Aug. 3, 1937. H. HANSEN 2,089,163

STRIKER OR KEEPER FOR LOCKS

Filed Oct. 4, 1933

Fig. 1.

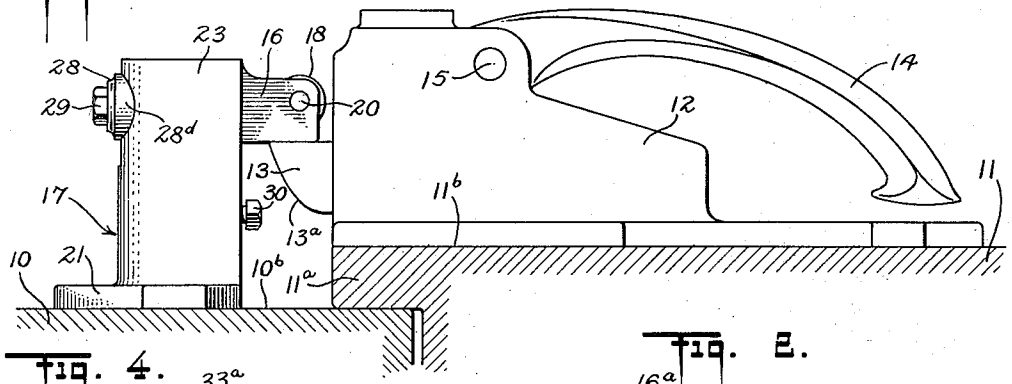


Fig. 4.

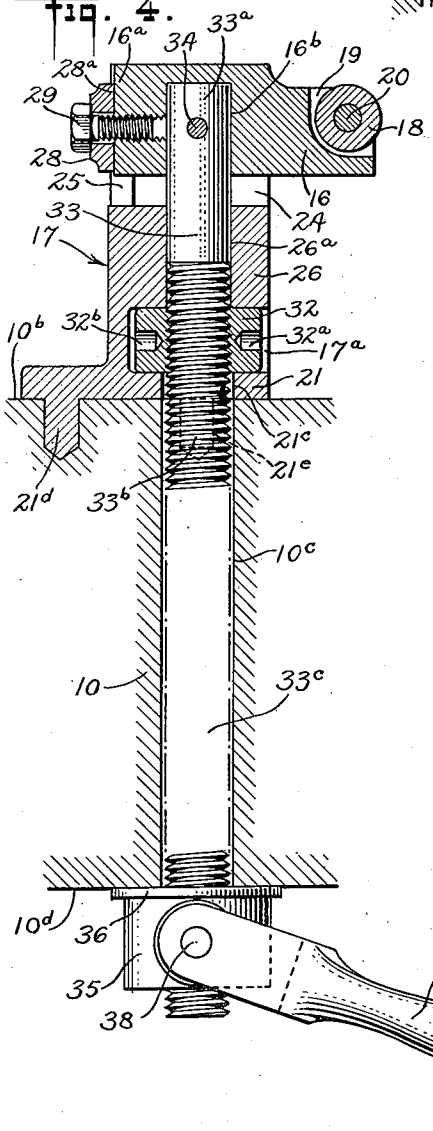


Fig. 2.

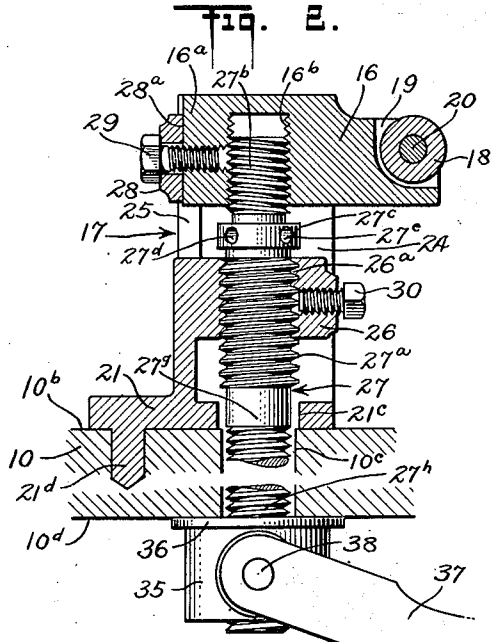
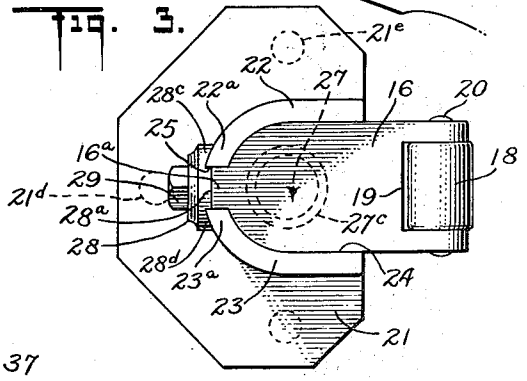


