J. SCOTT.

Strikes or Keepers for Door-Locks.

No. 138,048. Patented April 22, 1873.

Fig. 2

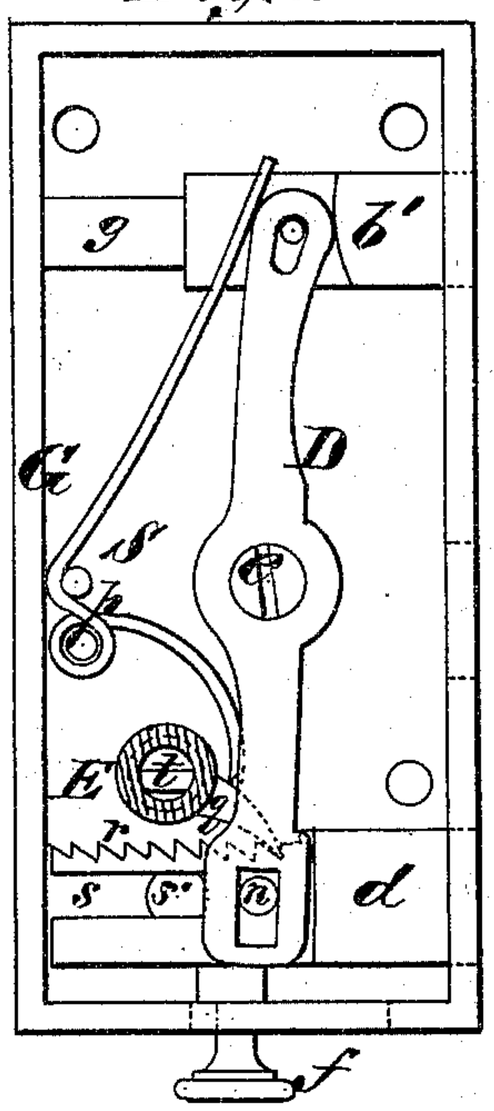


Fig. 1

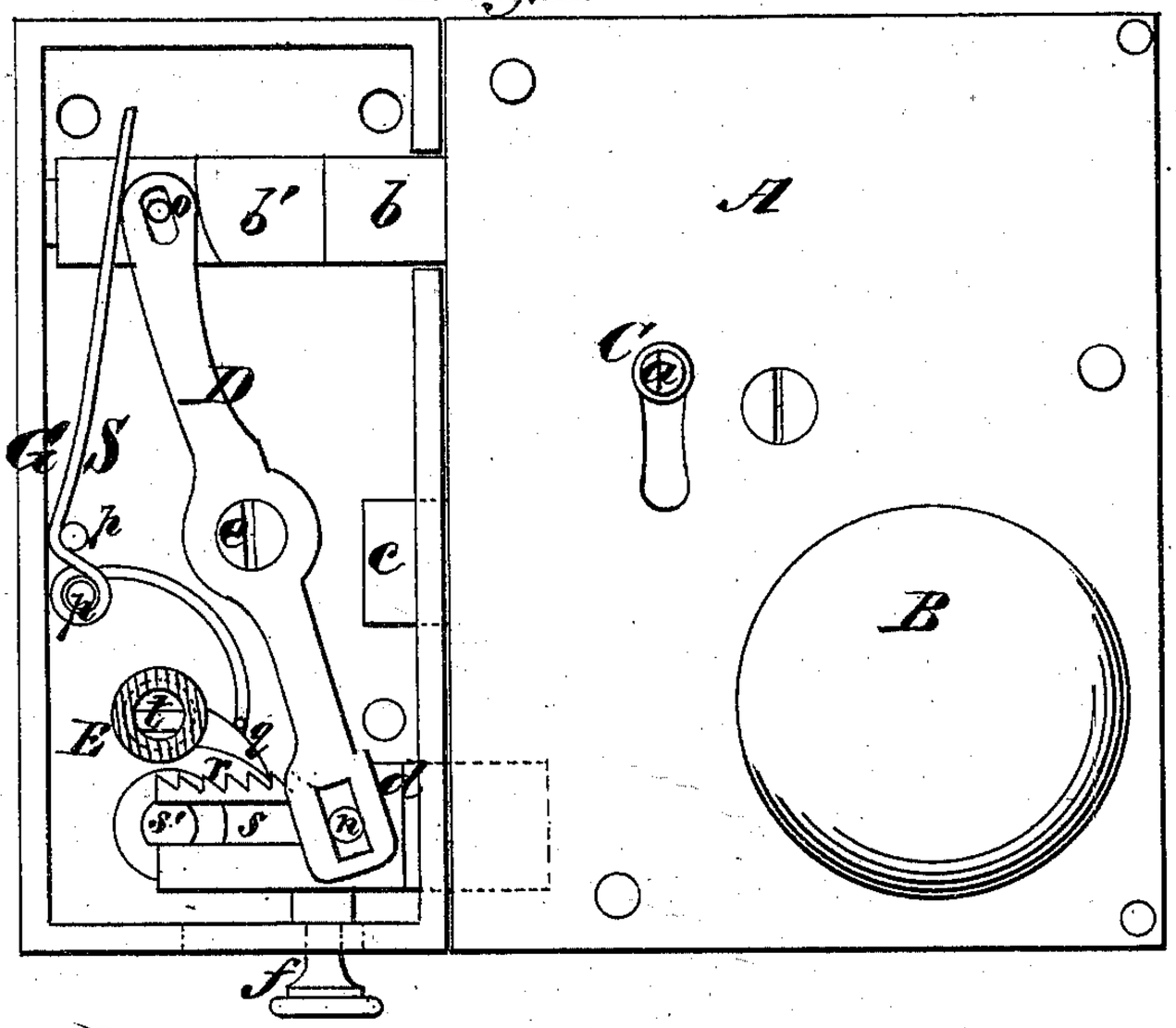
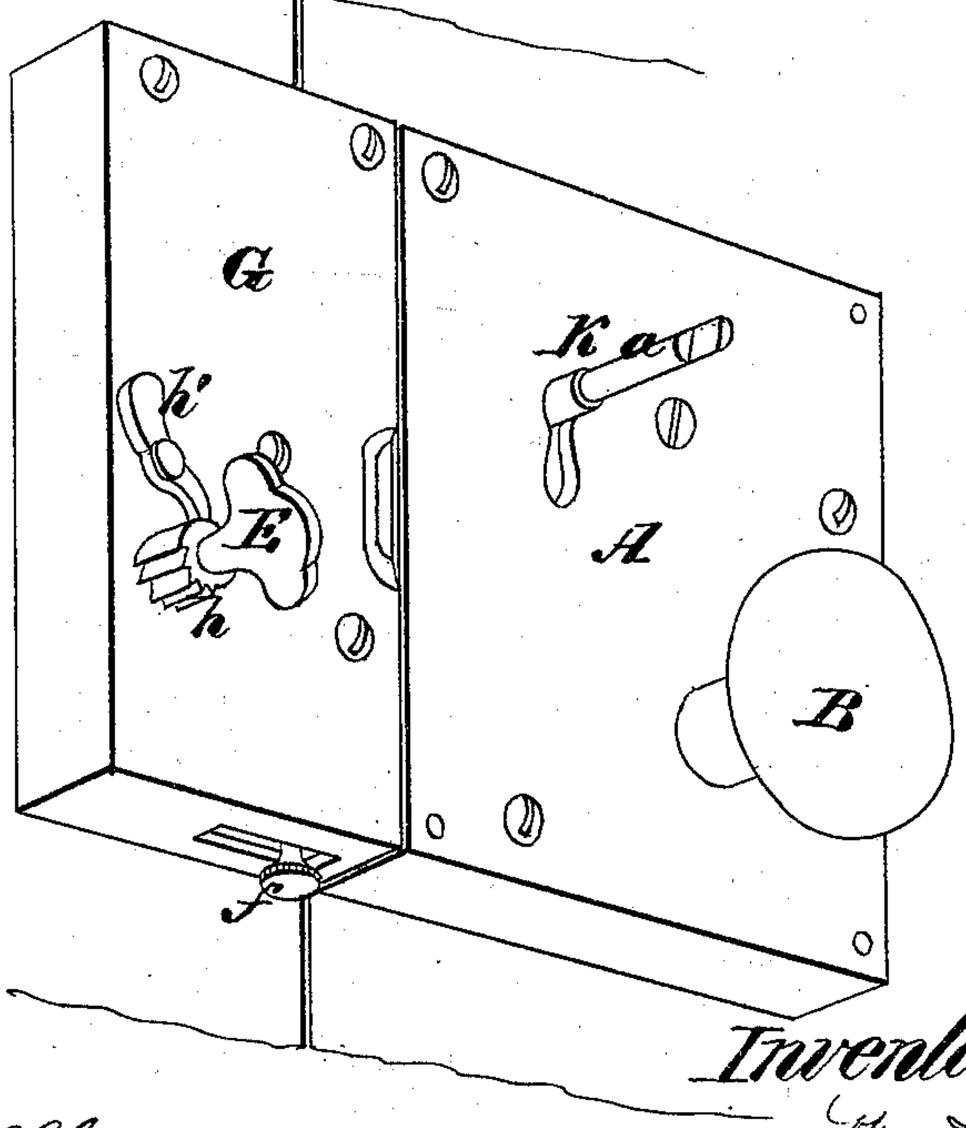


