

No. 756,799.

PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

C. W. RANDALL.

SASH LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

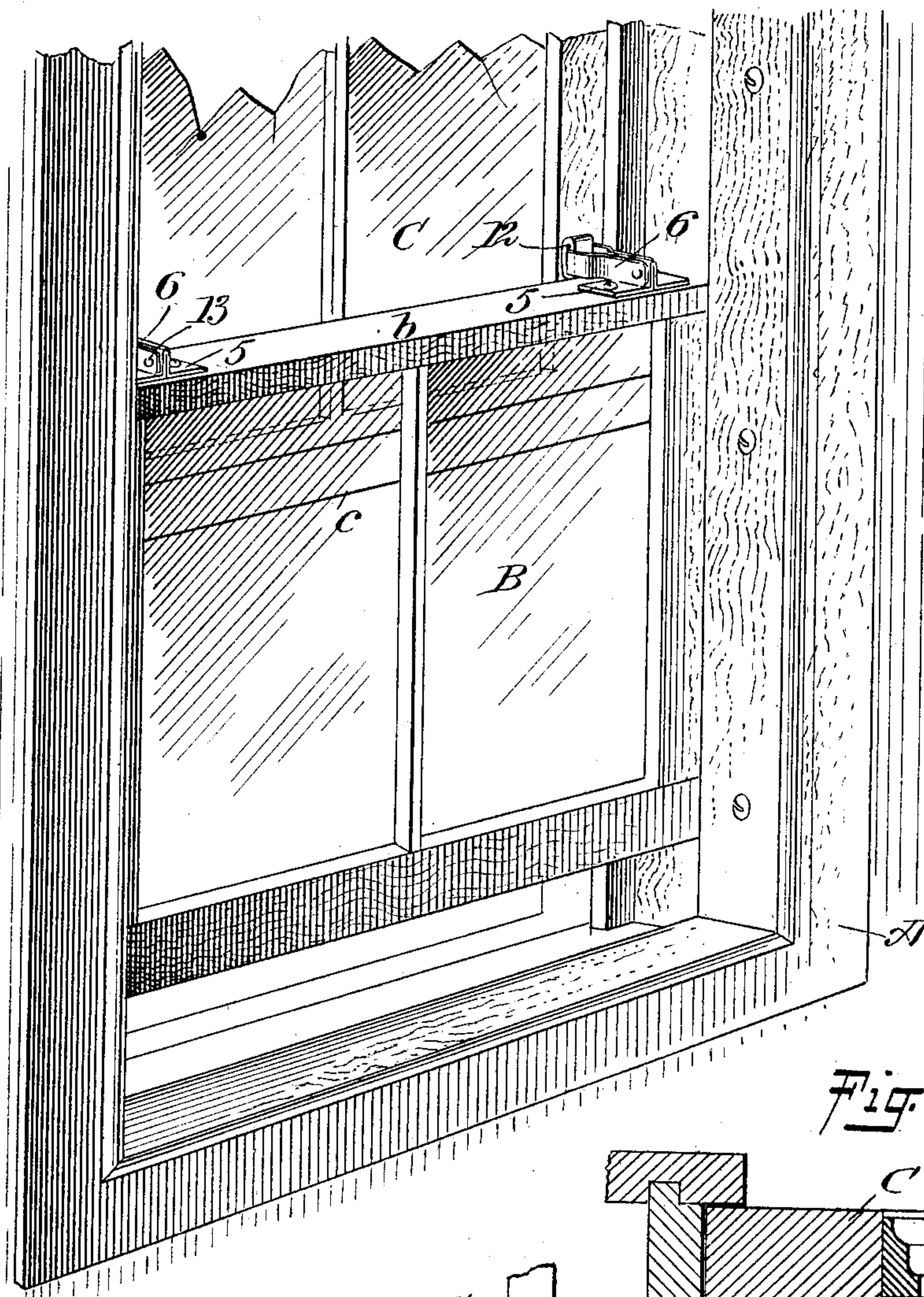
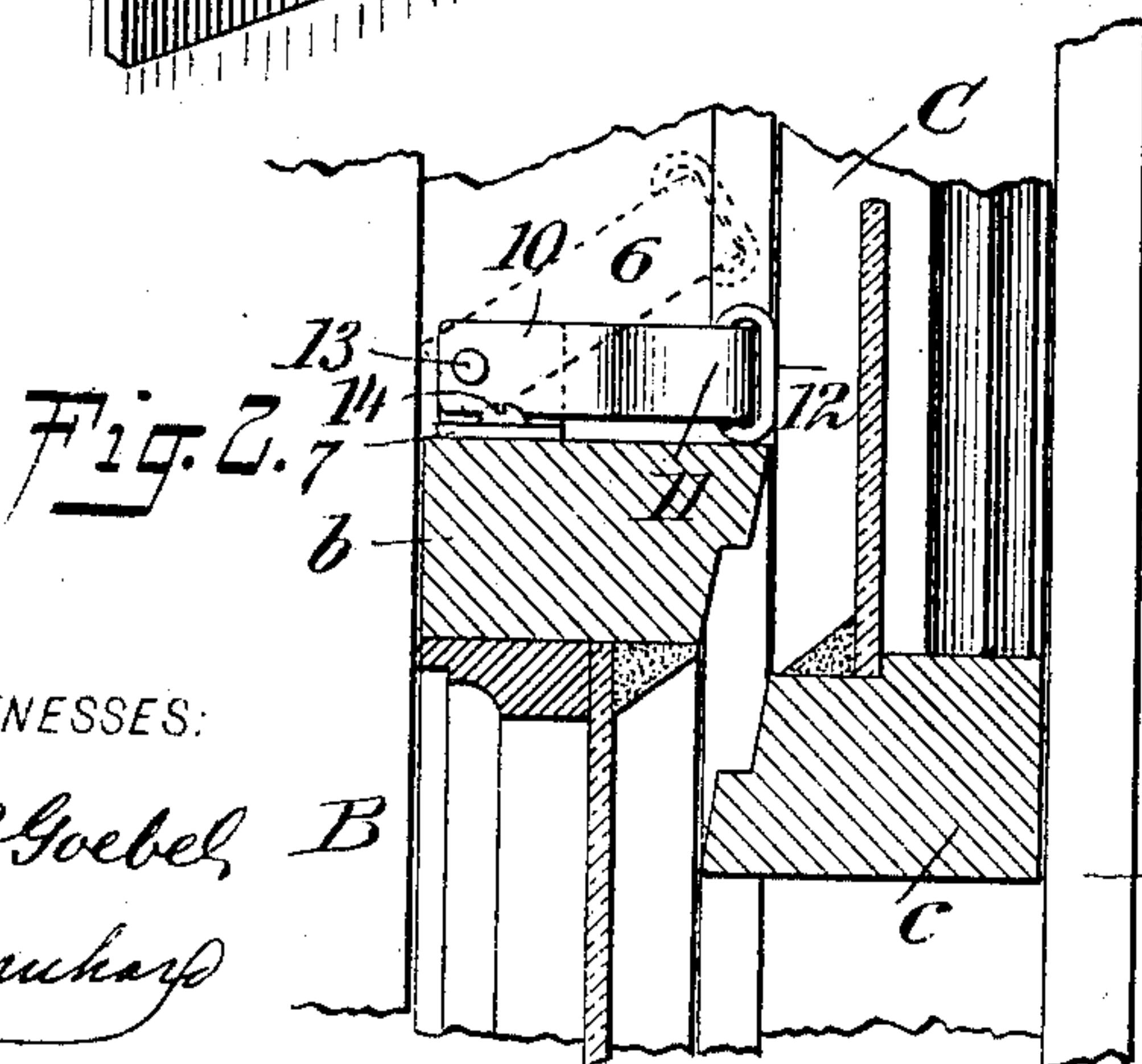
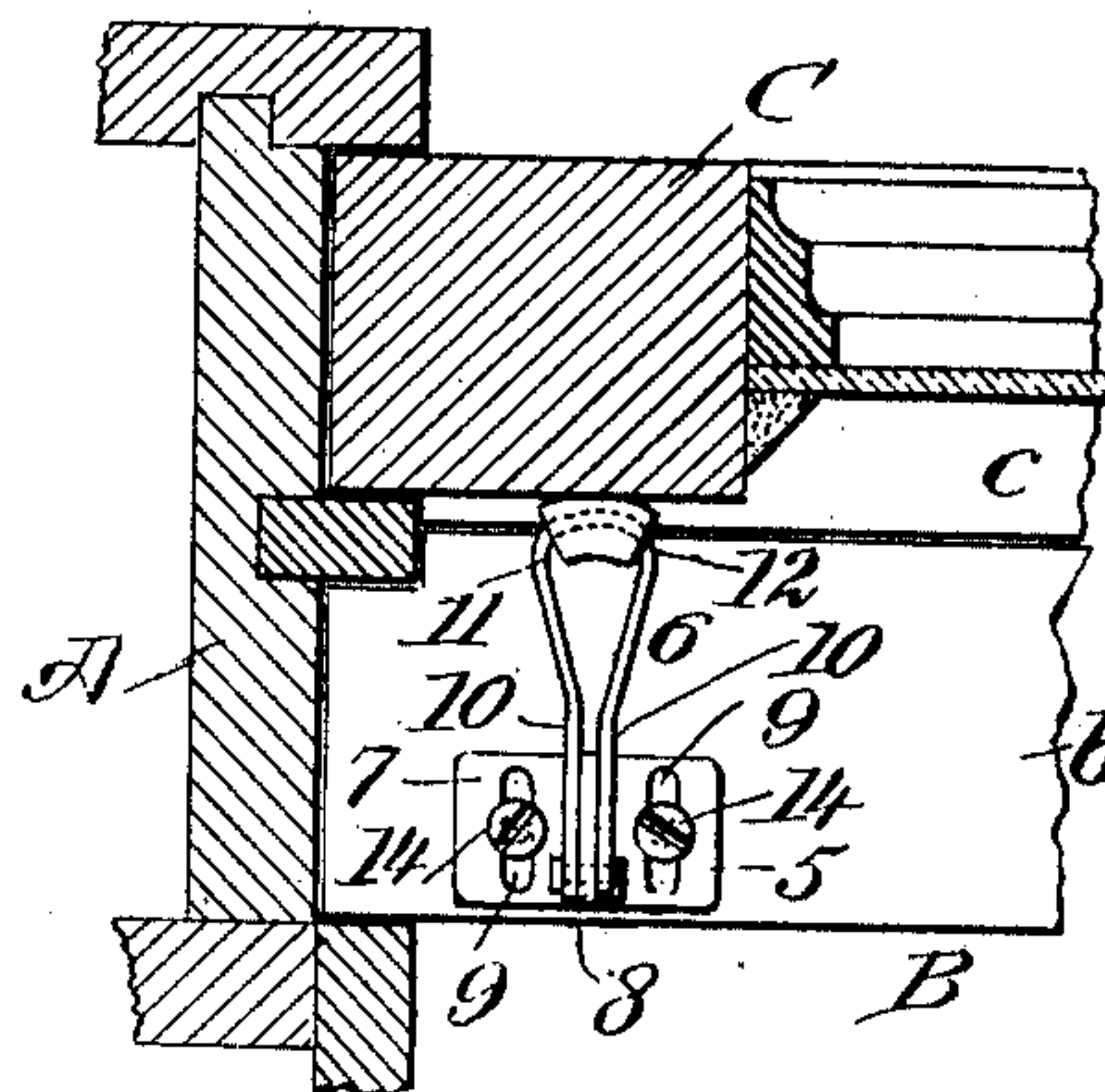


