No. 819,131. PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

C. J. ERICSON.

COMBINATION LOCK AND SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

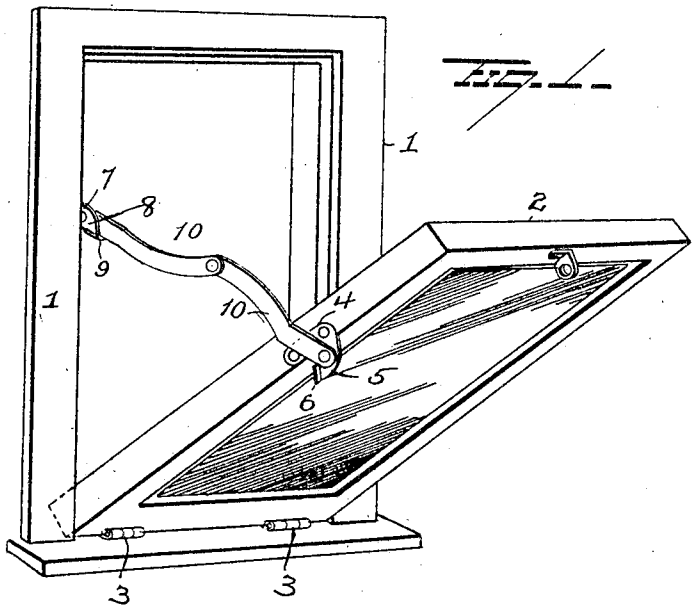


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

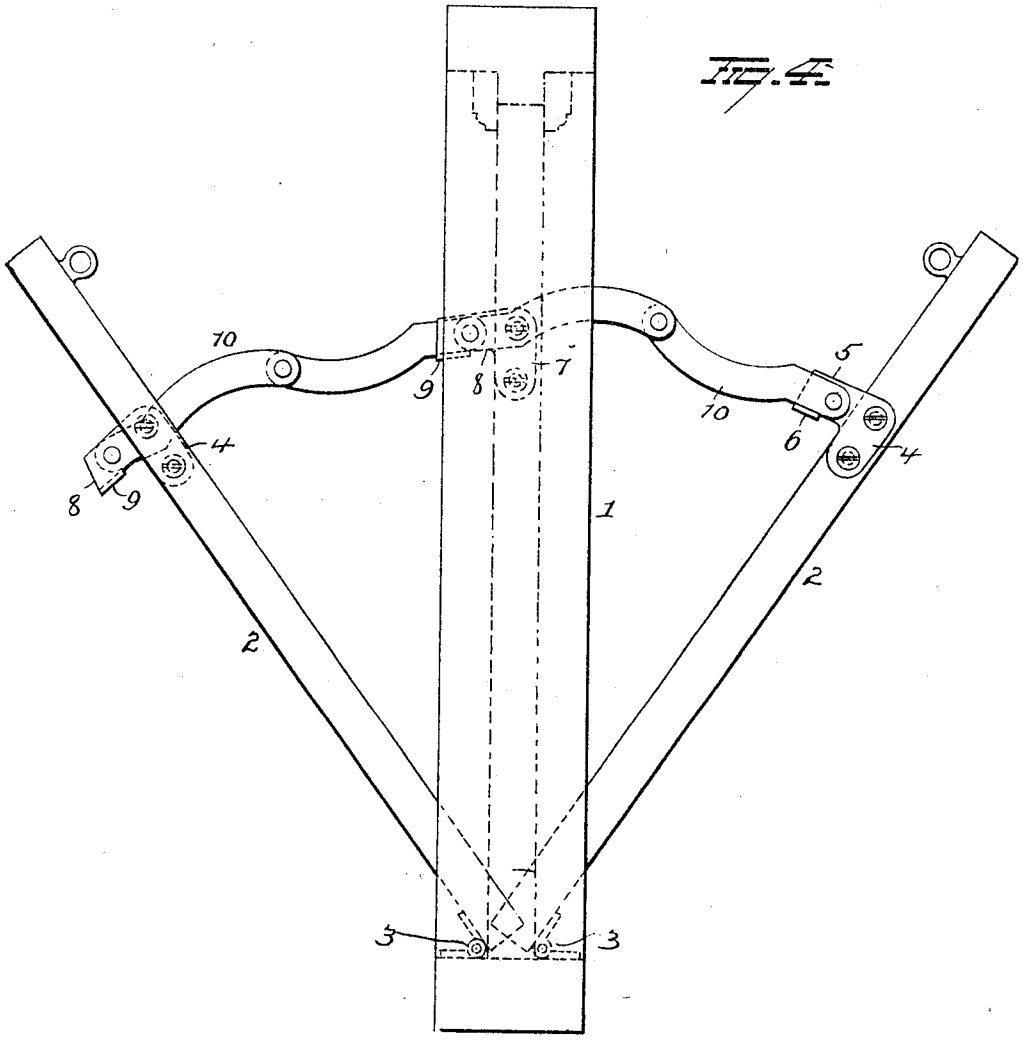
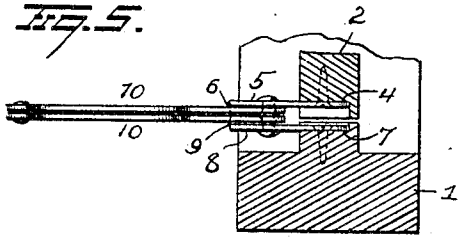


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. ERICSON, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

COMBINATION LOCK AND SUPPORT.

