

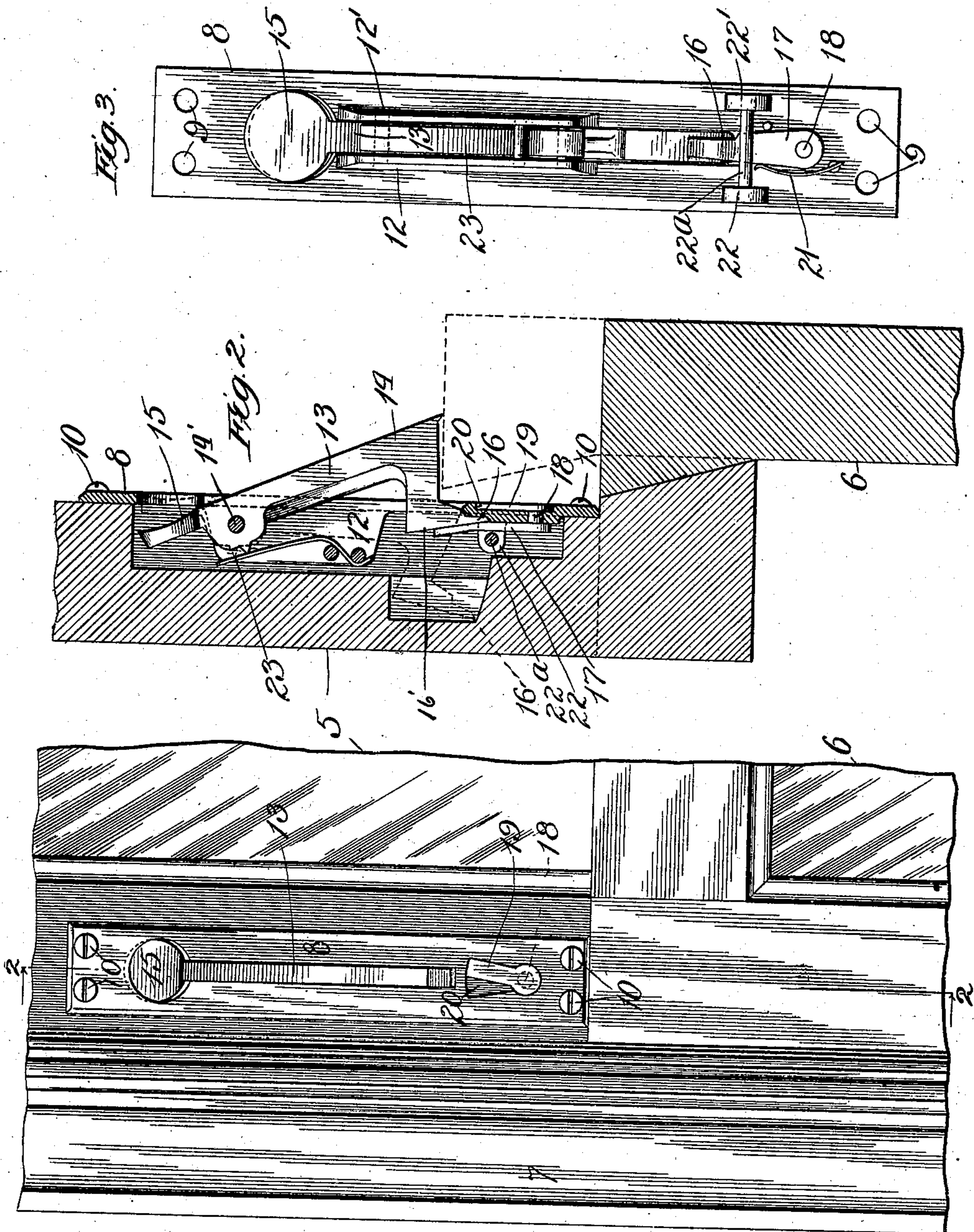
No. 881,658.

PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

J. W. BOWMAN.

SASH LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 1, 1906.



Witnesses
Harry R. White
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Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. BOWMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SASH-LOCK.

