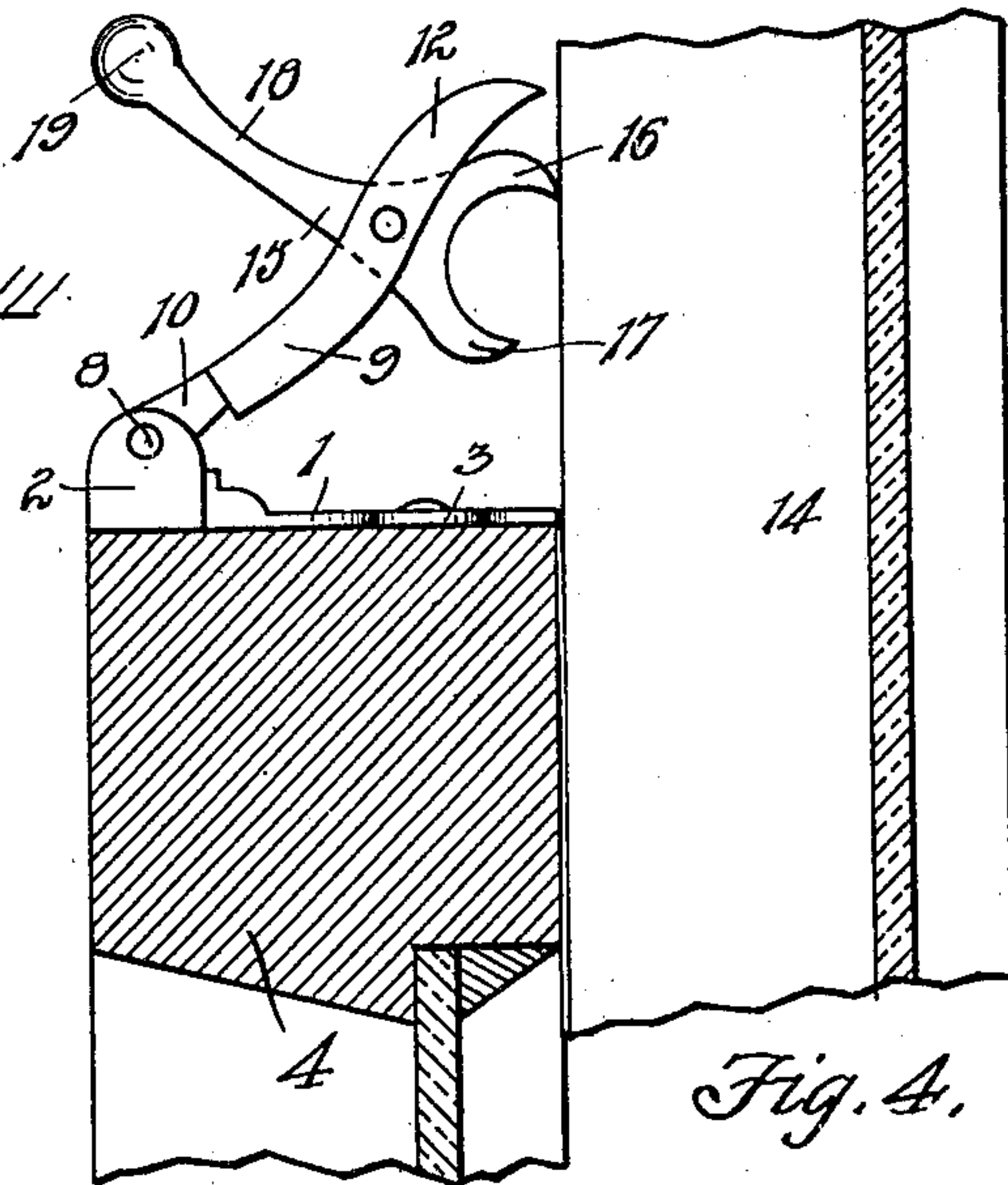
