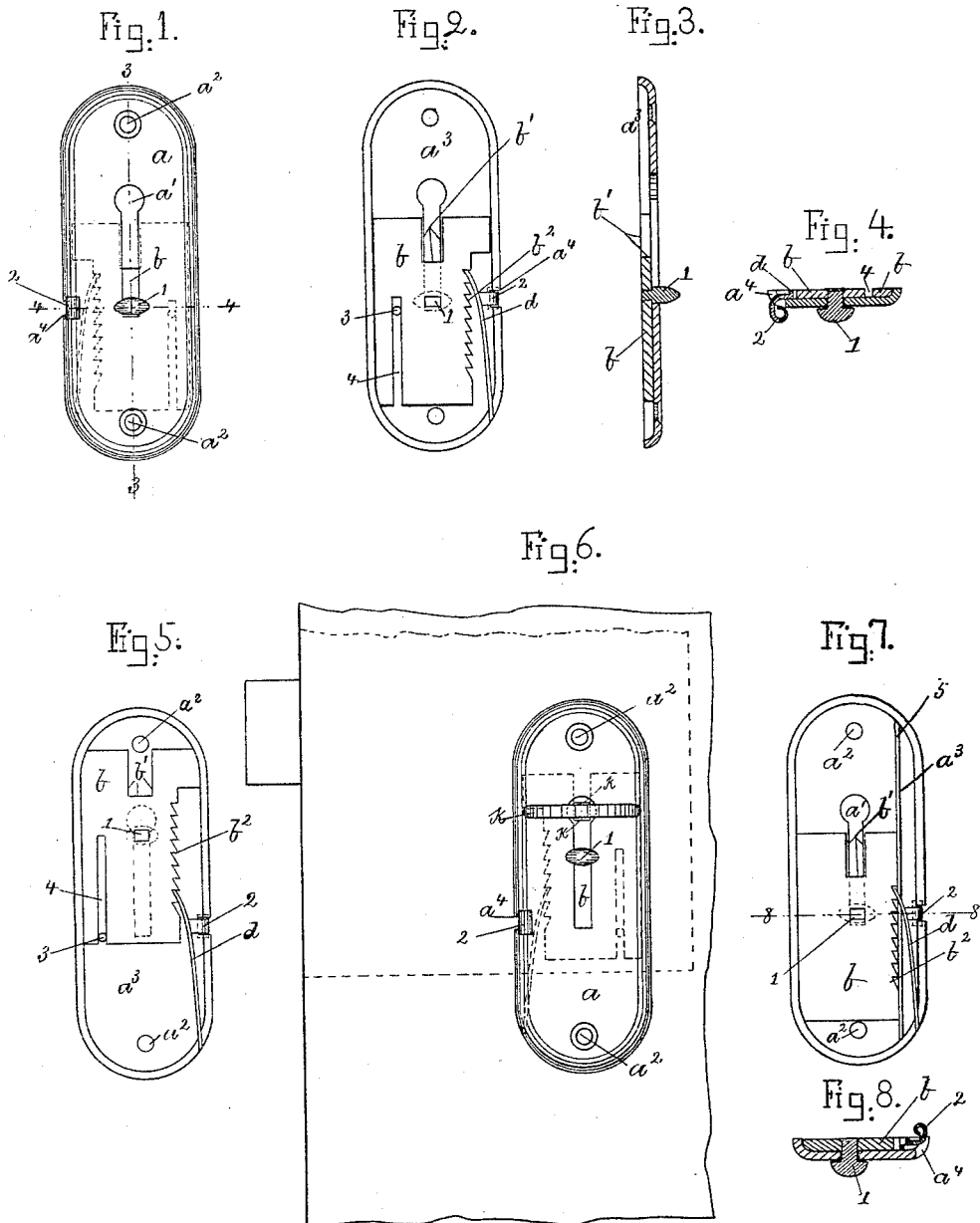


(No Model.)

A. W. BARTHOLOMEW.
KEY FASTENER.

No. 454,449.

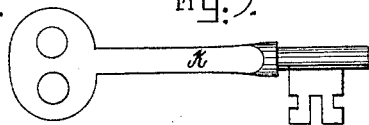
Patented June 23, 1891.



Witnesses.

Edward S. Beach.
H. B. Young

Fig. 9.



