J. B. Tinker,

Sash Holder.

No. 62,575. Patented Mar. 5, 1867.

Fig: 3.

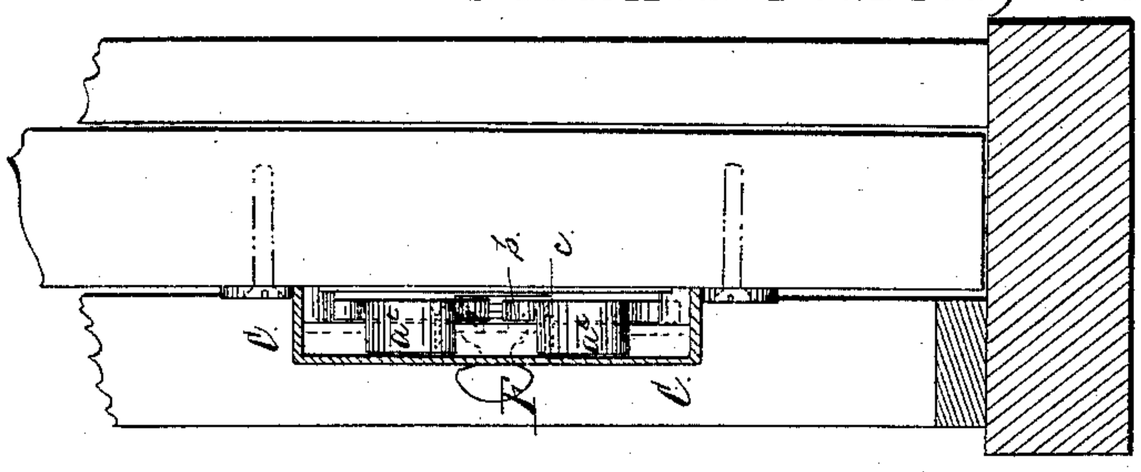


Fig: 2.