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

William P. Goebel  
H. J. Bernhart

INVENTOR

Charles Whitman Randall

BY

Mum  
ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WHITMAN RANDALL, OF LOCKPORT, NEW YORK.

## SASH-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,799, dated April 5, 1904.

Application filed April 7, 1903. Serial No. 151,486. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES WHITMAN RANDALL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in sash-locks; and the object that I have in view is to provide a simple and cheap device which may be easily and quickly applied to one of the meeting-rails of a pair of sashes, said device serving to hold the sash or sashes in adjusted positions for preventing rattling thereof under the pressure of the wind and said device being readily adjustable to sashes of different thicknesses in order that it may be used generally on different sizes and styles of sashes.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the course of the subjoined description, and the novelty will be defined by the annexed 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 figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a window, showing my improved sash-lock applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the meeting-rails of the two sashes, illustrating the sash-lock adjusted to its operative position for holding the sashes against rattling; and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view through a portion of a window, showing the sash-lock applied thereto.

In order that others skilled in the art may understand my invention, I have shown the same applied to sashes of a window of ordinary construction; but it will be understood that the improved locking device may be used in connection with any kind of window-sash. A portion of the window-casing is indicated at A, the lower sash at B, and the upper sash at C, said sashes B C having meeting-rails b c, respectively. The fastener of my invention consists of a base member 5 and a swinging member 6. The base member consists of a flat plate 7 and an upstanding flange or web 8. This base member may be made in any

suitable way—such, for example, as by casting it in a single piece of metal, or said member may be bent from sheet metal. The plate 7 of the base member is provided with parallel slots 9, which extend transversely across the plate and lie on opposite sides of the upstanding web or flange 8.

