S. A. HOADLEY.

KEY-FASTENER.

No. 183,168. Patented Oct. 10, 1876.

Fig. 1

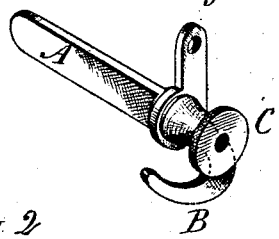


Fig 2

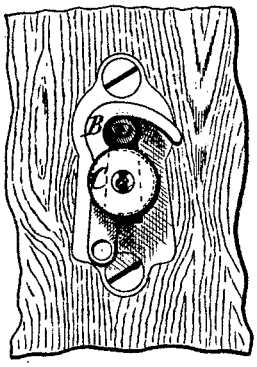


Fig 4

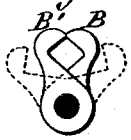
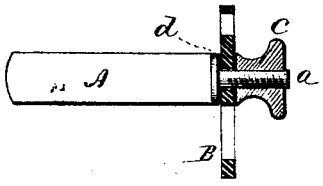


Fig 3



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN A. HOADLEY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO REYNOLDS & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN KEY-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **183,168**, dated October 10, 1876; application filed September 15, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN A. HOADLEY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Key-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the fastener; Fig. 2, its application; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section; and in Fig. 4, a modification of the same.

This invention relates to a device to prevent a door-key being turned in the lock from the opposite side to which the key is inserted.

The invention consists of a bar to be inserted into the key-hole, combined with a transverse hook or arm to engage the spindle of the key, and means for securing the said hook when so engaged, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the bar, which is made of such dimensions that it may easily be introduced into the key-hole below the spindle of the key, and while the key remains in the lock. The outer end of this bar is constructed with a threaded spindle, *a*, and over this a hook, B, is placed, the plane of the hook being transverse to the plane of the bar, and the hook arranged to turn freely on the spindle. Outside this hook B a nut, C, is placed, so as to be turned against the hook and bind it hard against the shoulder *d* on the bar. This completes the article.

To secure and prevent the turning of the key, the bar A is introduced into the key-hole below the spindle of the key, and after the key has been turned to lock the door, then the hook B is turned up over the spindle D of the key, as seen in Fig. 2, and the nut screwed up hard against the face of the hook, so as to bind it firmly in that position. The hold of this hook upon the key-spindle is sufficient to prevent its removal from the spindle; hence the bar A cannot be removed from the key-hole, and consequently the key cannot be turned while the parts are in that condition; but by loosening the nut the hook may be turned from the spindle of the key and the bar removed; but this can only be done on the side of the door where the fastener is inserted.

Instead of a single hook, B, two hooks, B B′, may be employed, as seen in Fig. 4, to grasp the spindle upon opposite sides, and in that case the hooks may be made of less extent than where a single hook is used.

I claim—

The herein-described key-fastener, consisting of the bar A, with a hook arranged to turn in a plane transverse to the said bar, combined with a clamping device to hold the said hook when engaged with the key-spindle, substantially as set forth.

STEPHEN A. HOADLEY.

Witnesses:
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