

E. SANBORN.
 COMBINED BOW REST AND LOCK.
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1,005,477.

Patented Oct. 10, 1911.

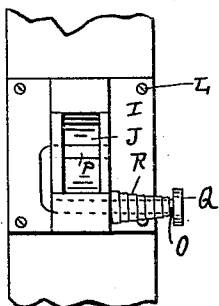
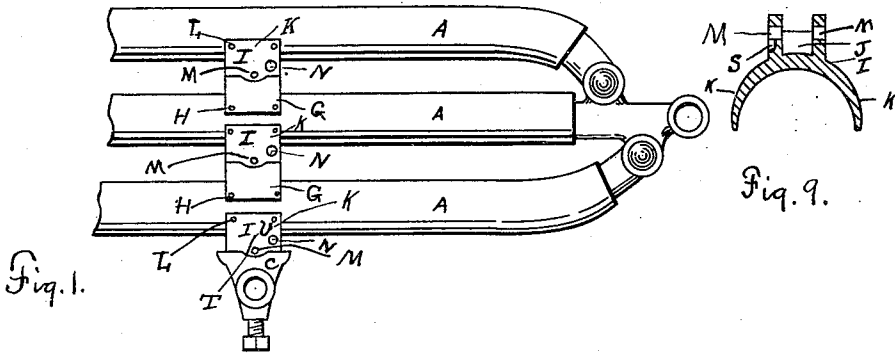


Fig. 2.

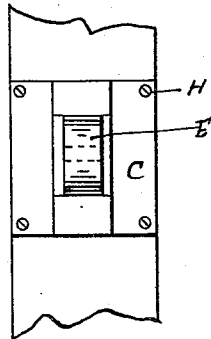


Fig. 3.

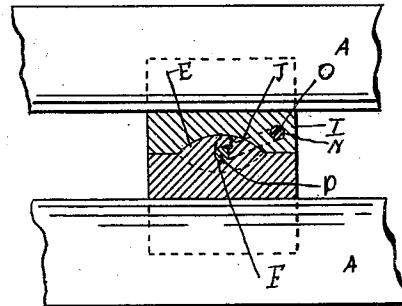


Fig. 4.

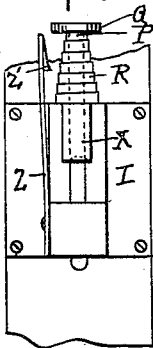


Fig. 5.

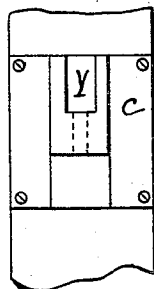


Fig. 6.

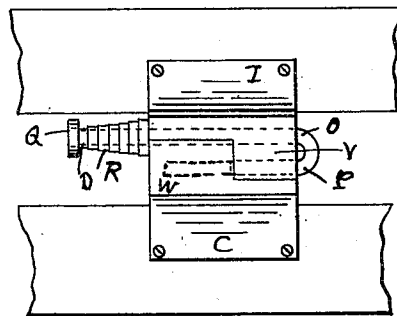


Fig. 7.

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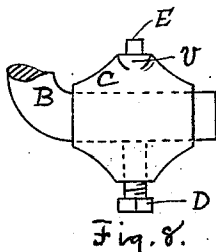


Fig. 8.

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COMBINED BOW REST AND LOCK.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLET SANBORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Bow Rests and Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined bow rest and lock. It is designed to provide the bows constituting a part of the tops of automobiles and other vehicles with a combined rest and lock which will serve to maintain the bows against accidental lateral or vertical movement relative to each other and which will be convenient to operate.

In the drawings herewith accompanying and making a part of this application, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a set of bows showing my improved combined rest and lock applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the meeting face of one of the members; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the meeting face of the complementary member; Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical section partly in elevation of the two complementary members in position; Figs. 5 and 6 are plan views of the meeting faces of complementary members of a different embodiment of my invention; Fig. 7 is an elevation of the modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6; Fig. 8 is an elevation of a portion of the bow supporting bracket and a special locking member supported thereon; and Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view of one of the locking members shown in Fig. 2, designed especially to show a means of holding a locking device out of position.

Same reference characters indicate like parts in the several figures.