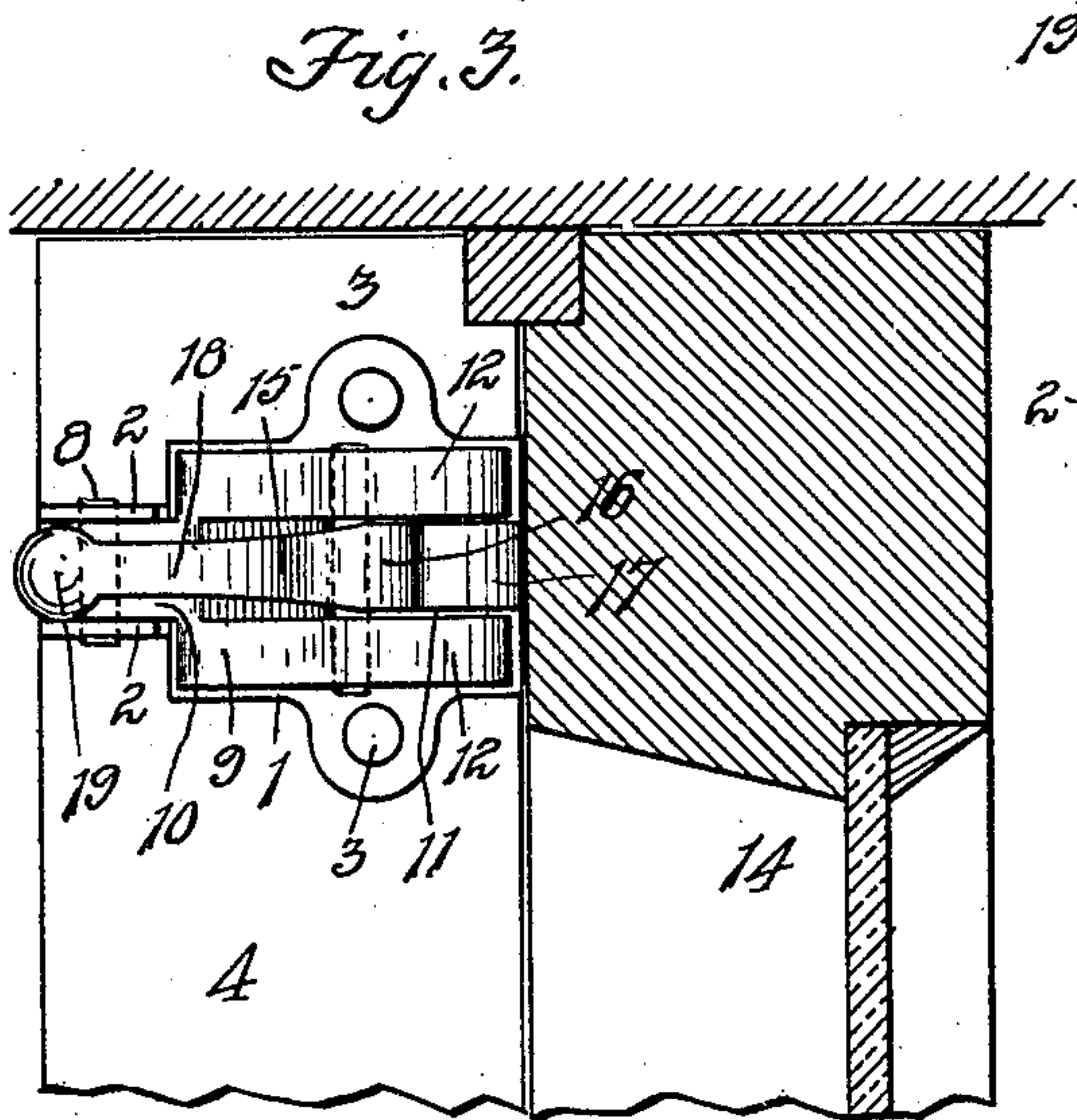