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR

Herman Hansen

BY Blair, Curtis & Dunne

ATTORNEYS

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STRIKER OR KEEPER FOR LOCKS

Herman Hansen, New York, N. Y., assignor to Francis Keil & Son, Inc., a corporation of New York

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23 Claims. (Cl. 292—340)

This invention relates to a strike or keeper construction receiving the bolt of a lock and more particularly to a construction of this character adapted particularly for heavy-duty lock and keeper constructions or installations.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a keeper construction which will be capable of rapid and inexpensive manufacture and which will be well adapted to meet the varying conditions of hard practical use. Another object is to provide a construction of the above-mentioned character which will be durable in construction, capable of rapidity and ease of installation and capable of being readily and reliably set not only to meet variations in types of bolt or lock constructions with which the keeper is adapted to coact but also to meet variations in the requirements of the particular installation, such as variations in the degrees of offset between the plane of the door and the plane of the frame or wall in which the door is set. Another object is to provide a keeper construction that will realize such objects as those above noted and yet be tamper-proof and safe in action and construction. Other objects will be in part obvious or in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangements of parts as will be exemplified in the structure to be hereinafter described and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawing in which is shown one of the various possible embodiments of this invention,

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a keeper and lock installation as the same is seen when viewed downwardly, with the top swinging toward the observer;

Figure 2 is a central longitudinal vertical sectional view of a striker construction such as that shown to the left in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a view as seen from the top in Figure 2 or as seen from the top in Figure 1, and

Figure 4 is a view like that of Figure 2 illustrating another embodiment of certain features of my invention.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawing.

Referring now first to Figure 1, there is there shown a wall or frame 10 having a door-opening which is closed by the door 11 suitably hinged (not shown) to the wall or frame 10. Illustratively, the members 10—11 may be considered to be parts of a large refrigerator chamber. The door may be interfitted with the wall or wall opening in any suitable manner and it may or may not have a wall overlapping flange 11ª; in either case, the relation between the plane 11ᵇ of the outer face of the door 11 and the plane 10ᵇ of the outer face of the wall or frame 10 must be considered and dealt with in interrelating a keeper or striker on the member 10 and a lock with a bolt on the member 11, to achieve the desired coaction between the keeper and the bolt. One of the dominant aims of the invention is to meet the widely varying practical relations that exist between a door and door frame and still achieve proper coaction between the striker and bolt.

Illustratively there is mounted upon the outer face of the door 11 a lock construction which may be of any suitable construction and which for purposes of illustration may include a suitable casing or frame 12, suitably secured to the door 11, and provided with a bolt 13 adapted to be controlled or actuated in any suitable manner; illustratively the bolt 11 is a latch bolt and is pressed outwardly of the casing 12 by means of a spring (not shown) and is adapted to be withdrawn by a handle, such as the handle 14 movably mounted with respect to the casing 12, as by a pivot pin 15.

The bolt 13 is to coact with a keeper construction which includes a keeper member 16 positioned in the path of movement of the bolt 13 when the door 11 is swung toward closing position and a frame or supporting structure, generally indicated at 17, for the keeper member 16, the bolt 13, where it is a latch bolt, being, by reason of its spring mounting, adapted to be forced inwardly into the casing 12 as the bolt 13 strikes the keeper member 16, so as to by-pass the keeper member 16, whereupon the spring or other mechanism forces the bolt 13 into the position shown in Figure 1, in back of or underneath the keeper member 16. The latch bolt 13 has a curved face 13ª to bring about the desired coaction with the keeper member 16 to achieve retrograde movement of the bolt and if desired a roller 18 (see also Figures 2 and 4) may be mounted in a recess 19 on a small shaft 20, to be struck by the curved face 13ª of the bolt 13 and to coact therewith in forcing the bolt into the casing and thus achieve a by-passing of the keeper member 16 itself.

The keeper member 16 is preferably of relatively short vertical height and is preferably of substantial length in a direction toward the lock

construction 12, thus extending crosswise (as viewed in Figures 1, 2 and 4) of the supporting frame structure 17, being, moreover, so related to the latter that its spacing from the plane 10b of the wall or door frame 10 may be changed, at will, in a manner more clearly described hereinafter.

The supporting structure 17 includes a base member 21 adapted to rest against the plane 10b of the part 10 to which the keeper construction is to be secured and has integrally formed therewith two laterally spaced upstanding members 22 and 23 (Figure 3), the spacing of these members providing a vertically extending slot 24 facing toward the right, as viewed in the drawing, and a vertically extending slot 25 facing toward the left, as viewed in the drawing. If desired, the members 22—23 may be curved toward each other, at their left-hand portions, as viewed in Figure 3, as is indicated at 22a and 23a, respectively, in order thus to make the slot 25 of lesser dimension than the slot 24.

