(No Model.)

W. H. TAYLOR.

LOCK.

No. 378,267. Patented Feb. 21, 1888.

Fig. 1.

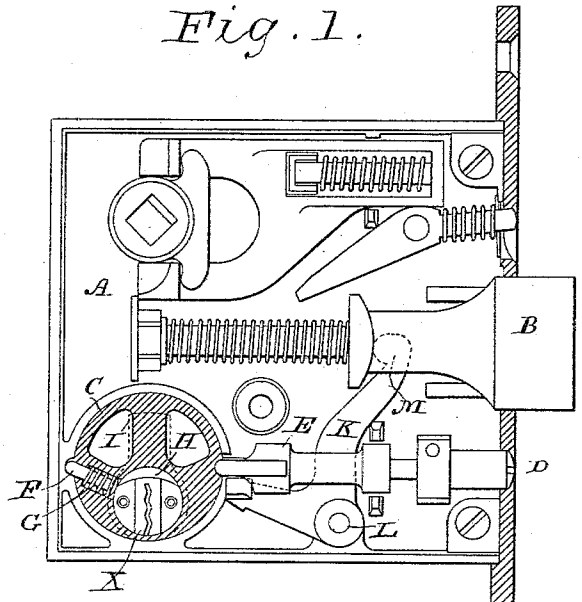
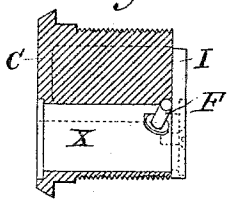


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

H. C. Newman,
C. M. Newman,

INVENTOR

Warren H. Taylor,
By his Attorneys
Baldwin Hopkins & Peyton.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN H. TAYLOR, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,267, dated February 21, 1888.

Application filed November 12, 1887. Serial No. 255,011. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN H. TAYLOR, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates particularly to that class of locks in which the tumblers are contained in a separate escutcheon or tumbler-case—such, for instance, as the well-known Yale locks; and it has for its object the prevention of the removal of this escutcheon or tumbler-case, except by one who is in possession of the key for unlocking the lock, and who, therefore, may be presumed to have the right to remove the escutcheon.

The usual method of fastening an escutcheon in place is by means of a set-screw passing through the face of the lock and engaging with a groove or other depression in the periphery of the escutcheon, so that when the set-screw is turned out the escutcheon can be removed. There are also other methods of fastening in the escutcheon; but heretofore locks have been so constructed that when the door was open and the face-plate accessible any person with a screw-driver or the point of a knife could release the set-screw or other stop, so that the escutcheon could be unscrewed or otherwise removed. If such person desired to effect an entrance to the room or house, he could release the set-screw or other stop sufficiently, so that while the turning of the key to throw the bolt would not turn the escutcheon the escutcheon could be turned by the application of slight force. Then, after the owner had left the door locked, as he supposed, the evil-disposed person could return and unscrew the escutcheon, or otherwise remove it, and have access to the interior of the lock, so that he could unlock it. My invention removes this source of weakness, and provides a fastening for the escutcheon in the interior of the lock which can only be released by means of the proper key acting through the escutcheon itself. It is evident that if any one has the proper key to the lock he can gain access to the room, and so will have no object except a proper one in removing the escutcheon.

My invention consists in the special means of fastening an escutcheon within the interior of a lock, as hereinafter specified, and succinctly summed up in my appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a lock containing my improvement, one plate of the lock being removed; and Fig. 2 is a view of one side of an escutcheon detached.

Referring to the letters upon the drawings, A indicates a lock-case; B, a lock-bolt, and C a screw-threaded escutcheon set into the case in the usual way.

D indicates a set-screw, and E a forked slide adapted to enter the grooves in two opposite escutcheons and hold them in place.

The devices thus far described are all old.

Coming to what is new, I provide a plunger, F, having a spring, G, which tends to draw it inward. This plunger and spring are secured to the inner end of the escutcheon in any suitable manner, and they may be of any ordinary form of spring-plunger and secured in any usual way to the inner end of the escutcheon, so that the plunger will tend to slide inward by force of the spring and may be driven outward against the force of the spring. This plunger is so arranged with reference to the key-hub X that the concentric surface of the hub will keep one end of it projecting out beyond the periphery of the escutcheon, and whenever the hub is in position for removal of the key the plunger will be forced out by the hub, so as to project into a pocket in the side of the lock-case. Then the escutcheon cannot be unscrewed or removed.

H indicates a transverse slot or cut-away portion of the surface of the hub. When the hub is turned by the key a part of a revolution, the inner end of the plunger will enter this slot, and its outer end will be withdrawn from its pocket, so that the escutcheon will be released, and can be unscrewed and removed, so far as that fastening is concerned. At the same time that the key is turned in that manner the cam I will strike one end of the bell-crank lever K, pivoted at L, and the

other end, M, of the lever will throw the bolt into the unlocked position. Thus when the key is used the escutcheon-fastening I have described will be released by a sort of cam-action of the key-hub.

This invention is adapted to be used with numerous varieties of locks having escutcheons or tumbler-cases of this nature.

In the drawings are shown several ordinary parts of a lock which I do not describe, because they form no part of this invention.

I have taken out a United States Patent, No. 373,253, in which I show several varieties of devices of this general nature for securing escutcheons in place, and in which I have made a broad claim, and I therefore do not claim in the present case more than the peculiar device herein described, which is not specifically claimed in said patent.

I claim—

1. The combination, with an escutcheon or tumbler-case, of a spring-plunger and a slotted or cam-acting hub, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lock, an escutcheon provided with a plunger which, except when the key is inserted in the hub and turned to the proper position, engages the escutcheon with the lock-case, so that the escutcheon cannot be removed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WARREN H. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
SCHUYLER MERRITT,
E. D. OGDEN.