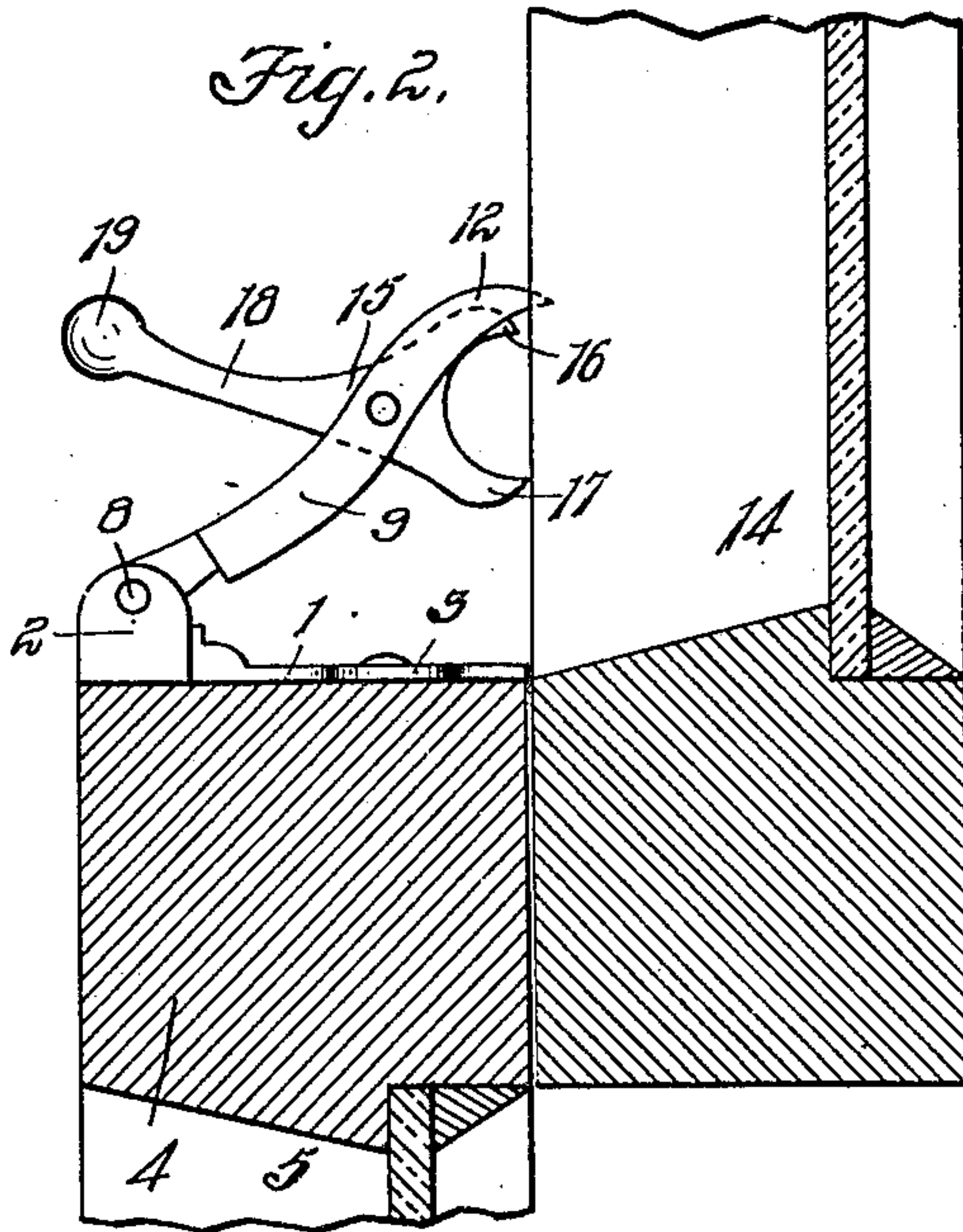
