(No Model.)

G. A. STEDMAN.

SASH LOCK.

No. 599,875. Patented Mar. 1, 1898.

Fig. 1.

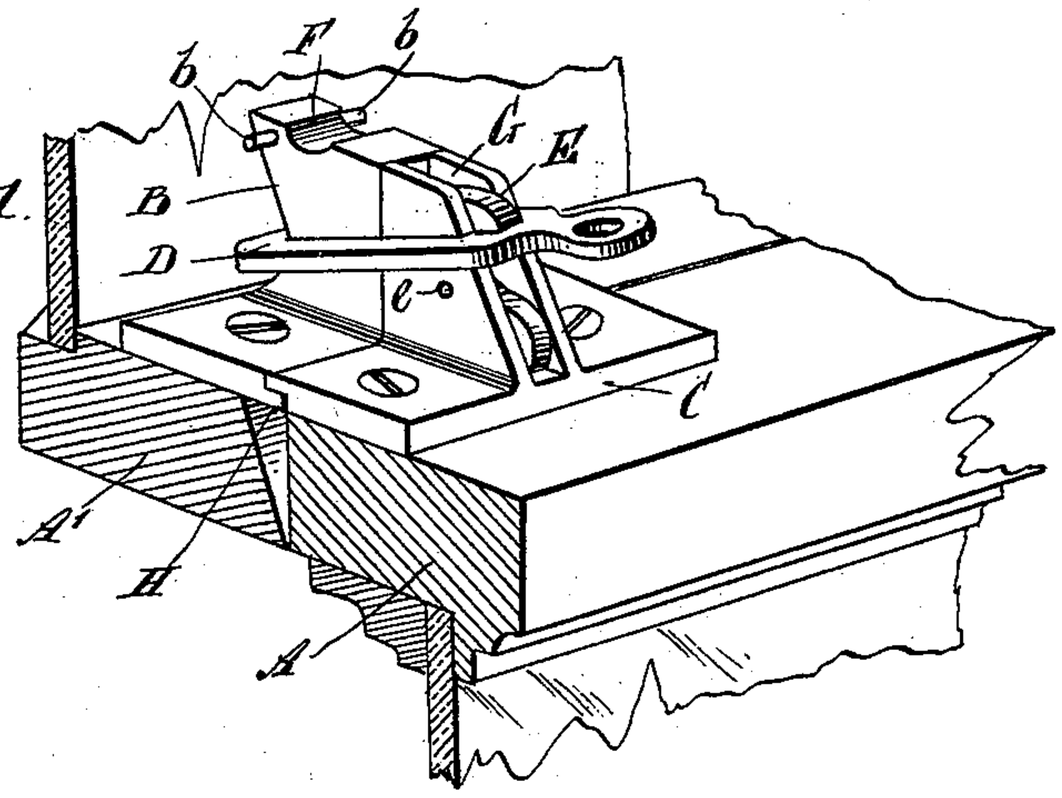


Fig. 2.

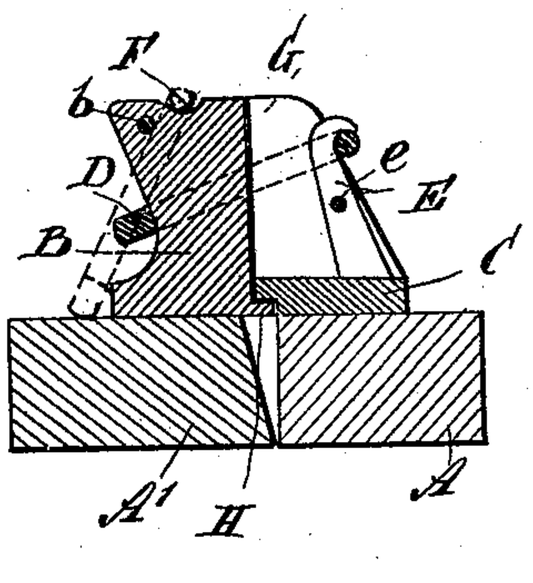


Fig. 3.

