

No. 758,353.

PATENTED APR. 26, 1904.

G. W. COULSON.
LOCKING TURN BUTTON.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

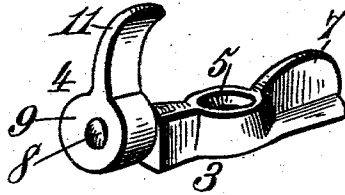


Fig. 2.

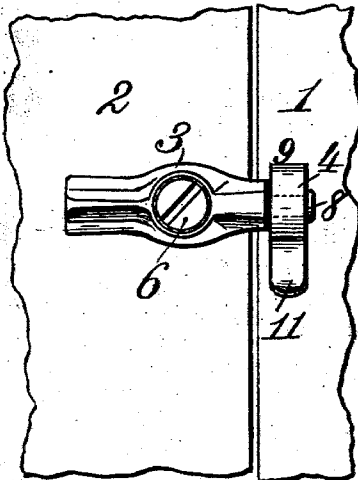


Fig. 3.

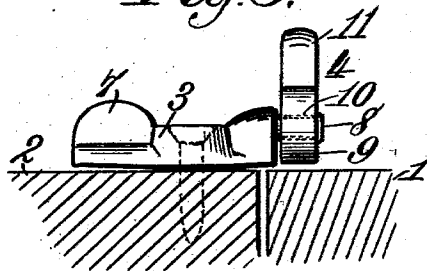
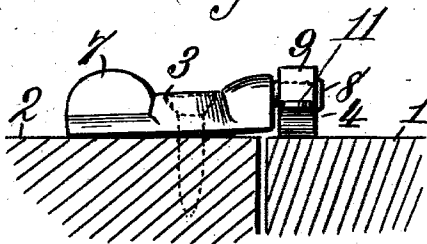


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Robert E. Smith
J. B. K. [Signature]

Inventor:
George W. Coulson
By *James L. Norris*
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. COULSON, OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

LOCKING TURN-BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 758,353, dated April 26, 1904.

Application filed December 22, 1903. Serial No. 186,194. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. COULSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locking Turn-Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to locking turn-buttons for use in connection with doors, storm-windows, window-sashes, covers, hatchways, and for all other usages for which such device is applicable.

The invention aims to provide a locking turn-button embodying certain new and novel features of construction hereinafter more specifically described, and particularly pointed out in the claims hereunto appended, and said new and novel features of construction being especially adapted for locking the button in any desired position, thereby preventing the turning of the button until released, and said new and novel features of construction being further adapted to accommodate themselves to the various thicknesses of window-sashes and the frames of storm-windows, screens, and doors.

The invention further aims to provide a locking turn-button which shall be extremely simple in its construction, strong, durable, efficient in its use, and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the button. Fig. 2 is a view of the device as applied to a swinging door, the latter being broken away. Figs. 3 and 4 are elevations showing, respectively, the button in its operative and inoperative positions.

To more clearly illustrate the adaptation of the device, the same is shown as attached to a door-frame, and referring to the drawings by reference characters, 1 denotes a swinging door, which is broken away, and 2 denotes the door-frame, the latter being also broken away.

The locking turn-button comprises a turn-

able member 3 and an oscillatory locking member 4. The turnable member 3 consists of a substantially rectangular piece of suitable material having a centrally-arranged opening 5 to permit of the rotatable mounting of the said member 3 upon a headed pivot 6, the latter being secured to the object upon which the locking-button is employed—as shown, the frame 2. The pivot 6 also acts as a means for attaching the locking-button in position when using it. One side of the member 3 is provided with a finger-piece 7, which is adapted to be engaged by the operator when turning said member 3, and one end of said member 3 is formed with an outwardly-extending pivot 8, upon which is loosely secured the oscillatory locking member 4.

The oscillatory locking member 4 is constructed of a disk 9 of suitable material, having an opening 10 formed eccentrically therein, and through said opening 10 is adapted to extend the pivot 8, the diameter of the opening 10 with respect to the diameter of the pivot 8 being such as to permit of the loose mounting of the disk 9 upon the pivot 8.

By the foregoing construction in relation to the disk 9 when the latter is in position said locking member 4 is eccentrically mounted upon the pivot 8. The locking member 4 further comprises a releasing ear or protuberance 11, which is slightly curved, so it can be readily engaged by the operator and moves said member 4 from its operative or locking position to its inoperative or released position, or vice versa.

It is thought the operation of the locking turn-button can be readily understood; but it will be stated that owing to the eccentric mounting of the locking member 4 upon the turnable member when the ear 11 is moved toward the object whose movement has been arrested the disk 9 will not engage said object, and consequently the member 3 can be moved away from the path of the object and the latter moved; but if the ear 11 is moved away from the object which is to be prevented from moving the disk 9 will engage the said object and prevent the movement of the member 3. Such operation is evident, owing to the eccentric mounting of the disk 9 upon

the pivot 8. The to-and-fro movement of the locking member 3 is termed an "oscillatory" movement. It will also be evident that the operation just described applies to the manner of preventing the movement of the turnable member 3, so that the latter cannot swing in the path of any movable object. The only difference is that the disk 9 engages the object to which the turnable member is attached, and such engagement prevents the moving of the turnable member, and when said disk 9 does not engage the object to which the turnable member is attached it will be evident that said turnable member can be moved to any desired position.

From the foregoing description of locking turn-button, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is evident that a locking turn-button is set up comprising a means by which the turnable member can be locked at any position desired—that is to say, whether the turnable member is adjusted so as to engage with an object to prevent the moving thereof or whether said turnable member is adjusted on an object. In cases at times it is not requisite for the turnable member to prevent the movement of an object, and unless the turnable member is secured from movement it is liable to swing downwardly and cause considerable inconvenience, whereas by the employment of the locking member the movement of the turnable member is arrested whether said turnable member is moved in the path of the object or not.

It is thought the many advantages of a locking turn-button constructed in accordance with the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, can be readily understood, and it will furthermore be evident that changes, variations, and modi-

fications can be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing any of its advantages, and I therefore do not wish to restrict myself to the details of construction hereinbefore described, and set forth in the annexed drawings, but reserve the right to made such changes, variations, and modifications as come properly within the scope of the protection prayed.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A locking turn-button comprising a turnable member provided with a pivot extending in the same direction as said member, and a locking member eccentrally mounted upon said pivot.

2. A locking turn-button comprising a turnable member provided with a pivot extending in the same direction as said member, and a disk eccentrally mounted upon said pivot and provided with an integral releasing-ear.

3. A locking turn-button comprising a turnable member carrying a pivot projecting beyond the body of the member, said pivot having its outer end disconnected and a locking member mounted upon said pivot.

4. A locking turn-button comprising a turnable member having a pivot integral therewith and projecting therefrom, and a locking member in the form of an eccentric mounted upon said pivot.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE W. COULSON.

Witnesses:

C. W. TAYLOR,
M. SMILEY.