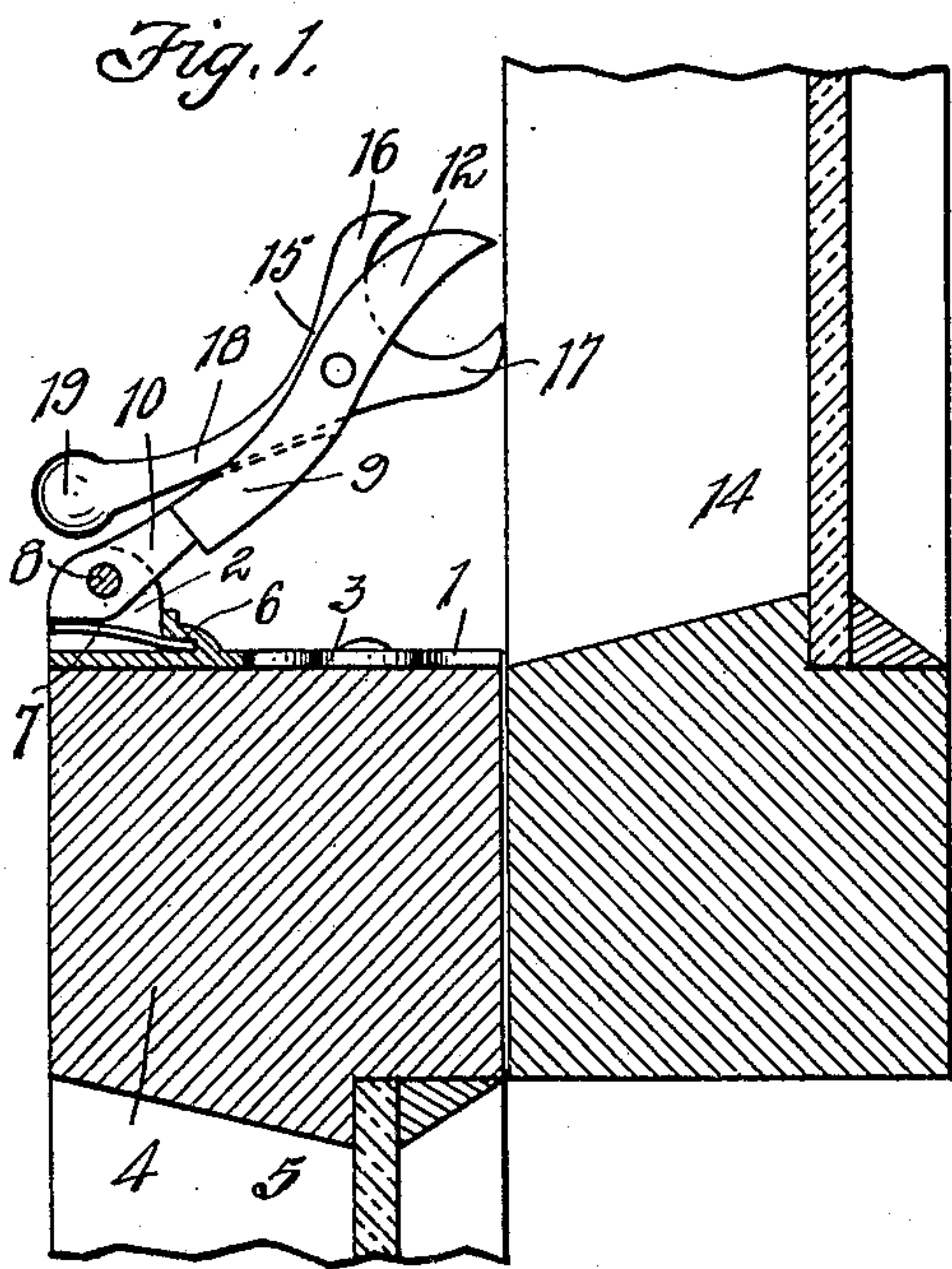