No. 819,131. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 1, 1906.

Application filed June 27, 1905. Serial No. 267,197.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. ERICSON, a resident of Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combination Locks and Supports; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improved support and lock more particularly adapted for use with hinged windows, transoms, and the like, the object of the invention being to provide a device of this character which may be applied to a window or transom hinged at either its upper or lower end to open either inwardly or outwardly, which device will operate to limit the opening of the window and serve to lock it in either its closed or its open position.

A further object is to so construct the device that it can be readily moved to locked position when the window has been moved to closed position.

With these objects in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, as hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating an application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the window closed and locked and also showing in dotted lines the window open. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the plate 4. Fig. 4 is a side elevation illustrating the applicability of the device to windows opening either outwardly or inwardly, and Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line $x\ x$ of Fig. 2.

1 represents a frame, and 2 a window-sash or transom connected at one end thereto by means of hinges 3. To one side of the sash 2 a metal plate or bracket 4 is countersunk and secured. The plate or bracket 4 is provided with an outwardly-projecting arm 5, having a flange or supporting-ledge 6. A similar plate or bracket 7 is secured to frame 1 adjacent to plate or bracket 4 and is provided with an outwardly-projecting lug 8 and an inwardly-turned ledge 9. My improved brace comprises in the main two bars 10, pivotally connected together and pivoted, respectively, to the arms 5 8 of the respective plates 4 7. These bars are preferably curved, so that when the window is moved to closed position, with the two bars parallel, sufficient space will be left between said bars and the frame or sash to admit of the use of a hook or other tool to compel them to fall to the locked position. (Shown in Fig. 2.)

When the sash or transom is open, as shown in Fig. 1, the ledge 9 on plate 7 will support the arms 10 in such position that the pivotal connection between the bars will be in line with or slightly below a line passing through the pivotal connection of the bars with the sash and frame, and thus the window will be locked in a closed position.

When the window is being moved to its closed position, the pivotal connection between the bars 10 will move upwardly, and when the sash reaches its closed position these bars 10 will assume a vertical position parallel with each other. If they do not fall from this position, they may be pulled down with a suitable tool (the curved form of the bars affording ample space to permit the ready engagement therewith of a hook) and made to assume the horizontal position shown in Fig. 2. The bars 10 will be supported in this position by the ledges 6 9 on the respective plates 4 7, and when thus supported the various pivotal connections will be in common plane, and the sash will be securely locked against opening.

My improved device is so constructed that it can without change be applied to sashes to open either outwardly or inwardly, as shown in Fig. 5, or to sashes hinged at either end and in all cases lock the sash closed, with the locking device disposed at the inside of the sash.

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

1. The combination with a frame and a member hinged thereto, of brackets secured respectively to the frame and hinged member so as to be disposed side by side when the hinged member is closed, bars pivotally connected together at one end and pivoted at their other ends respectively to the respective brackets, said brackets provided with ledges which, when the hinged member is closed, lie substantially parallel with each other to receive the bars when folded and support them with the several pivotal connections approximately in alinement to lock the hinged member closed.

2. The combination with a frame and a

hinged member, of pivotally-connected bars for supporting the hinged member when open and locking it when open or when closed, a bracket secured to the frame and pivoted to one of said pivoted bars, a bracket secured to the hinged member and pivotallyconnected to the other pivoted bar, said brackets disposed to lie side by side when the hinged member is closed, and each bracket provided with a ledge for supporting the bars approximately perpendicular to the frame and hinged member when the latter is closed pivoted thereto.

3. The combination with a frame and a hinged member, of two curved supporting-bars pivotally connected together, a bracket secured to the frame and to which one of said curved bars is pivoted, a bracket secured to the hinged member and to which the other curved bar is pivoted, said brackets provided with ledges for supporting the bars, said ledges coöperating to support said curved bars parallel with each other and approximately horizontal when the hinged member is closed.

4. The combination with a frame and a hinged member, of locking and supporting bars pivotally connected together at one end, and one bar pivotally connected to the frame and the other to the hinged member, plates secured to the frame and hinged member, outwardly-projecting arms on said plates provided with ledges disposed to support the bars parallel with each other and their pivotal connections approximately in line with each other when the hinged member is closed.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES J. ERICSON.

Witnesses:
C. W. L. STEVENS,
HENRY S. EVANS.