

No. 683,928.

Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

J. P. GERAGHTY.

SASH LOCK.

(Application filed Feb. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

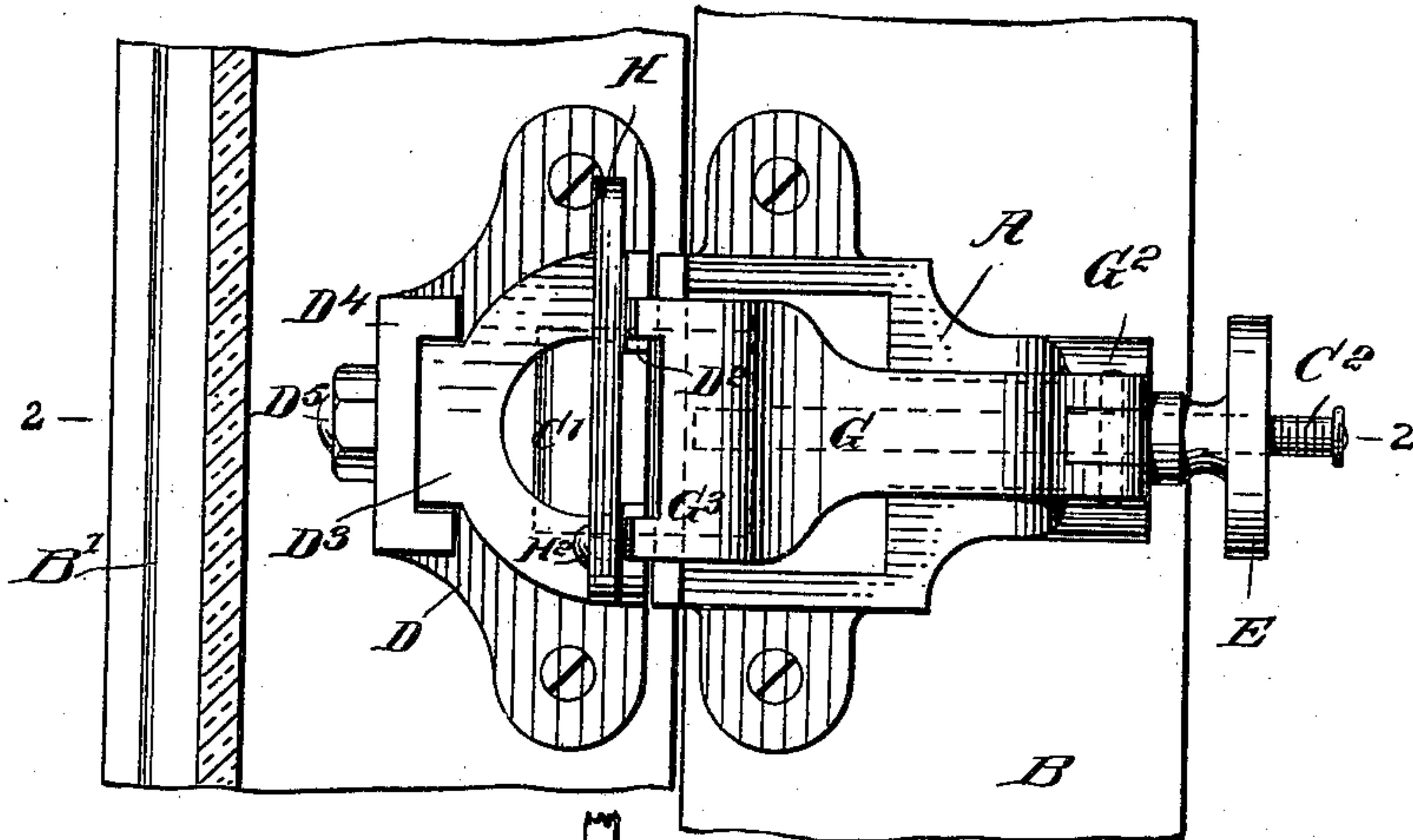


Fig. 2

