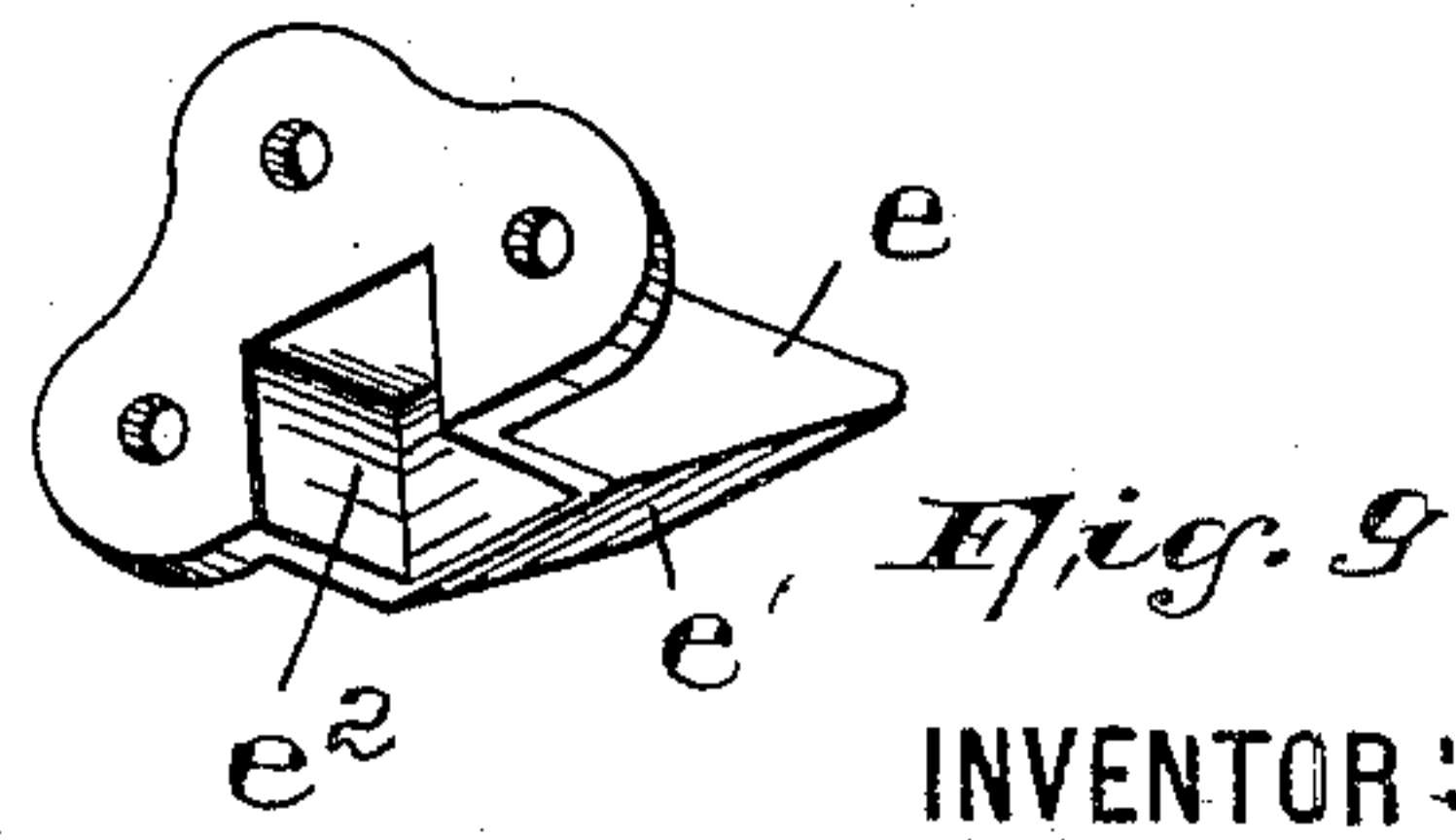
