A. A. PAGE.

RABBETED LOCK FRONT AND STRIKE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1912.

1,092,946.

Patented Apr. 14, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

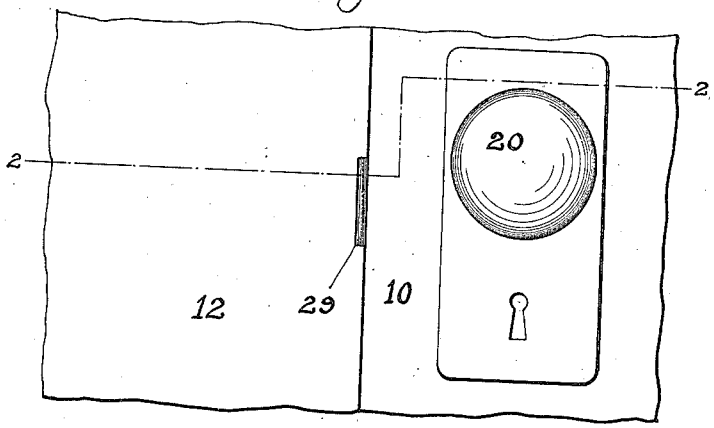


Fig. 6.

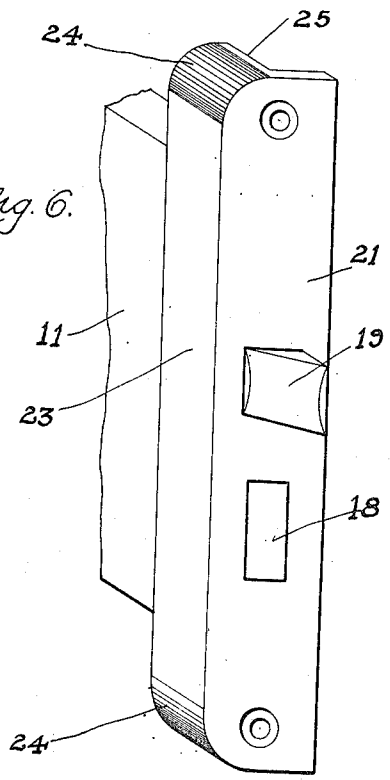
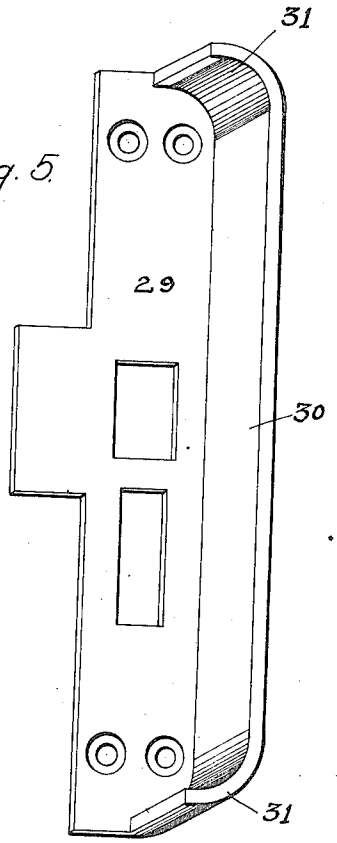


