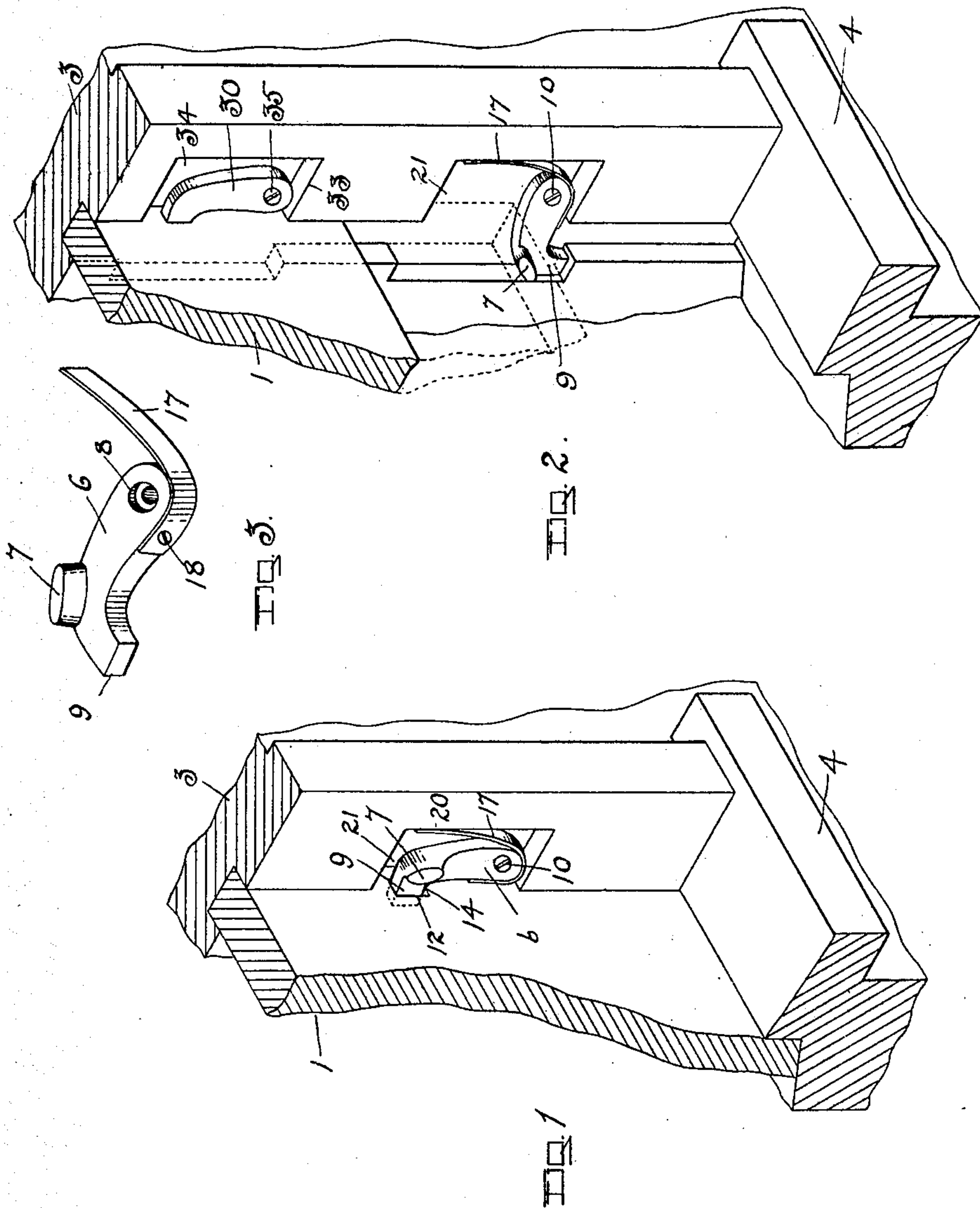


H. W. COVERT.
SASH LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 11, 1908.

916,274.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES
J. Donsbach,
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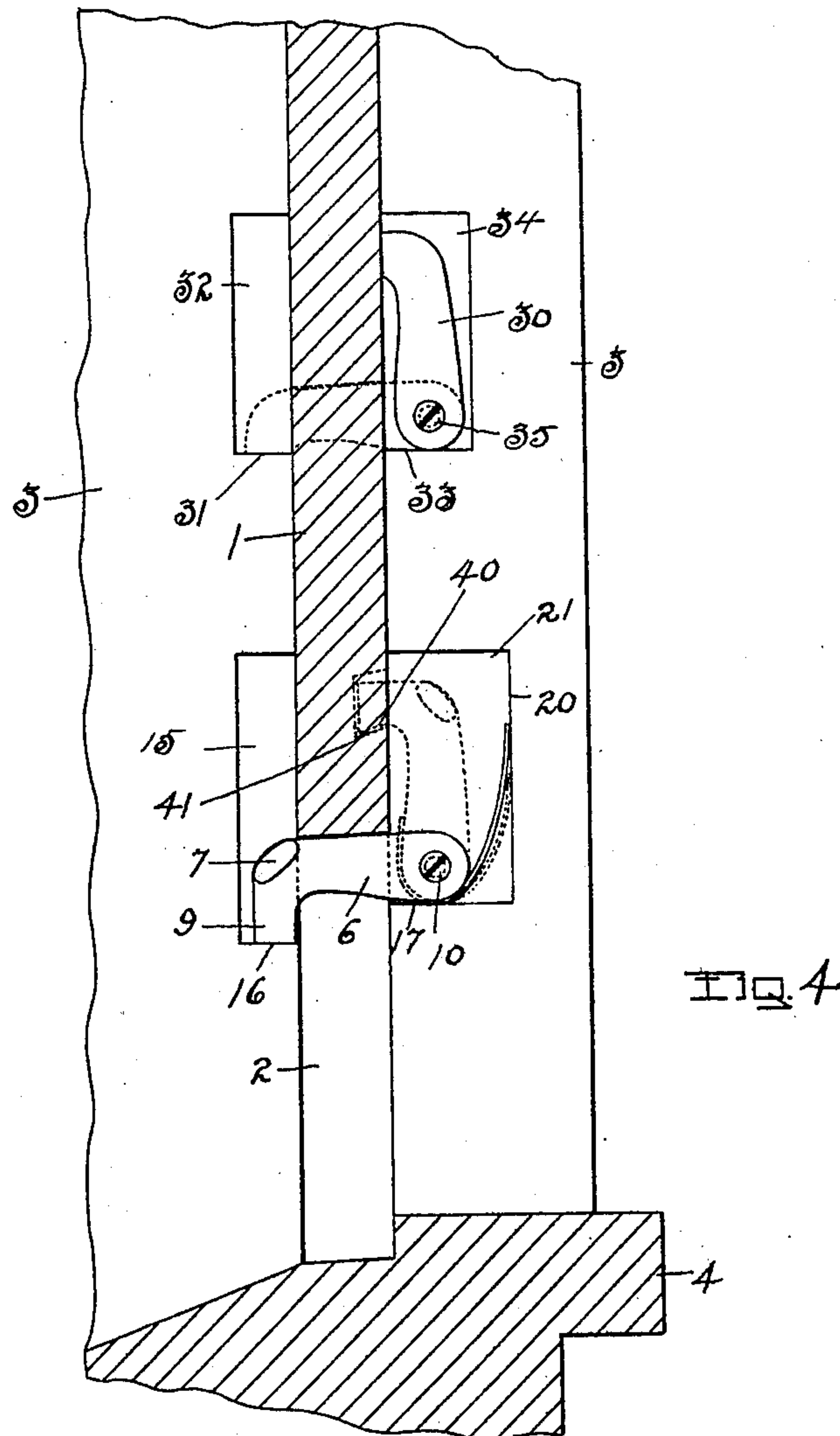
INVENTOR
Henry W. Covert
by H. H. Curtis
Atty.

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G. C. Kennedy

INVENTOR

Henry W. Covert
by Arthur Curtis
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. COVERT, OF WATERFORD, NEW YORK.

SASH-LOCK.

No. 916,274.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed November 11, 1908. Serial No. 462,147.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY W. COVERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterford, county of Saratoga, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to such improvements and consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the reference characters marked thereon, which form a part of this specification. Similar characters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

The invention is shown in connection with a window-sash, but it is adapted for use as a lock or support in various structures provided with a pair of members, one movable vertically, relatively to the other.

The objects of the invention are to simplify and facilitate the operation of the locking mechanism, and cheapen the construction.

The invention consists of a catch movably mounted upon a stationary member, and adapted to be projected across and beyond the path of the movable member, a stop on the movable member adapted to engage the catch and secure the movable member in a closed position, and lock it against upward movement, and a stop upon the stationary member on that side of the path of the movable member opposite the catch, adapted to engage the catch when projected across and beyond the path of the movable member, and thereby lock the movable member, when in an elevated position, against downward movement; also a stop on the stationary member below the pivot of a catch pivotally mounted upon such stationary member, to afford additional support for the pivoted end of the catch when the catch is swung across the path of the movable member into engagement with a stop on the stationary member on the opposite side of such path, as hereinafter more fully described and subsequently pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a view in perspective, showing parts of a window-sash and frame with the sash locked in a closed position. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the sash in an elevated and unlocked position. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of the catch shown in the other figures

detached. Fig. 4 is a view partly in section, and partly in elevation, showing a vertical section of the sash and window-sill and the frame in elevation.

