

No. 621,578

Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

G. C. LOCKLIN & B. M. FOX.

SASH FASTENER.

(Application filed July 21, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

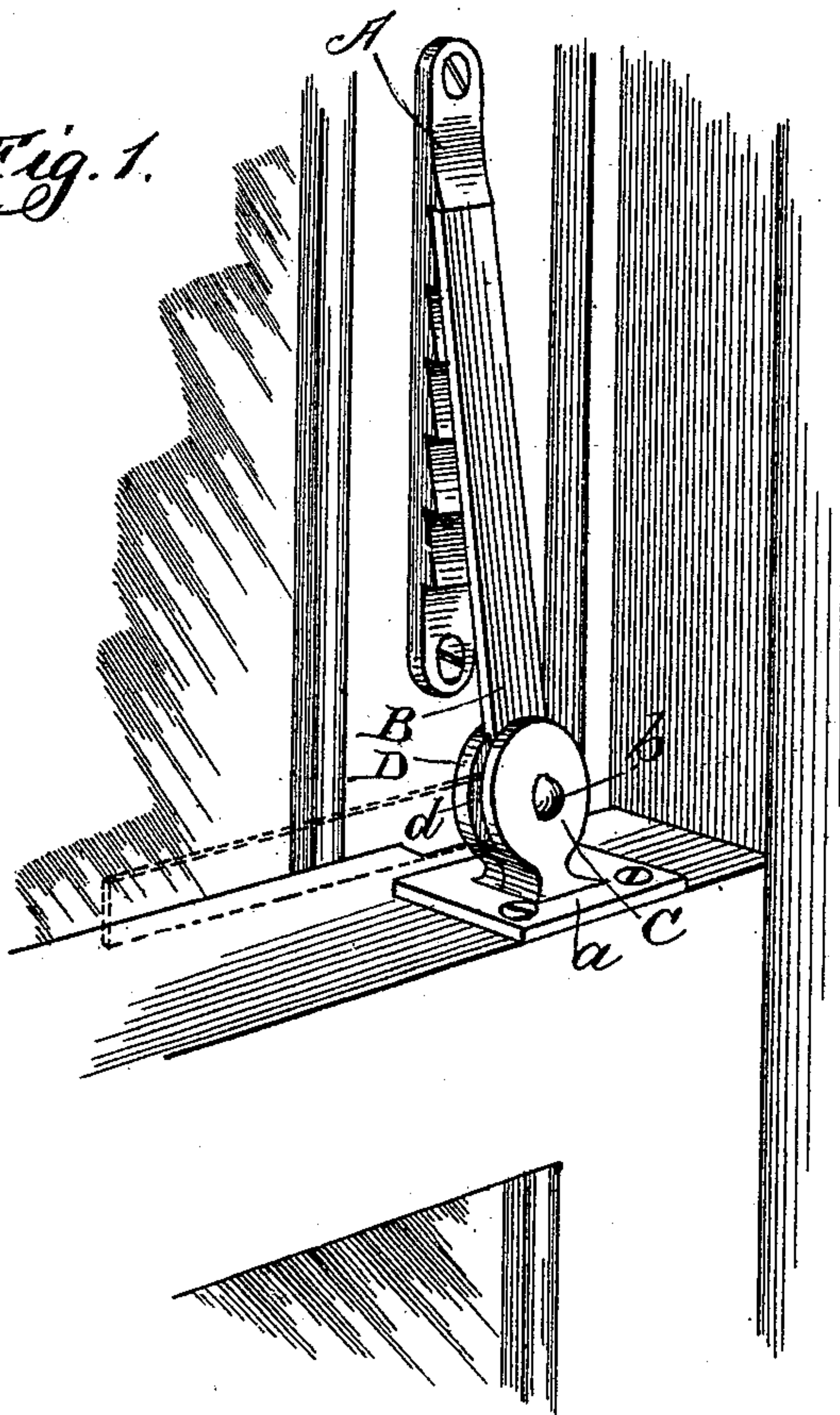


Fig. 2.