The keeper member 16 extends into both slots 24 and 25 and is received between the vertical spaced members 22—23, being suitably shaped to fit into the large slot 24, with the roller-carrying part projecting to the right out of the slot 24, and having a vertically extending rib 16a received in the slot 25. With such interfitting of the keeper member 16 with the members 22—23, the member 16 is held against rotation by the vertical axis and is reliably guided in whatever up and down movement relative to the supporting frame 17 that is given it, as hereinafter described.

Referring now more specifically to Figure 2, there is bridged across the members 22—23 and integrally formed therewith a web 26 preferably of substantial thickness; web 26 is provided with a threaded vertically extending opening 26a in which is threaded the threaded end 27a of a combined supporting and adjusting member 27 whose other and upper end 27b is also threaded, being threaded into a threaded hole 16b provided in the under face of the keeper member 16 and extending thereinto throughout a substantial extent, as is indicated in Figure 2.

The respective halves or end portions of the member 27 are oppositely threaded; for example, the portion 27a may be given a right-hand thread and the portion 27b may be given a left-hand thread, of any suitable or desired pitches. Illustratively, the portion 27a may have a coarser or greater pitch of thread than the portion 27b, as indicated in Figure 2.

Intermediate of the threaded ends and hence, when assembled, intermediate of the keeper member 16 and the web 26, member 27 is provided with a collar portion 27c, the latter being in turn provided with a suitable number of radially extending openings, two of which, 27d and 27e, are indicated in Figure 2.

Accordingly, if a suitable bar or rod is fitted successively into the radial openings 27d, 27e etc., and the member 27 correspondingly rotated, the member 27 partakes of movement of translation relative to the supporting structure 17 and the keeper member 16 partakes of motion of translation relative to both the member 27 and the frame structure 17, and, depending upon the direction of rotation of member 27, these motions of translation are either up or down. But in either case, the up and down movement of the keeper member 16 is a compound movement and, due to the threaded relation therewith of the threaded portion 27b of the member 27, a greater up or down movement is given the keeper member 16 than is given the member 27 for any increment of rotation imparted to the latter. Thus a rapid change in the spacing of the keeper member 16 from the plane 10b of the frame or wall 10 to which it is secured and hence a rapid determination of the desired relation of the keeper member 16 to the bolt 13, to meet the conditions of installation or the varying offsets between door and door frame met with in practice, achieved.

Moreover, the member 27 aids in maintaining a rigid and properly alined relation of the keeper member 16 with the supporting structure 17, throughout the range of change of position of one relative to the other, while the relatively wide slot 24 (see Figure 3) permits ready access to the apertured collar 27c and permits of a wide angle of swing of the rod or implement used to rotate the member 27. Moreover, when the door 11 is closed, as shown in Figure 1, the lock construction or casing 12 and related parts, and particularly the bolt 13, are in position to block access to the operating collar 27c, thus precluding tampering with the keeper member 16 when the door is closed and the bolt 13 locked against movement as by any suitable key-controlled mechanism.

In order to preclude up and down movement of the member 27, as well as to preclude rotation thereof, I provide a disk-like member 28 (Figures 1, 2 and 3) provided with a rib 28a (Figures 2 and 3) that extends into the slot 25 between the spaced members 22—23, member 28 being thus precluded from rotation so that its lateral portions 28c and 28d (Figure 3 and see also Figure 1) are dependably held in engagement with the outer or lateral faces of the spaced members 22—23, respectively; member 28 is apertured (Figure 2) and through it passes a screw 29 that is threaded into the keeper member 16.

Having set the keeper member 16 at the desired relative position to the supporting frame 17, the screw 29 is tightened up, whereupon the members 22 and 23, and particularly the portions 22a and 23a, respectively, thereof, are securely clamped between the keeper member 16 and the disk-like member 28, member 16 being thereby anchored against further up or down movement relative to the supporting frame 17, and thus also coacting with the member 27 to rigidly support the elongated keeper member 16 and to effect a reliable transmission from the keeper member 16 to the supporting structure 17 of any strains, stresses, or blows that are caused by the coaction of the bolt 13 with the keeper member 16.

Conveniently, also, I provide a set screw 30 (Figure 2) threaded into the web 26 and adapted to abut against the threaded portion 27a of member 27 in order to rigidly lock the latter to the supporting frame 17 and thus cause the member 27 better to support the keeper member 16 and to take part in transmitting to the frame 17 any such stresses or blows as are above mentioned.

