A. YUROW.

JIMMY-PROOF LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1913.

1,102,118. Patented June 30, 1914.

Fig. 1.

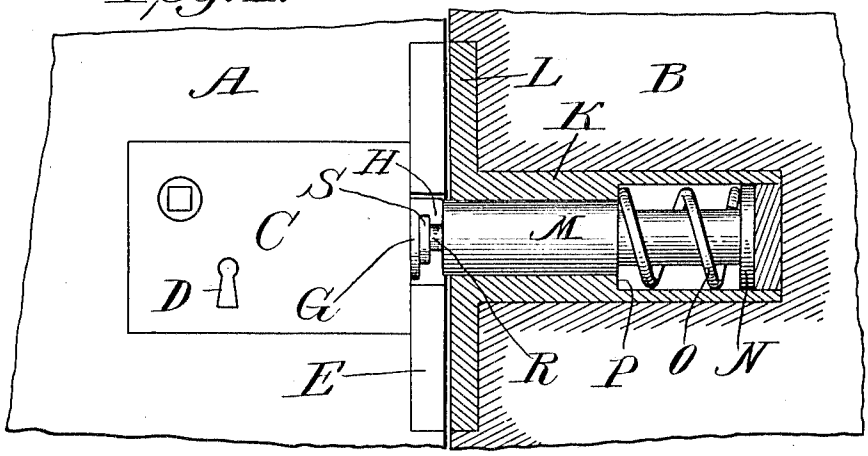


Fig. 2.

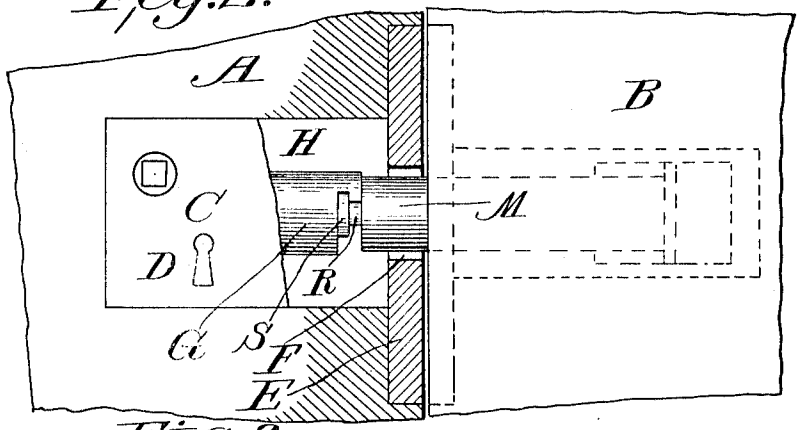


Fig. 3.

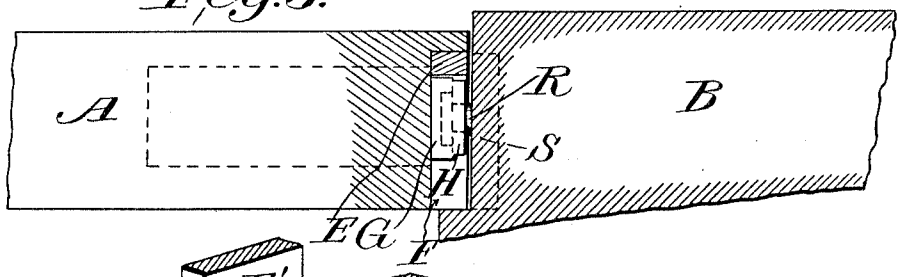


Fig. 4.

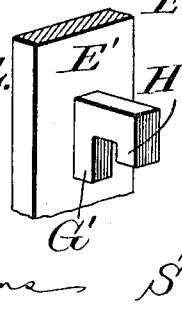
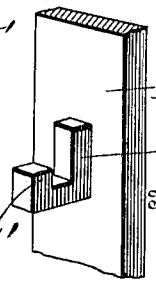


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JIMMY-PROOF LOCK.

1,102,118. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 30, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW YUROW, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jimmy-Proof Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to locks, and has for its object to provide a lock which will effectually withstand attempts to force the same with a jimmy or other prizing tool ordinarily used by burglars with the intent of prizing the door far enough away from the jamb to release the bolt of the lock from its keeper.

A lock constructed in accordance with my present invention cannot be forced in this way because an interlocking connection is provided between the bolt and its keeper as will be hereinafter explained in detail.