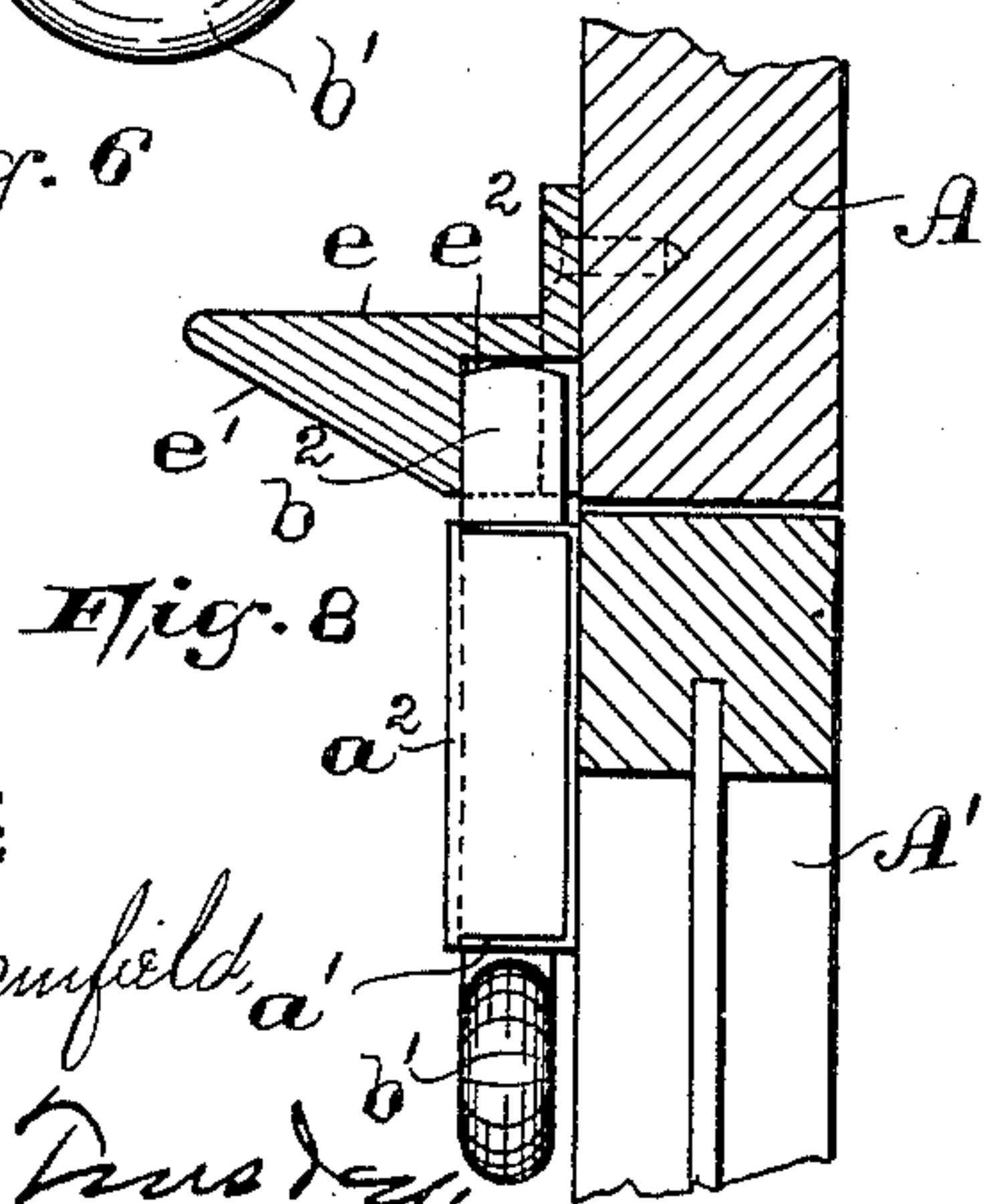
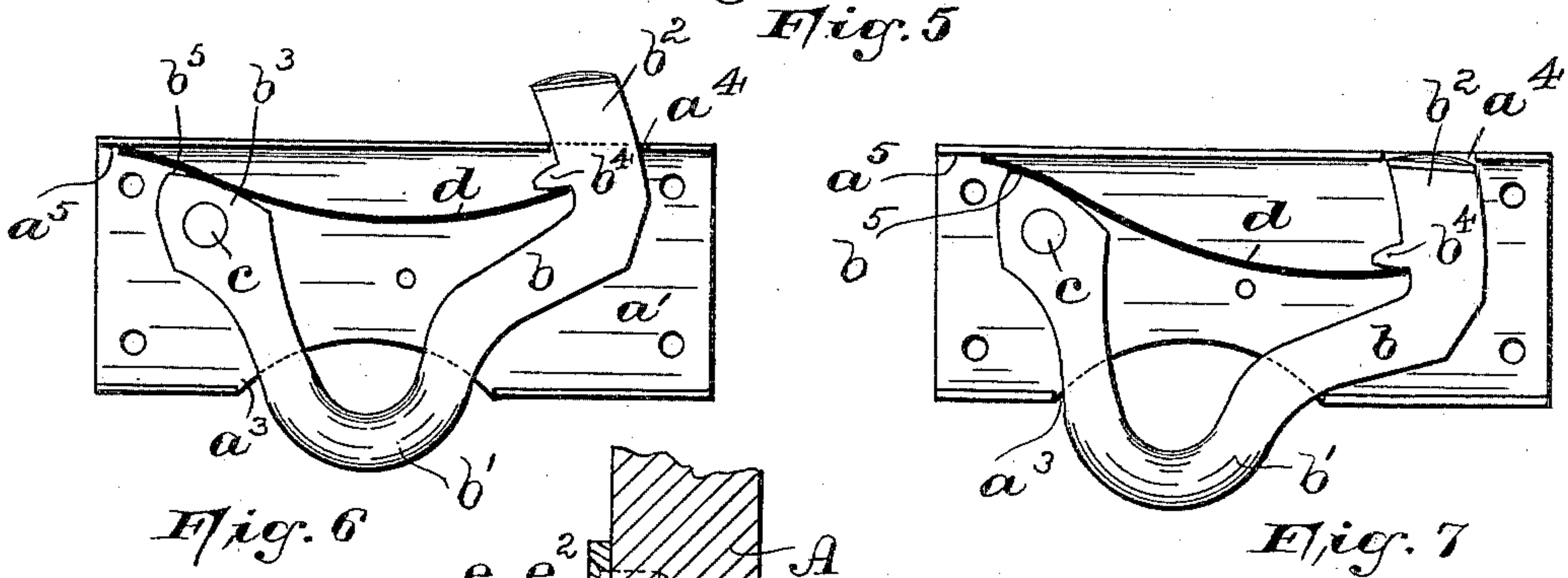
