

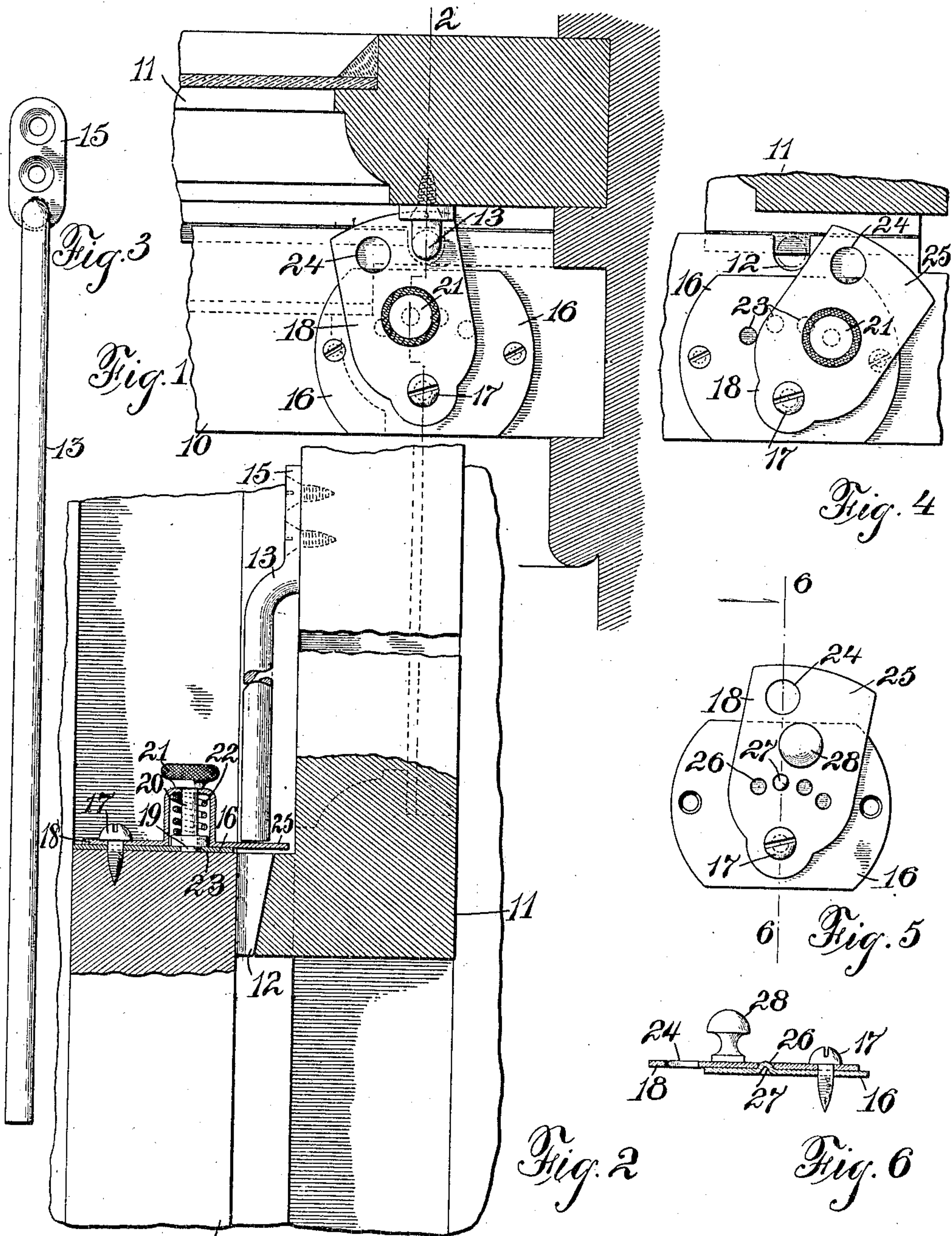
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PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

W. E. DUCKENFIELD.

SASH LOCK.

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WITNESSES: 10

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Fig. 2

Fig. 6

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SASH-LOCK.

No. 844,667.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD E. DUCKENFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a sash-lock, and is designed to provide one that can lock the window when both sashes are shut and also limit the movement of the sashes, so that they can be locked in their partly-opened position.

My invention embodies a cheap construction and one that is simply operated and that provides a quick change from a locking to an unlocked position.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the sash-lock with the upper sash of a window and a portion of the window-frame in section. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 in Fig. 1 with the upper sash broken away on account of the limited drawing-space. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the member of the lock attached to the upper sash. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1 with the lock turned to unlock the sashes. Fig. 5 is a plan of a modified form of construction, and Fig. 6 is a section on line 6 6 in Fig. 5.

In the drawings, 10 is the lower sash, and 11 is the upper sash, of a window, and there is a cut-away portion 12 in the lower sash to provide for the passage of the rod 13, which is secured by the plate 15 to the upper sash in any usual manner. On the top of the lower sash is secured a plate 16, preferably by means of screws, and a pivotal screw 17 holds the lock-plate 18 in swinging relation to the plate 16. The end 19 of a pin 20 can be operated by means of the handle 21, so as to be withdrawn from the perforation 23 in the plate 16 when the plate

18 is operated. A spring 22 acts to throw the pin 20 in engagement with the first perforation 23 with which it comes in register.

The plate 18 has a perforation 24 arranged at such a distance from the pivotal pin 17 that it will come in register with the rod 13 at a certain point in the swinging of the plate 18. This position of the plate is shown in Fig. 5, and when the parts are in that relation the sashes can be operated for limited space—that is, until the plate 18 comes to the point where the rod 13 joins the plate 15. When the imperforate part 25 of the plate 18 comes under the rod 13, as in Figs. 1 and 2, the sashes are locked against any movement whatever. On the other hand, when the lock-plate 18 is swung around to the position shown in Fig. 4 the sashes are unlocked and are free to be operated their full distance.

In the modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the perforations 26 are formed in the plate 18 and are arranged to engage the projection 27 on the plate 16. The natural resiliency of the plate 18 causes the engagement of these stops or locking means, and the handle 28 is used to operate the plate 18.

It will be seen that I have thus devised a lock that is quickly changed from its unlocked position to a position allowing a limited movement of the sashes and then to a position locking the sashes against any movement whatever from a closed position.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A sash-lock comprising a rod fixed on the upper sash at one end and having its lower end free and above the lower sash when both sashes are closed, and a plate pivoted on the top of the lower sash and arranged to swing under the end of the rod to lock the sashes.

2. A sash-lock, comprising a rod secured to the upper sash, a pivoted plate on the lower sash having a perforation therein, said locking-plate arranged to be swung in and out of the path of the rod and means for locking the plate so that its perforation is in line with the rod.

3. A sash-lock, comprising a rod secured to the upper sash, a plate secured to the

lower sash, a locking-plate pivoted to the
said plate, said plate having a row of perfo-
rations in the plate concentric with the pivot
of the locking-plate, means on the locking-
5 plate to engage the perforations, said lock-
ing-plate having a perforation arranged to
be thrown in register with the rod.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of
March, 1906.

WILLARD E. DUCKENFIELD.

Witnesses:

E. A. PELL,

WM. H. CAMFIELD.