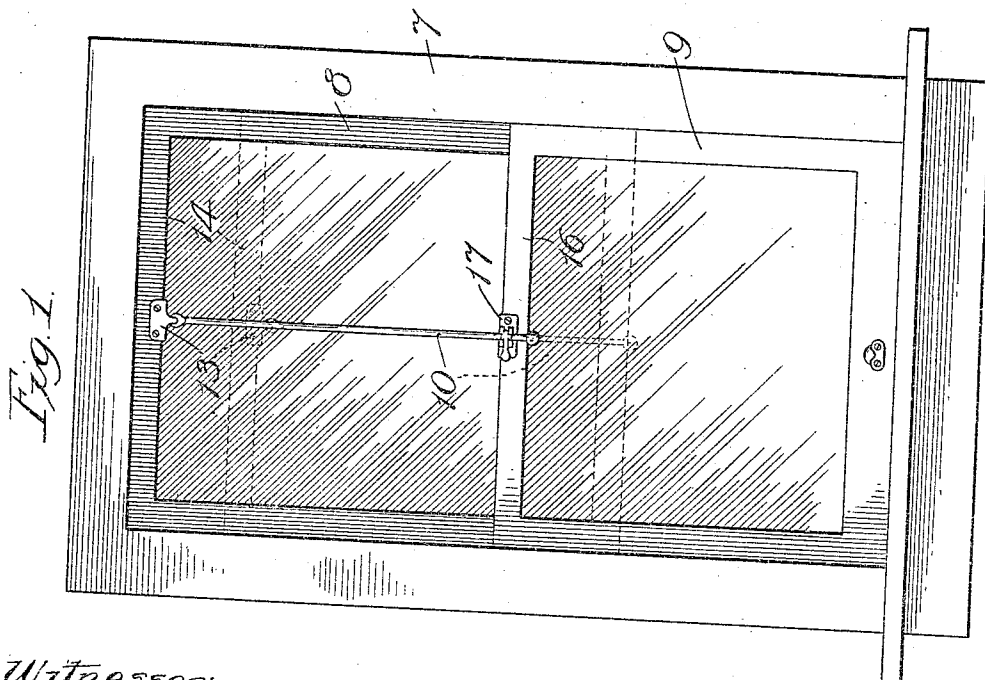
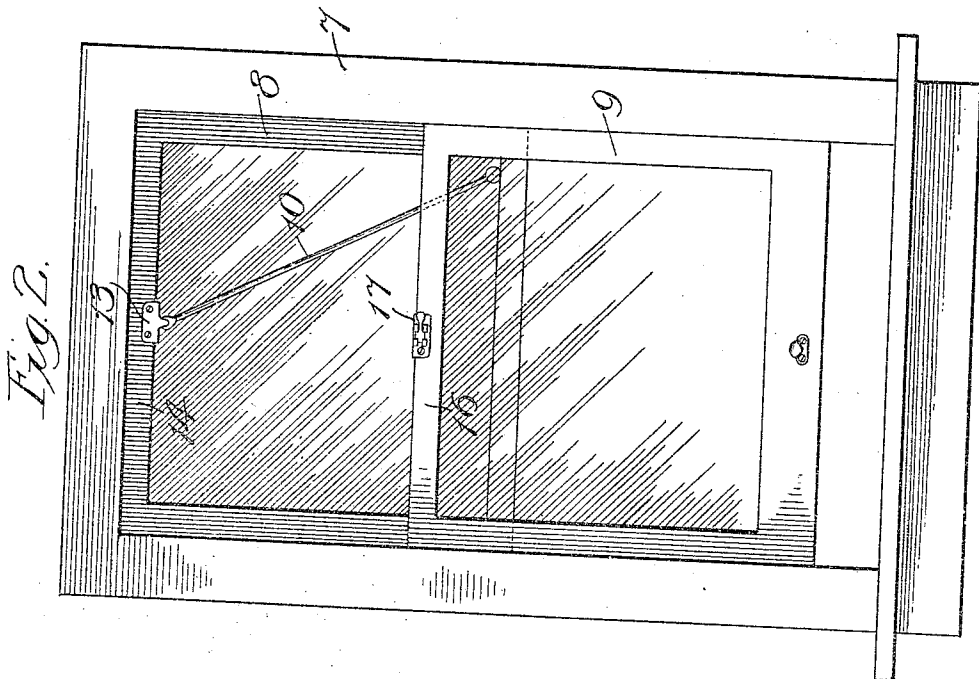


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 LOCKING DEVICE FOR WINDOWS, TRANSOMS, OR THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 1, 1909.

958,386.