The swinging member 6 of the fastener may be made by casting it in a single piece, or it may be made of spring metal; but I prefer to make this swinging member of sheet metal. A strip or length of sheet metal is selected and doubled or folded upon itself to form the parallel shanks 10 and the head 11, the transverse width of this head exceeding the space between the shanks. The head of the swinging member is expanded or widened as compared with the shanks by rounding or curving it, substantially as shown by Fig. 3, and this head is yieldable when forcibly pressed into locking engagement with a sash. The head of the adjustable member is equipped with a friction-surface 12, preferably made by doubling a strip or length of rubber or other frictional material around the hollow rounded head 11 of said member. It is evident, however, that the friction surface may be otherwise formed on or attached to the headed end of the swinging member, and I do not, therefore, limit myself to the particular construction of this part of the improved sash-lock.

The swinging member 6 is connected pivotally with the base member 5. I prefer to arrange the parallel shanks 10 of the swinging member in overlapping relation to the upstanding flange or web 8 of the base member, the pivotal connection being effected by the employment of a pin or rivet 13, which passes through the shanks 10 and the upstanding web 8, said pin being located near the rear corner of the web on the base member.

The sash-fastener is adapted to be fastened to the upper face of the rail b on the lower sash by the employment of screws 14, which pass through the slots 9 of said base member and are embedded in said sash-rail. As shown by Fig. 1, two of these sash-locks are employed, one near each upper corner of the lower sash, and the base members of these sash-locks are adapted to be fastened securely



to the rail of the lower sash by the embedded screws, the latter serving to frictionally bind the stationary part of the sash-lock on the sash-rail, although the screws may be slack-  
 5 ened to permit of a limited adjustment of the base member on one sash toward and from the vertical face of the other sash. This adjustment of the sash-lock takes place bodily on the sash to which said lock is applied, and  
 10 said adjustment is advantageous in the initial application of the lock to the sash and to compensate for any deterioration in the effectiveness of the friction-face 12 of the swinging member 6, forming part of the improved lock.  
 15 When it is desired to raise or lower the sashes, the operator should adjust the swinging member 6 of each sash-lock to the raised position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, thereby withdrawing the friction-face 12 from en-  
 20 gagement with the upper sash C. To bring the sash-lock into position for service, however, the operator depresses the swinging member 6 in order to forcibly press the friction-surface 12 against the face of the sash C,  
 25 said swinging member assuming the horizontal position shown by Fig. 2 in order to bring the strain or pressure directly on the pivot 13, which connects the two members of the lock. The adjustment of the swinging members to  
 30 their operative positions forces the sashes against the sash-stops provided in the window-frame, because the locks are attached to one sash and bind against the other sash, whereby the two sashes are effectively held against  
 35 rattling under the pressure or force of the wind. With the swinging member 6 of the sash-lock adjusted to its operative position the shanks 10 thereof embrace the respective faces of the web 8 on the base member 5, so that  
 40 said web will lie between the end portions of the member 6, whereby the web serves to reinforce and stay the adjustable sash member 6.

Many persons desire to have the windows of their rooms open during the night-time for  
 45 the purpose of securing ventilation of the apartment; but ordinary sashes when opened either at the bottom or top of the window are liable to rattle under the pressure of the wind. The use of my invention overcomes this ob-  
 50 jection, because the locks may be adjusted into

their operative positions to hold the sashes from movement. With the lower sash in a raised position it is not necessary to adjust the sash-locks when it is desired to lower said sash, because the operator can press down-  
 55 wardly on the sash B to close it, in which case the members 6 of the locks will automatically free themselves from tight frictional engagement with the upper sash. If the upper sash is lowered part way, the sash-locks may be  
 60 adjusted into engagement with the lowered sash for the purpose of holding the two sashes against rattling; but it is evident that the upper sash may be easily raised without adjusting the locks, because the upward movement  
 65 of the sash will lift the swinging members 6 of said locks, and thus release them from engagement with said sash which it is desired to raise.

Although I have shown a particular way of  
 70 applying and using the improved sash-lock, it will be understood that said lock may be used in any desired way.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—  
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1. A sash-lock comprising a base member having a lug, a swinging member bent from a single piece of metal to produce a yieldable head and the shanks, said shanks being fitted to opposite sides of the lug, a single pivot con-  
 80 necting the shanks and the lug for supporting the swinging member on the base member, and a frictional gripping-pad on the head of said swinging member.

2. A sash-lock consisting of a base member  
 85 having an upstanding web and transverse slots, a swinging member formed by doubling a length of metal upon itself to produce parallel shanks and a head, said shanks engaging with opposite sides of the web on the base  
 90 member and pivoted directly thereto, and a frictional holding-surface applied to the headed end of said swinging member.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub-  
 95 scribing witnesses.

CHARLES WHITMAN RANDALL.

Witnesses:

W. G. RUBECK,

W. H. LEE.