Inventor

Albert W. Bartholomew
by his attorney,
Thomas C. Ashley.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT W. BARTHOLOMEW, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
THOMAS C. ASHLEY, OF SAME PLACE.

KEY-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,449, dated June 23, 1891.

Application filed April 25, 1889. Renewed May 16, 1891. Serial No. 392,949. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. BARTHOLOMEW, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Key-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the front side of a device embodying my invention in its preferred form. Fig. 2 is a plan of the back side of what is shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3 3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a sectional view on line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a plan of the back side of the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the key-locking slide being in position to cover the key-hole in the escutcheon. Fig. 6 shows the device applied to a lock, the key being locked in (the lock the bolt of which is shot) by the key-locking slide shown in dotted lines. Figs. 7 and 8 show a modification, Fig. 8 being a section on line 8 8 of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 shows a key, the shank of which is formed with a flat bearing-surface.

The object of my invention is to produce a simple, neat, and strong device for locking keys in locks, so that the keys cannot be turned from the other side of the door; and my invention consists in the combination hereinafter set forth.

One of the chief features of my construction is the combination of a cupped or recessed key-hole escutcheon with a key-locking mechanism mounted in the recess in the escutcheon so as to protect and hide the key-locking mechanism. This is a feature of practical importance, adding to the durability and neatness of the device. Moreover, it enables me to produce a very economical device, the cupped or recessed escutcheons being readily formed of sheet metal by dieing and dropping, as will be plain to all skilled in the art. The key-locking mechanism is also readily formed of sheet metal and all the parts are assembled with rapidity.

A second feature of my construction is the combination of a key-hole escutcheon and a spring-pawl-controlled slide adapted when in one position to engage the key and lock it, so

that the key cannot be turned while the slide is in that position.

Minor features of my invention will be set forth hereinafter.

In the drawings, *a* is a cupped or recessed key-hole escutcheon having the usual key-hole *a'* and screw-holes *a''*. This escutcheon may of course be a casting, but is preferably struck up out of sheet metal.

In the cup or recess *a''* I mount a slide *f*, having one or more bearing-surfaces *a b'* at one end to engage a bearing-surface *k* on the key (see Figs. 6 and 9) when the bolt of the lock is shot and the key is in the lock. Slide *b* is preferably held in this position by a spring-pawl *d*, also mounted in the cup or recess *a''* (see Fig. 6) and adapted to engage teeth *b''* on one edge of slide *b*. In this form of my device slide *b* is provided with a finger-piece 1, which projects through the key-hole *a'*, and spring-pawl *d* is also provided with a finger-piece 2, which projects through an opening *a''* in the escutcheon. The toothed slide *b* and spring-pawl are the best means known to me for locking the key in its lock, and the construction set forth is the best at present known to me as an embodiment of my invention. The slide *b* slides against the minor edges of the rim of the cupped escutcheon as it is moved from one position to another, and when in position to lock the key in its lock is kept from being tipped on the shank of the key as a fulcrum, and so perhaps allow the key to be turned from without by a pin 3, working in a slot 4, as shown.

In Fig. 7 the pin-and-slot arrangement is dispensed with and the slide *b* mounted between one side rim of the escutcheon and a strip 5, secured in the recess in the escutcheon, spring-pawl *d* projecting across this strip to engage the teeth in the edge of slide *d*, (see Fig. 7,) as in the preferred form of my device shown in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive.

The operation of my device is as follows: When the slide *b* is in position to allow the passage of the key, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) the key is inserted and the lock-bolt *l* shot. Slide *b*, is then moved to bring a bearing-surface against a bearing-surface *k* on the key,

(see Fig. 6,) and spring-pawl *d* then engages a tooth in the edge of the slide and holds the slide against the key until the spring-pawl *d* is moved out of engagement with the tooth.

5 What I claim is—

The combination, with a cupped key-hole escutcheon and a slide toothed at one edge and mounted in the recess of the escutcheon, of a finger-piece connected to the slide and
10 projecting from the escutcheon, and a spring-pawl formed with a finger-piece projecting

from the escutcheon, the pawl being mounted in the recess of the escutcheon and engaging the toothed slide, and the toothed slide being formed with a bearing-surface to engage the
15 key, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ALBERT W. BARTHOLOMEW.

Witnesses:

EDWARD S. BEACH,
H. C. YOUNG.