

J. J. T. RODEN.  
LOCK.

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1,373,353.

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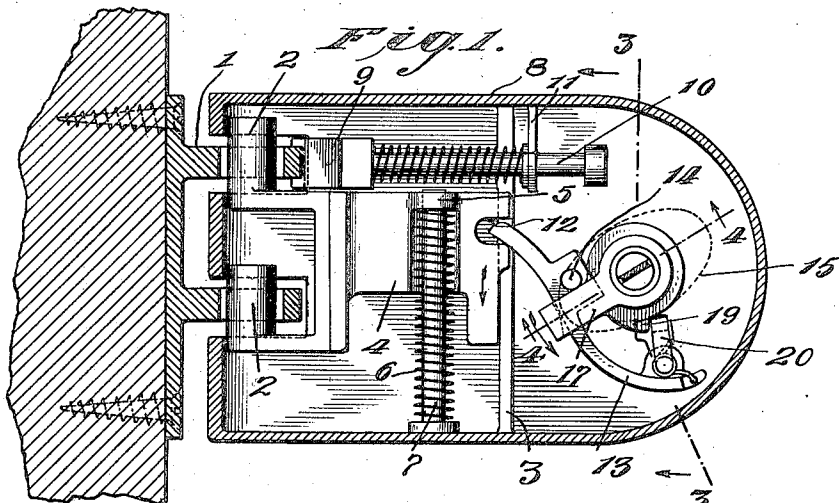


Fig. 1.

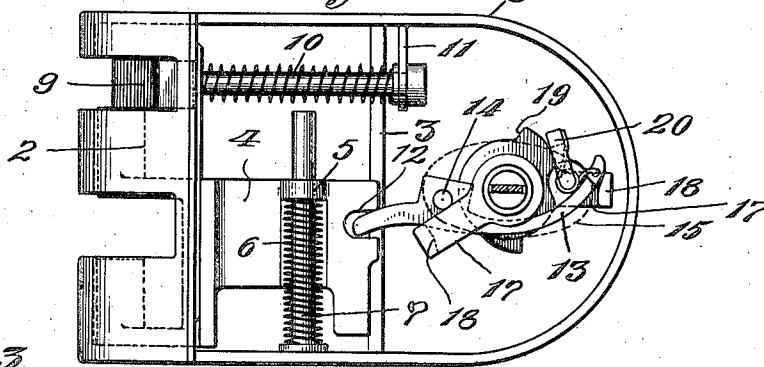


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

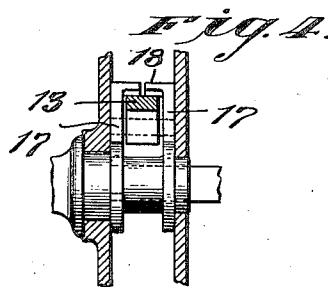
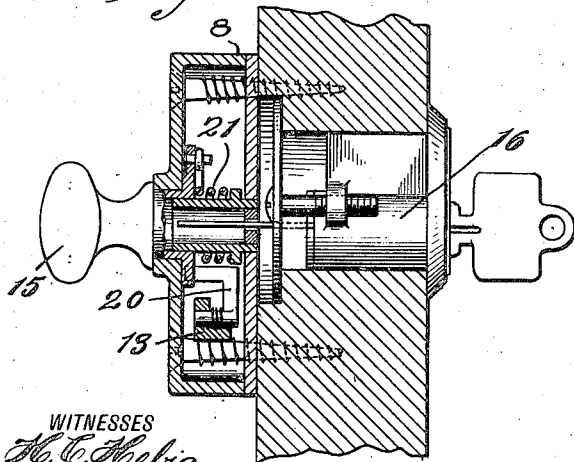


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## LOCK.

1,373,353.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 29, 1921.

Application filed November 6, 1919. Serial No. 336,039.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN J. T. RODEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a lock, and aims to provide certain improved construction in what is generally known as the "Segal lock."

It has been well appreciated by the manufacturers of the Segal lock that the same did not prove practical, for the reason that a slamming of the door to which it was applied invariably produced a breakage or a need of adjustment to the lock. Further, a lock of this type has always been extremely costly in manufacture, due to the somewhat intricate assemblage embodied. Finally, a possibility of an unauthorized person being able to open a lock of the Segal type has always existed.

This particular type of lock is, on the whole, however, an extremely efficient device, and I, therefore, have incorporated certain improvements in connection with the known construction with a view of rendering the lock immune from breakage and disarrangement due to the door to which it is applied being slammed.

A further object of my invention is the construction of a lock which can be quickly and economically assembled.

And a final object of my invention is the provision of certain construction whereby to render an unauthorized opening of the same practically impossible, except by a person holding a duplicate key to the same.

While my invention is shown applied to a lock of the Segal type, I wish it understood that the same is not necessarily limited to this particular combination.