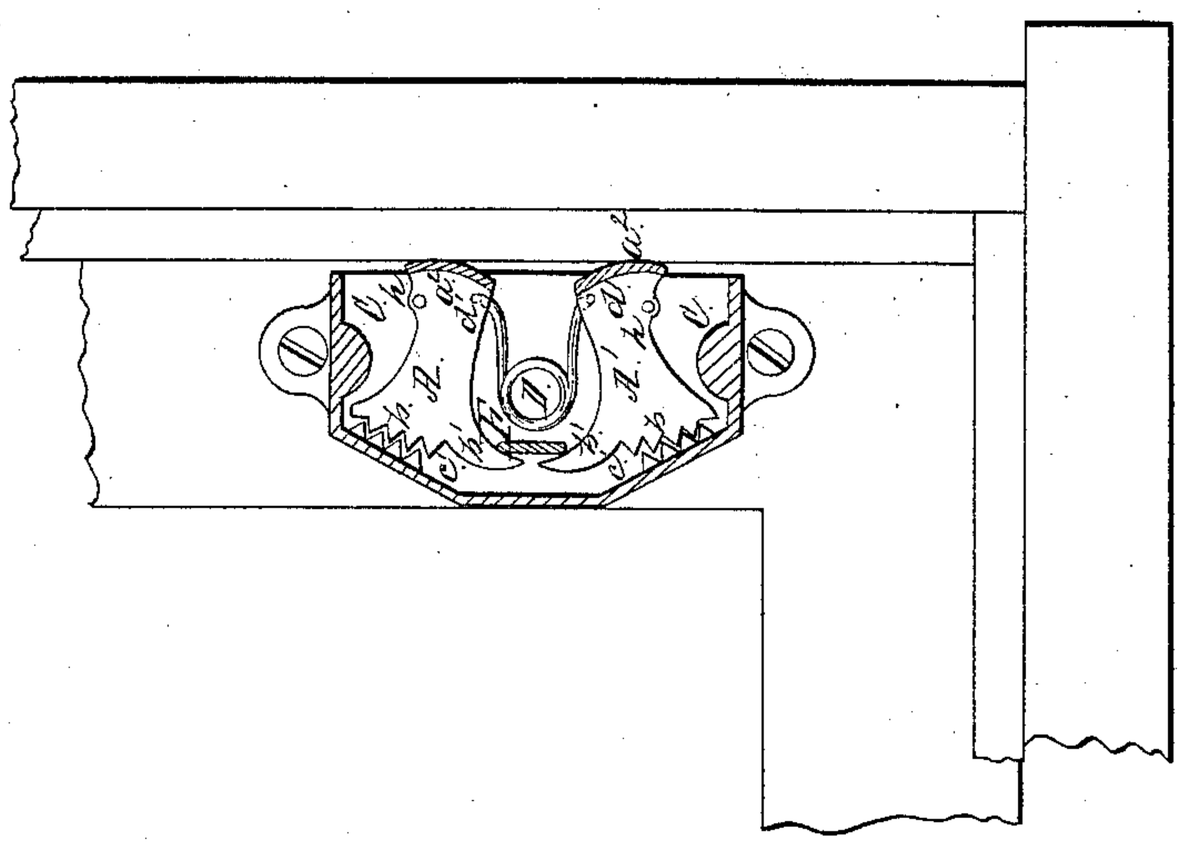


Fig: 4.

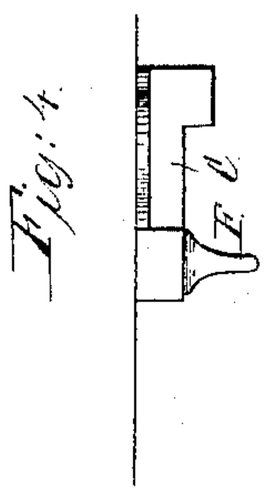
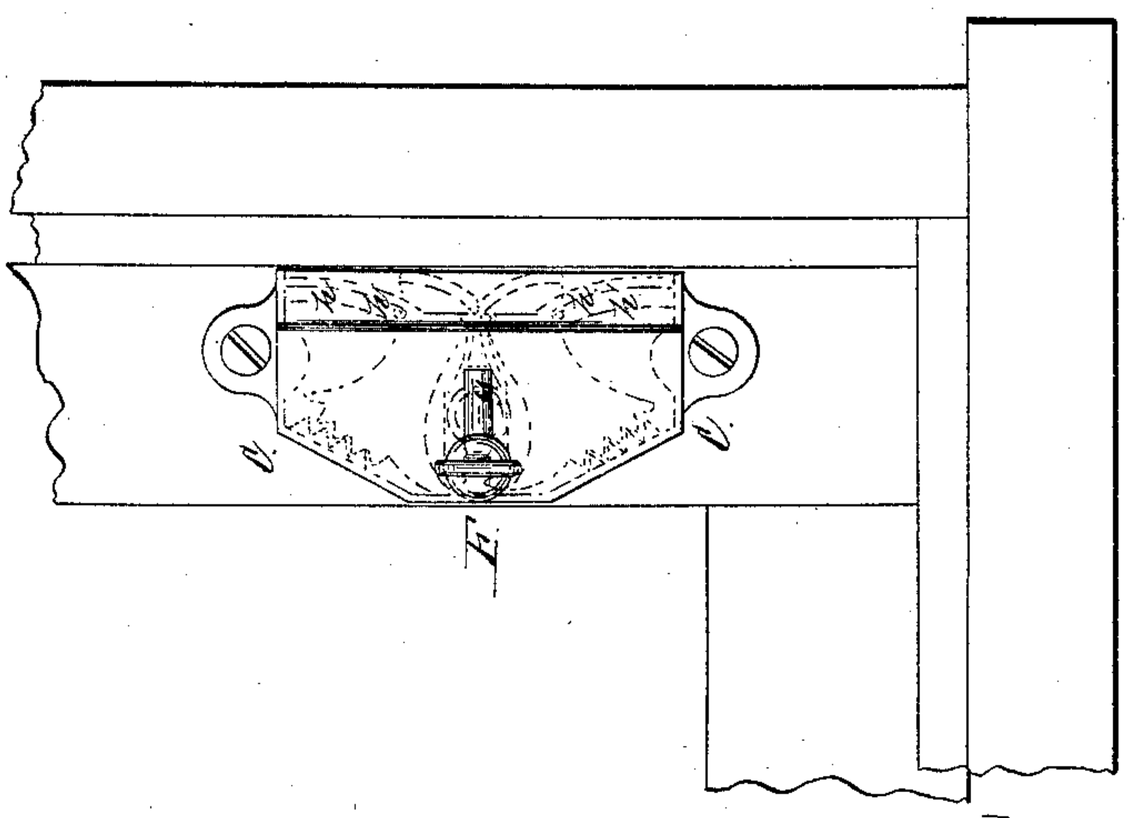


Fig: 1.