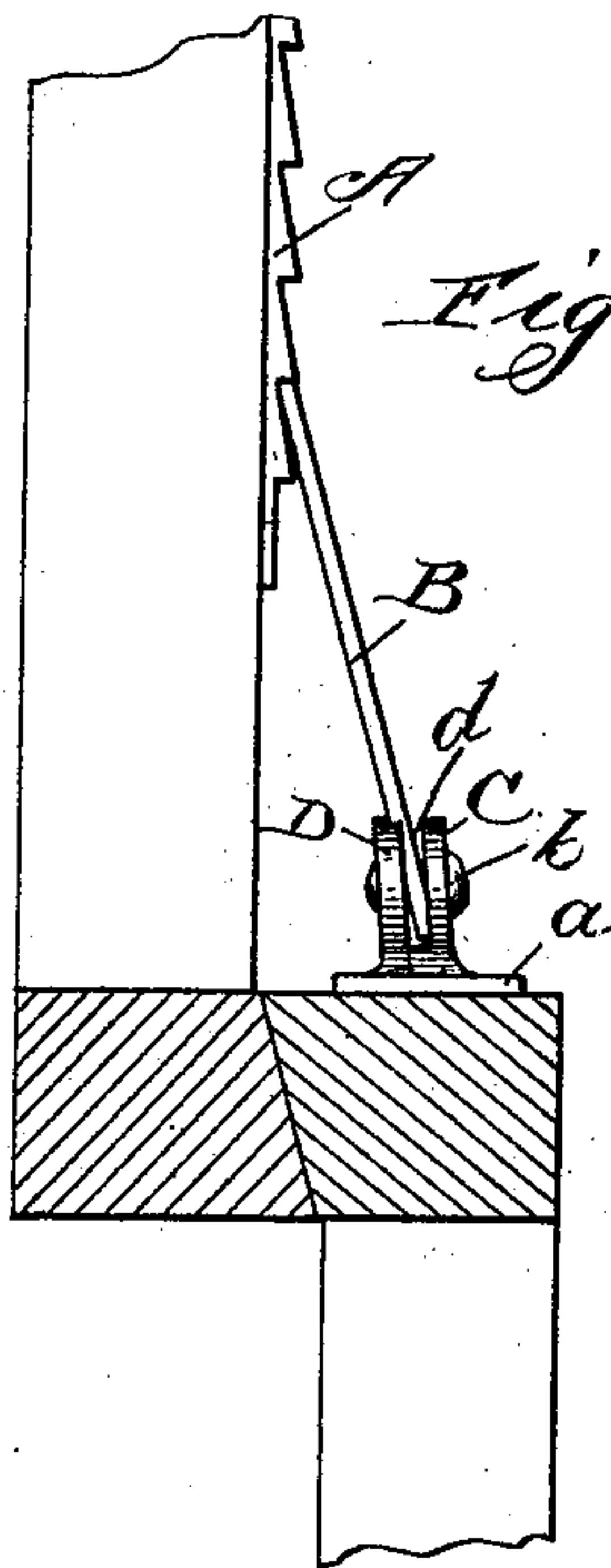


Fig. 3.

