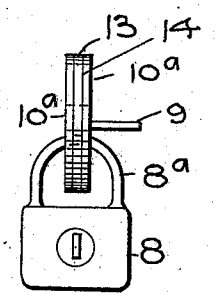


FIG. 3.

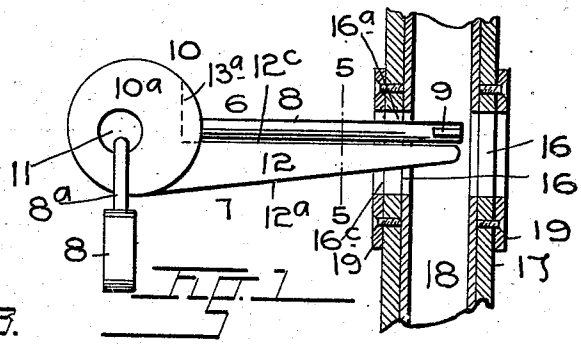


FIG. 7.

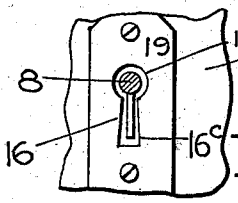


FIG. 4.

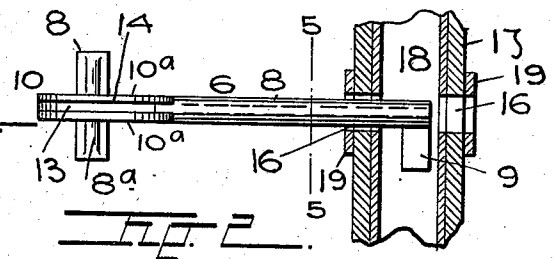


FIG. 2.

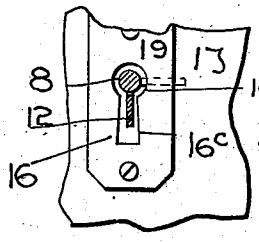


FIG. 5.

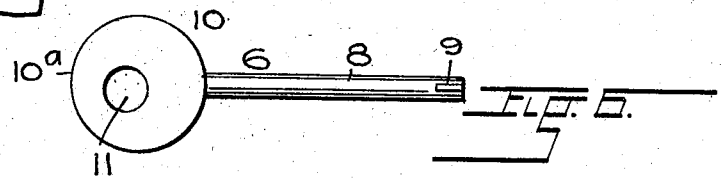


FIG. 6.

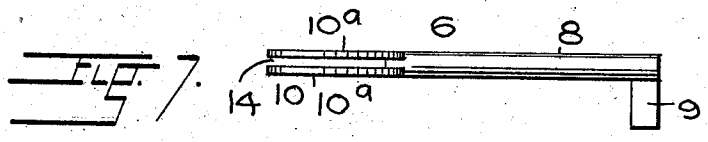


FIG. 7.

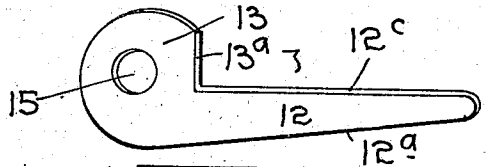


FIG. 8.

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LOCK-GUARD.

No. 881,364. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed October 27, 1906. Serial No. 340,929.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL Y. WHEELER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lock-Guards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lock-guards and has for its object to provide a device which when applied to the lock of a door, will effectively prevent unauthorized persons from inserting keys or other instruments in the key hole for the purpose of withdrawing the bolt of the lock and opening the door. I attain this object by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings in the various views of which like parts are similarly designated and in which,

Figure 1—represents a vertical sectional view of a door with the device in operative position, Fig. 2—a sectional view of the door showing a top view of the device in operative position, Fig. 3—an end view of the assembled members of the device, Fig. 4—a cross sectional view of the key member in the position while being inserted in the lock, Fig. 5—a section along the line 5—5, Figs. 1 and 2, Figs. 6 and 7—respectively side and top views of the key member of the device, and Fig. 8—a perspective view of the locking member of the guard.

The device as illustrated in the drawing is composed of three coöperative members, two of which, 6 and 7, will for convenience in description, be termed respectively the key member and the locking member, while the third member 8 consists of an ordinary padlock adapted to secure the first named members in their relative positions.

Member 6, resembling in form the ordinary door key, comprises the stem 8, the bit or web 9 which extends laterally from one of its extremities, and the bow 10 which is composed of two parallel disk-like members 10^a, secured at the opposite extremity of the stem at right angles to the web and provided with axially alined apertures 11.

The locking member 7 consists of a flat blade 12, provided at one of its extremities with an integral segmental enlargement or head 13 adapted to be inserted in the space 14 between the parallel members 10^a of the bow 10, and provided with an aperture 15 which when the head is in its place between the members of bow 10, registers with the diametrically equal openings 11 in the latter.

Blade 12 of the locking member tapers from its head to its opposite extremity or point, one of its edges 12^a being tangent to the circumferential edge of the head while its opposite edge 12^c, tending toward the central portion of the segmental enlargement, intersects its chordal edge 13^a, approximately at right angles.

Having thus described the mechanical construction of the device, the manner of using the same is as follows. After the bolt of the lock 18 has been shot by means of the key intended for the purpose, the latter is withdrawn from the lock and the key member 6 inserted therein through the key hole 16, as shown in Fig. 4, in which 17 designates the door and 19 the escutcheons secured thereto. The stem 8 of the key member is now turned in the eye 16 of the keyhole until its bifurcated bow extends in parallel relation and the web or bit 9 in consequence at right angles to the latter. The pointed extremity of the locking member is subsequently inserted in the slot 16^c of the keyhole with the edge 12^a extending longitudinally along the lower side of the stem 8, until the head 13 has reached the position in between the diametrically equal members 10^a of the bow and the apertures 11 and 15 are in register. The bow 8^a of the padlock 8 is finally passed through the registered apertures 11 and 15 for the purpose of locking the members 7 and 8 of the device in their relative positions, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 1.

The device thus secured, effectively bars access to the lock by obstructing the keyhole, while the position of the web at right angles to the slot 16^c prevents withdrawal of the key member 6 and the position of the blade through the said slot prohibits turning the latter in the eye 16^a.

The contrivance as described is particularly adapted for use in hotels and other public places, as during temporary absence of the occupant of a room, it prevents employees or dishonestly inclined persons to gain access thereto by the use of either duplicate and skeleton keys or nippers.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:—

A guard for preventing the insertion of keys in key holes, comprising a pair of inde-

pendent normally disconnected members, one adapted to the ordinary key hole as shown, and having a cylindrical shank with a divided head composed of two flat plates with a space between, and having at the opposite end a bit lying in a plane at an angle to the plane of that of the head of the shank, and the other member having a flat laterally extended head adapted to be inserted in the space between the parallel head portions of the first member and having a shank adapted to extend along the shank of the first member in a plane at right angles to the plane of the bit and into the keyhole, said head portions having alining openings for the insertion of a locking member to prevent their disengagement, substantially as described.

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

DANIEL Y. WHEELER.

Witnesses:
K. M. STUMP,
G. J. ROLLANDET.