J. GOLDSTEIN.

Key-Hole Guard.

No. 164,992. Patented June 29, 1875.

Fig 1.

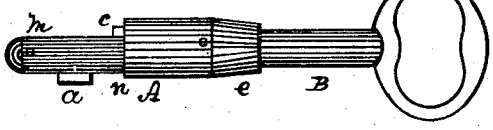


Fig. 2.

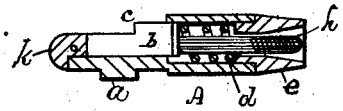


Fig 3.

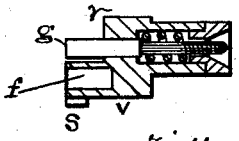
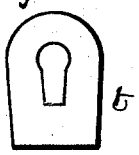


Fig 4



Witnesses
E. A. Wash
O. W. Bond

Inventor
Jacob Goldstein

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO RAPHAEL PHILLIPSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN KEY-HOLE GUARDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **164,992**, dated June 29, 1875; application filed December 28, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB GOLDSTEIN, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Key-Hole Protectors, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section of the part shown. Fig. 3 shows my invention adapted to those locks which have a pin to enter a hole in the key; Fig. 4, a plate I use with the device shown in Fig. 3.

In the drawings, A B represent the two parts of my device; A being the protector or that part which is to be inserted in the key-hole, and B the handle by means of which the protector A can be inserted and removed. *a* is a projection or guard fixed upon, or a part of, the protector A. One portion of A has in it an open groove; the remaining part is hollow. *b* is a sliding bolt, one end of which is flat and has a projection, *c*; the other end, *h*, is round, and is provided with a screw-thread. Around the end *h* is a coil-spring, *d*; the inner end comes in contact with a shoulder on bolt *b*, and the other end is in contact with the inner end of *e*, which holds this spring in its chamber, and is secured to the part A by means of pins, or in other suitable manner. The protector A can be constructed so that bolt *b* can be inserted from the outer end, when a piece, *k*, must be used to close the groove; but it will be better to insert bolt *b* from the other end of A, making the outer end solid. The handle B has a hole in the end, provided with a screw-thread, adapted to receive the screw end *h* of the bolt.

The parts are to be so constructed that when bolt *b* is drawn into the chamber in A as far as the spring permits, the part *c* will project a little from the chamber in A, as shown in Fig. 1, and the diameter of the stem or smaller part *m* of A is to be about the same as that of the stem of the key used with the lock for which the protector is designed.

In use, the handle B is to be screwed upon *h*, by doing which bolt *b* will be drawn back, as shown in Fig. 1; then *m* is to be inserted into the round part of the key-hole of the lock, until projection *c* comes in contact with the plate of the lock, in which position *a* will be within the lock. Next, the device is to be turned around with gentle pressure, until the part *c* passes into the lower portion of the key-hole, when the shoulder *n* will come in contact with the plate of the lock; then the handle B can be unscrewed, the projection *c* preventing the protector from turning around, leaving said protector in the lock, from which it cannot be removed except by the use of the handle B, because guard *a* will be in such position that protector A cannot be pulled out, and bolt *b*, being in the position shown in Fig. 2, will prevent A from being turned by nippers so as to bring guard *a* into the proper position to permit the protector to be removed from the lock.

For the convenience of the party owning the device, I put a mark on the handle B, to show the position into which it must be brought to remove protector A from the lock, though this is not essential.

The protector A can be removed by reversing the process used in inserting it.

The enlarged part of A will always be outside of the lock, but when used from without, will be within the stile.

The device can be applied from without as well as from within.

The groove in stem *m*, which receives the outer end of bolt *b*, does not have vertical sides, but is hollowed out; and the outer end of bolt *b* is round, or otherwise so formed that it cannot escape from the groove. This is important in protectors for small locks. For largelocks the part *b* may be held and retained from falling out by the form of the enlarged part of A alone.

I apply the same principle to locks which have a pin to pass into a hole in the end of the key. Fig. 3 shows a protector for such a lock, in which *s* corresponds with *a*, *g* takes the place of *b*, and *r* of *n*. *f* is a hole to receive the pin in the lock. *s* should be placed upon one side of *v*.

With this device I use a washer, *t*, Fig. 4, for the purpose of preventing persons from picking the lock, and the better to adapt the

protector to trunks, the wood of which is of different thicknesses, by using washers of different thicknesses.

When the protector is to be applied the washer *t* is to be held firmly against the trunk, over the key-hole. In other respects the protector is to be applied substantially as before; *g* being first drawn in by the handle, so that its end still projects a little to engage with *t*, or with the face of the lock. This part *t* is not a necessity.

By varying the form of the screw upon bolt *b*, and in handle B, a great variety of forms can be made, so that the protector cannot easily be removed, except by the use of the handle made for it.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

A key-hole protector provided with the stem *m*, having a guard, *a*, and shoulder *n*, in combination with a sliding bar or bolt, *b*, and spring *d*, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN.

Witnesses:
E. A. WEST,
O. W. BOND.