Patented May 17, 1910.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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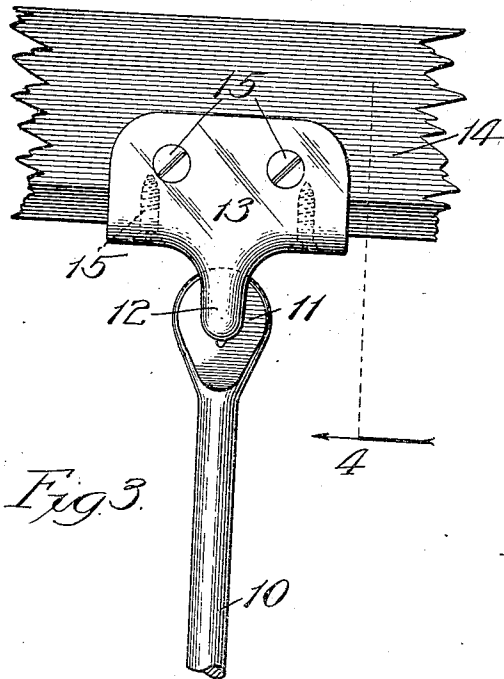


Fig. 3.

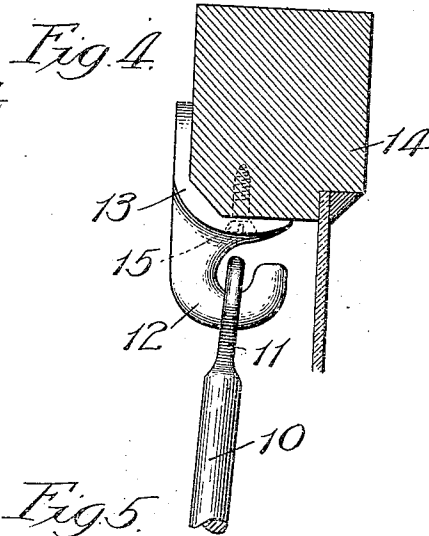


Fig. 4.

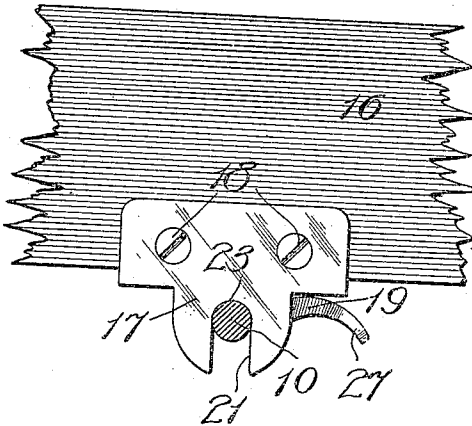
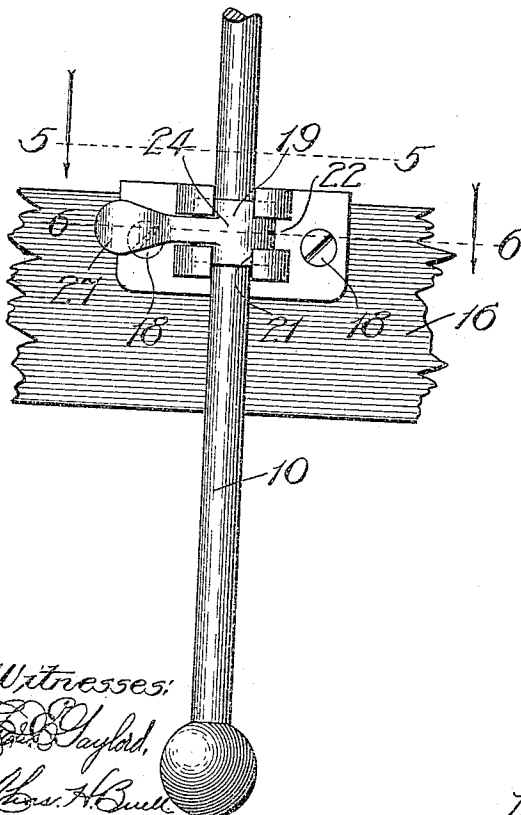


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLSWORTH E. FLORA, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LOCKING DEVICE FOR WINDOWS, TRANSOMS, OR THE LIKE.

958,386.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 17, 1910.

Application filed October 1, 1909. Serial No. 520,478.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLSWORTH E. FLORA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locking Devices for Windows, Transoms, or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My object is to provide a simple form of locking device for windows, transoms, and the like, and, more particularly, for the former, which shall be economical to manufacture, permit of the securing of the window, transom, or the like, in any desired position, and in its use, in connection with a window or other sectional closure, permit of the locking against tampering from the outside of the two parts thereof in any desired relative position for maintaining the window or other closure locked while in either completely closed or partially open condition.