Any suitable means may be employed to secure the frame structure 17 to the wall 10 but in accordance with certain other features of my invention, I prefer, in order to achieve certain other important results and advantages, to employ a securing arrangement which I describe in detail hereinafter.

Turning now to Figure 4, the keeper member 16 above described will be seen to be again present and also the supporting structure 17 thereof, as also above described; however, interposed between the web 26 and the base portion 21 of the frame structure 17 is a threaded collar 32 pro-

vided with suitable radially extending openings, two of which 32a and 32b are shown in Figure 4, whereby a suitable rod or implement may be inserted and the threaded collar 32 rotated, the slot 24 between the spaced members 22 and 23 permitting access to the collar 32 and permitting of a relatively wide angle of swing of the implement.

The web 26 has a vertically extending round hole 26a in which is slidably received a rod or post 33 having a threaded portion 33b extending through and in threaded engagement with the threaded collar 32, base portion 21 of the frame 7 having an aperture 21c into or through which the post or rod 33 may pass; the upper end 33a of the rod 33 enters into a hole 16b on the underside of the keeper member 16 to which it is rigidly secured in any suitable manner, as by way of a pin 34, for example.

Accordingly, rotation of the collar 32, in the manner above described, effects a raising or lowering of the keeper member 16 relative to the spaced members or parts 22—23 of the frame 17, depending upon the direction of rotation of the collar 32, and thus the desired setting of the keeper member 16 may be achieved, whereupon the screw 29 may be tightened up to bind the keeper 16 to the frame structure 17, as will now be clear. Furthermore, the collar 32 snugly fits in the recess 17a between the parts 21 and 26 and aids in holding the keeper member 16 in the set position.

Any suitable means may be employed to secure the keeper structure 16—17 to the wall 10 but, as above noted in connection with the form of my invention shown in Figure 2, I prefer to employ, in order to achieve certain other important features and results, a special kind of fastening.

Considering now these other features of certain aspects of my invention as those features are typified in the embodiment shown in Figure 4, I provide the wall 10 with a hole 10c passing entirely through the wall, hole 10c being in alinement with the hole 21c in the base portion 21 of the frame 17; the rod 33, where I desire to achieve these additional features, is provided with an extended portion 33c which passes through the hole 10c and conveniently this portion 33c forms a threaded extension of the threaded part 33b with which the threaded collar 32 coacts as above described.

The extension and hence the extreme end of the rod 33 is thus made to project beyond the inner face 10d of the wall 10 and onto it is threaded a nut 35, a washer 36 being interposed between the nut 35 and the wall 10d.

The setting of the striker member 16 relative to the frame structure 17 (Figure 4) proceeds in the manner above described and when the setting is completed and the set screw 29 driven home, the nut 35, provided with a forked handle 37, whose arms engage on two sides of the nut 35 and are pivoted thereto by pins 38, is then tightened up.

Upon tightening the nut 35, a number of highly advantageous actions result. Firstly, the keeper construction 16—17 is securely clamped or mounted onto the wall 10, the base portion 21 thereof being provided with a suitable number of downwardly directed studs, two of which are shown in Figure 4 at 21d and 21e, being received in suitable holes drilled into the outer face of the wall 10 and thus precluding rotation of the keeper construction 16—17 about the axis of the securing and clamping rod 33.

Also, the clamping action achieved by the manipulation of the nut 35 is such that the wall 10 and the base portion 21 are clamped between the nut 35 and the threaded collar 32, the clamping pressure thus exerted through the collar 32 acting virtually to lock the latter against manipulation or rotation. Also, any stresses, forces or strains exerted upon the door 11 or upon the bolt 13 to force or swing the door 11 in opening direction will be seen to be transmitted by the keeper member 16 directly to the rod 33, the latter thereupon acting as a tension member and thus the full strength of the wall 10 itself is brought into play in resisting any attempt to force the door 11 open.

Still referring to Figure 4, should a person be accidentally or intentionally locked inside the chamber of which the door 11 forms a part, the imprisoned individual has accessible to him the handle 37 which, when manipulated in a direction to remove nut 35 from the innermost end of the rod 33 results in freeing the rod 33 and the keeper structure 16—17 at its outer end so that the imprisoned individual may thereupon either push the rod 33 through the hole 10c or simply push the door 11 open, thus detaching keeper structure 16—17 and rod 33 from the wall and permitting easy opening of the door and escape from imprisonment.

