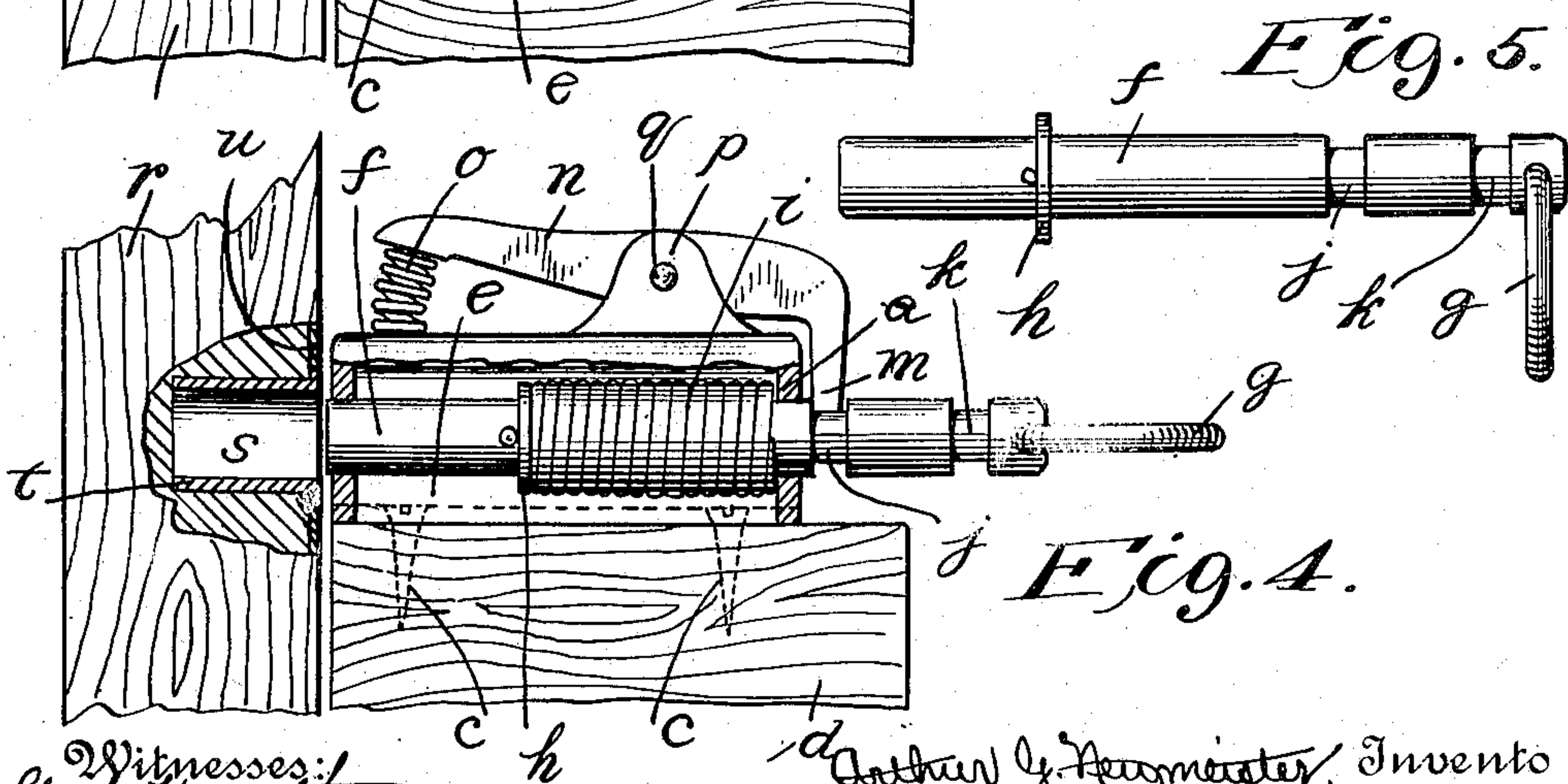