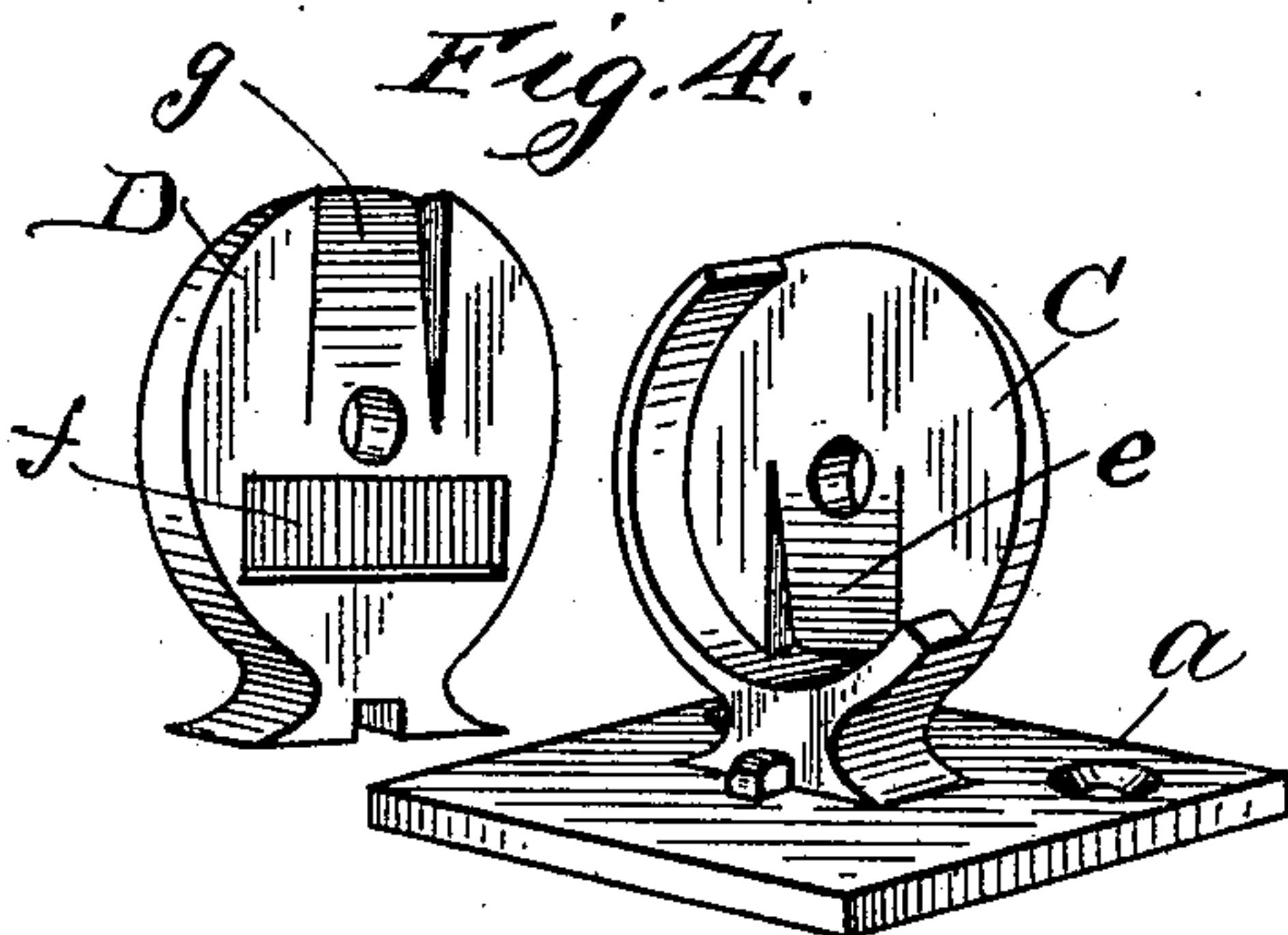