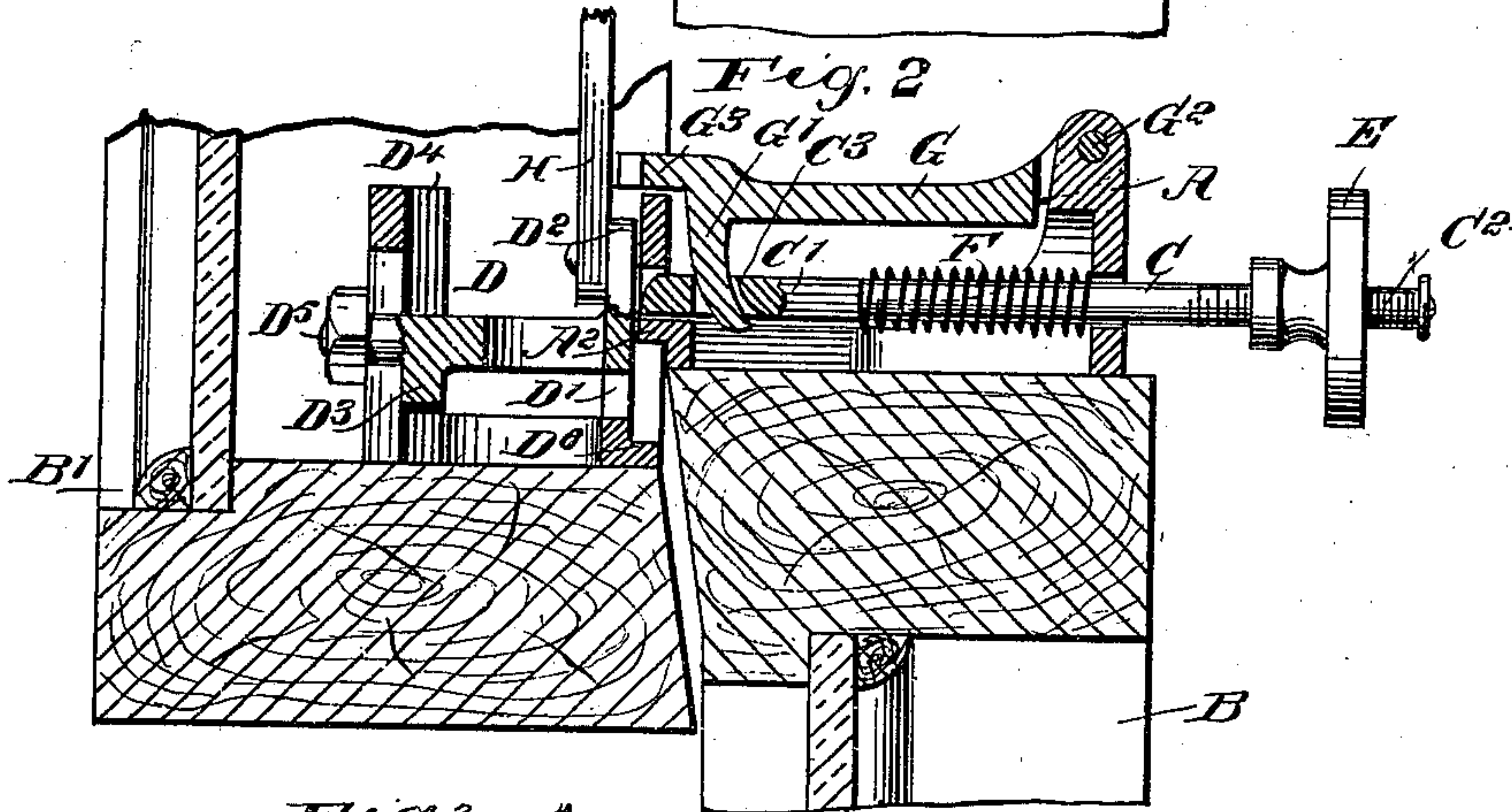


Fig. 3

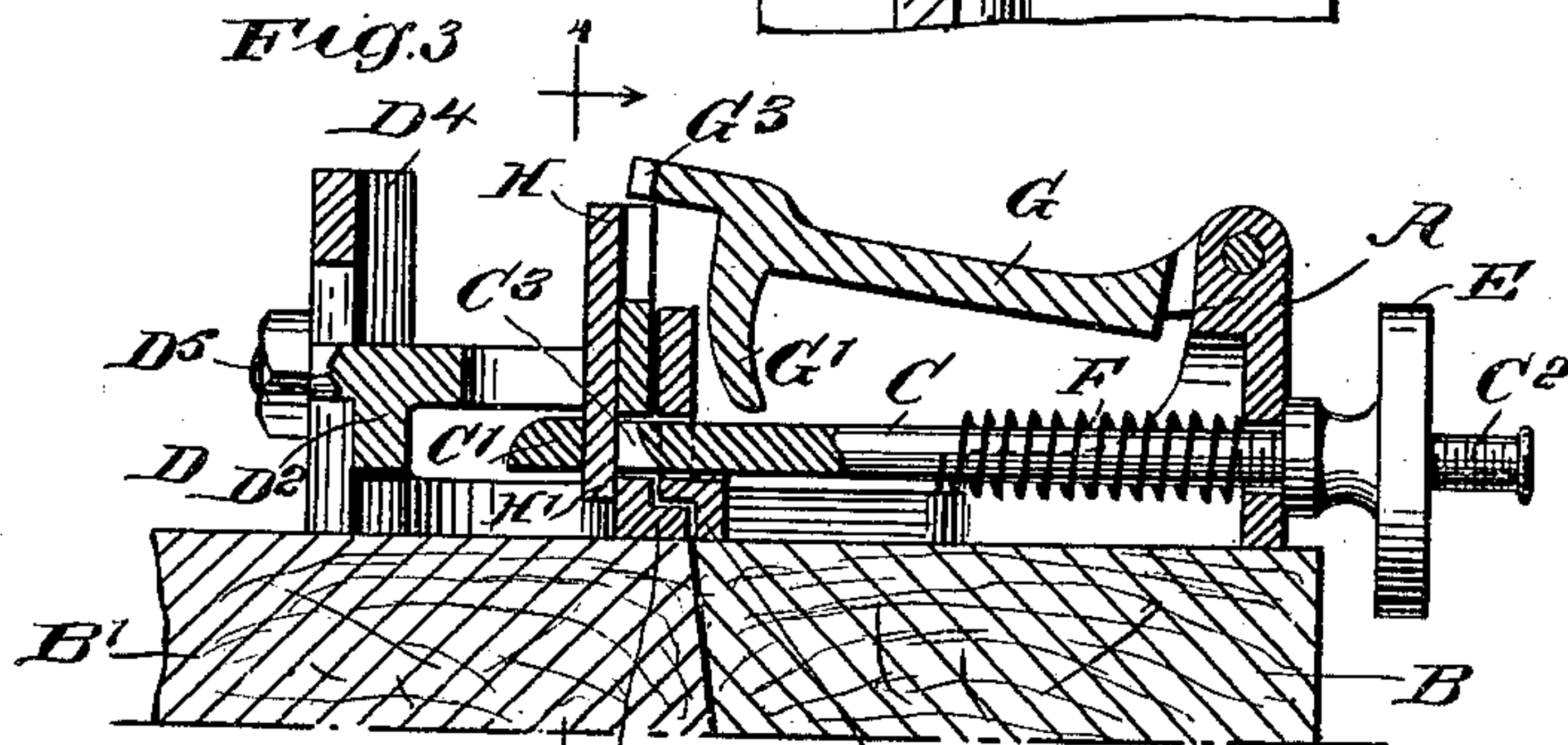
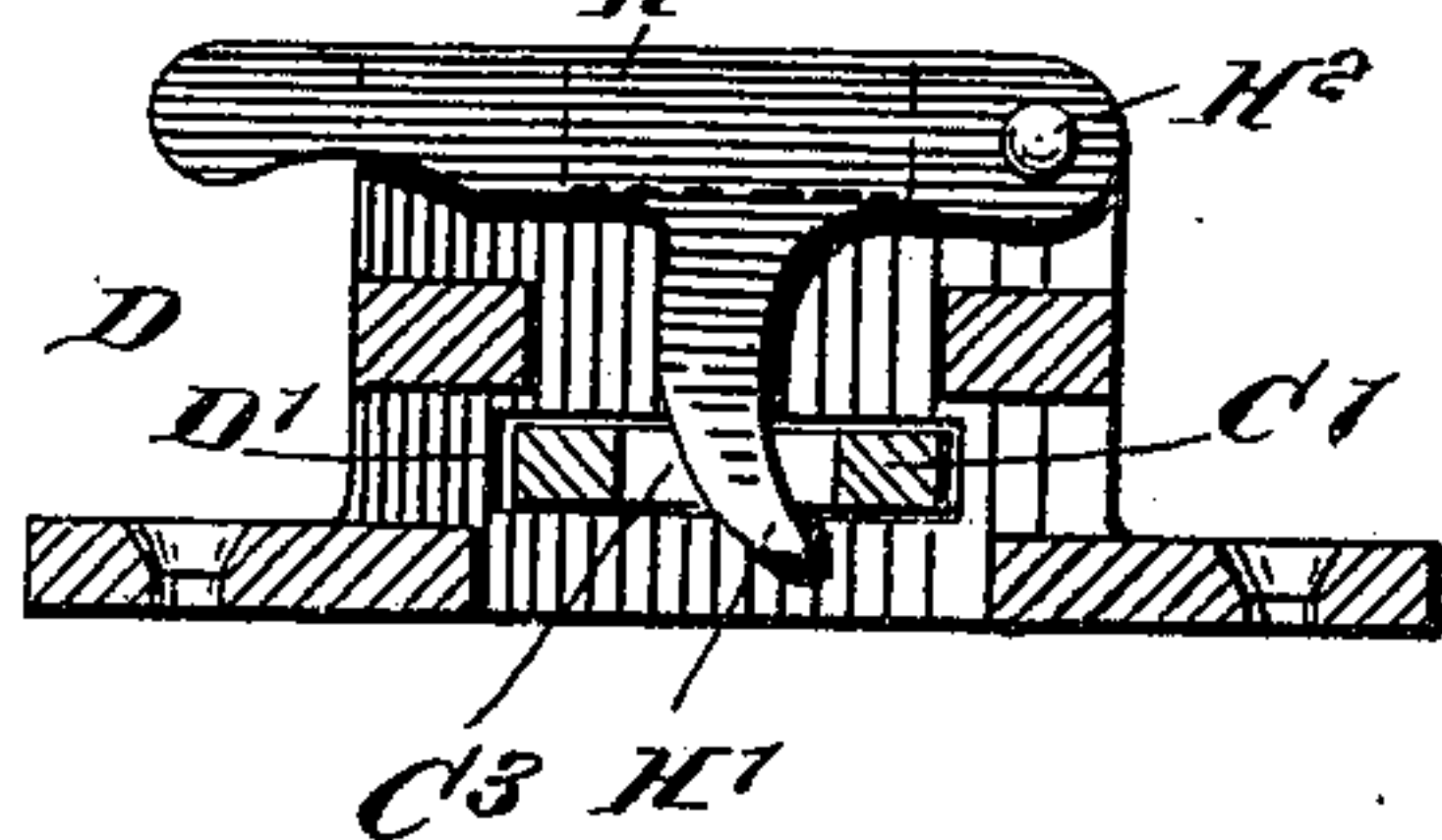


