

No. 610,699.

Patented Sept. 13, 1898.

J. L. BARNES.

SASH LOCK.

(Application filed Oct. 28, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

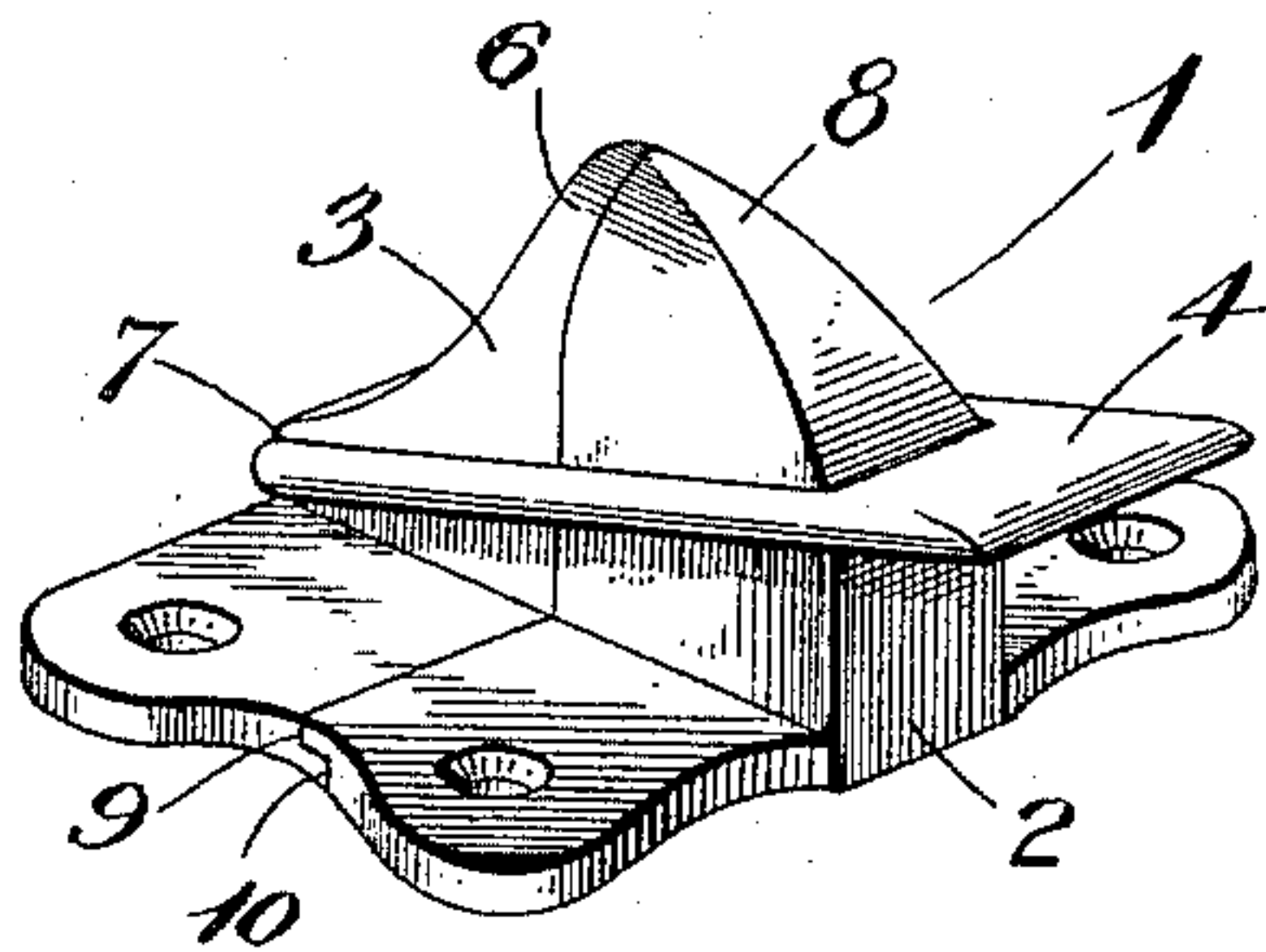


Fig. 2.