Fig. 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

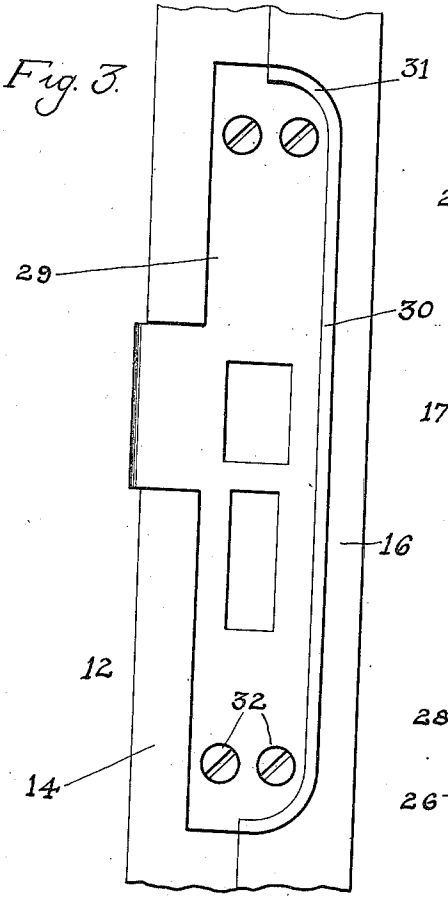


Fig. 4.

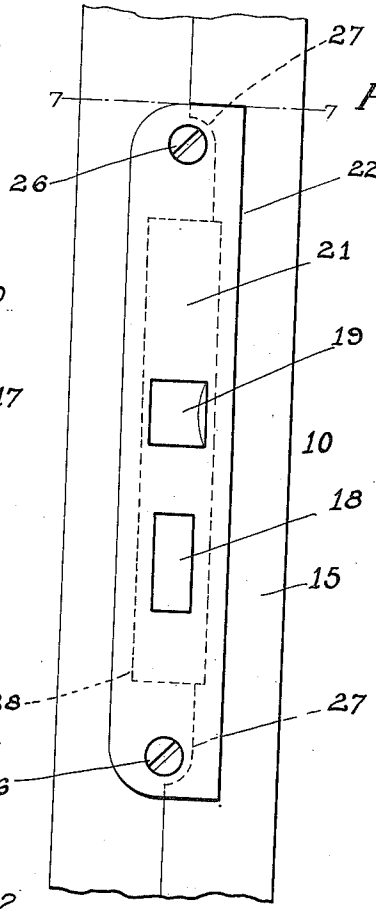


Fig. 2.

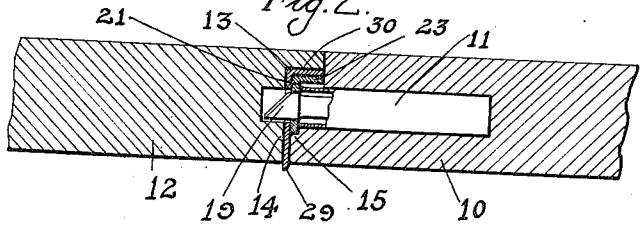
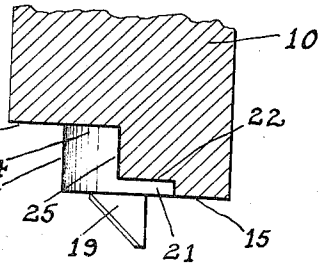


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RABBETED LOCK FRONT AND STRIKE.

1,092,946. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 14, 1914.

Application filed November 19, 1912. Serial No. 732,257.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. PAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing in East Haven, county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rabbeted Lock Fronts and Strikes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improved form of lock front and strike for rabbeted doors and other parts, and the primary object of the invention is to provide a lock front and strike which may be cheaply and economically manufactured and readily applied to the rabbeted portions of their respective supporting members.

By my improved construction the front and strike are of such simple form as to be easily and inexpensively produced and they may be applied to the rabbeted portions of their supporting members without cutting or mortising the latter to the considerable extent necessary in the prior constructions with which I am familiar.

To these and other ends the invention consists in the novel features and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary view of the meeting portions of two hinged doors or other members equipped with my improvements, showing the doors in their closed position. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged elevations of the strike and lock front mounted in their respective supporting members, Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the strike, Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of the lock, and Fig. 7 is a detail section on line 7—7 of Fig. 4.