Recurring now to the form of my invention shown in Figure 2 and considering now the preferred manner of attachment thereof when I desire to achieve the above-mentioned additional results and advantages, the wall 10 is again provided with a hole 10c in alinement with an aperture 21c in the base portion 21, and the member 27 has secured thereto or integrally formed therewith an extension or rod portion 27g threaded as at 27h throughout a substantial portion of its length, the free end of the rod-like extension receiving the nut 35 which, as is the preferred arrangement as noted in connection with Figure 4, is provided with the permanently-secured handle 37.

After having set the keeper member 16 relative to the frame structure 17, as earlier above described in connection with Figure 2 and the parts locked as by the screws 29 and 30, it will be seen that the locking of the parts also holds the extension 27g against rotation, particularly due to the action of the set screw 30, and accordingly the nut 35 may now be tightened up and the structure 16—17 rigidly secured in place, the wall 10 being reliably clamped between the nut or washer and the base portion 21 of the frame 17.

Here again, numerous advantages and coactions are achieved. A very substantial rigidity is achieved and the keeper member 16 is thus well adapted to stand the shocks and strains and stresses to which it is subjected in normal use. Furthermore, any abnormal stresses such as would be incurred if it were attempted to force the lock construction, are transmitted from the keeper member 16 to the member 27 and by the latter to the wall 10, member 27 functioning as a tension member and acting also to relieve the frame structure 17 from being subjected to such abnormal strains. Also, the safety-release feature above pointed out in connection with Figure 4 is hereby achieved in that a person locked inside may easily manipulate the handle 37 to cause a detachment of the keeper structure 16—17 from the wall 10 and thus permit quick access to liberty.

Thus, it will be seen that there has been provided in this invention a keeper construction in which the various objects above noted, together with many thoroughly practical advantages are successfully achieved. It will be seen that the construction is thoroughly practical, is strong and durable, and is capable of inexpensive manufacture. Moreover, the construction will be seen to be foolproof though readily and quickly capable of meeting the many varying conditions of practical use, be such conditions caused by differences in degrees of offset of doors with respect to door frames or walls, or by differences in latch or lock constructions that may be related to the keeper, or by warping, shrinking, or other structural changes in the course of the life of the door or walls with which the parts are associated.

As many possible embodiments may be made of the above invention and as many changes might be made in the embodiment above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter hereinbefore set forth or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting frame structure adapted to form part of a bolt-and-keeper mechanism for holding a door closed and adapted to be mounted adjacent the junction of the adjacent door and wall edges, said structure having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding members shaped to provide a greater spacing at those edges that face said junction than at the edges remote from the said junction, said upstanding members having curved portions merging from the spacing at said first-mentioned edges thereof to said second-mentioned edges thereof, a carrier member extending crosswise of said frame structure and between said spaced members and being curved to snugly interfit with said curved portions of said upstanding members and to be guided lengthwise thereof, said carrier member having a part forming a portion of said mechanism and coacting to hold the door in closed position, which part, upon movement of said carrier member lengthwise of said upstanding members, is thereby adjustable toward or away from said base portion, and having a portion extending between said second-mentioned edges to be guided thereby during movement of said carrier member lengthwise of said upstanding members, means operable through the larger spacing between said first-mentioned edges for changing the position of said carrier member lengthwise of said two spaced members, and means operative through said narrower spacing between said second-mentioned edges for drawing said curved portions of said upstanding members and the therewith snugly interfitted curved carrier member together and thereby locking said carrier member to said spaced members.

2. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting frame structure adapted to form part of a bolt-and-keeper mechanism for holding a door closed and adapted to be mounted adjacent the junction of the adjacent door and wall edges, said structure having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding members shaped to provide a greater spacing at those edges that face said junction than at the edges remote from the said junction, said upstanding members having curved portions merging from the spacing at said first-mentioned edges thereof to said second-mentioned edges thereof, a carrier member extending crosswise of said frame structure and between said spaced members and being curved to snugly interfit with said curved portions of said upstanding members and to be guided lengthwise thereof, said carrier member having a part forming a portion of said mechanism and coacting to hold the door in closed position, which part, upon movement of said carrier member lengthwise of said upstanding members, is thereby adjustable toward or away from said base portion, and having a portion extending between said second-mentioned edges to be guided thereby during movement of said carrier member lengthwise of said upstanding members, a web bridged between said spaced members and underneath said carrier member, threaded means whose axis is parallel to the said second-mentioned edges of said upstanding members and is parallel to the axis of curvature of the latter and operable through the larger spacing between said first-mentioned edges and coacting with said web for changing the position of said carrier member lengthwise of said spaced members, and means extending through said smaller spacing between said second-mentioned edges for clamping said curved spaced parts and said carrier member together.

3. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting bracket, a keeper member carried thereby, said bracket and said member having coacting parts for guiding said keeper member in movement relative to said bracket, and a compound screw in threaded connection with both said bracket and said keeper member for moving the latter relative to the former.

4. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting bracket, a keeper member carried thereby, said bracket and said member having coacting parts for guiding said keeper member in movement relative to said bracket, and a rotatable member having two threaded portions, one in threaded engagement with said bracket and the other in threaded engagement with said keeper member, said threaded portions being of different pitch.

5. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting bracket adapted to be secured to a wall adjacent the junction of the adjacent edges of the wall and of a door related thereto and adapted to form part of a bolt-and-keeper mechanism for holding the door in closed position, and a carrier member carried thereby, said carrier member carrying a part of said mechanism and coacting to hold the door closed, said bracket and said member having coacting parts for guiding said carrier member in movement relative to said bracket, said bracket having a portion adapted to rest against a wall, a rod extending through said wall and into said bracket, means forming a threaded connection for securing said rod to said carrier member and responsive to relative rotation between said carrier member and said rod to change the relation of said carrier member relative to said bracket, means for adjustably positioning said rod lengthwise relative to said bracket, thereby to change the relation of said carrier member relative to the bracket, and means controllable from the other side of said wall for preventing withdrawal of said rod and said bracket from the wall.

6. In construction of the character described where there is an apertured wall adapted to have secured against one face thereof a keeper, in combination, a keeper structure comprising a supporting frame member having a base portion

and two laterally spaced upstanding parts, a keeper member extending crosswise of said frame and between said spaced parts, said base portion having an aperture therein, a member extending between said spaced parts and through the aperture in said base portion and through the opening in said wall, means forming a connection between one end of said third-mentioned member and said keeper member, means for changing the relation between said third-mentioned member and said frame member in a direction lengthwise of said third-mentioned member, thereby to change the position of said keeper member relative to said two spaced parts, means for anchoring said keeper member to said spaced parts and means cooperating with the other end of said third-mentioned member and on the other side of said wall for clamping said wall and said frame structure between said keeper member and said last-mentioned means.

7. In construction of the character described where there is an apertured wall adapted to have secured against one face thereof a keeper, in combination, a keeper structure comprising a hollow supporting frame member having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding parts which coact to define the hollow in said frame member, a keeper member extending crosswise of said frame and between said spaced parts, said base portion having an aperture therein, a member extending between said spaced parts and into the hollow of said frame member and through the aperture in said base portion and through the opening in said wall, means forming a connection between said keeper member and said third-mentioned member, said third-mentioned member having a threaded portion, threaded means in the hollow of said frame member coacting with said threaded portion whereby, upon relative rotation therebetween, the position of said third-mentioned member in the direction of its length is changed relative to said frame member and said keeper member has its position relative to said spaced parts changed, means for anchoring said keeper member to at least one of said spaced parts, and means cooperating with the other end of said third-mentioned member for clamping said wall and said frame member between itself and said keeper member.

8. In construction of the character described where there is an apertured wall adapted to have secured against one face thereof a keeper, in combination, a keeper structure comprising a supporting frame member having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding parts, a keeper member extending crosswise of said frame and between said spaced parts, said base portion having an aperture therein, a member extending between said spaced parts and through the aperture in said base portion and through the opening in said wall, means forming a threaded connection between said keeper member and one end of said third-mentioned member whereby upon rotation of the latter the position of said keeper relative to said spaced parts is changed, means forming a threaded connection between said third-mentioned member and said frame member whereby upon relative rotation the position of said third-mentioned member in the direction of its length relative to said frame member is changed, and means cooperating with the other end of said third-mentioned member and on the other side of said wall for transmitting to the wall pulling strains transmitted to said third-mentioned member by said keeper member.

9. In construction of the character described where there is an apertured wall adapted to have secured against one face thereof a keeper, in combination, a keeper structure comprising a supporting frame member having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding parts, a keeper member extending crosswise of said frame and between said spaced parts, said base portion having an aperture therein, a member extending between said spaced parts and through the aperture in said base portion and through the opening in said wall, means forming an anchorage between one end of said third-mentioned member and said keeper member, rotatable means in threaded connection with said third-mentioned member for changing the position of the latter relative to said frame member and for changing the position of said keeper member relative to said spaced parts, means for anchoring said keeper member to said spaced parts, and means on the other side of said wall and having an adjustable connection with said third-mentioned member and operative throughout the range of change of position of the latter for preventing withdrawal of said third-mentioned member from the opening in said wall.

10. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting bracket, a keeper member carried thereby, said bracket and said member having coacting parts for guiding said keeper member in movement relative to said bracket, said bracket having a portion adapted to rest against a wall and having a web extending substantially parallel to said last-mentioned portion and intermediate of the latter and said keeper member, threaded means including a rod portion extending through said wall and into said bracket and through said web, said rod having connection with said keeper member, and said threaded means coacting with said web for changing the position of said rod and hence of said keeper member in a direction lengthwise of said rod, and means controllable from the other side of said wall and operative throughout the range of change of position of said rod for preventing withdrawal of said rod and said bracket from the wall.

11. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting bracket, a keeper member carried thereby, said bracket being adapted to rest against a wall having an opening therethrough, and said bracket and said member having coacting parts for guiding said keeper member in movement relative to said bracket, a rod extending through said opening in the wall and having compound screw threads in respective threaded connections with said bracket and said keeper member for moving the latter relative to the former and for moving the rod relative to the bracket, and means on the other side of said wall and operable throughout the range of movement of said rod for preventing withdrawal of the latter and of said bracket from said wall.

12. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting bracket, a keeper member carried thereby, said bracket being adapted to rest against a wall having an opening therethrough, and said bracket and said member having coacting parts for guiding said keeper member in movement relative to said bracket, a rotatable member having a length sufficient to extend through the opening in said wall and having two threaded portions, one in threaded engagement with said bracket and the other in

threaded engagement with said keeper member, said threaded portions being of different pitch, and means on the other side of said wall and operable throughout the range of change of position of said rotatable member relative to said bracket for preventing withdrawal thereof and of said bracket from said wall.

13. In construction of the character described, in combination, a keeper-supporting frame structure for coaction with the lock bolt of a lock, said structure having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding members adapted to provide a greater spacing at those edges that face the lock than at the edges remote from the lock, a keeper member extending crosswise of said frame structure and between said spaced members, said keeper member having a portion projecting beyond said first-mentioned edges for coaction with the bolt of said lock, means for determining the position of said keeper member lengthwise of said spaced members, said last-mentioned means including a securing member passing through said base portion and movable relative thereto upon a change in said position of said keeper member and being provided with means operable throughout the range of change of position thereof for anchoring it to the wall to which said frame structure is thereby to be secured, and means coacting with the portion of said keeper member that is exposed between said second-mentioned edges of said spaced members and with at least one of said spaced members for holding said keeper member against movement relative to the latter and for preventing movement of said securing member relative to said frame structure.

14. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting frame structure forming part of a keeper-and-bolt mechanism for holding a door closed and adapted to be mounted adjacent the junction of the edge of a wall with the edge of the door, said structure having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding members curved to provide a greater spacing at those edges thereof that face the said junction than at the edges thereof remote from said junction, the curvature of said members providing interiorly thereof curved wall faces whose axes of curvature are at right angles to said base portion, said base portion having an aperture therein, a rod extending in between said spaced upstanding members and through said aperture and of a length sufficient to extend through a hole in the said wall and to the other side of the latter, means related to said frame structure for holding said rod with its axis parallel to the said axes of curvature and constructed to permit movement of said rod, in the direction of its axis, relative to said spaced upstanding members, thereby varying the extent to which said rod projects through the hole in said wall, means operable through the larger spacing between said first-mentioned edges of said spaced members for moving said rod in the direction of its axis and for fixing it in position relative to said frame structure, a carrier member having means forming a part of said mechanism and interfitted with and between said curved upstanding members to be guided thereby for movement relative thereto in the direction of the axis of said rod, means forming a connection between said rod and said carrier member whereby the latter partakes of change in position relative to said upstanding members in response to movement of said rod, means at the end of said rod that projects through said wall and operable throughout the range of change of projection thereof for clamping the wall between itself and said base portion, and means operative through the narrower spacing between said second-mentioned edges for drawing said curved upstanding members toward one another and to the correspondingly curved portion of said carrier member to anchor the latter relative to said upstanding members and to coact in transmitting through the latter and to said base portion the clamping pressure with which the wall is clamped.

15. A construction as claimed in claim 14 in which the means related to the frame structure for holding said rod while permitting movement thereof comprises a part of said frame structure provided with a threaded hole, the rod being threaded and in threaded engagement with said threaded hole, and in which the means operable through said larger spacing comprises means whereby said rod may be rotated.

16. A construction as claimed in claim 14 in which the means related to the frame structure for holding said rod while permitting movement thereof comprises a sleeve-like portion carried by said frame structure, the axis of the sleeve being parallel to the said axes of curvature and the rod extending through said sleeve-like portion and being slidable relative thereto and in which the means operable through said larger spacing comprises a nut held by said frame structure against axial movement, said rod being threaded and having said nut threaded thereon.

17. A construction as claimed in claim 14 in which the means related to the frame structure for holding said rod while permitting movement thereof comprises a sleeve-like portion carried by said frame structure with its axis parallel to said axes of curvature, the rod extending through said sleeve-like structure and being rotatable therein, and in which the connection between said carrier member and said rod is a threaded connection, whereby, upon rotation of said rod, the relation therebetween in an axial direction changes, and in which the means operable through said larger spacing comprises means whereby said rod may be rotated.

18. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting frame structure forming part of a keeper-and-bolt mechanism for holding a door closed and adapted to be mounted adjacent the junction of the edge of a wall with the edge of the door, said structure having a carrier member which carries a part of said mechanism, said frame structure and said carrier member having coacting parts for guiding said member in movement relative to said frame structure, and a rotatable member having two threaded portions, one in threaded engagement with said frame structure and the other in threaded engagement with said carrier member, said threaded portions being of different pitch whereby, upon rotation of said rotatable member, the position of said carrier member relative to said frame structure is changed.

19. In construction of the character described, in combination, a supporting frame structure forming part of a keeper-and-bolt mechanism for holding a door closed and adapted to be mounted adjacent the junction of the edge of a wall with the edge of the door, said structure having a carrier member which carries a part of said mechanism, said frame structure and said carrier member having coacting parts for guiding said member in movement relative to said frame structure, a rotatable member having a

threaded portion in threaded engagement with said carrier member, and means carried by said frame structure for rotatably supporting said rotatable member for rotation about an axis coincident with the axis of said threaded portion and parallel to the direction in which said coacting parts guide said carrier member for movement relative to said frame structure.

20. In construction of the character described, where there is a wall having an opening therethrough adjacent the junction thereof with the edge of a door, in combination, a supporting frame structure forming part of a keeper-and-bolt mechanism and adapted to be secured to said wall adjacent said junction, said frame structure having a base portion adapted to rest against said wall adjacent said opening, a carrier member having related thereto a part of said mechanism for coacting in holding the door closed, said frame structure and said carrier member having coacting parts for guiding said carrier member in movement toward or away from said base portion, a rod within said frame structure and extending through the opening in said wall and having the end portion thereof projecting through the wall threaded, means forming a connection between said carrier member and said rod, means coacting with said rod and said frame structure for holding the latter relative to the former while permitting movement of the rod in the direction of its axis relative to said frame structure, and a threaded member having a handle threaded onto the projecting threaded end of said rod for holding said frame structure, carrier member and rod assembled to said wall.

21. In construction of the character described, where there is a wall having an opening therethrough adjacent the junction thereof with the edge of a door, in combination, a supporting frame structure forming part of a keeper-and-bolt mechanism and adapted to be secured to said wall adjacent said junction, said frame structure having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding members shaped to provide a greater spacing at those edges thereof that face toward said junction than at the edges thereof remote from said junction, a carrier member having related thereto a part of said mechanism for coacting in holding the door closed, said carrier member interfitting between said spaced upstanding members and being guided thereby for movement toward or away from said base portion, and means for holding said carrier member in fixed relation to said frame structure and for transmitting to the latter any strains to which said carrier member is subjected, said means comprising means operative through said narrower spacing between said second-mentioned edges for clamping together said upstanding members and with the carrier member therebetween and means extending vertically between said upstanding members and connected at its upper end to said carrier member and having adjacent its other end means forming a threaded connection, operable through said larger spacing between said first-mentioned edges, with said frame structure for changing the position of said carrier member lengthwise of said two spaced upstanding members.

22. In construction of the character described, where there is a wall having an opening therethrough adjacent the junction thereof with the edge of a door, in combination, a supporting frame structure forming part of a keeper-and-bolt mechanism and adapted to be secured to said wall adjacent said junction, said frame structure having a base portion and two laterally spaced upstanding members shaped to provide a greater spacing at those edges thereof that face toward said junction than at the edges thereof remote from said junction, a carrier member having related thereto a part of said mechanism for coacting in holding the door closed, said carrier member interfitting between said spaced upstanding members and being guided thereby for movement toward or away from said base portion, and means for holding said carrier member in fixed relation to said frame structure and for transmitting to the latter any strains to which said carrier member is subjected, said means comprising means operative through said narrower spacing between said second-mentioned edges for clamping together said upstanding members and with the carrier member therebetween and a web bridged between said spaced members and underneath said carrier member, a rod movably supported by said web for movement thereof in a vertical direction between said upstanding members, means forming a connection between said rod and said carrier member, and threaded means coacting with said web and operable through said larger spacing between said first-mentioned edges for effecting movement of said rod in said vertical direction and for thereby shifting the position of said carrier member.

23. A construction as claimed in claim 22 in which said rod is also rotatable relative to said web and in which the connection between it and said carrier member is a threaded connection whereby, upon rotation of said rod, movement of said carrier member between said upstanding members takes place.

HERMAN HANSEN.