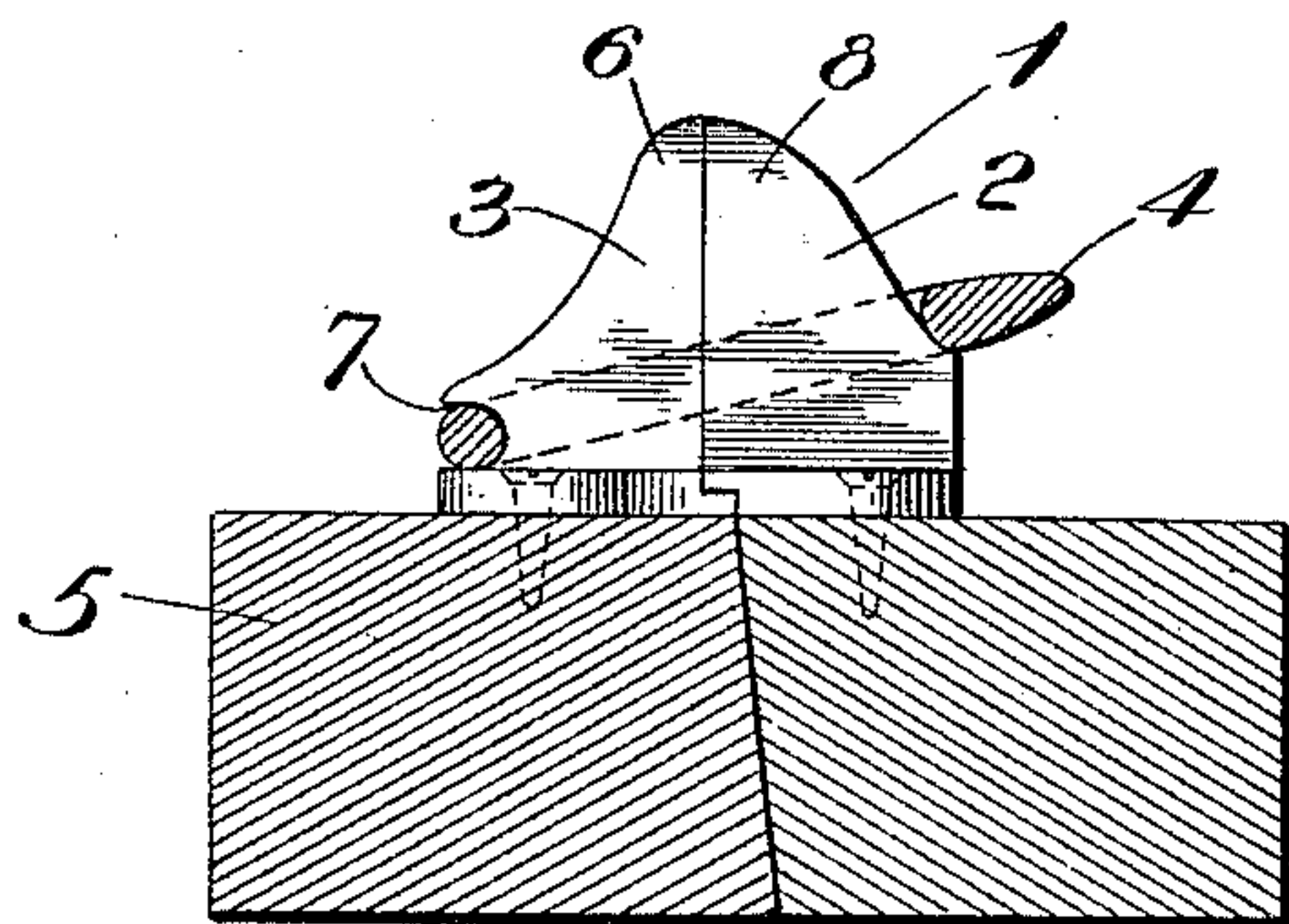


Fig. 4.

