No. 786,936. PATENTED APR. 11, 1905.

R. C. WRIGHT.

SASH FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 2, 1904.

Fig. 1.

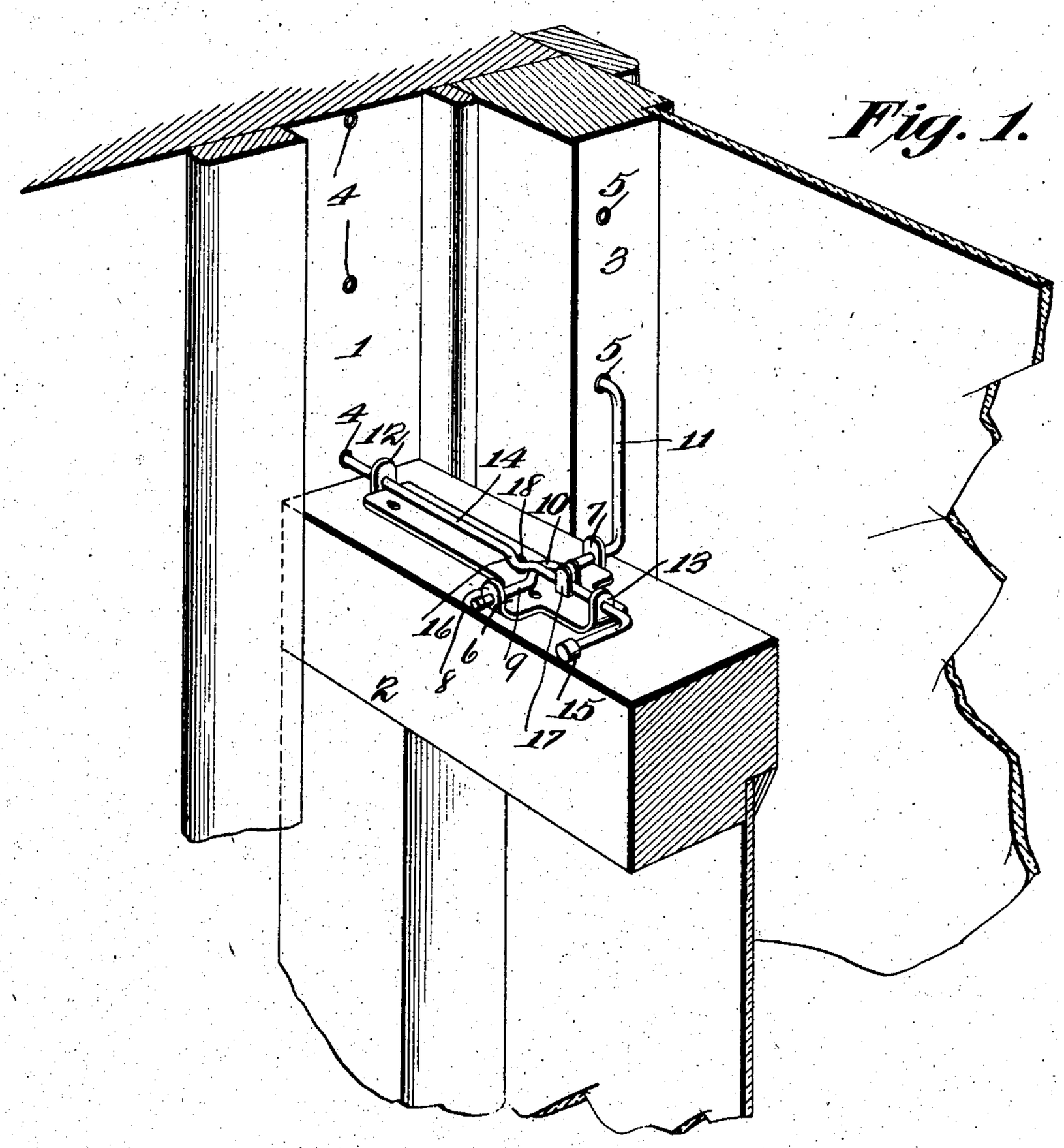
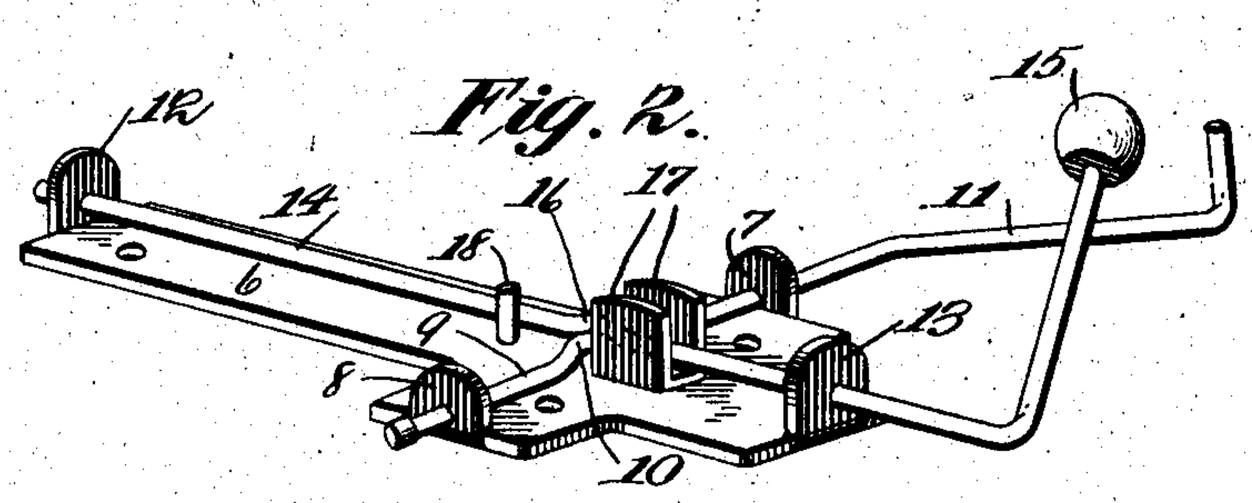