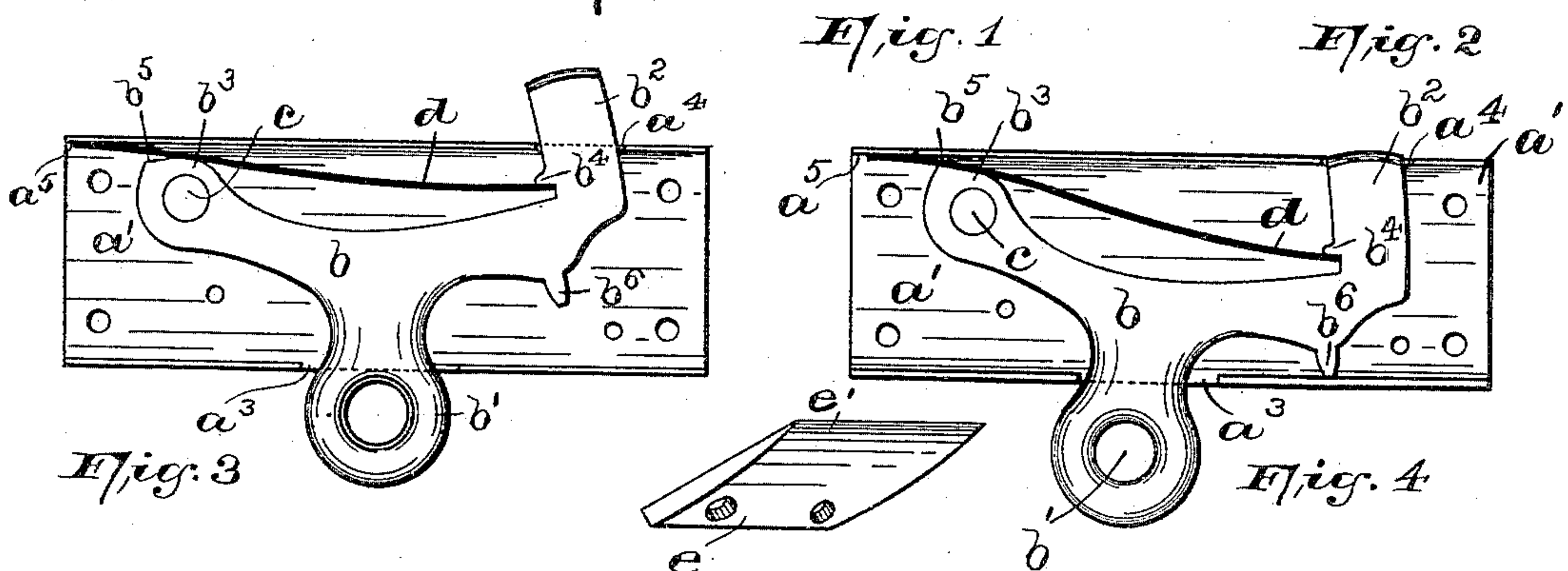
