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R. GRILL

2,019,408

KEEPER FOR LOCKS

Filed April 17, 1935

Fig. 1.

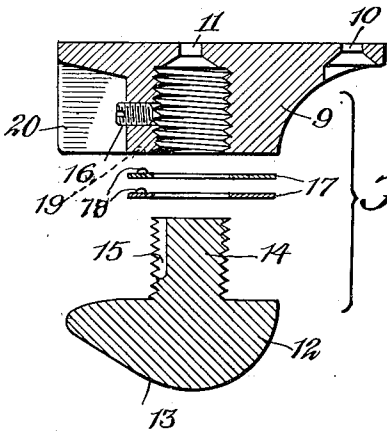
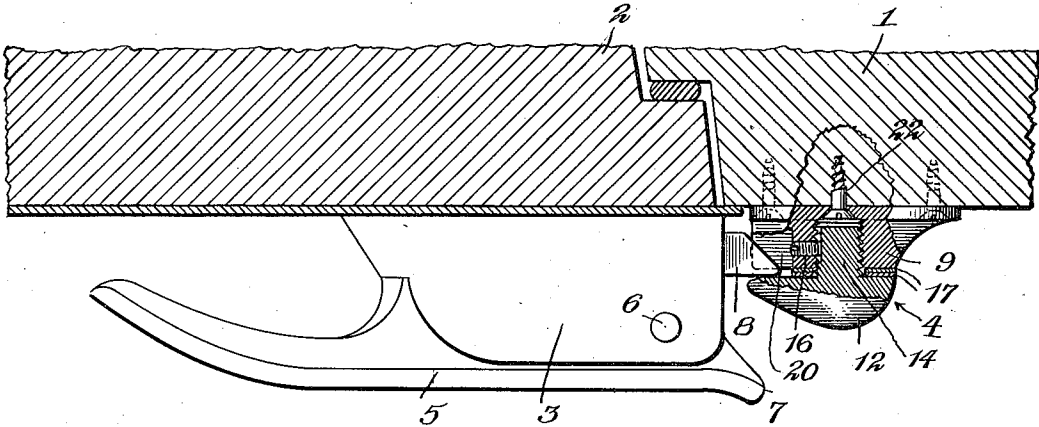


Fig. 2.

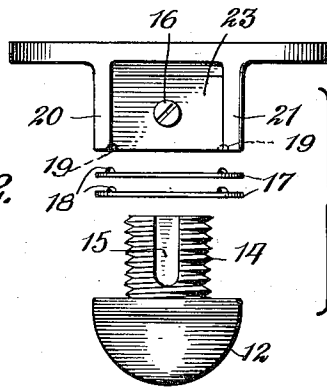


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

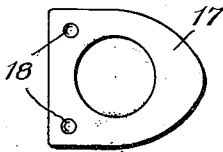
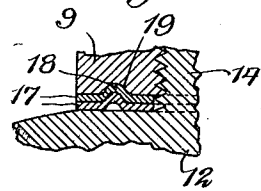


Fig. 5.



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KEEPER FOR LOCKS

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Application April 17, 1935, Serial No. 16,899

3 Claims. (Cl. 292—340)

This invention relates to keepers for locks, latches, and the like, an object being to provide an improved construction whereby the keeper may be readily adjusted toward and from the object to which it is secured so as to take care of the bolt or latch member of the lock.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of keeper for locks, wherein the head is not only adjustable through the action of the threaded structure, but through the use of liners or spacing washers, whereby pressure brought to bear on the keeper will not injure the threads used in holding the parts together.

An additional object, more specifically, is to provide a keeper for locks whereby the handle of the lock may be used as a lever against the head of the keeper for prying the door open, the structure being such that this pressure will not injure any part.

This application is a continuation in part of my Patent No. 2,007,854, issued July 9, 1935.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view through part of a refrigerator showing the lock in elevation and a keeper embodying the invention in section;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view through the keeper shown in Fig. 1, but with the various parts shown slightly spaced apart for the purpose of illustration;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but taken at right angles thereto in order to show the protecting flanges or side walls;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of one of the liners or spacing washers shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view illustrating how the washers interlock and are thereby prevented from any turning action.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals, 1 indicates the wall of a refrigerator, and 2 the door to which a lock 3 is connected. It will be understood, however, that the keeper embodying the invention could be associated with other devices than refrigerators, but as shown in Fig. 1, the keeper 4 and the lock 3 have been connected with a refrigerator. The lock 4 is provided with a handle 5, pivotally mounted at 6. The handle 5 is provided with an extension 7 which may be sufficiently long to press against the keeper 4, if desired, whereby when the handle 5 is swung over to the correct position, the bolt 8 will be withdrawn and the extension 7 will press against the keeper 4 so as to pry the door 2 open. The extension 7 and the

bolt 8 both coact with the keeper, the keeper acting to hold the bolt against being tampered with by any one attempting to force the same to a retracted position.

The keeper 4 is provided with a base 9 having one or more apertures 10 for receiving retaining screws, and also a hidden aperture 11 for receiving a retaining screw which cannot be removed until after the head 12 has been removed. The head 12 is provided with a rounded surface 13 against which the extension 7 is adapted to press, and with a threaded shank 14 having a flattened portion 15 for receiving a locking set screw 16. When the shank 14 is screwed in the desired distance the set screw 16 may be tightened and the head 12 will then remain in that place. However, where the extension 7 of the lock 3 is used or where the head is liable to be hit, it is desired to provide washers 17 so that the strain from the blow will be distributed through washers to the base 9 rather than to the threads of shanks 14 though the threads will take up some of the strain. Preferably the parts are so positioned that the shanks 14 will screw down to such an extent that the lower surface of head 12 will press tightly against the washer 17, whereby when pressure is applied to the head 12 it will relieve the tension on the threads rather than produce a tension thereon. In order to prevent the rotation of the washers 17 which are of the same general shape as the head 12, these washers are provided with pressed-up portions 18 which interlock as shown in Fig. 5, the pressed-up portion 18 fits into a depression 19 in the base 9. In addition, the base 9 is provided with a pair of flanges or wings 20 and 21 which prevent access to the screw 16, or to the inner end of the bolt 8, so that an unauthorized person cannot pass an instrument into a position in front of the bolt 8 and crowd the same to a retracted position. When a screw 22 is placed in position, the base 9 cannot be removed without removing the head 12 even though the other screws are removed, and as the bolt 8 extends into what may be termed a chamber 23, the keeper cannot be rotated. It will be understood that the keeper 4 may be used with a lock similar to the lock 3 or with locks of other kinds provided with bolts adapted to be projected into the chamber 23.

I claim:

1. A lock keeper including a base having a threaded bore, a keeper head having a threaded shank adapted to be screwed into said bore, a plurality of interlocking washers adapted to in-

terlock with each other and with said base, said washers being arranged between said keeper head and said base so as to take the strain of pressure of the head off the threaded shank, and means for locking said threaded shank

5 against rotation.

2. A lock keeper including a base having a threaded bore and a pair of flanges coacting with the base to produce a bolt-receiving chamber, a keeper head having a shank adapted to be screwed into said base with a portion overlapping said chamber and forming one wall

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thereof, and means for locking said keeper head against rotation.

3. A lock keeper including a base having a threaded bore and a pair of flanges coacting with the base to produce a bolt-receiving chamber, and a keeper head having a shank adapted to be screwed into said threaded bore with a portion overlapping said chamber and forming a cover therefor so that said chamber will be open only on one side.

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