No. 648,471. Patented May 1, 1900.

H. G. VOIGHT.

KEEPER FOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.

(Application filed Nov. 7, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

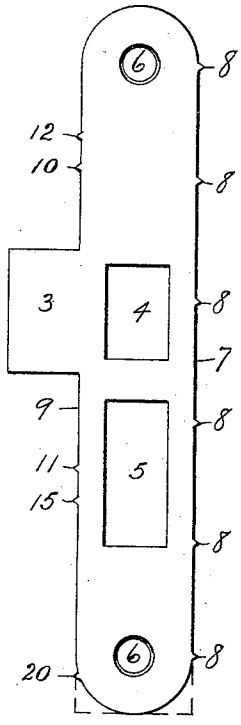
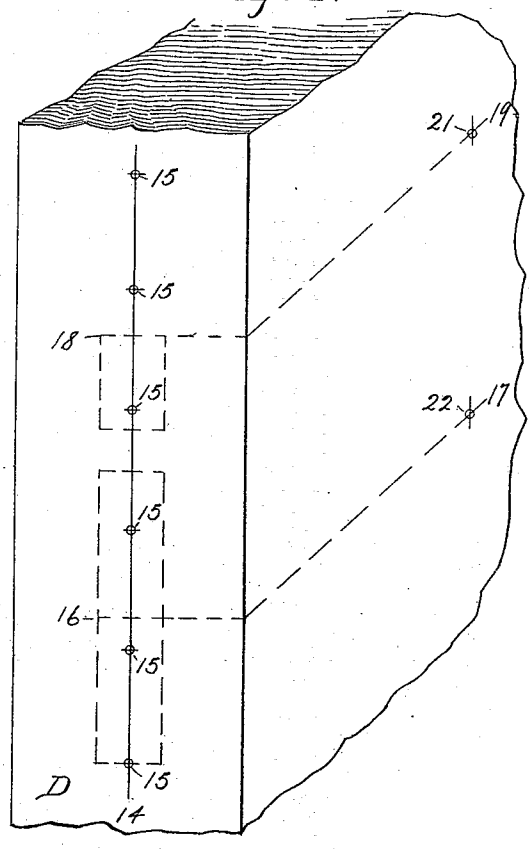


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
A. W. Stiper
P. J. Egan

Inventor
Henry G. Voight.
By James Shepard
Atty.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. VOIGHT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

KEEPER FOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,471, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed November 7, 1899. Serial No. 736,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. VOIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing in New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Keepers for Locks and Latches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in keepers for a combined lock and latch; and the main object of my invention is to so form the keeper that it may serve as a templet or marker for marking the centers of the holes to be bored in putting on the lock.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my keeper; and Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic perspective view of a portion of a door, showing the manner of marking off the centers of the several holes.

The main portion of the keeper is of an ordinary form, with the strike-wing 3 and latch and bolt mortises 4 and 5. I prefer to make the keeper and the face-plate of the lock with rounded ends, as shown by full lines in Fig. 1; but, if desired, they may have square ends, as shown by the broken lines at the lower end of said Fig. 1. Said keeper is also provided with the ordinary screw-holes 6, by which to secure it in place. On the edge 7 I form a series of gages or points 8 at equal distances apart, the upper and lower points in said series being preferably in transverse alinement with the screw-holes 6. Said points 8 are also a distance apart about equal to the width of the keeper. The face-plate of the lock, which is not shown, should have the same contour as the keeper. On the edge 9 of the lock-keeper, from which the wing 3 projects, I form, preferably, four gages, points, or spurs 10, 11, 12, and 13. The upper and lower edges of the wing 3 form gaging-shoulders projecting from the edge 9 of the keeper, with reference to which shoulders the said points or spurs are located. The points 10 and 12 are respectively located at five-eighths and seven-eighths of an inch from the adjacent shoulder and are designed for gaging off the middle line of doors that are one and a quarter and one and three-quarters inches thick. The points 11 and 13 are located at three-quarters and one inch, respectively, from the adjacent shoulder for marking the middle line of doors one and a half and two inches thick. The keeper may be used substantially after the manner of an ordinary marking-gage to mark the middle line on a door—as, for example, the line 14, Fig. 2, which figure represents a door D one and three-quarters inches thick. If the keeper were held with its edge 9 parallel to the face of the door, the mark of both points 10 and 12 instead of only one would show on the edge of the door; but of course if the door is one and three-quarters inches thick only one of the said marks would be the middle line and which one of the two was the middle line would be readily observed. By tipping the keeper a little out of parallel to the face of the door one can, if desired, use the keeper to mark only one line on the door from either of the two points 10 and 12 or the two points 11 and 13 without making any material difference in the location of the line thus marked. In Fig. 2 the line 14 is represented as having been marked with the point 12. The said line should be nearly as long as the keeper. After marking the proper middle line the series of points 8 are placed thereon and forced into the wood to mark the centers 15 for boring the holes for the face-plate mortise. The latch and lock bolt mortises 4 and 5 in the keeper are made with special reference to serve as gages for locating the centers for boring the keyhole and hole for the knob-spindle in the door. As shown, the lock-bolt mortise is of a length vertically equal to the distance from the lower one of the centers 15 for boring the face-plate mortise to the proper height for the center for boring the keyhole.

