

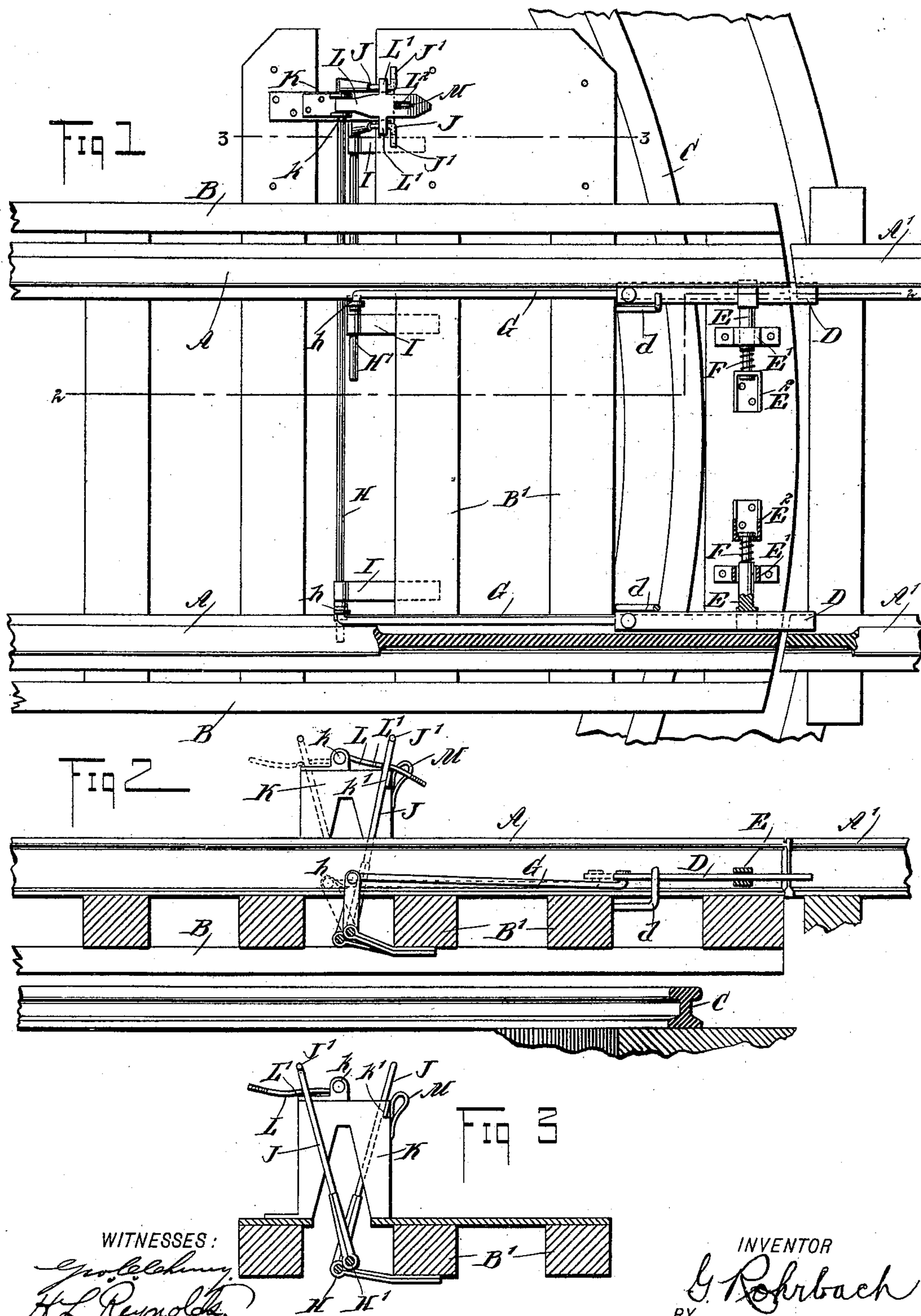
**No. 620,500.**

**Patented Feb. 28, 1899.**

**G. ROHRBACH.**  
**TURN TABLE LOCK.**

(Application filed Aug. 9, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GABRIEL ROHRBACH, OF DEL RIO, TEXAS.

## TURN-TABLE LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,500, dated February 28, 1899.

Application filed August 9, 1898. Serial No. 688,212. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GABRIEL ROHRBACH, of Del Rio, in the county of Val Verde and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Turn-Table Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in locks for turn-tables or devices for holding the turn-table in position, so that its rail ends correspond with the rail ends of the fixed track.

My invention comprises the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of one end of a turn-table having my lock applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken upon the line 2 2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation showing the operating-levers and latch, the same being taken upon the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings the supporting-frame or truss of the turn-table is represented by B, and the ties which support the rail by B'. Upon this framework the two lines of rails A are laid. The ends of these abut against the ends of the fixed rails A' in the usual manner. Upon the inner side of each of the rails A, at their ends, is placed a locking-bar D. The inner or rear ends of these bars are held in position by a guide *d*. The outer ends of the levers are engaged by the transversely-extending rods E. These rods engage the locking-bars D, so as to permit the locking-bars sliding through the same. As herein shown, the ends of the rods E are formed as yokes, the arms of which extend above and below the locking-bars D.

