

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. TAYLOR.

LOCK.

No. 381,293.

Patented Apr. 17, 1888.

Fig. 1.

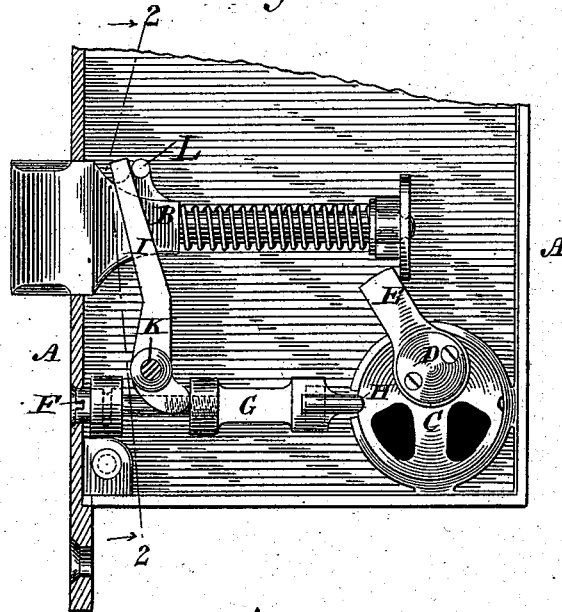
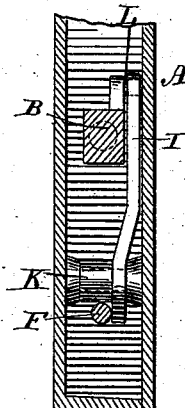


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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(No Model.)

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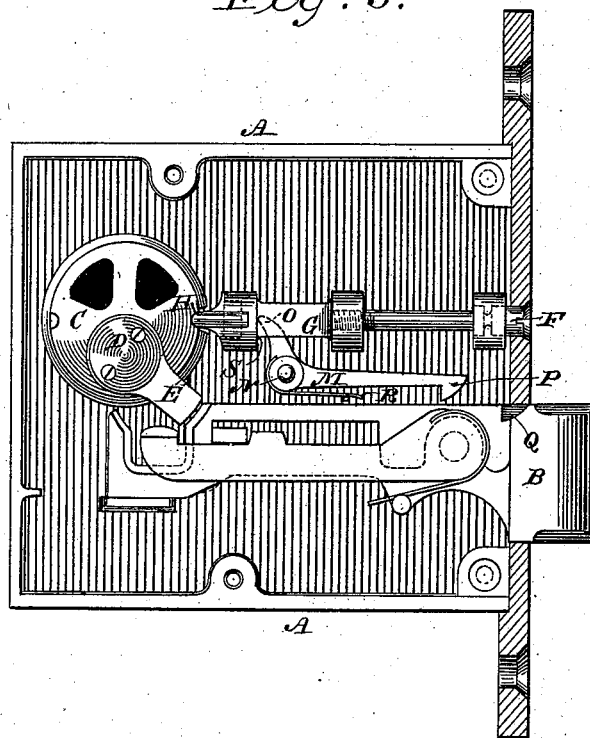
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Fig. 3.



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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

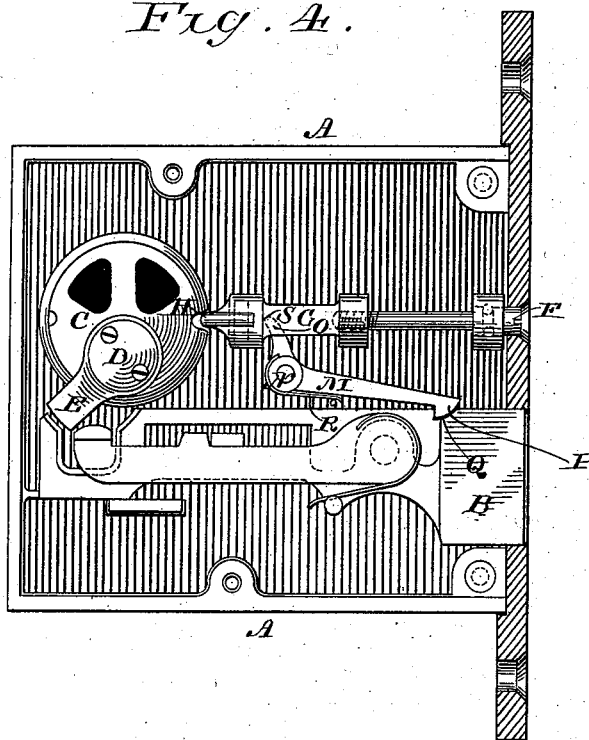
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Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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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. 381,293, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed February 16, 1888. Serial No. 264,211. (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 certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to provide means for preventing the unfastening of an escutcheon of a lock.