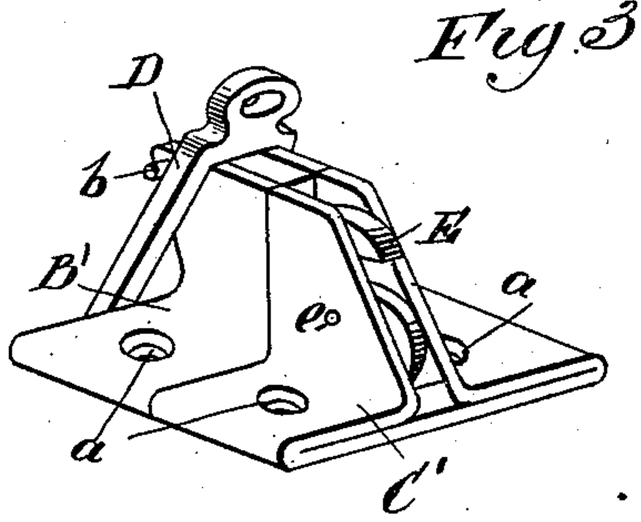


Fig. 4.

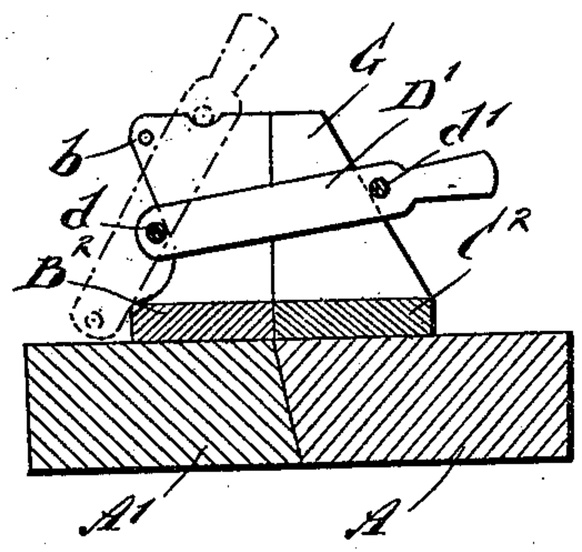
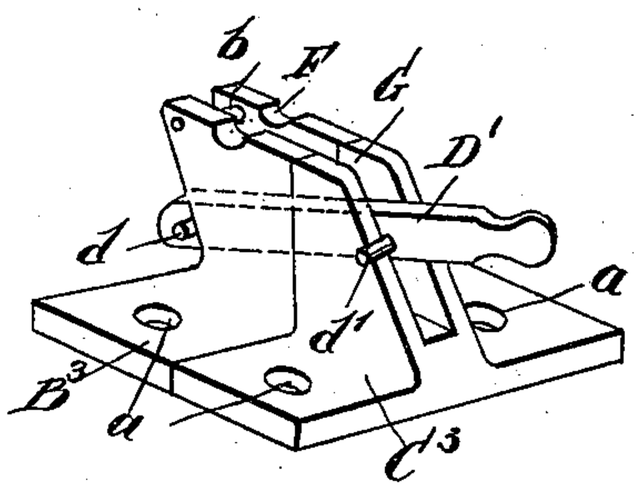


Fig. 5.



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GEORGE A. STEDMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SASH-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,875, dated March 1, 1898.

Application filed May 21, 1897. Serial No. 637,511. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. STEDMAN, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to certain improvements in sash-locks designed to be attached to the upper surface of the lower rail of the upper sash and the upper rail of the lower sash to prevent either sash from being opened.

The invention consists, essentially, of a plate attached to each sash and having upwardly-projecting arms which are sloping upon their opposite outer sides, and the plate is also provided with a link which engages each of these sides to prevent motion in the direction which would be necessary to open the window.

The invention also consists in the construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

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 views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device shown attached to a sash, a short section only of the sash being shown. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the two plates of the lock, showing a slightly-modified form of construction; and Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively a cross-sectional elevation and a perspective view of a still different form of construction.

In the drawings, A represents the upper rail of the lower sash of a window, and A′ the lower rail of the upper sash. To these rails are attached the plates B and C, the plate B being attached to the upper sash and the plate C to the lower sash, the plates being attached by means of screws or any other suitable device passed through apertures *a* in the plates. Each plate has an upwardly-projecting arm, and the side of the arm which is adjacent to the other plate or the side which is toward the center of the device is perpendicular. Although this is not strictly essential in all cases, it is preferable, as it gives a bearing-surface between the two plates.

