G. W. Browne,

Key Hole Escutcheon.

No. 104,838. Patented June 28. 1870.

Fig. 1.

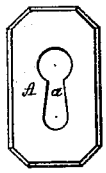


Fig. 3.

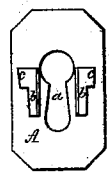


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

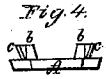
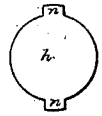


Fig. 5

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7

Fig. 8.



Witnesses.

S. A. Piper

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S. W. Browne.

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SIMEON W. DROWNE, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 104,838, *dated June* 28, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN KEY-HOLE ESCUTCHEONS.

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

To all persons to whom these presents may come:

Be it known that I, SIMEON W. DROWNE, of Norwich, of the county of New London, of the State of Connecticut, have invented an Improved Key-hole Escutcheon; and do hereby declare the same to be described as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of my specification.

This escutcheon consists of a common key-holed disk or plate, and devices, as hereinafter described, combined with it, for fixing it to a door.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 denotes a front view;

Figure 2, a top view;

Figure 3, a rear elevation; and

Figure 4, a bottom-edge view of an escutcheon of my invention.

Figure 5 is a rear elevation; and

Figure 6, a top view of an escutcheon involving another mode in which I have contemplated the application of the principle of my invention.

In the said drawing—

A denotes the escutcheon-plate, formed with a key-hole, *a*, going through it.

There is projected from the rear face of the plate, and on opposite sides of the key-hole, two guides, *b b*, from each of which there is extended a sharp wedge-shaped spur, *c*, the whole being as represented.

In figs. 2, 3, and 4, the guides are shown as rectangular projections, but in figs. 5 and 6 they are represented as curved concentrically with the periphery of the disk A. When made in this latter form, the guides are intended to be introduced into a cylindrical hole bored by a bit.

To fix into a door the escutcheon shown in figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, a socket or mortise, of the form shown in Figure 7, should be cut in the door, after which the plate should be laid against the face of the door, with the guides and spurs extended into the mortise. Next the plate should be forced or driven downward, so as to cause the spurs to pass into the wood on the flanks of the mortise, until the guides may abut against the bottom of the mortise. The guides not only serve to support the wood while the spurs are entering it, as well as afterward, but to guide the escutcheon-plate during its movement to fix the spurs into the wood.

In applying to a door the plate made with the curved guides, a mortise, of the form shown in Figure 8, is to be first made in the door, it consisting of a a cylindrical hole, *h*, with notches *n n* projected from it. The notches are to receive the spurs, and the hole *h* is to receive the guides. After such introduction of the curved guides and the spurs, the plate, by means of a screw-driver or other proper tool, should be revolved ninety degrees, so as to bring the key-hole in an upright position, and cause the spurs to enter the wood and hold the plate to the door.

The advantage of my improved escutcheon-plate over most, if not all others in use, is that it requires no screws or nails to fix it to the door, and, when once in place thereon, presents a better finish.

The plate may be made with the spurs without the guides, but it is far preferable to have the latter combined with the spurs and plate.

I claim the key-hole escutcheon, as made or provided with the fastening-spurs, or with such and the guides, the whole being substantially as described.

SIMEON W. DROWNE.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

J. R. SNOW.