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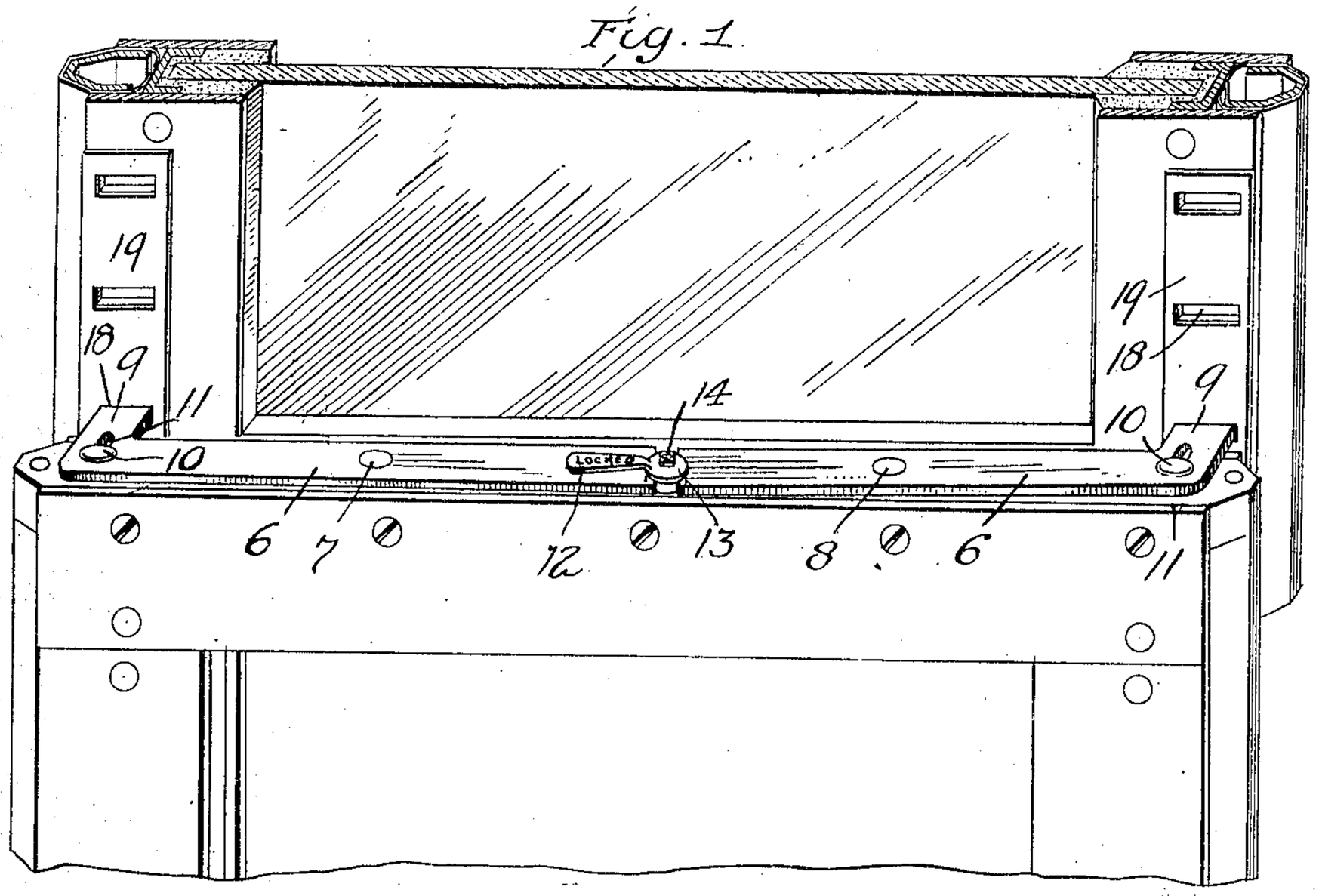
E. H. LUNKEN & C. M. CONKLIN.

SASH LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1907.

Fig. 1.



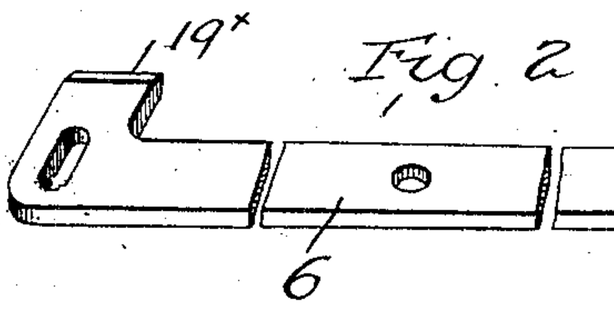


Fig. 2.

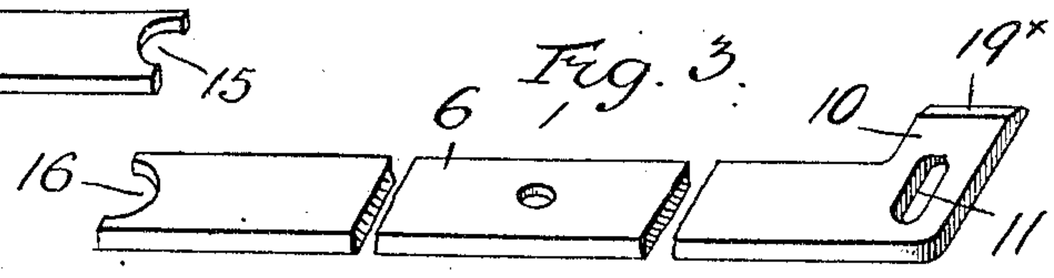


Fig. 3.