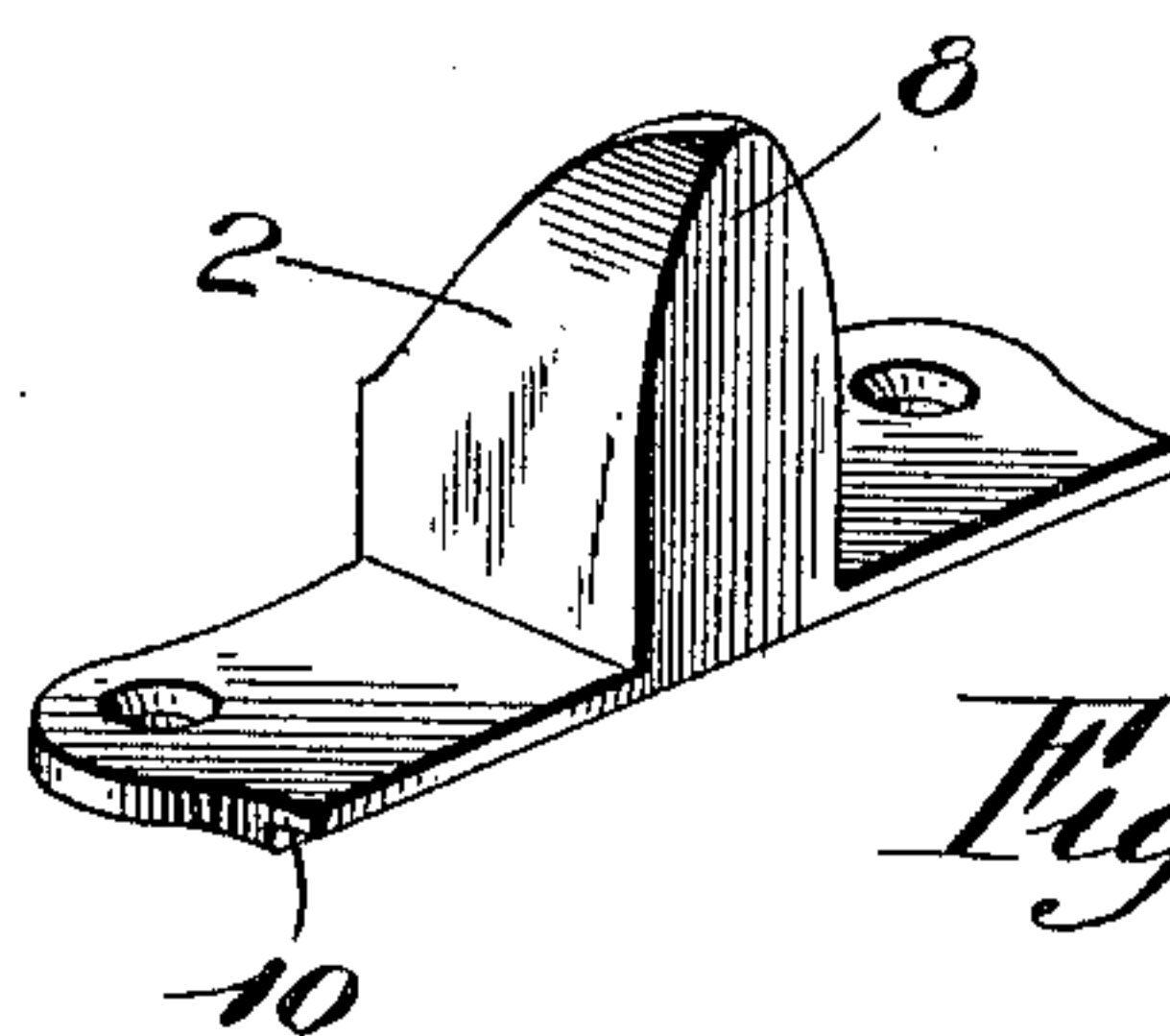