In said drawings, A represents the bows in the top of a vehicle and B is a bracket secured to the body of the vehicle which supports the bows as a whole when turned back. Upon this bracket is an upwardly projecting tongue piece C adapted to be secured to bracket B in any convenient manner, as by a set screw D, and provided with an upwardly projecting tongue E having a transverse lock receiving hole F. Attached to the upper side of each bow is a tongue piece C similar to that shown in Fig. 8 except as to the manner in which it is supported. Where it is attached to a bow it has downwardly curved flanges G adapted

to extend down over the sides of the bow and to be secured to the bow in any convenient manner as by screws H. These members are provided with upwardly projecting tongues E similar to that shown in Fig. 8. To the upper side of each bow is secured complementary tongue receiving members I provided with tongue receiving sockets J adapted to give entrance to the upwardly projecting tongues of the members C, and these members are provided with similar flanges K and are secured to the bows in any convenient manner, as by screws L. The sides of the socket are provided with holes M adapted to register with the hole F in the tongue piece when the tongue is in the socket. It also has another hole N. The lock consists of a U-shaped bar, one arm O being longer than the other arm P. The arm P is adapted to pass through the holes M in the member I and through the hole in the tongue, and the long arm to pass through the hole N in the member I. The long arm is provided with an operating lever Q preferably in the form of an enlarged head. Between said head and the side of member I is inserted a tension spring R adapted normally to hold the locking member in engagement but yielding, when force is applied, to permit the short arm of the locking bar to be withdrawn from the tongue, thus permitting the members to separate and the bows to be raised. When the short arm is entirely withdrawn the long arm may be turned partly around bringing the short arm out of register with the holes, and thus preventing its return to locking position when force is removed from the long arm. A convenient arrangement for holding the locking arm in inoperative position is to form a groove in the outside of the wall forming the socket adjacent to the hole M into which the end of the short arm passes when the locking bar is rotated, as shown at S, Fig. 9. The member C at the base of the tongue may be countersunk, as shown at T, and the walls forming the sockets in members I may be curved downwardly, as seen at U, whereby the members are held more firmly in locking position.

In Figs. 5, 6 and 7 I have shown a modified structure involving however the same fundamental principles as those shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In this case the member I is

provided with a downwardly extending offset V and the member C is provided with an upwardly projecting offset W on the opposite side thereof. The long arm of the locking bar passes through the body of the member I and the short arm returns through the offset V in member I and into the offset W in member C when in locking position. For convenience and strength the member I is provided with a tongue X adapted to take into a tongue receiving socket Y in the member C. In this case a convenient method of holding the locking bar in inoperative position consists of a spring bar Z in the path of the head O of the locking bar, so that when the locking bar is moved into inoperative position the head passes over the inclined side of the offset Z' and is held thereby in inoperative position until manually released by pressure on the free end of the spring.

The manner of arranging the interlocking parts and the locking device may be varied and still be within the spirit and scope of my invention, provided only that the complementary members are capable of being locked together and are capable of being manually moved into and temporarily maintained in inoperative position while the bows are being raised. This is important to enable the bows to be raised by one person, this construction enabling the parts to be unlocked ready to receive the bows when it is desired to drop the top, the locking members being thereby in ready position.

The operation of my improved device is evident from the drawing and description,

and it will be evident that the members may be reversed if desired.

I claim:

1. In a combined bow rest and lock, two members, one provided with a socket and the other with a tongue adapted to take into said socket, and a hook-shaped locking bar having a short arm adapted to pass through the walls forming the socket and through the tongue and a long arm slidably mounted in the body of the member.

2. In a combined bow rest and lock, two members, one provided with a socket and the other with a tongue adapted to take into said socket, and a hook-shaped locking bar having a short arm adapted to pass through the walls forming the socket and through the tongue and a long arm slidably and rotatably mounted in the body of one of the members.

3. In a combined bow rest and lock, two members, one provided with a socket and the other with a tongue adapted to take into said socket, a hook-shaped locking bar having a short arm adapted to pass through the walls forming the socket and through the tongue and a long arm slidably mounted in the body of the member, a hand hold on the end of the long arm and a spring interposed between said hand hold and the socket member.

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