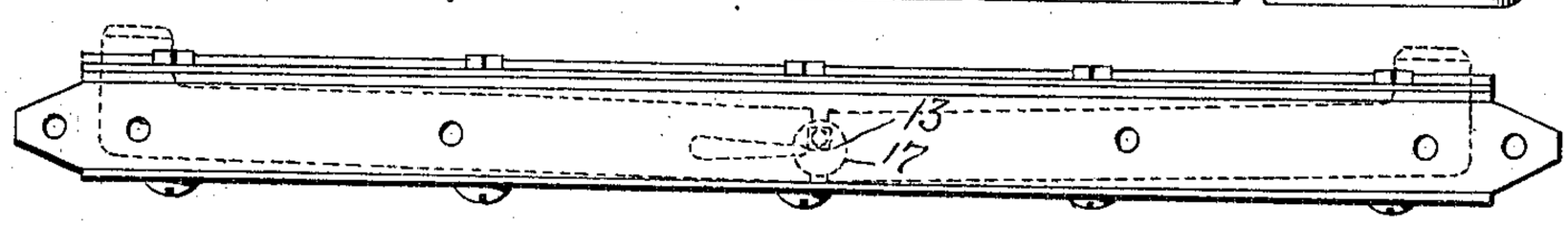
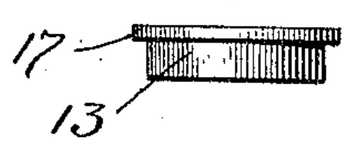


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Inventors.

Attest:
Edward N. Sarton
H. A. Fanhauer

Edmund H. Lunken
Charles M. Conklin
by Spear, Middleton, Donaldson & Spear
Atty's

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND H. LUNKEN AND CHARLES M. CONKLIN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE LUNKEN STEEL WINDOW CO., A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

SASH-LOCK.

No. 871,128. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 19, 1907.

Application filed January 25, 1907. Serial No. 354,031.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDMUND H. LUNKEN and CHARLES M. CONKLIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to sash locks and is designed to provide a simple and effective construction which will lock the sashes in either closed or partly open position. We have also had in view the necessity of providing a sash lock which will, to a maximum degree, resist attempts to tamper with the same, or operate it from the outside of the window.

Our invention consists in the features and combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the meeting portions of an upper and a lower sash, the view being taken from the interior of the room. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views in perspective of the locking members. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the lower sash. Fig. 5 is a view of a detail of the operating and holding eccentric.

In carrying out our invention we employ a pair of locking members in the form of levers 6, each pivoted at a point intermediate of its length, upon the upper face of the meeting rail of the lower sash.

The pivot points are indicated at 7—8. The locking members or levers are formed by stamping them from sheet metal and each is provided with a right-angularly projecting end at 9 extending towards the side rail of the upper sash. The outer ends of the levers are maintained in proper position upon the meeting rail by pins having heads 10 overlying the flat upper face of the levers, said pins passing through slots 11 into the meeting rail. At the meeting ends of the levers an eccentric 13 is pivoted to the upper face of the meeting rail of the lower sash, the pivot point being indicated at 14.

The ends of the levers have curved recesses at their ends 15, 16, embracing the eccentric, and the eccentric has a rim 17 overlying slightly the ends of the levers. A handle is provided at 12 by which the eccentric may be operated. In the position of the parts shown in Fig. 1 the locking levers are in position to lock the sash. By giving the eccentric a half revolution the levers will be thrown into their unlocked position. The eccentric acts also to hold the levers in either position.

The locking or engaging ends of the levers are adapted to enter recesses or openings 18 formed in metal plates or strips 19 suitably secured to the side rails or bars of the upper sash. And for the purpose of easily entering these openings or recesses the ends of the locking levers are slightly beveled as shown at $19^{\times}$. When the engaging end of the locking lever has fully entered the opening or recess in the plate 19, however, the flat upper and lower sides of the locking lever will engage the edges of the opening in the plate and provide a firm bearing with no tendency to force the locking lever from the opening.

It will be observed that the locking levers may be economically manufactured by stamping them from sheet metal and they are particularly adapted for use in connection with metallic windows, parts of which are made of sheet metal, though it will be understood that we do not limit ourselves in this respect. It will be understood that while we show two locking levers and regard these as the most advantageous embodiment of our invention, we do not wish to limit ourselves to this particular number.

By our improved arrangement the locking levers are pivoted directly to the sash without requiring the use of a bracket. Furthermore, the locking levers being made of sheet metal placed flatwise on the sash present only a comparatively thin edge to view and the whole device takes up but little room and is hardly noticeable.

We do not wish to limit ourselves to the precise arrangement shown in which the levers engage the side rails of the upper sash, as other arrangements may be employed.

The eccentric may be placed under the necessary frictional resistance by turning the nut or bolt at its pivot point and thus the parts will be held firmly against displacement.

We claim as our invention:—

In combination in a sash lock, locking levers pivotally connected intermediate of their length to the meeting rail extending

along the same and having each a portion at one end to engage the upper sash, means at the opposite ends of the levers for holding them against movement, said means comprising an eccentric engaging the levers and moving their meeting ends transversely of the said rail, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EDMUND H. LUNKEN.
CHARLES M. CONKLIN.

Witnesses:
ALBERT F. KLAYER,
EDWIN E. KAISER.