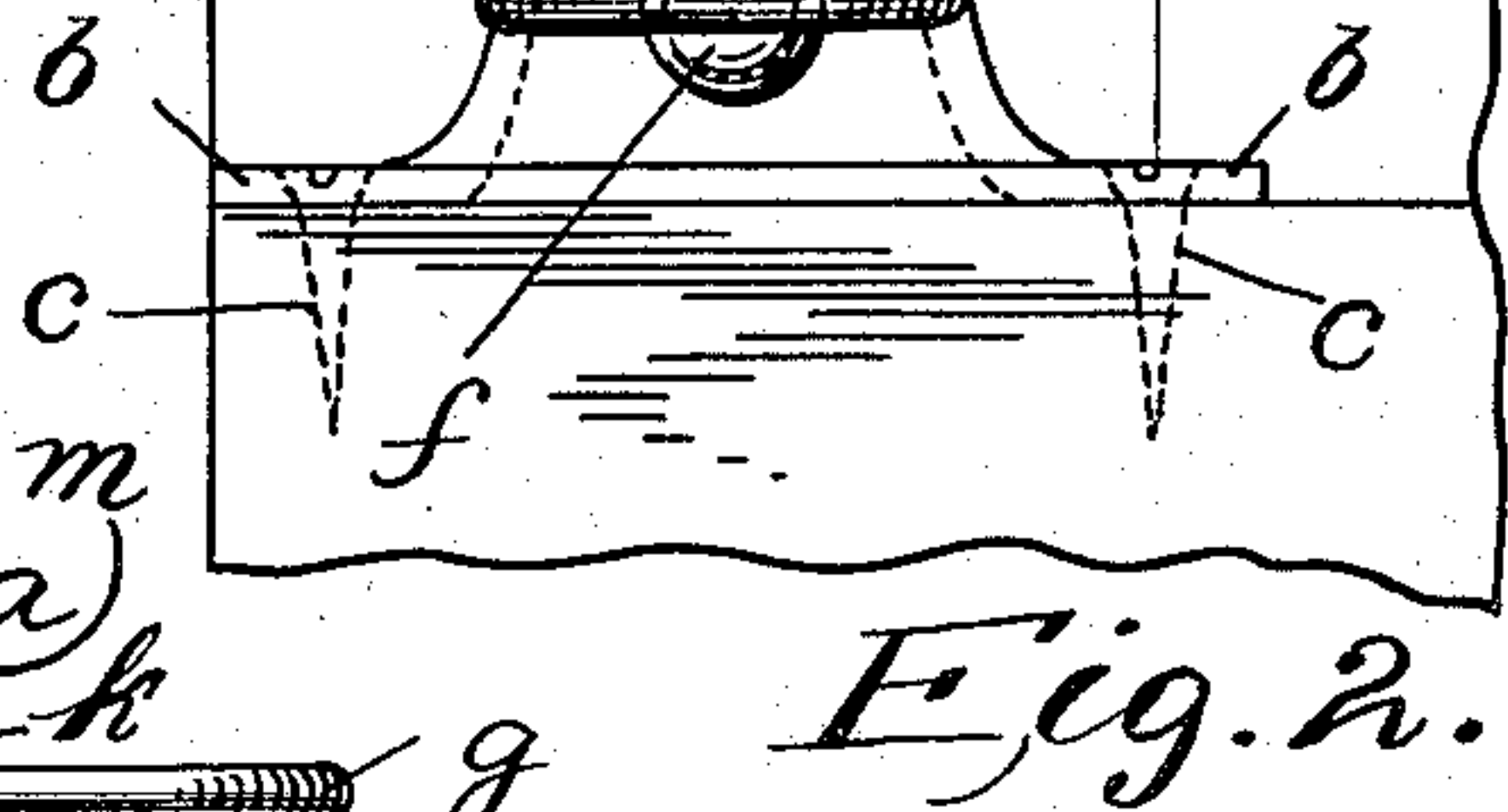
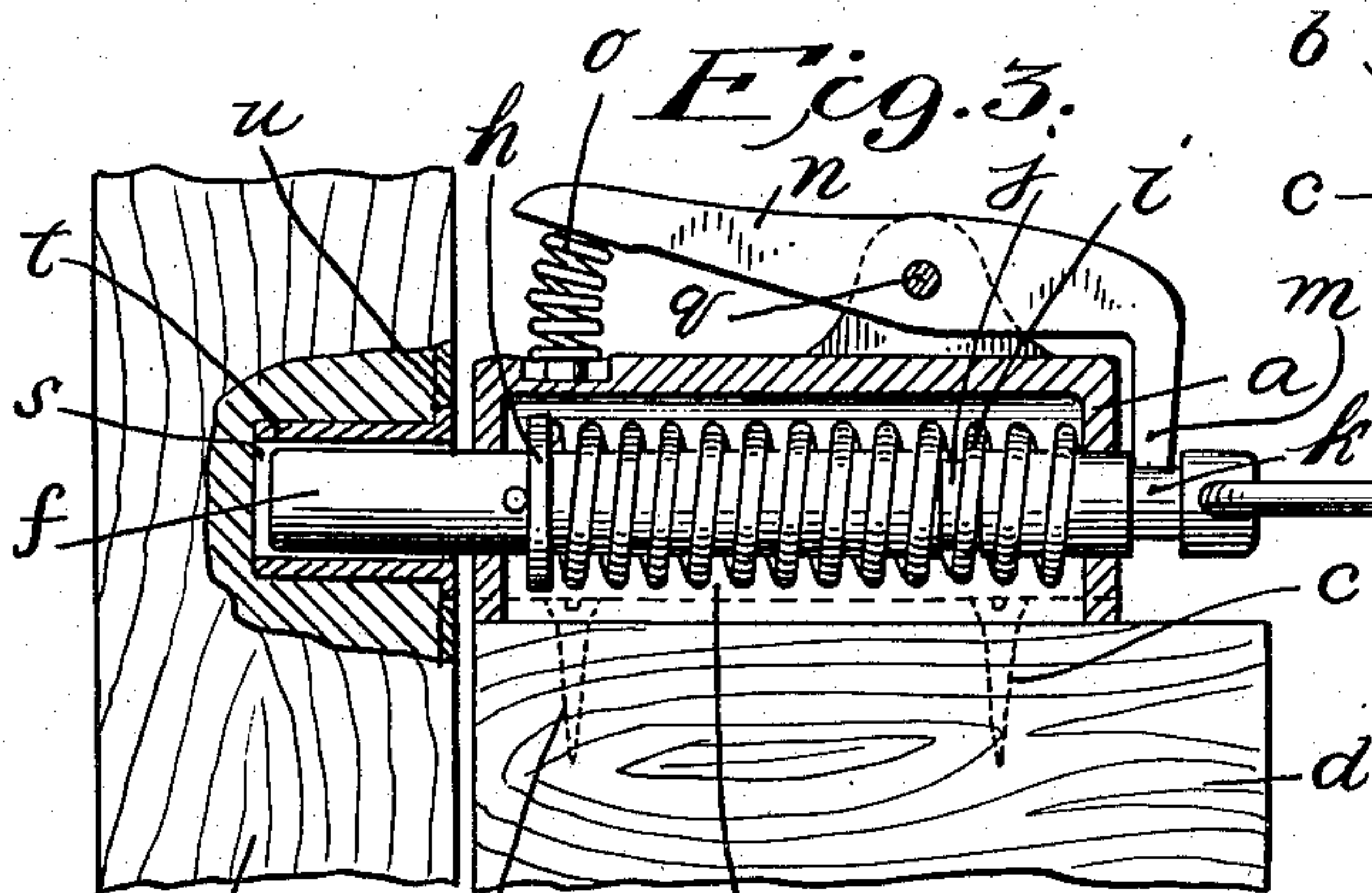