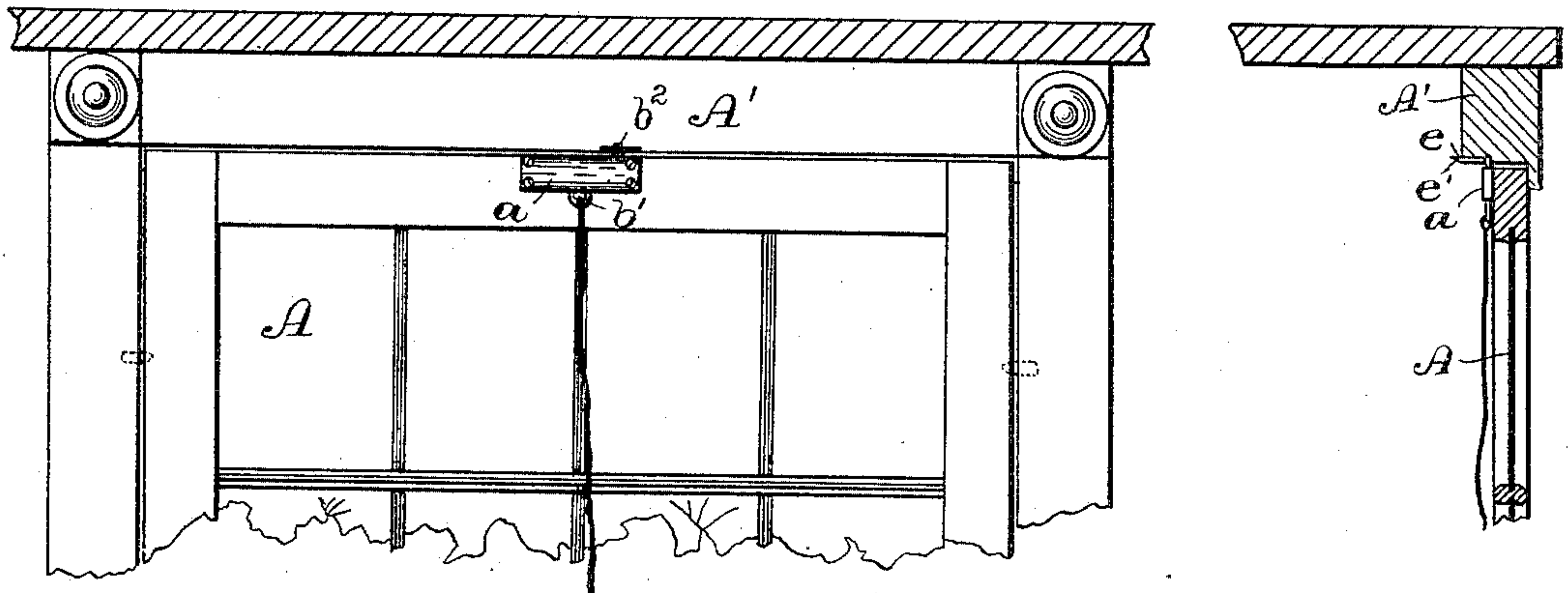