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

E. C. Stewart

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No. 786,936. Patented April 11, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REISON C. WRIGHT, OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,936, dated April 11, 1905.

Application filed June 2, 1904. Serial No. 210,850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REISON C. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Sash-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sash-locks such as are designed to lock a pair of window-sashes to each other and to lock one of them to the window-frame.

The prime object of the invention is to improve the construction of such devices by rendering them capable of being locked by a simple longitudinal movement of one locking member instead of by the compound movements which are necessary upon most prior devices of the character indicated.

Further objects of the invention are to simplify and strengthen the construction of such devices.

With these objects in view the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the sash-fastener applied to a window-sash, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the device removed.

The reference-numeral 1 indicates part of the window-frame, 2 the lower sash, and 3 the upper sash. A series of sockets 4 is formed in the window-frame 1, a similar series 5 being formed in the upper sash 3. The sockets 5 in the upper sash are preferably formed near to the glass along the inside of the sash.

Fastened in any suitable manner to the lower sash 2 is the base-plate 6 of the improved locking device. Journaled in lugs 7 and 8 upon the plate 6 is a locking member 9, having a crank portion 10. One end of the locking member 9 is provided with a bent portion 11, which is adapted when the member is partially rotated to engage one of the sockets 5 in the upper sash 3. The member 9 is capable of longitudinal movement in its bearings for a purpose presently to be described. Movable longitudinally in lugs 12 and 13 on the base-plate is a locking member 14, having a handle portion 15. The member 14, which is preferably at an angle to the member 9, is formed with a loop 16, that fits over the crank portion 10 of the member 9. The end of the member 14 opposite to the handle portion 15 is adapted to fit into one of the sockets 4 in the window-frame. A pair of uprights 17 may be placed upon the base-plate 6 on opposite sides of the locking member 14 adjacent to the crank portion 10 of the member 9. A similar upright 18 may be located adjacent to the member 14, as shown.

Constructed as above described, the operation of the improved locking device is as follows: By moving the locking member 14 forward to engage one of the sockets 4 the locking member 9 is caused simultaneously to engage one of the sockets 5. Then by turning the locking member 14 upon its axis until the loop 16 fits over the upright 18 rearward longitudinal movement of the member 14 is prevented and both locking members are held in locked position. The two members are unlocked by turning the member 14 and retracting it longitudinally. It will be observed that the uprights 17 limit the rearward-turning movement of the locking member 9, thus retaining said member always in operative position, and that when the locking member 14 is retracted the uprights 17 are upon opposite sides of the loop portion thereof, thus preventing it from turning, and so holding it always in operative engagement with the member 9. From the foregoing explanation it will be apparent that the two locking members are operated by a longitudinal movement of one member. If it be desired to use merely the locking member 14, the locking member 9 may be moved longitudinally in its bearings until its crank portion leaves the loop of the member 14, after which it is possible to operate the member 14 without affecting the member 9.

In manufacturing the device the locking members 9 and 14 may be made of wire, if desired.

The sash-lock of this invention is simple, durable, strong, and inexpensive in construction, as well as efficient in operation. In its novel combination and arrangement of parts

and in its details of construction it presents an improvement over prior devices of a similar character.

Changes in the precise embodiment of the invention illustrated and described may be made within the scope of the following claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A sash-lock including a pair of members one of which has oscillatory movement to and from locking position and the other longitudinal movement to and from locking position, said members having interengaging loop portions, whereby locking movement of the longitudinally-movable member will be transferred to the oscillatory member.

2. The combination in a sash-fastener, of a pair of locking members, one of which has oscillatory movement to and from locking position, and the second member being movable longitudinally to and from locking position, interengaging loops formed on both members, and means engaging one of said members for holding both in locked position.

3. A sash-lock comprising a longitudinally-movable locking member, a rotary locking member connected therewith and operated thereby, and means for holding said members against movement by turning the longitudinally-movable member.

4. A sash-lock comprising a longitudinally-movable locking member provided with a loop and a rotary locking member provided with a crank, said loop being adapted to engage said crank when both members are in retracted position, and means to engage said loop when said members are in operative position, said loop and crank being out of engaging contact with each other when in such latter position.

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

REISON C. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

E. E. McDANIEL,

C. W. LONG.