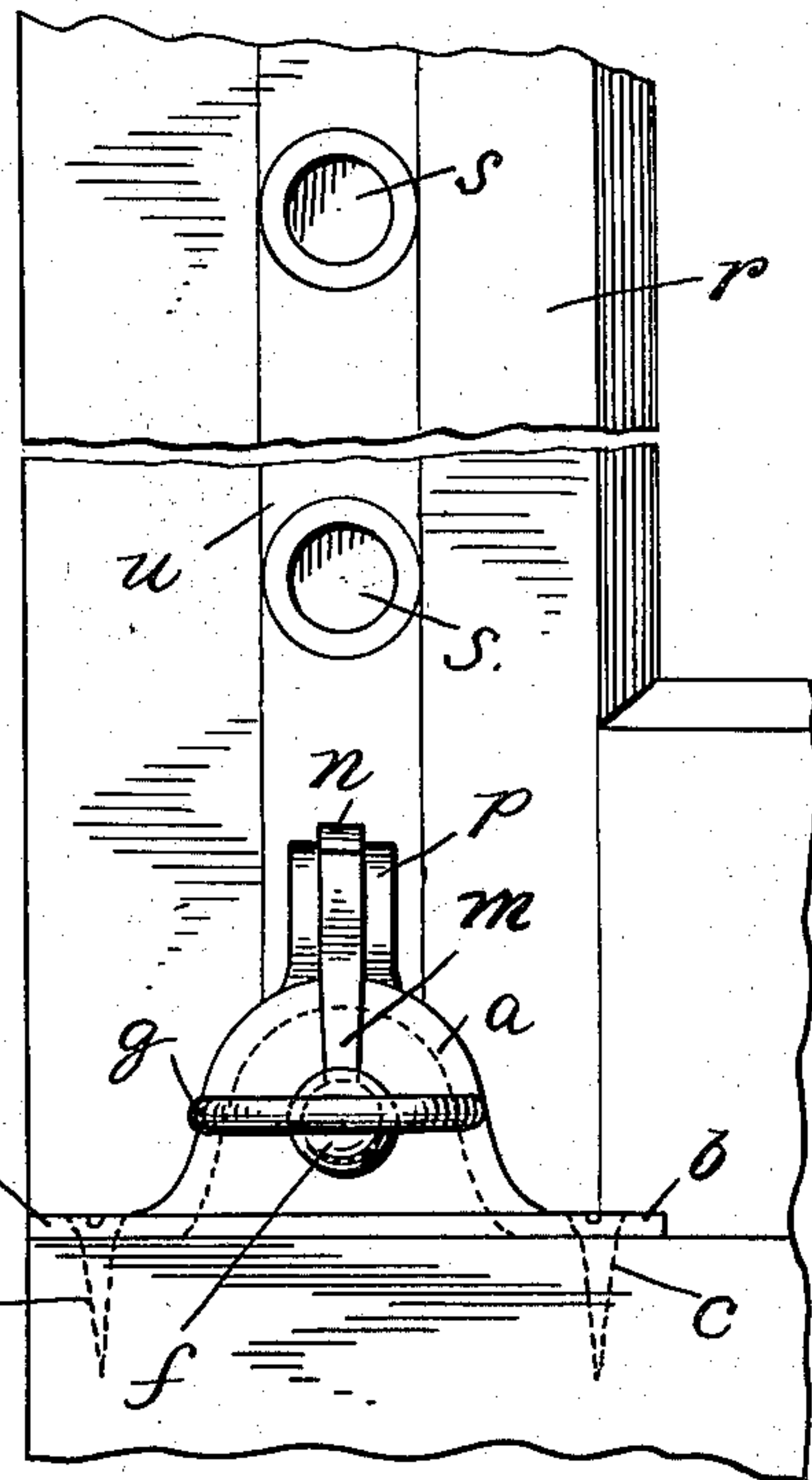
