

G. C. Bovey,
Key Hole Guard.

No. 113621.

Patented Apr. 11. 1871.

Fig. 1.

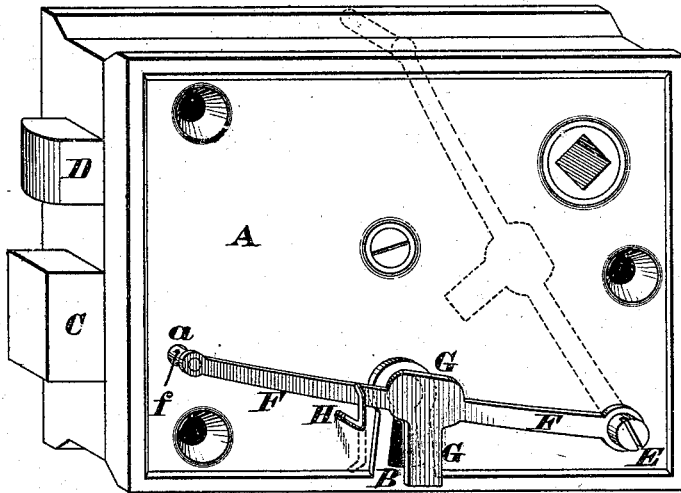


Fig. 2.

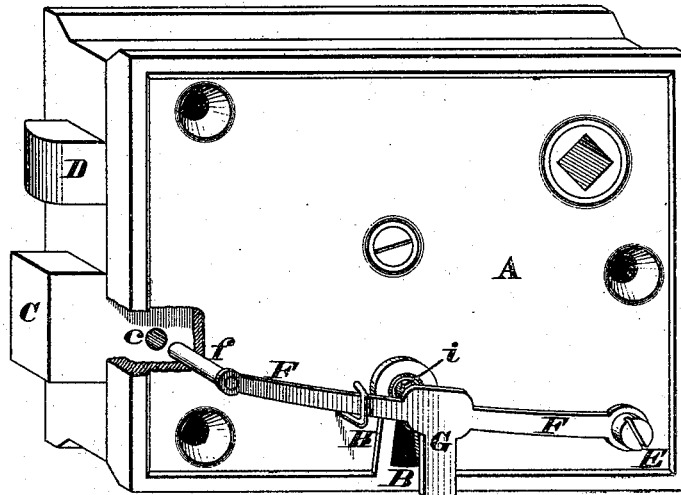
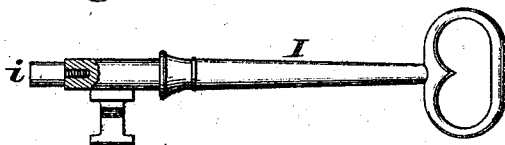


Fig. 3.



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Letters Patent No. 113,621. dated April 11, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN KEY-HOLE GUARDS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, GEORGE C. BOVEY, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented certain Improvements in "Key-Hole Guards," of which the following is a specification.

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

This invention relates to a guard which is to be applied to the case of a lock in such a manner as to effectually prevent the bolt being thrown by any other than the proper key, the details of the device being hereinafter fully described.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lock provided with my improved key-hole guard;

Figure 2 is a similar view of the lock with the key inserted, a portion of the case being broken away; and

Figure 3 is a partially sectionized view of the key.

General Description.

The lock-case A, which may be of any approved construction, is provided with the customary key-hole B, bolt C, and latch D.

Secured to this case by a pivot-screw, E, is a spring-bar, F, whose free end carries a pin, *f*, which is adapted to pass through an aperture, *a*, in said case, and enter a socket, *c*, in the bolt C.

This spring-bar is enlarged at G so as to effectually cover the key-hole B.

H is a hook or staple which prevents the bar F being sprung too far.

I is the key, which has attached to the end of the barrel a short stud or extension, *i*.

Operation.

Whenever the bolt C is protruded the action of spring F forces the pin *f* into the socket *c*, and if an attempt should be made to throw the bolt with a false key the pin *f*, bearing against the lock-case, would effectually prevent such an operation. Neither could the lock be picked by passing a nail or instrument of

any kind through the key-hole so as to force back the spring and dislodge the pin *f* from the bolt, as the moment the nail was withdrawn said pin would be instantly driven into the socket *c* by the action of the spring.

The spring F cannot be forced back a sufficient distance to withdraw the pin from the case of the lock, as the hook H is adjusted in such a manner as only to allow a sufficient movement of the pin *f* to clear the bolt.

To throw the bolt it is necessary to employ a key similar to that shown in fig. 3, and when such a key is inserted in the hole B the extension *i* forces back the spring so as to withdraw the pin *f* from socket *c*, as shown in fig. 2.

After the pin has thus been withdrawn by the insertion of the key, the latter is rotated in the usual manner, and the bolt C retracted.

The extension *i* should be of such a length as to dislodge the pin *f* from the socket *c*, and at the same time not to withdraw said pin from the aperture *a* of the lock-case.

The lock may be operated from the inside by simply turning the hook H down and the spring F up, as indicated by dotted lines in fig. 1, which act leaves the key-hole unobstructed.

Claim.

I claim as my invention—

The pivoted elastic arm F, provided with a guard-plate, G, and a pin, *f*, and adapted to engage automatically with the bolt C, to be retracted therefrom by a key, I, and to be turned into an inoperative position from the inner side, all as herein described.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

GEORGE C. BOVEY.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. KNIGHT,
JAMES H. LAYMAN.