Fig. 4



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BY

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PARKER GERAGHTY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF  
TWO-THIRDS TO JOHN F. KELLY AND FRANK McNALLY, OF SAME PLACE.

## SASH-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,928, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed February 5, 1901. Serial No. 46,056. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN PARKER GERAGHTY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to window and door buttons; and its object is to provide a new and improved sash-lock which is simple and durable in construction, readily applied, and arranged to automatically lock the sashes upon closing the same, to prevent burglars from opening the lock from the outside of the window, and to allow of drawing the sashes securely together to avoid rattling.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in 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 plan view of the improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1 and with the sashes unlocked. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same with the sashes locked and held against rattling, and Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 4 4 in Fig. 3.

The improved device is provided with a suitably-constructed casing A, secured on the upper face of the top cross-bar of the lower sash B, and in said casing is fitted to slide transversely a main bolt C, the head C' of which is adapted to pass into an opening D' in a keeper D, secured on the upper face of the lower cross-bar of the upper sash B'. The main bolt C has its forward end formed into a rod C<sup>2</sup>, which extends with its threaded outer portion to the front end of the casing A, and on this outer threaded end screws a nut in the shape of a knob E, adapted to be taken hold of by the operator for manipulating said bolt C to unlock the sashes and to move the device into an antirattling position, as hereinafter more fully described.

On the rod C<sup>2</sup> within the casing A is coiled

a spring F, one end of which rests on the casing A, the other end pressing against the head C' to hold the bolt C in an outermost or locked position—that is, in engagement with the keeper D, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

In order to lock the main bolt C in an outermost position after the bolt is withdrawn from the keeper D, as shown in Fig. 2, and to automatically release the bolt when the sashes are closed, I provide a bolt retaining and releasing device in the form of an arm G, having a depending lug G', adapted to engage an aperture C<sup>3</sup> in the head C' of the main bolt C. The arm G is fulcrumed at G<sup>2</sup> at the front end of the casing A, and when the bolt C is withdrawn and the sashes are in an open position then the lug G' by engaging the aperture C<sup>3</sup> locks the bolt in an outermost position against the tension of its spring F.

On the free end of the pivoted arm G and at the sides thereof are formed flanges G<sup>3</sup>, adapted to engage the top of the front D<sup>2</sup> of the keeper D, so that when the upper sash B' is in a closed position and the operator closes the lower sash B then the flanges G<sup>3</sup> come in contact with the front D<sup>2</sup>, and upon pushing the lower sash farther down into a final closed position then the arm G is caused to swing upward to move its locking-lug G' out of the aperture C<sup>3</sup> and unlock the bolt C and to cause the spring F to shoot the bolt C inward to the position shown in Fig. 3—that is, to engage the aperture D' of the keeper D. Thus the arm G locks the bolt C in position while the sashes are open and unlocked and automatically releases the bolt when the sashes are closed, as above described.