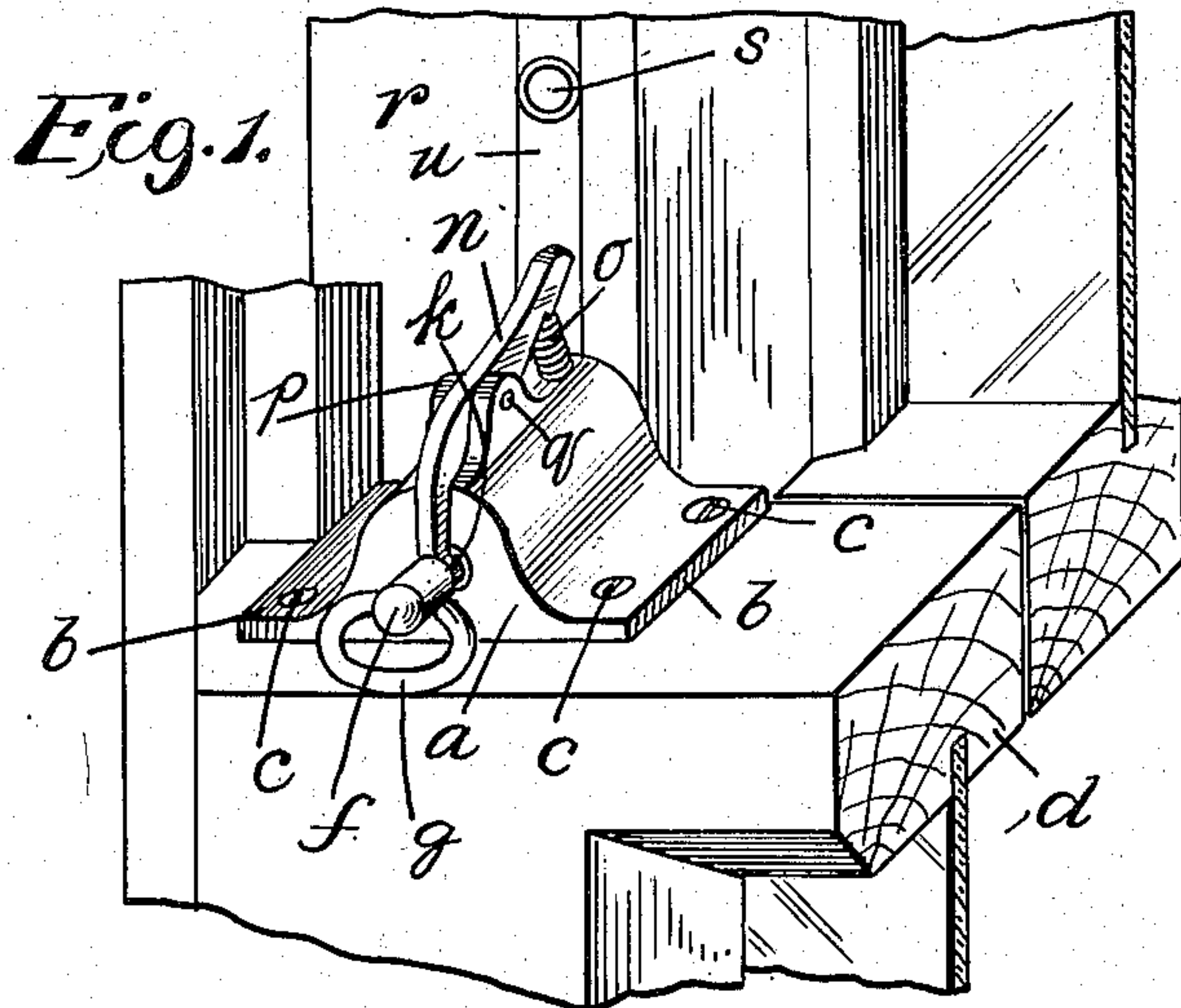