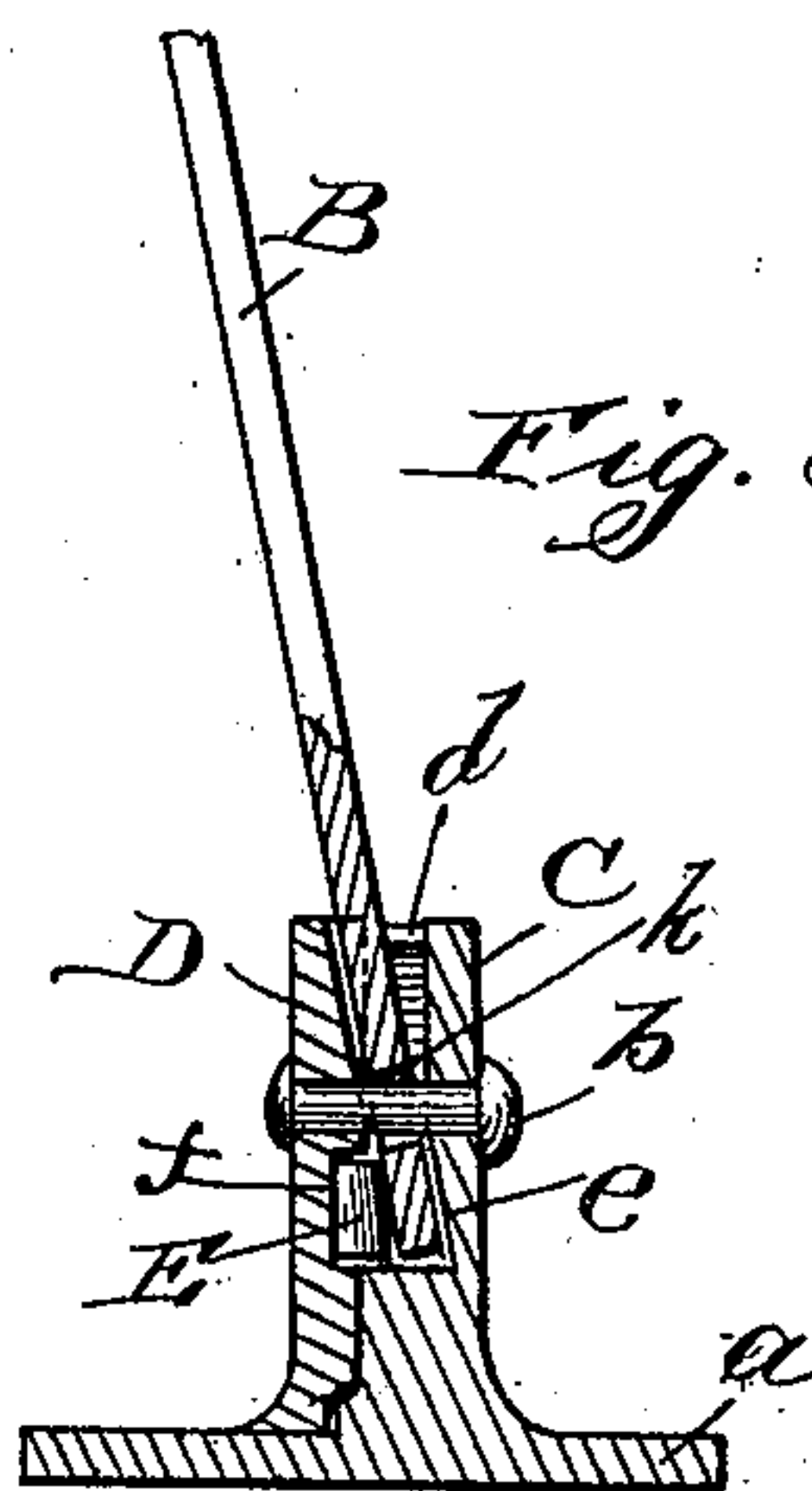