In order to draw the sashes B B' together when in a closed position to prevent rattling, I provide a catch H, formed with a depending lug H', adapted to engage the aperture C<sup>3</sup> in the head of the bolt C when the latter is in a locked position. (Shown in Fig. 3.) The catch H extends longitudinally on the inside of the head of the keeper D and is pivoted thereto at H<sup>2</sup>, as is plainly shown in Fig. 4. When the sashes are in a closed position and the bolt C is shot out, as previously explained, to lock the sashes D against opening and the operator swings the catch H downward into the position shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, then the lug



H' engages the aperture C<sup>3</sup> in the head C', and when the operator now screws up the knob E against the front face of the casing A then the bolt C is moved outward, and in doing so the head C' firmly clamps the lug H' and the catch H against the head of the keeper D to hold the sashes securely together in a transverse direction to prevent the sashes from rattling.

10 In order to adjust the keeper D relatively to the bolt C in case the cross-bars of the sashes are not in proper alinement, I make the head of the keeper separate from the base thereof and provide said head with a transversely-extending shank D<sup>3</sup>, mounted to slide vertically in guideways D<sup>4</sup>, formed on the base of the keeper D. A bolt and nut D<sup>5</sup> on the shank D<sup>3</sup> and engaging an elongated aperture in the guideway D<sup>4</sup> serve to fasten the head 15 securely in position on the guideway D<sup>4</sup> after the latter has been adjusted vertically to bring its aperture D' in proper relation with the head C' of the bolt C when the sashes are in a closed position.

25 In order to prevent a burglar or other person from passing a sharp tool between adjacent faces of the casing A and the keeper D to unlock the bolt C, I provide said keeper with a forwardly-projecting foot D<sup>6</sup>, adapted to engage a correspondingly-shaped recess A<sup>2</sup>, formed in the bottom of the casing A and near the inner end thereof, as is plainly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. By this arrangement the bolt C cannot be pushed back by the insertion of 30 a sharp tool between the sash and the cross-bars, as has been frequently the case in window-catches heretofore constructed.

In order to unlock the sashes D, the operator first pulls on the knob E to withdraw 40 the bolt from the keeper D and to permit of moving either of the sashes into an open position, the lug G' of the arm G dropping into the aperture C<sup>3</sup> of the bolt to lock the latter in an outermost position against the tension of the spring F, as is shown in Fig. 2. In case use has been made of the catch H it is necessary for the operator to screw the knob E outward to release the catch H and permit the operator to swing this catch into an open 50 position before the bolt C is pulled outward by the operator, as above described.

From the foregoing it is evident that the lock cannot be opened from the outside unless a window-pane is broken, as it is necessary that the catch H be swung upward and the knob E screwed and pulled before the bolt C can be carried into a withdrawn position.

The arm G, besides forming a locking and

unlocking device for the bolt C, also forms a cover for the open top of the casing A.

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

1. In a sash-lock, the combination with a casing having an open top, of a spring-pressed bolt in the casing and having its head apertured, and an arm pivoted on the top of the casing and serving as a cover for the same, said arm being provided at its free end with a depending lug for engaging the aperture of the head of the bolt when said bolt is retracted to hold the same in a retracted position, as set forth.

2. In a sash-lock, the combination with a keeper, of a casing having an open top, a spring-actuated bolt in the casing, and having its head apertured, and a pivoted arm on said casing and serving as a cover for the same, said arm being provided with a depending lug for entering the aperture in the head of the bolt and with flanges for engaging the front of the keeper when the sashes are closed, as set forth.

3. A sash-lock, comprising a casing, a spring-projected bolt in the casing and having its end apertured, a locking device carried by the casing for engaging the aperture in the bolt and holding the latter in a withdrawn position, a keeper adapted to be engaged by said bolt, and a pivoted catch on the keeper for engaging the aperture in the bolt, as set forth.

4. A sash-lock, comprising a casing, a spring-projected bolt in said casing and having its end apertured, a locking device carried by the casing for engaging the aperture in the bolt and holding the latter in a withdrawn position, a keeper adapted to be engaged by said bolt, a pivoted catch on the keeper for engaging the aperture in the bolt, and means for moving the bolt transversely, to clamp the said catch on the keeper upon drawing the sashes together, as set forth.

5. A sash-lock, comprising a casing, a spring-projected bolt in said casing, and a keeper adapted to be engaged by the head of the bolt, said keeper having a movable front for adjusting the front relatively to the head of the bolt, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN PARKER GERAGHTY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM A. KELLY,  
THOMAS F. A. GRIFFIN.