Referring to the drawings, 10 indicates a member or part equipped with a mortise lock 11, and 12 indicates a member or part equipped with a strike 13 coöperating with the lock 11. The character of the members 10, 12 is more or less immaterial, but it will be assumed for the purposes of description that each is a swinging door adapted to be locked at its free edge, when closed, to the meeting edge of the other door. The meeting edges of the doors 10, 12 are rabbeted in the manner shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 in order to shut off the crack between the doors, the rabbet 14 of the door 12 being opposed by the stop bead or ledge 15 of the door 10 while the stop bead or ledge 16 of the door 12 is similarly opposed by the rabbet 17 of the door 10. The interior mechanism of the lock 11 may be of any preferred type but in the embodiment illustrated the lock comprises a dead bolt 18, and a latch bolt 19 operable by means of a knob 20. The lock 11 is fitted in a mortise 28 in the rabbeted edge of the door 10 and the bolts 18, 19 pass through a front or face plate 21 of novel form which is applied to said rabbeted edge in the manner now to be described.

The front of the face plate lies in a single vertical plane and at one side it is mortised in the ledge or bead 15 in the customary way, for which purpose said ledge or bead is cut away at 22 to receive say approximately half of the face plate. At the opposite side the face plate is provided with a rearward extension 23 extended substantially at right angles to the main portion thereof and parallel to and opposing a portion of the side wall of the case, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. At the rear edge of the main vertically directed portion of this flange 23, the latter is abutted directly against the adjacent face of the rabbet 17, with which it makes a neat joint without mortising, the top and bottom portions 24 of said flange being curved over on an easy curve to meet the other wall of the rabbet in the same way. Hence it will be understood that only a part of the face plate is mortised in the stop bead, while the other part extends out over the rabbet, into which it projects and in which it may be accurately fitted without mortising. The rear edge of the flange 23 is abutted throughout its length against the transverse wall of the rabbet 17 *i. e.* that wall which is substantially perpendicular to the plane of the door, while at its upper and lower extremities the said flange is provided with edge portions joined with the main body portion of the flange by easy curves and lying parallel to the plane of the door, in abutment with the other wall *i. e.* the longitudinal wall, of the rabbet. These edge portions, which are spaced above and below the top and bottom walls respectively of the lock case, will preferably overhang the case to such an extent that they are alined with the central plane thereof. The face plate 21 may be secured to the case of

the lock 11 in any of the ways well understood in the art. The lock is secured to the door by means of the usual screws 26 which pass from the ends of the face plate through clearance notches 27 in the ledge 15 and into portions of the door flush with the transverse wall of the rabbet 17, at points immediately above and below respectively the mortise 28, as shown in Fig. 4.

The strike 29 is formed for the most part in the usual manner except that it is provided with a perpendicularly disposed side wall or stop flange 30 which is mortised into the bead 16 and is shaped to receive and conform to the flange 23 of the lock. It is preferred to have the upper and lower portions of the flange 23 extend approximately half way across the width of the face plate, and similarly the inturned upper and lower portions 31 of the strike will preferably extend about half way across the main portion of the latter, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. The strike is preferably secured to its supporting part by means of two screws 32 at each end, one passing into the mortise in the transverse wall of the rabbet 14 and the other passing into the transverse wall of the mortise in the bead 16. Aside from the provision of the stop flange 30 and its relation to the supporting member, the strike is of the usual form and its other features need not be described in detail.

In addition to the advantages already recited, my improved construction has the further advantage that the same form of lock case may be used for right and left-hand doors, it being merely necessary to select and apply to the case a rabbeted front of the desired kind. In other words, a rabbeted right or left-hand front may be applied to the ordinary lock case as manufactured for the customary flat front. Heretofore, it has always been necessary, so far as I am aware, to have one side of the case longer than the other when a rabbeted front of one hand is used, and to employ sides having a reversed arrangement when a rabbeted front of the other hand is used.

Without limiting myself to the construction shown I claim:

1. The combination with a lock having a case, and a face plate extending laterally beyond the case at one side, of a flange extending from the last named side of said face plate alongside and parallel to one wall of the lock case to a point back of the front edge of such wall; substantially as described.

