

W. C. Sinclair,

Key-Hole Guard.

N^o 82,444. Patented Sep. 22, 1868.

Fig 1

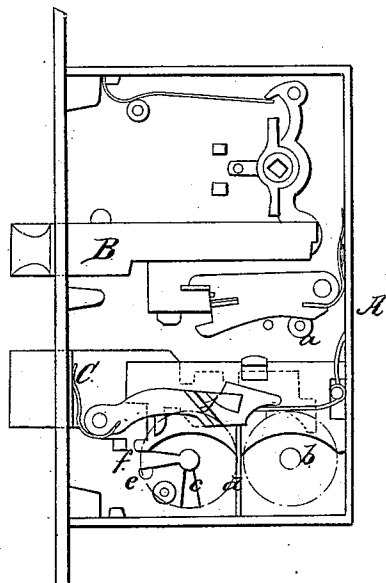
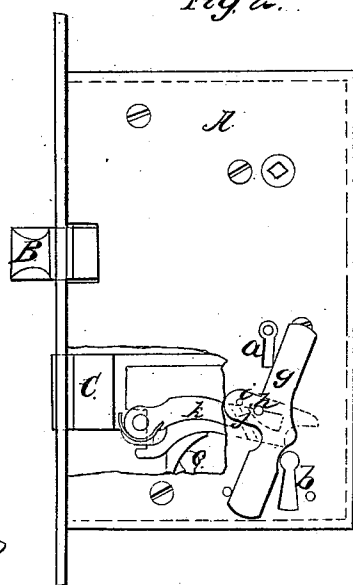


Fig 2.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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WILLIAM C. SINCLAIR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 82,444, dated September 22, 1868; antedated September 18, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAFETY-GUARD FOR LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. SINCLAIR, of 204 Bleecker street, New York, county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents an elevation of the working-parts of the lock.

Figure 2 is a face view of the lock, showing the protecting-plate of the key-holes.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a lock which is provided with two key-holes, one from the inside and the other from the outside of the door, said key-holes being separated from each other by a partition in such a manner that when the key is in the inside of the lock, it cannot be reached by any instrument introduced through the key-hole on the outside. On the bolt is a projection, and if the bolt is locked from the inside, the key strikes a stop and bears against the projection of the bolt in such a manner that said bolt cannot be pushed back by a key or other instrument inserted through the outside key-hole. On the outside plate of the lock, and protected by a suitable shield, is an oscillating plate, which is moved by a latch with a cam-groove, whenever the bolt is thrown forward from the inside, in such a manner that the key-holes in the outside plate of the lock are closed, while said oscillating plate remains stationary, if the bolt is locked from the outside.

A represents the case of my lock, which is made of cast iron, or any other suitable material. Through the front plate of this case project the latch B and the bolt C, and in the outside plate of said case are two key-holes *a* *b*, (see fig. 2,) while in the inside plate is only one key-hole *c*, (see fig. 1.) The key inserted through the key-hole *a*, serves to operate the latch from the outside, while the key inserted through the hole *c*, serves to lock the bolt from the inside. The holes *b* *c* are not opposite to each other, as in locks of the ordinary construction, but they are at different distances from the front plate of the lock, as shown in fig. 1, and they are separated from each other by a partition, *d*, so that the key inserted through the hole *c* cannot be reached by an instrument inserted through the hole *b*.

When the key is inserted through the inside hole *c*, and turned to the position shown in fig. 1, it strikes a stop, *e*, and bears against a projection, *f*, on the bolt, so that said bolt cannot be thrown back by a key or other instrument inserted through the hole *b* from the outside. The key itself forms a safeguard against picking the lock. On the outside plate of the case is secured a plate, *g*, which oscillates on a pivot, *h*, and from which projects a pin, *i*, through a slot in the plate of the case. When the bolt is locked by the key from the inside, the pin *i* is caught by an inclined cam-slot, *j*, on the latch *k*, which is secured to the bolt, and moves with the same, and which is so arranged that it is raised as the key is turned, so that the cam-slot will catch the pin. If the bolt is locked from the outside by inserting the key through the hole *b*, the latch *k* is not raised, and the cam-slot does not catch the pin *i*.

By the action of the cam-slot on the pin *i*, the plate *g* is made to oscillate on its pivot *h*, and it is brought in such a position, that it covers the holes *a* *b* in the outer plate of the case. If this plate *g* is used, the stop *e* and projection *f* can be dispensed with, since, by said plate, the introduction of any key or other instrument from the outside is prevented.

The plate *g* is protected by a shield, which is secured to the outer plate of the case, at such a distance from the same, that it allows the plate *g* to oscillate freely under it. Said shield is provided with holes corresponding in position to the holes *a* *b*, so that when the oscillating plate *g* is turned back to the position shown in fig. 2, the latch-key, and also the key for locking the bolt, can be introduced from the outside.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The oscillating plate *g*, having a projecting pin, *i*, in combination with the cam-slot *j* on the latch *k*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Witnesses:

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WILLIAM C. SINCLAIR.