In the diagram Fig. 2 the contour of the lock-bolt mortise 5 in the keeper is indicated in broken lines, with its lower end at the lower one of the centers 15, while its upper end extends to the line 16. In practice one places the keeper on the edge of the door D, with the bottom end of the lock-mortise even with the lower one of the centers 15, and then marks a transverse line at the upper end of the lock-bolt mortise to locate the line 16 for the height of the keyhole-center. Squaring across to the face of the door from the line 16 and then squaring along therefrom on the

face of the door for the proper distance, as by the line 17, the height of the keyhole-center is properly located. The center for the knob-spindle is then located vertically by placing the keeper on the edge of the door, with the lower end of the lock-bolt mortise 5 on the line 16, and then marking the door from the upper end of the latch-bolt mortise 4 to mark the line 18, which by squaring as before will produce the line 19, that locates the height of the center for the knob-spindle. On the edge 9 of the keeper is a gage point or spur 20, that is located at a distance from the confronting shoulder, as formed by the lower edge of the wing 3, equal to the distance that the keyhole-center and knob-spindle-hole center should be from the edge of the door, and thus again, using the keeper as an ordinary marking-gage, mark vertically across the lines 17 and 19 to locate the knob-spindle center 21 and keyhole-center 22.

By my improvement I gage the middle line for the door and the distance of the knob-spindle center and keyhole-center from the edge of the door by means of shoulders and spurs on the edge of the keeper, and I locate the height of the said knob-spindle center and keyhole-center by means of gages in the keeper. I also locate the centers of the holes for the face-plate mortise by spurs on the edge of the keeper and locate the aforesaid knob-spindle and keyhole centers from one of the centers for the said face-plate mortise. The spurs or points are made so fine and sharp that they readily sink into the wood in the keeper-mortise and form no inconvenience in putting on the keeper.

It is apparent that some changes from the specific construction herein disclosed may be made, and therefore I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the precise form of construction shown and described, but desire the liberty to make such changes in working my invention as may fairly come within the spirit and scope of the same.

I claim as my invention—

1. A keeper for locks having on one edge marking spur-gages and gaging-shoulders for marking the middle line of doors of various thicknesses, substantially as described.

2. A keeper for locks having gages for laying out the lock-mortise on the edge of the door, and also having gages for marking the height of the keyhole and knob-spindle centers relatively to the said lock-mortise, substantially as described.

3. A keeper for locks having on one edge a strike-wing forming a shoulder and a marking spur-gage at the proper distance from the shoulder of the said wing for marking off the distance of the keyhole and knob-spindle centers from the edge of the door, substantially as described.

4. A keeper for locks having on one edge a series of spur-gages for marking the centers for boring the holes of the face-plate mortise and also having a gage for marking the height of the keyhole-center from one of the said centers, substantially as described.

5. A keeper for locks having the several gages for laying out the centers for boring the mortise-holes on the edge of the door and the knob-spindle and keyhole centers on the side of the door, substantially as described.

HENRY G. VOIGHT.

Witnesses:
M. S. WIARD,
P. M. BRONSON.