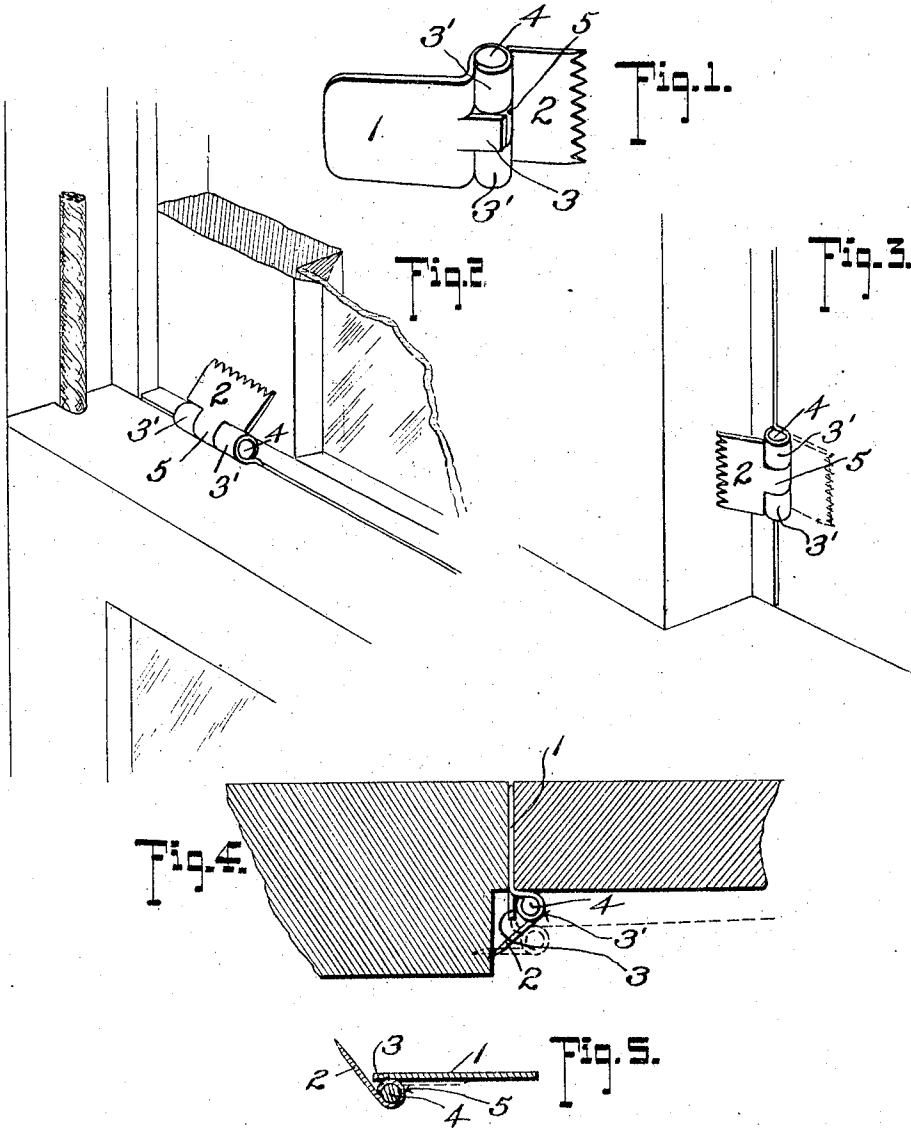


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POCKET DOOR AND WINDOW LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1911.

1,056,618.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. ALLISON AND JOHN J. CRAWFORD, OF RYE, COLORADO.

POCKET DOOR AND WINDOW LOCK.

1,056,618.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

Application filed August 14, 1911. Serial No. 643,882.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. ALLISON and JOHN J. CRAWFORD, citizens of the United States, residing at Rye, in the county of Pueblo and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket Door and Window Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices of a portable nature for locking the doors of one's room to prevent the uncalled for entrance of persons.

Primarily the invention relates to that type of door securers which are collapsible and therefore may be folded into a small space, thus making them convenient to carry.

The invention resides in the arrangement of the several parts, one part of which is peculiarly formed to reinforce or brace the other part, as will be more clearly disclosed as the description progresses.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, all as hereinafter more fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the present invention; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the device as applied to a window; Fig. 3 is a similar view of the device as applied to a door; Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the device when in a position similar to that shown in Fig. 3, the dotted lines disclosing the position the several parts will occupy when the door is being opened; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the present invention.

Throughout the following detail description and on the several figures of the drawings, similar parts are referred to by like reference characters.

The invention as illustrated may be applied to a door or window, although it is not my intention to limit the use thereof to these two structures, as the device may be applied to any other structure having parts similar to those of doors or windows.

In constructing a device in accordance with the present invention, I provide a pair of hinged sections 1 and 2, the free terminal of the section 1 being slightly reduced to permit an easy insertion thereof in the crack between the two sashes of a window or a door and the door frame. The free edge of

the section 2 is serrated or provided with a number of teeth which, when applied to the door, engage the door frame and when used in connection with a window will engage the upper sash or any other part as desired. As disclosed in the drawings, the hinged or pivotal connection of the sections is offset from the planes of the sections, said sections being tangential to the hinge and extending from the latter on opposite sides thereof when in parallel planes to each other. By having the device so constructed, the section 2 may be folded flat on the section 1.

In forming the hinged connection, the section 1 is split at one terminal thereof to form three tongues, the center tongue 3 being shorter than the side tongues 3' and is left unbent in the plane of the remainder of the section. The side tongues 3' are bent about the pivot pin 4 and have interposed therebetween a tongue 5 carried by the engaging or securing section 2. Of course, it is understood that any number of tongues may be carried by either section without departing from the scope of the invention as claimed herein. The tongue 3 forms a bearing or brace for the section or member 2 when the latter bears thereupon and prevents said section from giving under a heavy strain as when the door is being opened.

From the foregoing it will be observed that when the device is applied to a door and the serrated edge of the section 2 is embedded in the door frame, any tendency to open the door will cause said serrated edge to sink deeper into the frame, this being especially true where the frame is made of soft wood. As the door is further opened and more pressure is applied to the member 2, it is obvious that were it not for the bearing projection or member 3, the bracing section 2 would give way.

It is noted that the sections or leaves 1 and 2 have their hinge tongues or eyes 3' and 5 offset and positioned for receiving pivot pin or pintle 4 at one side of the planes of leaf 1, so that leaf 2 may be swung to a position extending across the extended planes of leaf 1, and therefore across the free end of brace 3, which brace is extended directly in line with and between the planes of the face of leaf 1, whereby brace 3 is adapted to directly engage and brace leaf 2 when in operative locking position.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. A pocket lock comprising leaves hinged together and a bracing projection formed
5 integral with one leaf and outstanding therefrom in position to directly contact with and brace the other leaf when in locking position.

2. A pocket lock comprising leaves hinged
10 together, the eyes and pintle connecting the leaves being offset out of the extended planes of the faces of one of the leaves and enabling the other leaf when in locking position

to be disposed across said planes, and a bracing tongue extending endwise from an
15 in alinement with the first leaf into position for directly engaging and bracing the second leaf when in locking position.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. ALLISON.
JOHN J. CRAWFORD.

Witnesses:

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