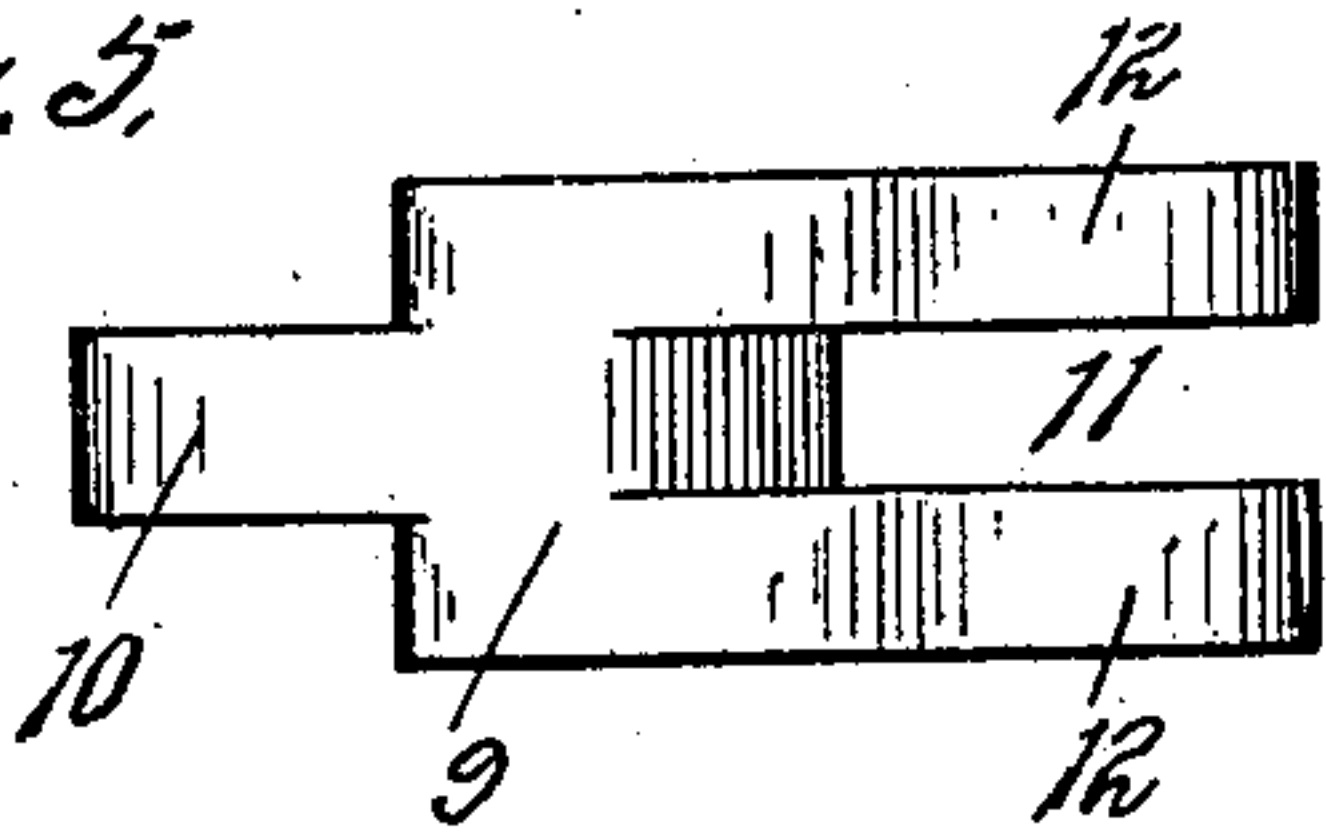
H. K. HILLON.  
SASH LOCK.  
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909,901.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.