The inner ends of the rods E or the ends toward the center of the track are mounted to slide in guides E<sup>2</sup>, secured upon the turn-table. Between the guides E<sup>2</sup> and the rails are placed other guides E', which surround the rods E in such a manner that the rod may slide freely therein and have a slight vertical movement.

A spiral spring F surrounds each of the rods and bears against a shoulder or other

stop upon the rod and the outer guide E<sup>2</sup>. These springs hold the rods E and the locking-bars D, mounted therein, against the side of the rail, but permit said locking-bars to be moved away from the rail a limited amount.

The inner ends of the locking-bars D are connected to links G, the other ends of the links being connected to crank-arms *h*, mounted upon transversely-extending shafts H and H'. The shaft H extends entirely across the track, while the shaft H' stops a short distance inside of the first rail. These rods lie beneath the rails and are journaled upon supports I.

The ends of the rods H and H' which project beyond the track are provided with operating-levers J, extending upward to a convenient point for manipulation. These are placed alongside of a frame K, upon which is pivoted a locking-latch L. This latch is pivoted between the extreme opposite positions of the levers. When swung into the position shown in Fig. 3, the projections L' upon the sides of the latch L are adapted to engage the rods J and limit their motion. When the rods J are thrown back, so as to engage the projections L' upon the latch in the position shown in Fig. 3, the locking-bars D are withdrawn, so that their outer ends are even with the outer ends of the rails A. In this position the turn-table is free to swing. In the other position, or that shown in Fig. 1, both locking-bars are projected alongside of the rails J' and the turn-table is fixedly held in position.

The frame K has projections *k'* upon each side thereof adapted to engage the levers J and limit their motion in one direction. The projections L' upon the latch L when swung over to the position shown in Fig. 1 and by full lines in Fig. 2 press against the other side of the levers J, the two thus holding the levers against motion in either direction. The latch L is provided with a slot L<sup>2</sup> in its outer end, which is adapted to pass over a staple M, secured to the frame K. A lock may be put through this staple and the levers locked in this position.

If the distance between the pivot *k* of the latch L and the projections L' upon said latch is made sufficiently great to swing over the



handles J' at the upper end of the levers J, the latch may be thrown down, so that the projections L' are upon the inner side of the levers J, and thus hold the levers J in position corresponding with the withdrawn position of the locking-bars D.

The two locking-bars D are preferably mounted, as shown, so as to be operated by separate levers. When the turn-table is swinging, one of the locking-bars D, being the one which first reaches the space between the rails A', may be forced out into position to engage the rail A'. It will thus engage the side of the rail A', and by reason of the spring F will gradually check the motion of the turn-table. As soon as the locking-bar D has come in contact with the rail A' the other locking-bar may be forced outward. By this means the stopping of the turn-table may be accomplished without the shock or jar attending upon the use of a positive and unyielding lock.

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

1. A lock for a turn-table, comprising a longitudinally-reciprocable and laterally-yielding lock-bar mounted alongside the rail, substantially as described.

2. A lock for a turn-table, comprising a lock-bar mounted to slide along the side and to project beyond the end of the rail, a transverse rod having engagement with the lock-bar, and a spring holding said rod and bar toward the rail, substantially as described.

3. A lock for a turn-table, comprising a lock-bar lying along the inner side of each rail, spring-held guides engaging the outer parts of the lock-bars to hold them against the rails, and means for separately project-

ing the lock-bars beyond the ends of the rails, substantially as described.

4. A lock for turn-tables, comprising a bar lying along the inner side of each rail, fixed guides for the inner ends thereof, spring-held yielding guides for the outer ends thereof, and means for projecting said bars beyond the ends of the rails, substantially as described.

5. A lock for turn-tables, comprising a bar lying along the inner side of each rail, fixed guides for the inner ends thereof, and spring-held yielding guides for their outer ends, two cranked rods extending transversely the track beneath the rails, an operating-lever for each rod, and connections from the cranks of each rod to its corresponding lock-bar, substantially as described.

6. A lock for turn-tables, comprising a bar lying along the inner side of each rail, fixed guides for the inner ends thereof, spring-held yielding guides for the outer ends of said bars, two cranked rods extending transversely the track beneath the rails, an operating-lever for each rod, and a latch pivoted between the extreme position of said levers and having projections adapted to engage the levers in either position.

7. A lock for turn-tables, comprising a lock-bar lying alongside each rail and mounted to slide so as to be projected into contact with the fixed rails, two operating-levers and connections therefrom to the corresponding lock-bar, a latch pivoted between the extreme positions of said levers and having projections adapted to engage the levers in either position, substantially as described.

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