The invention will be first hereinafter described in connection with the accompanying drawings, which constitute a part of this specification, and then more specifically defined in the claims at the end of the description.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar reference characters are used throughout the several views to designate corresponding parts:—Figure 1 is a fragmentary inner face view of a door and jamb, the latter being partly in section to illustrate the sliding and rotary keeper in its entirety. Fig. 2 is a similar view except that the lock is shown partly in section and the sliding keeper drawn out into fully locked position. Fig. 3 is a plan view, partly in section, illustrating the initially engaged position of the bolt and keeper, the same as in Fig. 1. Figs. 4 and 5 are detailed perspective views of modified forms of locking bolt and keeper, respectively.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, A designates the door and B the jamb. The lock C, which may be of any known type, is secured in any suitable manner to the inner face of the door or it may be mortised in the edge of the door. Said lock is provided with the usual key-hole D and face plate E, but the latter is set back some distance from the edge of the door, as illustrated, for a purpose to be hereinafter explained.

It has been said that the lock may be of any known type employing a dead bolt, and this is true as to its bolt actuating mechanism which I have therefore not illustrated, but the bolt itself is preferably round in cross section and it is formed with a hook H on its end, the bolt being designated G. The face plate E is recessed as at F, Figs. 1 and 3, said recess opening on the inner face of the door and being of a width equal to or preferably a little greater than the diameter of the bolt so as to permit free reciprocation of the latter therein.

The keeper illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 comprises a sliding and rotatable member or pin M fitted to both slide and turn in a casing K having a face plate L and suitably secured to the jamb B. Said keeper has an enlargement or flange N at its inner end against which a coiled spring O abuts, the other end of said spring abutting against a shoulder P in the casing K, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1, whereby said keeper is normally held in a retracted position. Even in this retracted position, however, the end of the keeper protrudes beyond the face plate L. Said protruding end is reduced in diameter concentrically, as at R, leaving a head portion S at its extremity. The reduced portion or neck R is of a size to be engaged by the hooked portion of the bolt which interlocks with the head S, as illustrated.

To lock a door provided with my improved lock, the key (not shown) is placed in the key-hole D and turned to the right or clockwise to project the bolt G into the recess F, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, before the door is closed. Then, when the door is closed the hooked end of the bolt will move into interlocking engagement with the protruding end of the keeper or pin M. When this has been accomplished and the door is closed, the key is turned to the left or anti-clockwise, retracting the bolt to the position shown in Fig. 2 and drawing out the keeper so that its end extends into the casing of the lock. Because of the interlocking connection between the bolt and keeper, it is obvious that the lock will not be subject to injury or forcing by a jimmy. Even should the door be forced some distance away from the jamb by such a tool, the keeper will simply be drawn out of its casing a little farther against the tension of the spring O to compensate for the space thus made be-

tween the door and jamb, it being noticed that said keeper is not withdrawn the full limit of its outward movement when in locked position, see Figs. 1 and 2. It will also be observed that because the keeper is round and free to rotate, it is not subject to being cut by a saw introduced between the door and jamb as is sometimes attempted by burglars. Should such an attempt be made on this lock, the keeper, which is the only part exposed to the saw, will turn and prevent the saw taking a grip thereon.

Instead of making the bolt and keeper round they may be made angular in cross-section, as illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. In Fig. 4, E′ designates the face plate of the lock from which the hooked end H′ of the bolt G′ is shown protruding. In Fig. 5 the face plate of the keeper casing is indicated at L′ and the keeper M′ has its end hooked, as at S′, to correspond to the hooked end of the bolt, Fig. 4.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. The combination with a lock having a hooked bolt, of a sliding keeper having a correspondingly hooked end, and means for normally holding the keeper in a retracted position.

2. The combination with a lock having a hooked bolt, of a sliding and rotary keeper having a correspondingly hooked end.

3. The combination with a lock having a hooked bolt, of a sliding and rotary keeper having a correspondingly and concentrically hooked end, and means for normally holding the keeper in a retracted position.

4. The combination with a lock having a hooked bolt and a face plate provided with an opening through which said hooked bolt is adapted to be reciprocated, of a sliding keeper having a correspondingly hooked end adapted to be interlocked with the hooked bolt and to be drawn by said bolt into the casing of the lock.

5. The combination with a sliding keeper having a hooked end normally protruding, of a lock having a hooked bolt adapted to interlock with the hooked end of the keeper when said bolt is projected and to draw said hooked end of the keeper into the lock when the bolt is withdrawn.

6. The combination with a keeper having a hooked end, a casing in which said keeper is adapted to slide, and a spring in said casing for normally holding the keeper in a retracted position with its hooked end protruding from the casing, of a lock having a hooked bolt adapted to interlock with the hooked end of the keeper when the bolt is projected and to draw the keeper into the lock when the bolt is retracted.

7. The combination with a lock having a hooked bolt, of a keeper round in cross section and having a concentrically hooked end corresponding to the hooked bolt, a casing in which said keeper is adapted to slide and from which the hooked end of the keeper normally protrudes, and means for yieldingly holding the keeper in that position without interfering with its free rotation.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

ANDREW YUROW.

Witnesses:
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."