Witnesses:
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B. H. Mulchler

Inventor:
J. B. Tinker

United States Patent Office.

JOHN B. TINKER, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND J. L. BEAZAN, OF THE SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 62,575, dated March 5, 1867.

IMPROVED SASH LOCK.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. TINKER, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, (assignor to myself and James L. Beazan,) have invented a new and improved Sash Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a front elevation of my improved sash lock, showing the same as being unlocked, and the sash in a condition to be moved.

Figure II is a sectional front elevation, showing the sash lock as being locked.

Figure III is an end elevation of the same.

Figure IV is a top view of the same.

The nature of this invention consists, first, in making a window-sash lock having two stops, with cogs or teeth on one end, which mesh with corresponding cogs or teeth made in the case, and standing upon an incline, so that the movement of these stops upon the toothed incline in one direction will throw the opposite end of the stops against the window casing in a manner to hold the sash from moving in either direction, and so that a slight movement of the stops upon the toothed incline in the opposite direction will instantly unlock or release the sash, and allow it to move, whereby the sash can be held securely at any place desired; second, in the application and use of a spring, connected with both stops in a manner and for the purpose of producing the outward movement of the stops, to press against the casing; third, in the combination of a projecting pin made on the stops with a groove made in the case, for the purpose of holding the stops in gear with the toothed incline.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A and A′ represent two stops, which have a curved flange, a^2, on the end, which comes in contact with the window casing, so as to present a greater bearing surface. Cogs or teeth, b, are formed at the opposite end, also in a curve, though in the opposite direction, and in such manner that both curves, a^2 and b, when extended, form the periphery of a true circle. The teeth b mesh with cogs or teeth c', formed upon the inside of the casing or frame C. These cogs or teeth c' extend from nearly the middle of the casing, on an inclined plane, in opposite directions toward the window casing in such manner that when the teeth of the stops A A′ move thereon in one direction, the flanges a^2 will approach the window casing and lock the sash firmly, so as to prevent it from moving either up or down; and when moved in the opposite direction, they will recede from the window casing, and unlock the sash. It will be observed, upon examination, that the operation of these stops, as described, is equal to or resembles the movement upon an inclined plane of wheels, the periphery of which is equal to the periphery of a circle drawn through the flange a^2 and cogs b, and of which these parts form sections. A coil spring, D, is interposed between both stops and attached thereto, as shown at d^1, Fig. II, for the purpose of forcing them apart in a manner to cause the flanges a^2 to approach (or press against) the window casing. A movement of the stops in the opposite direction, so as to release or unlock the sash, is produced by means of the slide E, which rests against projections or arms, b^1, formed on the toothed ends of the stops, as shown in Fig. II. A knob or button, F, projecting from the front plate of the case of the lock, is connected to the slide E by means of a shank, which passes through a slot, g, made in the case, as shown in the drawings. Each stop is provided with a projecting pin, h, which moves in guide-grooves, shown by dotted lines h^1 in Fig. I. These are for the purpose of keeping the cogs or teeth b and c^1 in gear during the movements of the stops. The casing or frame of this lock encloses all the operating parts, and when properly finished or silver-plated, presents a beautiful appearance. By slightly changing the shape of the casing the lock may be set into the sash so as to be flush with the surface thereof. By this means the stops are made to bear against the inner groove of the casing instead of the slat, and keep all marks made thereby (if any) out of sight.

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

1. A sash lock having two stops, A A′, with cogs or teeth, b, on one end, which mesh with corresponding cogs or teeth, c^1, made in the case C, and standing upon an incline, constructed, arranged, and operating in the manner and for the purpose substantially as herein described.

2. The combination and arrangement of the spring D with the stops A A′, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the projecting pin h made on the stops A A′ with a groove, h^1, made in the case, for the purpose substantially as described.

J. B. TINKER.

Witnesses:

J. L. BEAZAN,

E. B. FORBUSH.