Referring to the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a face view of a window-casing equipped with a double-sash window to which my improved locking device is applied, the full line representation illustrating the sashes as closed, and my improved locking device in position for locking them in this condition; and the dotted representation showing the upper sash lowered for ventilation and the two sashes locked together. Fig. 2 is a view like Fig. 1 showing the locking device in non-operative position and the lower sash of the window slightly raised. Fig. 3 is an enlarged broken view of the middle portions of the upper cross-members of the upper and lower sashes with my locking device applied thereto. Fig. 4 is a section taken at the line 4 on Fig. 3 and viewed in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 5 is a section taken at the line 5 on Fig. 3 and viewed in the direction of the arrow; and Fig. 6, a section taken at the line 6 on Fig. 3 and viewed in the direction of the arrow.

I have chosen to illustrate my invention as applied to a window, the casing 7 of which contains the vertically movable upper and lower sashes 8 and 9, respectively, as is common in window constructions.

My improved locking device for locking the sash in either open or closed condition as desired, comprises a rod 10 preferably supported, on the inside of the window at its eye-equipped end 11, on a rearwardly extending hook 12 carried by an angle plate

13 secured to the upper cross-member 14 of the sash 8 intermediate the ends of the latter, as by screws 15, as illustrated in Fig. 4, and means on the upper cross-member 16 of the sash 9 cooperating with the rod 10 for locking the sashes together.

The locking means referred to preferably comprise a bearing-head 17 secured, as by screws 18, to the cross-member 16 in line with the hook 12 and adapted to receive the lower end of the rod 10, and an eccentric manually-operated clamping member 19 cooperating with said head for clamping the rod, at its lower end, in adjusted position. The head contains a recess 20 of semicircular shape in horizontal cross-section, as clearly represented in Fig. 6, and is slotted vertically and horizontally as indicated at 21 and 22, respectively, (Figs. 5 and 6), the rear walls of the slots 21 being preferably curved as represented at 23 of the one illustrated in Fig. 5.

The eccentric clamping member 19 is in the form of a circular disk 24 which contains a radial slot 25 having a semicircular end wall, as represented at 26, eccentric with relation to its outer curved surface, and carries a finger-grip 27, which extends through the slot 22. The clamping member 19 is confined in the recess 20 between the curved inner wall of the latter and the face of the sash-member 16 (Fig. 6) and operates at its outer curved surface, when rotated in the head 17 through the medium of the grip 27, against the curved wall of the recess 20.

When the sashes have been adjusted with relation to each other as desired to either render the window closed or open to the desired degree, the operator introduces the lower end of the rod 10 laterally into the clamping device by seating it in the recess 25 in the member 19 and the slots 21 in the head 17, the member 19 having been previously positioned as illustrated in Fig. 2, to cause its recess to register with the slots 21. The operator may then rotate the disk 24 from the position represented by dotted lines in Fig. 6 to the position represented by full lines therein, the member 24 in this operation moving at its outer curved surface against the inner curved surface of the recess 20 and serving, by reason of the eccentric location of the inner curved surface 26, to securely clamp the rod 10 between the latter surface and the end walls 23 of the slots 21.

From the foregoing, it will be manifest that the sashes may be locked together when in position for closing the window, or when adjusted in the casing to render the window open to any desired degree, as for ventilating, the rod 10, when clamped to the lower sash as described, serving to fasten both sashes together and prevent them from being moved independently of each other.

It will also be noted that the locking means for the lower end of the rod are located at a point inaccessible from the outside of the window and thus tampering with the lock is prevented.

When desired, the rod 10 may be disengaged from the clamping means and swung upon the hook into any desired position, as for instance that represented in Fig. 2, in which it rests upon the upper surface of the lower cross-member of the sash 9, or it may be entirely removed from the window by disconnecting it from the hook.

While I have illustrated and described my improved locking device as applied to a window, I do not wish to be understood as limiting it to such use, as it may be employed in connection with any closure formed of sections, or in connection with transoms or the like, in the latter case its adjustable feature permitting of the securing of the transom in the desired open or closed condition.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A clamping device comprising a re-

cessed head containing an opening for a rod, and a rotatable member journaled in the recess in said head and containing an eccentric rod-receiving opening, for the purpose set forth.

2. A clamping device comprising a recessed head containing a laterally opening vertical rod-receiving slot in its wall, and a rotatable member journaled in the recess in said head and containing a laterally opening eccentric rod-receiving slot, for the purpose set forth.

3. A clamping device comprising a recessed head containing an opening for a rod, and a horizontally-disposed slot in its wall, a rotatable member journaled in the recess in said head and containing an eccentric rod-receiving opening, and a finger-grip secured to said member and extending through said slot, for the purpose set forth.

4. A clamping device comprising a recessed head containing in its wall a vertical and a horizontal slot, a rotatable member journaled in the recess in said head and containing a radial eccentrically disposed slot adapted, when said member is in one position, to register with the vertical slot in said head, and a finger-grip connected with said member and extending through said horizontal slot, for the purpose set forth.

ELLSWORTH E. FLORA.

In presence of—

R. A. SCHAEFER,
JOHN WILSON.