

(No Model.)

E. FRARY.
KEY FASTENER.

No. 420,932

Patented Feb. 11, 1890.

Fig. 1.

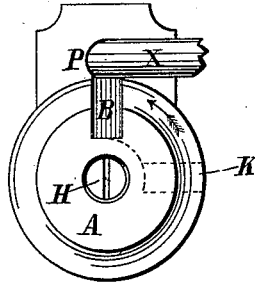


Fig. 2.

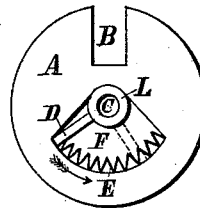


Fig. 3.

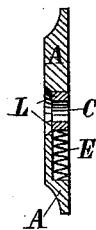


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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KEY-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,932, dated February 11, 1890.

Application filed April 15, 1889. Serial No. 307,213. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELISHA FRARY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn city, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Key-Locks, of which the following is a full and true description, enabling any one skilled in the art to make the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters refer to like parts in each.

Figure 1 is a plan view showing exterior of the device with key in position. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing interior. Fig. 3 is a cross-section. Fig. 4 is the hand.

In Fig. 1 the plate A is perforated in the center by the hole C, through which the screw H is inserted. The slot B extends from the perimeter to the center a sufficient distance to admit of the insertion of the key X. The hand D, Fig. 4, has a collar L pierced with the hole C, through which the screw H, after passing through the plate A, passes and securely fastens the collar L to a lock or escutcheon of a lock. The screw-head does not engage the plate A, but passes through it and engages the rim of the collar L of the hand D, the flange of the screw-head loosely holding the plate A.

In the under part of the plate A is a fan-shaped recess F of sufficient depth to admit of the introduction of the spring E and the hand D.

When the device is placed in position, with

the collar L of hand D screwed fast to the escutcheon or lock, the plate A is forced around in the direction indicated by the dart on Fig. 1 until the slot B comes in range with the key-hole P, when the key is inserted. The movement of the plate in the direction shown also collapses the spring E between the fixed end of finger D and the side of the recess in the plate A, the key being inserted. As soon as the wards pass the slot B the spring E resumes its normal condition, and this throws the slot B around to the position K, (shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1,) thus securely locking the shank of the key X.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of a circular-shaped lock-plate escutcheon with a perforation in its center, and a slot extending from its perimeter toward the center, with the hand D located in a recess on the under side of the escutcheon, the collar L on one end of which is arranged to pass through the perforation C and engage the screw H, the other extremity arranged to collapse the spring E when a rotary pressure is exerted on the perimeter of the escutcheon-plate A, as herein described.

ELISHA FRARY.

Witnesses:

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