*Fig. 5.*



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY K. HILLON, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

## SASH-LOCK.

No. 909,901.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

Application filed July 1, 1908. Serial No. 441,368.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARRY K. HILLON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sash locks and has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive device for automatically locking sashes, so that the lower sash may not be raised or the upper sash lowered without the proper manipulation of the device.

To these ends my improved sash lock consists in certain features of construction, arrangement and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

Referring to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification wherein like characters of reference denote similar parts throughout the several views: Figure 1, is a view showing my improved lock applied to a common form window-sash, consisting of an upper and lower sash, which slide up and down in order to open or close the window, showing a side elevation of my improved lock with a portion thereof broken away and a vertical cross-section of the parts of the sash near their meeting rails, the lock having been shown in its normal position when preventing the opening movements of either of the sashes. Fig. 2, is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the parts of my improved lock in the position they occupy when undue strain has been applied to either sash tending to open same. Fig. 3, is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4, is a view similar to Figs. 1 and 2; but showing the parts of the lock held in inoperative positions, so as to allow the free opening of either of the sashes. Fig. 5, is a plan view of the main lever.

Referring to the drawings, the reference character 1 designates a base plate having the oppositely disposed ears 2, which extend upward from near the rear end of the base plate 1 and the screw seats 3 to admit screws for fastening same to the upper or meeting rail 4 of the lower sash 5. This base is also provided with a recess 6 adapted to receive a leaf spring 7 which extends rearwardly and lies between the ears 2, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

Pivottally held my means of the pin 8 is the main lever 9 having the reduced end 10

through which passes the said pin 8. Lever 9 is further provided with the bifurcation 11 thereby forming a pair of arms 12 having the sharpened ends 13, adapted to engage the upper sash 14 whenever any undue strain has been applied to either of the sashes.

Pivottally held in the bifurcation 11, of the main lever 9 is a member 15 having the upper jaw 16, the lower jaw 17 and the operating handle 18, said member being approximately Y shaped in formation. The outer faces of the jaws 16 and 17 it will be observed are slightly rounded or curved as shown so that they will slide up and down very easily upon the upper sash 14 and further have a tendency not to deface the finish of the sash. The outer end of the handle 18 of member 15 it will be seen is enlarged as at 19 so that this end of member 9 will be heavier than the opposite end and thereby always finds its way by means of gravity to the position shown in Fig. 1, immediately after either sash has been raised or lowered, so as to space the ends of arms 12 a suitable distance from sash 14 as shown. Spring 7 it will also be seen helps hold the main lever 9 in its normal position as it engages the under surface of the reduced end 10 as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

The operation of my improved sash-lock will now be fully described. The sash-lock always stands in its normal position as shown in Fig. 1, whether the sashes are partly open or closed, but as soon as any undue strain is applied to either of the sashes the points or sharpened ends of arms 12 immediately engage and penetrate sash 14 as clearly shown in Fig. 2, the Y shaped member 9 taking the position shown. In case the lower sash is closed and it is desired to raise the same the operator raises handle 18 to the position shown in Fig. 3, so that the outer face of jaw 16 engages the sash and keeps the pointed or sharpened ends of arm 12 away from sash 14 as shown, and the sash can then be raised to any desired position and as soon as the undue strain is relieved the handle 18 drops to its normal position shown in Fig. 1. This also applies to the lowering of upper sash 14. When it is desired to close either the upper or the lower sash, handle 18 is kept in its lower normal position so that the outer surface of jaw 17 engages sash 14 thereby spacing the pointed or sharpened ends of arms 12 from the sash,



which allows of the latter being easily and readily closed.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that I provide a simple, cheap and efficient means for the locking of window sashes and preventing same from being opened by persons from either the inner or outer side of the house or the like, without first manipulating the operating handle 18 and further a lock consisting of no complicated parts to break or get out of order.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A sash comprising a swinging lever carried by one of the sashes and adapted to be swung into engagement with the opposite sash, and a Y-shaped member pivotally connected to the said lever for engagement with the second mentioned sash to hold the lever away therefrom when the sash is in normal position.

2. A sash lock comprising a base plate adapted to be secured to the top rail of a lower sash, a lever pivoted upon the base plate and having the swinging end thereof bifurcated, and a Y shaped member pivoted within the bifurcated end of the lever and adapted to engage the upper sash to hold the end of the lever spaced therefrom.

3. A sash lock comprising a base plate adapted to be secured to one of the sashes, a swinging lever mounted upon the base plate

and adapted to be swung into engagement with the opposite sash, and a member pivotally mounted upon the lever for engagement with the second mentioned sash to hold the lever spaced therefrom and in an inoperative position when moving the sashes.

4. A sash lock, comprising a base plate having a pair of upwardly extending ears, a lever having a reduced end pivotally connected to said ears, a spring engaging said reduced end, said lever having its opposite end provided with a bifurcation and a pivotally held member adapted to work in said bifurcation, said member having a pair of jaws and an extending handle, one of which jaws is adapted to engage an upper sash whether said handle be in its lower or upper extreme position to space the free end of said lever from said upper sash and said jaws when said handle is moved midway of its extreme positions being adapted to allow said free end of said lever to engage said upper sash thereby preventing either the lower or upper sash from being raised or lowered.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to the specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HARRY K. HILLON.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. TURKINGTON,  
E. A. TELLER.