(No Model.)

A. ECKERT.
TRANSOM LOCK.

No. 452,777.

Patented May 26, 1891.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREAS ECKERT, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

TRANSOM-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,777, dated May 26, 1891.

Application filed March 11, 1891. Serial No. 384,524. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREAS ECKERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transom-Locks; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in locking devices for transoms; and the invention has for its object to provide a lock for that purpose which is of simple and cheap construction.

The invention therefore consists in certain arrangements and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a transom to which my improved lock has been secured. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the transom, showing the lock in end elevation secured thereto. Figs. 3 and 4 are views of the lock with the spring-bolt in its normal and its operated positions, respectively, the upper plate of the lock-casing being removed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a nosing employed. Figs. 6 and 7 are similar views to Figs. 3 and 4 of a modified form of construction. Fig. 8 is a vertical section of a part of a transom and frame, the frame being provided with a different form of nosing shown in section, and the lock being shown in end elevation. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the nosing employed in connection with the construction shown in Fig. 8.

In the drawings, A is the transom, and A' the frame. To said transom, preferably at the top thereof, as shown, is secured by means of screws or pins a casing a , which may be made of sheet metal or may be cast. Said casing consists of the body part a' and the cover a^2 , which are secured together by suitable screws or rivets. Within said casing is

a pivoted locking-bolt b , pivoted by means of a pin c to the casing. Said locking-bolt may be formed as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, being formed into an eye b' , projecting through an opening a^3 in the under side of the casing. At its forward end said locking-bolt is formed into the locking-arm b^2 , which is made to project from the casing a through an opening a^4 in the side opposite to the side through which projects the eye portion of the bolt. One end of a spring d is placed between the circular portion b^3 of the bolt and the inner side a^5 of the casing, while the opposite end of said spring is secured behind a ledge or small projection b^4 on the locking-arm. By means of this spring the locking-bolt is normally held in the position indicated in Fig. 3. As shown, the free end of the arm b^3 is slightly chamfered.

When the casing and its bolt have been secured to a transom, when the window is in its open position, said arm b^2 projects from the casing a in the manner shown in Fig. 2. When the window is swung upon its pivots in closing, said rounded arm b^2 slides readily upon the plate or nosing e , which is countersunk into the frame, as shown in Fig. 2, and which is wedge-shaped, said arm thereby being depressed while sliding over said plate, and finally being forced by means of the spring into holding engagement in a recess in the frame A'. (See Fig. 2.) In lieu of using said plate e , as shown in Fig. 5, the nosing can be made, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, being attached to the frame by means of screws, and being provided with the incline e' and the recess e^2 , into which said arm b^2 is forced to lock the transom.

A rope is fastened to the eye or ring b' , as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, for withdrawing the bolt and opening the sash, as will be clearly understood. As will be seen from the drawings, said bolt b is provided with a cam-shaped corner b^5 , which, when the bolt is pulled down by means of the rope, depresses the spring d , as shown in Figs. 4 and 7, and causes said spring to cause the bolt to swing more easily on its pivotal post c . Said bolt b is also provided with a stop b^6 to limit the swinging movement.

If desirable, the bolt *b* may be made as represented in Figs. 6 and 7, the central portion of the bolt being formed U shape and the casing and its cover being cut away, so that
5 said U-shaped portion of the bolt projects from the casing for securing the rope thereto, as will be readily understood.

By my present form of construction I have secured a lock for transoms which is of a very
10 simple construction and which is very positive in its action.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A transom-lock consisting of a casing
15 adapted to be attached to a window, said casing having openings *a*³ and *a*⁴ in its opposite sides, a pivoted bolt *b* in said casing, provided with a cam end *b*⁵ and its central portion projecting from said casing through the opening
20 *a*³, and provided with a locking-arm *b*², projecting from the opening *a*⁴, and a spring for causing said locking-arm to engage with a plate or nosing *e* on the frame to hold the

window in its closed position, substantially as set forth. 25

2. A transom-lock consisting of a casing adapted to be attached to the window, said casing having openings *a*³ and *a*⁴ in its opposite sides, a pivoted bolt *b* in said casing, provided with a cam end *b*⁵ and a projection *b*⁴,
30 a spring *d*, arranged between the inner side of the casing and said cam end and secured behind said projection *b*⁴, an eye on said bolt projecting from the opening *a*³, and a locking-arm projecting from the opening *a*⁴, in
35 combination with a plate or nosing *e*, attached to the frame in which the window is pivoted, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this
40 9th day of March, 1891.

ANDREAS ECKERT.

Witnesses:

FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,
WM. H. CAMFIELD, Jr.