Fig. 3



Witnesses.
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JOHN SCOTT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKES OR KEEPERS FOR DOOR-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **138,048**, dated April 22, 1873; application filed March 1, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SCOTT, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement Applicable to Door-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of a common lock and an interior view of my improved locking-bolt box or keeper, showing the bolts of both locked. Fig. 2 is an inside view of the locking-bolt box or keeper, showing the bolt inside of the box, or in an unlocked position. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the lock and bolt box or keeper.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to apply a locking-bolt to the keeper of a common lock, which locking-bolt may be shot in the act of locking the bolt of said common lock, or it may be shot independently thereof, as will be hereinafter explained.

The following description of my invention will enable others skilled in the art to understand it.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents a common lock-case, to which is applied a locking-bolt, *b*, a latch, *c*, and a latch-knob, B. Below the latch *c* a recess is made into the case A for receiving a locking-bolt, *d*, which is applied in a bolt box or keeper, G, that is secured to the frame of a door. The bolt *d* has its shank slotted at *s*, in which slot is received a fixed guiding-stud, *s'*, which, with the front perforated end of the box G, guides the bolt *d* in its back and forward movements. This bolt *d* has a pin, *n*, rising from its slotted shank, which pin is received into an oblong slot made through the lower end of a lever, D, that is pivoted to a fixed post at *e*. The upper end of this lever D is also slotted, and receives a pin which rises from a sliding block, *b'*. This block *b'* is parallel to the bolt *d*, and is guided in its movements by a rib, *g*, in the box G. It is in a line with the locking-bolt *b* of the lock-case A, and it is forced back, as shown in Fig. 1, when the bolt *b* is shot by means of the key. When the bolt *b* is retracted or unlocked the block *b'* is caused to assume the position shown in Fig. 2 by means of the recoil of the upper arm of a spring, S. When the bolt *b* is shot and presses back the block *b'* and the upper end of the lever D, the lower end of this lever will shoot the bolt *d*, as shown in Fig. 1, into the lock-case A. E represents a knob or thumb-piece, which has formed on its barrel, outside of the box G, ratchet-teeth *h*, which are provided with a gravitating-pawl, *h'*, shown in Fig. 3. Inside of the box G the barrel of the knob E is hollow, and has a tooth or pawl, *q*, formed on it, against which presses the lower arm of the spring S, and forces the point of the pawl in contact with rack-teeth *r* on the upper edge of the shank of bolt *d*. It is this pawl *q* which automatically locks the bolt *d* when it is shot, and it is necessary to raise this pawl *q* when it is desired to retract the bolt *d*. This can be readily done from the inside of a room by turning back the knob E, when the upper arm of spring S will force back the bolt *d*, provided the bolt *b* is unlocked. The pawl *q* can also be released from its rack *r*, and the bolt *d* allowed to fly back, by inserting the extension *a* of the key K through a hole made through the door-frame from the outside of a room. This hole should be in line with the axis of the knob E, so that the flattened end of the key-extension *a* will enter the barrel of said knob and act against a cross-pin, *t*, therein. By giving the key a slight turn when it is inserted into the barrel of the knob E the pawl *q* will be lifted free from its rack, and spring S will cause the bolt *d* and block *b'* to assume the positions shown in Fig. 2, provided the bolt *b* is first unlocked. If it is desired to shoot the bolt *d* without shooting the bolt *b*, this can be done by means of the sliding thumb-piece *f*, which is exposed beyond the lower edge of the box G, and which is connected to the bolt *d*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. If it is desired to lock the bolt *d* from the inside of a room so that it cannot possibly be picked from the outside, the pawl *h'* is turned down so that it will engage with the teeth *h* on the inner exposed end of the knob. Under this last condition of things the bolt *b* cannot be unlocked either from the outside or inside of a room, as the bolt *d* is held fast by the two pawls *q* and *h'*.

It will be seen that I have a keeper or bolt-

box adapted to receive the bolt and latch of a common door-lock, and that I provide such box with a bolt which shoots into the case of the said common lock when the bolt *b* is shot.

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

1. The bolt box or keeper G of a lock constructed as described, and with the pawl *q*, spring S, knob E, rack *r*, bolt *d*, block *b'*, and lever D, applied within it, in combination with a lock, A *b*, which has passages for independent bolts from and into it, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the exposed pawl *h'*, and ratchet *h*, and the internally-located pawl *q* with the rack *r* on bolt *d*, the latter being connected to the block *b'*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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