An escutcheon for a tumbler-lock which has a rotary cylinder is usually fastened in place by means of a set-screw passing through the face of the lock, and forcing a slide into a notch in the periphery of the escutcheon, so that it cannot be unscrewed or withdrawn from the lock-case. In order to release an escutcheon fastened in this way, it is only necessary to unscrew the set-screw. As it is usually countersunk it is sometimes slightly unscrewed so as to release the escutcheon when a door is opened without the fact being noticed. Then, after the door is closed and locked a person can unscrew the escutcheon itself and thus get at the interior of the lock to unlock it. In this class of escutcheon-fastenings my invention consists in providing a connection between the escutcheon-fastening and the lock-bolt, so arranged that whenever the set-screw for securing the escutcheon is turned out it will cause the connecting part to force back the lock-bolt into the unlocked position if it be a spring-bolt or latch, so that when the door is closed the latch or lock-bolt will not fasten it. A person closing a door and noticing that the lock-bolt or latch does not operate will be warned that the lock has been tampered with by unscrewing the set-screw so as to permit the escutcheon to be removed. In the case of a dead-lock bolt I accomplish the same result in substantially the same way by employing a spring-actuated connecting part between the escutcheon-fastening and the bolt, so that when the set-screw is turned back to allow the escutcheon to be removed, the said connecting part will be moved so as to stop the bolt from being thrown forward into the locked position. A person then attempting to lock his door will find the lock inoperative, so that the fact that the lock has been tampered with will be made known.

It is obvious that the operation and relative position of the parts will have to be varied to adapt my invention to different constructions of locks; but what is illustrated will be sufficient to show generally how my invention may be applied to the broad class of dead and spring bolts.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of so much of the interior of a lock as is necessary to illustrate my invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a view of so much of the interior of a lock as necessary to illustrate a modified form of my invention suitable for a dead-lock. Fig. 4 is a view substantially like Fig. 3, except that the bolt is shown in the retracted position, and the set-screw partly withdrawn so as to throw the lever into position to obstruct the bolt.

A indicates the lock-case; B, the lock-bolt; C, the escutcheon; D, the hub or rotary cylinder within the escutcheon; E, the cam for throwing the lock-bolt; and F, a set-screw for forcing the slide G into the notch H of the escutcheon to hold it in place. All these parts are of ordinary construction.

Referring to the parts constituting my improvement, I indicates a lever pivoted at K, its long arm resting against a part or stud, L, of the lock-bolt, as shown in Fig. 1, and its short arm resting against one end of the slide G.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 represents the set-screw and slide in place to hold the escutcheon and prevent its turning. It is obvious that should the set-screw be turned and withdrawn slightly it would force the slide G back, and as it bears against the short arm of the lever it will force the long arm against the stud L and move the lock-bolt back into the unlocked position and hold it there. In that position the door cannot be fastened, and a person passing out and closing the door would observe it and know that the lock had been tampered with while the door was open.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I show my invention applied to a dead-lock, the form of the lever being different. In this figure, M indicates the long arm of the lever, which is pivoted at N, and O is its short arm. The long arm is in this instance provided with a latch, P, adapted to enter a notch, Q, in the lock-bolt. The

spring R keeps the short arm of the lever constantly in contact with the projection S upon the set-screw fastening, and keeps the long arm of the lever ordinarily out of engagement
5 with the bolt. Should the set-screw be turned out slightly when the door is open, the long arm of the lever would be moved in the path of or in engagement with the bolt and operate as a stop to prevent the bolt from being thrown
10 forward into the locked position. My invention, therefore, operates to thwart the schemes of thieves and burglars, who sometimes attack this class of locks when doors are open by turning out and slightly withdrawing the
15 set-screw F, and then returning at a conven-

ient time and screwing out the escutcheon and unlocking the door.

What I claim to be new is—

In a lock, the combination of a fastening for the escutcheon, and a lever connecting said
20 fastening and the lock-bolt, whereby when the fastening is moved to release the escutcheon the lever holds the bolt in inoperative position, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
25 scribed my name.

WARREN H. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

SCHUYLER MERRITT,
GEO. E. WHITE.