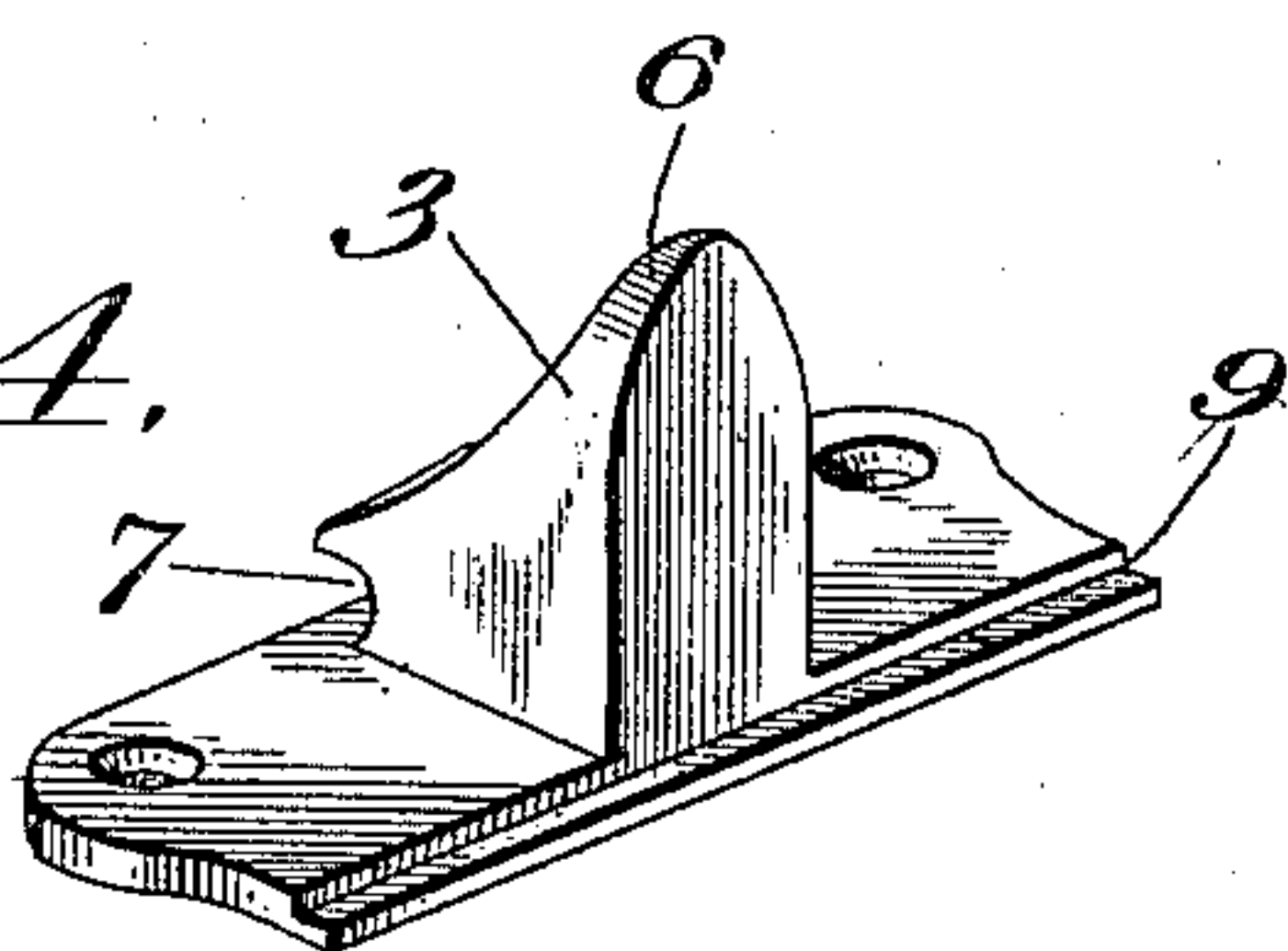


