

(No Model.)

C. TAYLOR.
KEYHOLE GUIDE.

No. 500,977.

Patented July 4, 1893.

FIG:1.

FIG:1a.

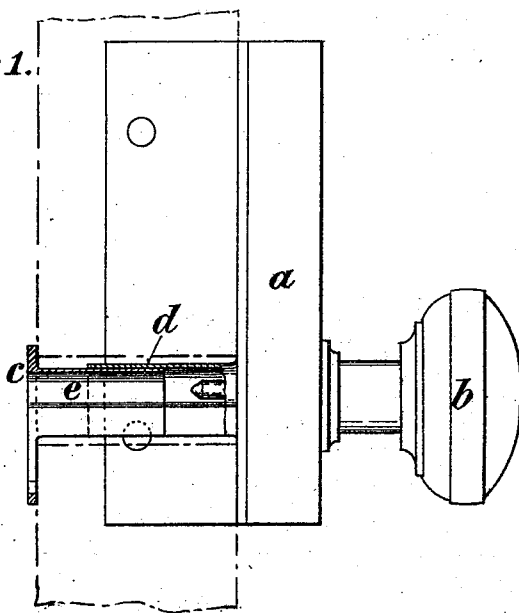
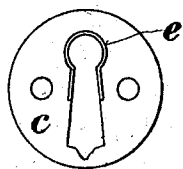


FIG:2.

FIG:2a.

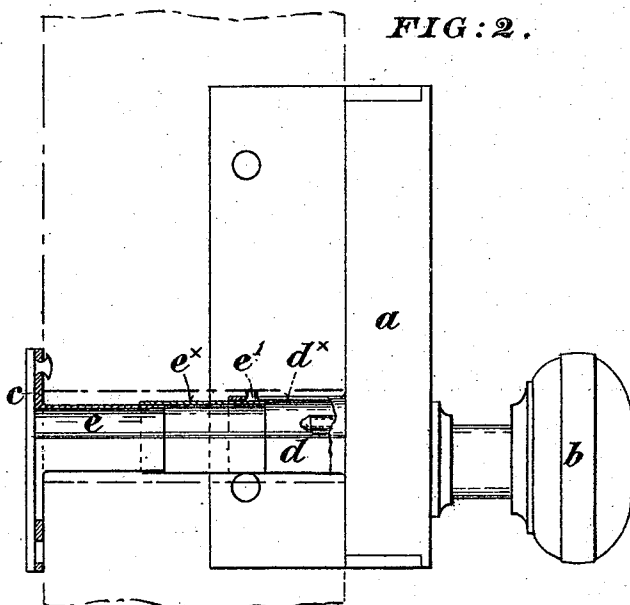
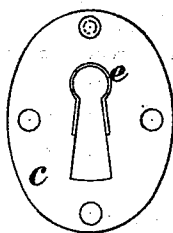
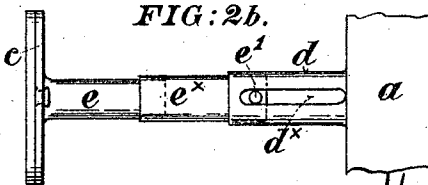


FIG:2b.



Witnesses.

George Baumann
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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES TAYLOR, OF ECCLES, ENGLAND.

KEYHOLE-GUIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,977, dated July 4, 1893.

Application filed February 17, 1893. Serial No. 462,748. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES TAYLOR, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Eccles, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented an Improvement in Keyhole-Guides Applicable to Rim-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is applicable to that class of door locks known as "rim-locks" and the invention is designed to enable the key to be inserted into a lock without any difficulty from the outside of the door or other place where it may be fitted, so that however worn the aperture through the wood of the door, drawer, box, or other article may have become, or however large it may have been originally made, the key can without trouble be at once inserted into the hole in the lock case.

The invention also makes provision for the accurate adaptation of the lock to different thicknesses of timber.

Figure 1 on the drawings annexed hereto is an elevation of a rim-lock with my invention (drawn in section) shown as applied thereto and Fig. 1^a is a face view of the escutcheon. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a rim-lock with my invention applied thereto as adapted for thicker doors than that shown at Fig. 1. Fig. 2^a is a face view of the escutcheon and Fig. 2^b, is a plan view of my improvement.

In these views the thickness of the door is represented by the dotted lines, *a* is the casing of the lock, *b* is the handle and *c* is the escutcheon plate.

On the outside of the ordinary casing *a* of the lock that is, upon the side that is let in or otherwise applied to the timber I fix or form a projecting socket *d* embracing the key-

hole of the lock but slightly larger in size. By the term embracing I mean either fitting entirely around the keyhole or fitting around the eye and part of the slot of the keyhole. On the inside of the escutcheon plate *c* I fix (or cast with it) a similar socket piece or guide *e*, similar in size and shape inside to the eye or keyhole in the lock case *a* and fitted to slide telescopically inside the fixed socket *d* as shown at Fig. 1. Thus when the key is inserted through the escutcheon *c* it passes directly into the key of the lock being guided by the socket piece or channel *e*. This guide or channel is made in two pieces one sliding telescopically within the other in order that it may be fitted to timber of varying thicknesses within a certain range.

When the invention is intended to be applied to thicker doors I use an intermediate slide or channel *e*^x as shown at Figs. 2, 2^a, and 2^b, in which case I prefer to make the fixed socket *d* with a slot *d*^x and to provide the intermediate slide *e*^x with a pin *e*['] sliding therein (see Fig. 2^b) so that the latter remain attached to the socket *d*.

I claim as my invention—

The combination with a rim lock of a fixed socket or guide embracing the keyhole with a telescopic guide or guides sliding therein and attached to the escutcheon plate substantially in the manner and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. DAVIS,
JNO. HUGHES.