The sash, 1, is movable vertically in the groove, 2, formed in the upright portion of the window-frame, 3, the sill of the frame being shown at 4. The catch, 6, provided with the thumb-piece, 7, pivot-aperture, 8, and head, 9, is secured to the stationary member or frame, 3, on one side of the path, 2, of the movable sash by means of a pivot-screw, 10, passed through the pivot-aperture, 8, and inserted in the frame.

In Fig. 1, the catch is shown in position to lock the sash in a closed position, the head of the catch being inserted in a recess, 12, formed in the movable member, and adapted to receive the head. The bottom of the recess forms an abutment or stop, 14, upon which the head of the catch bears to hold the sash in a locked position until the catch is removed therefrom. The relative positions of the catch and stop are shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4.

To support the sash in an elevated or open position, as, for example, in the position shown in Fig. 4, it is only necessary to unlock the sash from the position shown in Fig. 1, by disengaging the catch from the sash, and raise the sash above the catch, whereupon the catch will be swung across the path of the sash into the recess, 15, formed in the stationary member or window-frame on that side of the path of the sash opposite the catch-pivot, and engage the bottom of the recess which forms an abutment or stop, 16, the head of the catch resting upon the stop. The catch can be pushed over by hand when it does not fall by gravity, or a spring may be employed. The spring shown consists of a thin strip of steel, 17, secured at one end to the body of the catch, as by screw, 18, so that the other end of the spring will bear against the wall, 20, of the recess, 21, formed in the window-frame, in which the catch is pivotally secured. A plurality of similar catches may be provided on the stationary member, to secure the sash in differing open positions. Only two are shown on the drawings. The upper catch, 30, is adapted to let the sash slide up and down until the sash is moved above such catch, when the catch falls by gravity and swings across the path of the sash to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4, the head of

the catch resting upon the stop, 31, which, as shown, is the bottom of recess, 32, in the stationary member, and the pivoted end of the catch resting upon the stop, 33, which, 5 as shown, is the bottom of the recess, 34, formed in the stationary member, whereby both ends of the catch are firmly supported by stops located on opposite sides of the path of the sash, so that the weight of the 10 sash is supported by such bearings independently of the pivot 35. This is especially important in view of the fact that the sash is frequently allowed to fall some little distance, and, if the pivot-end of the catch 15 was supported by the pivot only, the support would soon be destroyed or rendered worthless. When desired, the catch, 30, may be provided with an actuating spring similar to spring, 17, and with a thumb- 20 piece similar to thumb-piece 7.

It is obvious that the head of the catch may be hook-shaped, as indicated by dotted line, 40, in Fig. 4, and the bottom of the recess or stop may be inclined to correspond 25 with the incline of the hook, as indicated by dotted line, 41, in Fig. 4, thereby preventing the parts from being unlocked by an upward pressure on the movable sash, until the catch has been withdrawn by other means from 30 the stop.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In a device of the class described, and in combination, a pair of members, one movable vertically, relatively to the other; 35 a catch movably supported by the stationary member, and adapted to be projected across and beyond the path of the movable member; a stop on the movable member engage- 40 able with the catch for locking the movable member against an upward movement; an abutment on the stationary member adapted to be engaged by the catch, when projected across the path of the movable member, and

lock such member against a downward movement; and means for projecting the catch 45 across the path of the movable member when such member is moved above the catch.

2. In a device of the class described, and 50 in combination, a pair of members, one movable vertically, relatively to the other; a catch pivotally mounted upon the stationary member, and adapted to be swung across and beyond the path of the movable mem- 55 ber; a stop on the movable member engageable with the catch for locking the movable member against an upward movement; an abutment on the stationary member adapted to be engaged by the catch when swung 60 across the path of the movable member, and lock such member against a downward movement; and means for swinging the catch across the path of the movable mem- 65 ber when such member is moved above the catch.

3. In a device of the class described, and in combination, a pair of members, one movable vertically, relatively to the other; 70 a catch pivotally mounted upon the stationary member on one side of the path of the movable member, and adapted to be swung across and beyond such path; a stop on the stationary member on that side of the path of the movable member opposite the 75 catch, adapted to be engaged by the catch when the latter is swung across the path of the movable member; and means for swinging the catch across such path when the movable member has been raised above the 80 catch.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of Nov., 1908.

HENRY W. COVERT.

Witnesses:

J. DONSBACH,
L. C. KENNEDY,