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. LOCKLIN AND BONHAM M. FOX, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,578, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed July 21, 1897. Serial No. 645,347. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE C. LOCKLIN and BONHAM M. FOX, citizens of the United States, and residents of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of our invention is to provide a simply-constructed locking device for windows which is so constructed and so located that it cannot be unlocked from the outside without breaking the window, yet can be so adjusted as to permit the upper sash to be lowered for ventilation. This we accomplish by means of a prop-bar or brace the lower end of which is so pivoted to the lower sash that it can tilt toward and its upper end engage a rack on the side of the upper sash, substantially as hereinafter fully described and as illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of said locking device, showing the manner of its application. Fig. 2 is a side edge view thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section through the same. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the lugs between which the lower end of locking bar or brace is pivoted, and Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the spring employed in said locking device in perspective.

In the drawings, A represents a saw-toothed rack, the inclined sides of whose teeth are up- permost. This rack is secured to the inner surface of, preferably, the right-hand vertical side of the upper sash of the window at a suitable point above the lower sash when the window is closed by means of screws passed through the countersunk screw-holes in its ends.

B represents a brace or bar consisting of a flat piece or strip of metal the lower end of which is pivoted between the supporting-lugs C and D. Lug C arises from and is made integrant with a screw-plate *a*, which is fastened to the top rail of the lower sash, near the right-hand end thereof, so as to be in the same transverse vertical plane as the rack A, and lug D is made separate from lug C, but its base rests

on the screw-plate thereof, and it is held to lug C by the pivotal pin or rivet *b*. The body of these lugs are preferably of a circular form, and lug C has its edges provided with an angular flange projecting toward lug D, about one-half of which is cut away to form when the lugs are secured together a segmental slot *d* between them to accommodate the oscillatory movement of the brace-bar B.

The inner surface of lug C or that facing lug D is depressed below the opening through which rivet *b* passes, so as to form a seat *e* for the lower end of the brace-bar when the said bar is in a vertical position. Directly opposite this seat *e*, in a horizontal recess made in the adjacent surface of the lug D, is a bow-shaped spring E, the convex side of which normally presses against the lower end of bar B and when the latter is in a vertical position pushes it into seat E. When this is done, the upper end of the bar tilts in the opposite direction, and to permit of this the inner face of lug D, above the rivet, is channeled, as shown, to form a groove *g*, into which said bar leans when in its vertical position and whereby its oscillatory movement on said pivoted rivet is prevented. In order to permit this tilting or leaning of the bar, so that its upper end can engage the rack, the pivotal opening *k* of said bar is elongated slightly in the direction of length of said bar. Were this not done it would bind and be inoperative.

The operation of our invention is as follows, the rack being secured to the upper sash of the window in the manner indicated and the lugs in which the bar B is secured to the upper rail of the lower sash being in such position that when the bar is moved to the vertical position the pressure of spring *k* causes it to tilt toward and engage rack A: When in this position, the bar B cannot be swung back to the horizontal position until it is moved back to a more perpendicular position and out of the confines of the groove *g* and seat *e*. When it is so moved, it can be swung sidewise out of the engagement with rack B; but this movement must be done by hand, as it is virtually a physical impossibility to so move it by any burglars' implements, and then swing



it to or toward the horizontal position into the segmental slot *d*, whereby it will be kept out of engagement with said rack.

What we claim as new is—

5 1. The combination with the upper sash of a window, and a vertically-arranged rack secured to the side thereof near the lower end, of a lower sash, an oscillatory brace-bar, having an elongated pivot-opening therein, lug  
10 C having a recess or seat *e* in its inner surface below the pivotal point of the said bar and having an annular flange projecting inward toward lug D one-half of which is cut away to form a slot *d* in which said bar moves,  
15 said lug D having the groove *g* therein, and rivet *b* securing said lugs together and fulcruming said bar as set forth.

2. The combination with the upper sash of the window and a vertically-arranged rack secured to the side thereof near the lower end,

of a lower sash, an oscillatory brace-bar having an elongated pivot-opening therein, a lug C secured to the top rail of said lower sash having a recess or seat *e* in its inner surface below the pivotal point of said bar, and provided with an annular flange projecting toward lug C one-half of which is cut away to form a slot *d* in which said bar moves, said  
25 lug D having a groove *g* in its inner surface above the pivotal point of said bar, and a horizontal recess *f* below the same, and a spring  
30 E seated in said recess and normally pressing against the lower end of said bar, as and for the purpose set forth.

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