The upwardly-projecting arm upon the plate B has the side away from the center or toward the glass in the lower sash sloping upward and outward or away from the center line. The upwardly-projecting arm upon the plate C, which is upon the lower sash, has its outer surface or that surface away from the plate B sloping in the same general direction as the opposite edge of the arm upon the plate B. The sloping edge of the arm upon the plate C is preferably at a slightly greater angle than that upon the plate B—that is, the two tend to converge as extended above the plates. The arm upon the rear plate is also provided with a pin *b*, projecting slightly on each side and located at the upper outer corner of the plate. The upper end of the plate is also provided with a notch or recess F, extending across the same. A link D, which is adapted to embrace both of the arms, is placed beneath the pin *b*, which latter serves to hold the link in place and prevent its removal, the link being just long enough to reach across both arms and engage the sloping surface on the arm C. In this position the link will lie at an angle, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. If the lower sash A should be pushed upward while the link is in this position, the sash will bind tightly against the link D and be prevented from rising. The two sashes will only be freed when the inner end of the link D is raised from the arm C. The link may then be thrown to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, where its upper end rests in the notch F and entirely clears the plate C. The link D will drop down upon the arms B and C, accommodating itself to considerable variation in their height.

If it is desired to place a stop of any sort upon the plates B or C to prevent the lower sash from moving past the upper sash, this may be done by forming the flanges H as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These flanges prevent overtravel of the two sashes and hold the plates in accurate position for locking. The arm upon the plate C is shown as slotted, and in this slot is pivoted on a pin *e* a lever E, which forms a catch to prevent the rising of the link D until the lever E has been first thrown back. In placing the link D upon the arm C the catch E will be thrown back by engagement with the end of the link D. The latch E is intended to be so pivoted that it will

be thrown out into locking position by gravity. It is, however, an easy matter to force the lower end in and the upper end out by hand, if necessary. In Fig. 2 the upper end of the catch is slightly hooked to insure a secure hold on the link D and to prevent displacement.

In Fig. 3 a slightly different manner of construction is shown; but the principle of action is identical with that of the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this instance, however, the plates B′ and C′ are made of sheet metal bent into shape. The lower portion of the plate, which is attached to the upper sash, is formed by bending the plate back upon itself on each side of the middle and then bending the ends up to form the two sides of the projecting arm, these two sides being slightly separated from each other and thus forming a recess or slot to receive the catch E. The plate which fastens to the upper sash is formed in the same way and may have a spacing-block inserted between the two sides of the projecting arm.

In Fig. 4 both of the projecting arms of the plates B^2 C^2 are provided with slots either by slotting the solid metal of a casting or by forming the two parts of bent plates, as shown in Fig. 3. The link, instead of passing about these arms, consists of a flat bar D′, lying in the space G between the two sides of the bars or within a slot formed in the casting and having pins *d* and *d′*, adapted to engage the sloping edges of the arms. In Fig. 4 these parts are also shown as without the flanges H. (Shown in Figs. 1 and 2.)

Fig. 5 shows the same form of link, the parts being shown in perspective. The principle of action of all these parts is essentially the same. In Figs. 4 and 5 the locking-catch E has been omitted.

This device will securely hold the sashes in place and will adjust itself to considerable variation in the height of the two sashes. This is often necessary where the window-sashes have shrunk and fit loosely in the casing. In a case where the lower sash drops after the link has been put in locking position the link will also correspondingly drop and hold the sashes securely locked together.

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

1. A sash-lock, comprising plates adapted to be secured respectively to the upper and lower sashes, and having upwardly-extending arms which register when the sashes are closed, said arms having their outer opposite edges sloping upward and outward, a link embracing both of said arms, and means for retaining the link loosely upon one of said arms, substantially as described.

2. A sash-lock, comprising plates adapted to be secured respectively to the upper and lower sashes, and having upwardly-extending arms which register when the sashes are closed, said arms having their outer opposite edges sloping upward and outward in planes converging upward, a link engaging both of said edges, and a movable catch engaging said link to prevent its being lifted, substantially as described.

3. A sash-lock, comprising plates adapted to be secured respectively to the upper and lower sashes, and having upwardly-extending arms which register when the sashes are closed, said arms having their outer opposite edges sloping upward and outward, a link engaging both of said edges, and retaining-pins projecting from the arm which is attachable to the upper sash and above said link, substantially as described.

4. A sash-lock, comprising two members secured respectively to the upper and lower sashes, each member comprising a plate bent upon itself at each side of the center, and with the ends bent upward and at right angles to the base at or near the center thereof, and a link engaging the outer opposite edges of said upward extensions, substantially as described.

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