2. The combination with a lock having a case and a face plate, of a rearwardly directed flange extending substantially at right angles from the face plate alongside and parallel to one wall of the case; substantially as described.

3. The combination with a mortise lock having a case and a face plate, of a flange extending rearwardly from the face plate adjacent one side thereof, and lying alongside and substantially parallel to one wall of the case, said flange being extended over the case at one end; substantially as described.

4. The combination with a mortise lock having a case and a face plate, of a flange extending rearwardly from one edge of the face plate alongside and substantially parallel to one wall of the case, said flange being extended over and spaced from the case at the top and bottom of the latter; substantially as described.

5. The combination with a mortise lock, comprising a case and a face plate, of a flange directed rearwardly from the face plate at one side of the same and curved over the case at the top and bottom so as to partially overhang the case; substantially as described.

6. The combination with a mortise lock having a case and face plate, of a flange formed integral with and directed rearwardly from said face plate at one edge of the same and presenting a vertical wall extending alongside one wall of the case, said flange having top and bottom portions extended over to approximately the center line of the case and spaced from the upper and lower walls respectively of the latter; substantially as described.

7. The combination with a mortise lock having a case and a face plate, of a flange directed rearwardly from the face plate at the side edge thereof and having curved portions overhanging the case at the top and bottom; substantially as described.

8. The combination with a member having a rabbeted edge, of a lock having a face plate partially mortised in the bead or ledge portion of said rabbeted edge, and a flange extending rearward from said face plate at the portion thereof which is unmortised, and abutting the wall of the rabbet; substantially as described.

9. The combination with a member having a rabbeted edge, of a lock mortised in said member, a face plate for said lock, one side portion of which is mortised in the bead or ledge portion of said rabbeted edge, and a flange on the opposite side of said face plate extended longitudinally and transversely to meet both walls of the rabbet; substantially as described.

10. The combination with a member having a rabbeted edge, of a lock mortised in said member, a face plate for said lock having one side portion thereof mortised in the stop or ledge portion of said rabbeted edge, and means joining said face plate with the transverse wall of the rabbet intermediate of the width of the latter; substantially as described.

11. The combination with a member hav-

ing a rabbet at one edge and a stop or bead portion adjacent said rabbet, of a lock mortised in said member, a face plate for said lock extended partially across the stop portion and partially across the rabbet, and projecting into the rabbet, and means for closing the space between the rabbet walls and the projecting portion of said face plate; substantially as described.

12. The combination with a member having a rabbet at one edge and a stop portion or bead adjacent said rabbet, of a lock mortised in said member, a face plate for said lock lying flush with the outer surface of said stop portion and extending partially across said stop portion and partially across said rabbet, and a flange extended rearwardly from said plate within said rabbet and comprising a vertical side wall abutting the transverse wall of the rabbet and top and bottom walls abutting the longitudinal wall of the rabbet; substantially as described.

13. The combination with a lock case of the mortise type, of a face plate for said case having a front portion lying in substantially a single plane, and provided at one side with a rearwardly directed wall extended over the case at the top and bottom of the latter, and a strike plate having a part conforming to said wall; substantially as described.

14. The combination with a lock case of the mortise type, having the forward or front edges of its side walls located in the same plane, of a face plate comprising a flat front portion extending over the front of the case, and a flange extending rearwardly from the front portion at one side, and having inturned top and bottom portions; substantially as described.

15. The combination with a lock case of the mortise type, of a flat front therefor having a flange at one side extending rearwardly beyond the front edge of the case wall at that side, and a strike having a part adapted to conform to said flange; substantially as described.

16. The combination with a lock case of the mortise type, having the front edges of its side walls in the same plane, of a flat front for said case having a rearwardly directed flange; substantially as described.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand on the 15th day of November 1912.

ALBERT A. PAGE.

Witnesses:
HENRY H. MUNSON,
CARL W. CARLSON.