No. 881,658.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed September 1, 1906. Serial No. 332,909.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. BOWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to window sash locks.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, durable, convenient and efficient sash lock and one which cannot be materially affected by manipulation from without the room containing the window upon which the lock is placed.

In the drawing: Figure 1 shows a front elevation of my lock in place on the upper sash of a window. Fig. 2 is a section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view showing the rear parts of the device in elevation.

In all of the views the same reference characters indicate similar parts.

5 is the upper sash, 6 is the lower sash and 7 is a part of a casing of a window.

8 is a plate upon which the parts of the device are mounted, having perforations 9—9 through which screws 10 take to attach the device in position.

Parallel ribs 12, 12' project from the rear and are preferably, integral parts of the plate 8, the plate being perforated therebetween to accommodate the passage of the pivoted lever, 13, therethrough. The lever 13, is pivoted, as at 14', thereby dividing it into two arms 14 and 15. The short arm 15 is preferably enlarged to form a finger-push extension, to be used to project the arm 14 into locked position when pressure is applied to the extension 15. The longer arm 14, of the lever 13, is provided upon a rearwardly projecting part 16' of its free end with a nose 16, which is used, by the coöperation of the latch 17 to hold the arm 14 in open and locked position, as shown for instance in Fig. 2. The latch 17 is pivoted as at 18, and by means of the pivot-bolt it is rigidly secured to the latch-lever 19; the latter being contained in the countersink 20 and being flush with the front surface of the plate 8.

A spring 21, normally holds the latch 17 in position, shown in Fig. 3, when the lever 13 is in locked position, and against one side of the nose 16 and the lower edge of the arm 14 when the latter is in closed, or unlocked position.

A means for strengthening the latch 17 is provided by the lugs 22, 22' and the cross bar 22^a under which the latch may be freely oscillated.

A spring 23 is secured in a suitable manner to the plate 8, and is employed to resist the movement of said bar and to produce more or less friction at the pivotal point 14' upon which the lever 13 may be moved to prevent too free movement thereof, so that the lower end 14 of the lever 13 may not inadvertently or accidentally be moved out to locked position.

The use and operation of my device is as follows: The device should, preferably, be placed upon the lower part of the upper sash, as shown. When it is desired to lock the device so that it will form an obstruction to prevent the raising of the lower sash beyond a predetermined distance, pressure is applied to the finger-push arm 15 until the lever 13 is forced into the position shown in Fig. 2, at an angle to the face plate, at which time the spring 21 will press the latch 17 into the position shown in Fig. 3, thereby holding said lever in this angular position and positively preventing its returning until the latch 17 has been removed. To return the lever 13 to its normal or unlocked position, or until its front surface is brought substantially flush with the front surface of the plate 8, the latch lever 19 is pressed to the left against the tension of the spring 21, until said latch is removed from the path of the rearwardly extending portion and nose of the arm 14 and gentle pressure is then applied to the arm 14 until it is substantially flush with the plate 8, when the lower sash may be freely raised and lowered. When the sash lock is in the position shown in Fig. 2, it is physically impossible to move the arm 14 to unlocked position when the manipulator is without the room.

The sash lock may be placed upon the upper sash at distances varying from the bottom thereof to permit the free movement of the lower sash at all times, to a greater or less extent.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, of the United States, is:

1. In a sash lock, the combination of a face plate, a lever pivoted to said plate having a rearwardly-extending part and a nose piece downwardly extending therefrom, near the top thereof, a spring-pressed swinging-latch

pivoted through said plate adapted and arranged to snap behind the nose when the lever is moved forward, to prevent the lever from being returned to normally closed position, and a lever on the front of the plate for swinging the latch out of the path of said nose piece.

2. In a sash lock, the combination of a face plate 8, a lever 13 pivoted thereto, having the rearwardly extending part 16' and the

nose 16, a spring pressed latch 17 pivoted to said plate and a counter-sunk lever 19 for moving said latch and a latch guard 22^a for strengthening the latch.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. BOWMAN.

In the presence of—

FORÉE BAIN,
MARY F. ALLEN.