Reference is had to the attached sheet of drawings, which illustrates one practical embodiment of my invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a Segal type of lock constructed in accordance with my invention, in closed position;

Fig. 2 illustrates the same in open position;

Fig. 3 is a sectional end view taken along line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken along line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In all these views like reference numerals designate similar parts, and the reference numeral 1 indicates the conventional keeper applied to a door jamb, through the openings in which there is adapted to project a double bolt 2. The bolt is provided with a rearwardly-extending body adapted to engage a trackway 3 so that such body 4 may not jam in moving the bolt 2 and, consequently, the body 4 from their retracted to projected position, and vice versa. Associated with the body 4 is a lug 5 provided with an opening through which there extends a fixed bolt 6 mounting a coil spring 7, which causes projection of the bolt 2.

Now, with a view of providing a lock of this type which shall be capable of being positioned upon a door and be subject to frequent slamming of such door without any detrimental effect to the lock, I provide in one of the bolt openings of the lock casing 8 a controller head 9 which is fixedly mounted upon the end of a spring-pressed rod 10 slidably mounted within a lug 11.

It will now be seen, assuming that the body 4 and, consequently, bolts 2 have been moved to their retracted position, as has been indicated in Fig. 2, that the controller 9 will have moved into its projected position, as also shown in this figure, by virtue of the spring-operated, slidable rod 10 which will effectually preclude the bolts 2 from moving upwardly, due to the action of the spring 7, by reason of the fact that the keeper, as has been illustrated in Fig. 2, overlies the outer face of one of the bolts 2, effectually preventing any movement of the same.

It has been found in assemblage that it is extremely difficult to properly position the rod 10 together with its associated spring. For this reason, I provide the lug 11 with a slot, by means of which it will be possible in assembling to primarily retract the body 4 and to subsequently insert the controller 9, together with its associated rod 10 and spring, through one of the bolt openings in the casing 8, and to subsequently slip the rear end of the rod 10 into such slot, the lower end of the associated spring pressing against the outer face of the lug 11.

Finally, with a view of preventing the danger which exists of a lock of this type being opened by means of inserting a pair of pincers into the space existing between the keeper 1 and bolt 2 and gripping either

of the bolts to cause retraction of the same and thereby attempt the opening of the door, I provide the following construction:

The bolt body portion 4 is formed with a slot 12 in its rear edge, into which engages an actuating lever 13 which rocks about a pivot 14. A handle 15 and keylock 16 each serve to operate the actuating lever 13 by means of arms 17 fixed with respect to and actuated by the lock and knob, respectively, which arms are provided with portions 18 over-lapping the actuating lever 13, with a view of causing a locking of the same around its pivot point 14.

Associated with each of the arms 17 is a shoulder 19 which, when the lock bolt is in operative position is closed, occupies the position illustrated in Fig. 1. The lever 13 is provided with a spring-pressed pawl 20, which pawl springs inwardly against the shoulder 19, it being noted that such pawl occupies such a position that if extended it would pass approximately through the center of the axis of revolution of the handle 15.

In operation, it will now be understood with regard to this last-described feature, no amount of forcing of the bolt 2 or body 4 would permit the same to be retracted, in view of the fact that to move these bolts to a retracted position it would be necessary to swing the further end of the actuating lever inwardly, which contingency is absolutely precluded by the pawl 20. It will be noted, however, that should the handle 15 or keylock 16 be normally actuated, either of the shoulders 19 associated with the arms 17 would serve to rock the pawl 20 prior to the actual engagement of the actuating lever 13 by either of the arms 17, which would in no way interfere with the retraction of the bolt 2.

It will also be noted that the handle 15 has associated with it a spring 21 which serves to at all times return the arms 17 associated with the handle 15 to the position illustrated in Fig. 1 immediately after such handle is released, it being also understood that the arms 17 associated with the lock 16 are moved to this position by turning of the key when moving it to the position to withdraw it from the lock.

Obviously, numerous modifications might be resorted to without in the least departing from the scope of my claims.

I claim:

1. A lock, including a keeper, a bolt adapted to engage such keeper, means for moving such bolt, further means for actuating such last-named means, and means for preventing any movement on the part of the bolt-operating means except by the actuating means.

2. A lock, including a keeper, a bolt adapted to engage such keeper, a pivoted lever adapted to actuate such bolt, means adapted to move such lever, and further means extending between the last-named means and lever preventing the movement of the latter except by the lever-actuating means.

3. A lock, including a keeper, a bolt adapted to engage such keeper, a pivoted lever adapted to actuate such bolt, arms adapted to engage such lever, said arms being each provided with a shoulder portion, and a pawl extending between such lever and shoulder portion and being adapted to normally occupy a position, when the bolt is projected, to prevent any movement on the part of the latter except upon the actuation of either of such arms.

JOHN J. T. RODEN.