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

J. Grant, Culverwell By *his* Attorneys,

J. F. Riley

C. Snow & Co.

Inventor
J. L. Barnes.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. BARNES, OF MILFORD, INDIANA.

SASH-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,699, dated September 13, 1898.

Application filed October 28, 1897. Serial No. 656,655. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. BARNES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milford, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Sash-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in sash-locks.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of sash-locks and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device adapted to be readily applied to the sashes of a window and capable of drawing them tightly together and of holding them in proper position when locked.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sash-lock constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, showing the same applied to a window. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail perspective views of the front and rear sections of the sash-lock.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a sash-lock comprising front and rear sections 2 and 3 and a connecting loop or link 4, which is hinged or fulcrumed on the rear section 3 and adapted to engage the front section, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings. The rear section 3, which is secured to the bottom 5 of an upper sash, consists of a horizontal plate and an upwardly-extending tapering lug 6, provided with inclined sides and having a transverse groove or recess 7 at its rear edge to receive the rear or inner end of the link 4, whereby the latter is hinged to the rear section. The horizontal plate of the rear section has its front or outer edge flush with the bottom rail 5 of the upper sash, and it is extended laterally beyond the sides of the lug 6 and perforated for the reception of screws or other suitable fastening devices for securing it to the upper sash. The front section 2 consists of a horizontal plate and a vertical lug 8, which is laterally tapered to provide

inclined sides similar to the rear lug 6, and the front or outer edge of the lug 8 is inclined and curved, forming a wedge adapted to be engaged by the front end of the loop or link 4. The front edge of the plate of the rear section is provided at its upper face with a longitudinal recess 9, and the plate of the front section, which has suitable perforations for screws or other suitable fastening devices for mounting it upon the top of the lower sash, is provided at its inner or rear edge with a longitudinal recess 10, which fits the recessed portion of the plate of the rear section. The vertical wall formed by the recess 10 is flush with the adjacent vertical edge of the top rail of the lower sash, and the horizontal flange formed by the recess 10 overlaps the plate of the rear section and fits snugly in the recess 9 thereof, the upper faces of the two plates being flush. By overlapping the plates in this manner a shield or guard is provided, which prevents an instrument from being introduced between the adjacent portions of the sashes and forced upward between the sections for disengaging the loop. The front or outer end of the link is enlarged or extended to provide a handle portion, and by engaging the wedge-shaped front lug it is adapted to draw the sashes tightly together and compensate for any looseness and prevent them from rattling and admitting air at their contiguous faces. The transverse taper of the lugs also enables the link, which has parallel sides, to draw the sashes into proper position should they become loose and have any lateral movement between the sides of the window-frame.

It will be seen that the invention possesses the following advantages: The sash-lock is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, and it possesses strength and durability and is adapted to be readily applied to the sashes of a window. It is self-adjusting and possesses a wide range of sash adjustment, being adapted to draw the sashes toward each other, move them vertically to bring them in proper position, and slide them transversely to correct any displacement. It forms a guard to prevent an instrument from being introduced between the sections for disengaging the link or loop, and the greater the strain exerted on it the more securely it binds the sashes together. It obviates the necessity of

employing pivoted cams or eccentrics, and it provides a strong fulcrum for the link. The adjacent faces and edges of the lugs and the plates of the front and rear sections fit
5 squarely together and serve to support each other without straining the parts.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrific-
10 ing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

A sash-lock, comprising front and rear sections provided with lugs tapering in width

and presenting inclined side faces, and a link fulcrumed on the rear section and having 15 rigid sides engaging the inclined side faces of the lugs, whereby the sashes of a window are adjusted laterally and forced into proper position, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 20 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. BARNES.

Witnesses:

W. A. MABER,

H. T. NEFF.