A. G. NEUMEISTER.
WINDOW LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1908.

919,750.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.



Witnesses:
G. L. Hamilton.
M. Hamilton.

Arthur G. Neumeister, Inventor
By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR G. NEUMEISTER, OF APPLETON, WISCONSIN

WINDOW-LOCK.

No. 919,750.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed May 25, 1908. Serial No. 434,735.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR G. NEUMEISTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Appleton, in the county of Outagamie and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in sash locks; and an object of my invention is to provide a sash lock which will be simple in construction, comparatively cheap in manufacture, durable in use and readily applicable to any window of ordinary construction.

A further object of my invention is to provide a sash lock which will afford great security and which cannot be unlocked by parties operating from outside of the window.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my new sash lock in place; Fig. 2 is a rear elevation; Fig. 3 is a detail partly in section showing the locking bolt in locking position; Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 to show the locking bolt withdrawn; and Fig. 5 is a detail showing the bolt.

The lock consists of a housing or casing *a* having near its bottom outwardly extending flanges *b* through holes in which pass the screws *c* which fasten the casing to the upper rail or check rail *d* of the lower sash. The casing *a* is formed with a chamber *e* through which extends a locking bolt *f*. The latter is slidably mounted in the front and rear walls of the casing (Figs. 3 and 4) and is provided at its outer end with a pull-ring *g*. Within the chamber *e* the locking bolt *f* is provided with a collar *h* between which and the inner wall of the casing is interposed a coil spring *i*. The locking bolt is formed with two circumferential grooves *j*, *k*, with the walls of which is designed and adapted to engage the free end *m* of the locking lever *n*, between the other end of which lever and the top of the casing is interposed a coil spring *o*. The upper end of the casing is provided with a pair of lugs *p* which carry a pivot pin *q* on which the lever *n* rocks as an axis or fulcrum. One of the side rails *r* of the upper sash is formed with a series of

holes *s* each of which may be lined with a sleeve *t*.

The bolt *f* being withdrawn, as shown in Fig. 4, and held in that position by the engagement of the locking lever *n* with the walls of the groove *j*, the lower sash may be raised and the free end *m* withdrawn from the groove *j* by depressing the other or spring-controlled end of the locking lever *n*. The coil spring *i* will then throw the bolt *f* toward the rail *r*; and when the locking end of the bolt comes opposite the next hole *s*, the coil spring *i* will force the bolt *f* into the hole *s* and will lock the two sashes together. In the locking position of the bolt *f*, the groove *k* will come opposite the free end of the locking lever *n*; and if the spring-controlled end of the latter be allowed to rise, the free end *m* will be forced into the groove *k*, as is shown in Fig. 3, thereby locking the bolt *f* in its locking position. If the upper rails or check rails of the two sashes be brought on the same level, the bolt *f* will prevent the raising of the upper sash.

It will be observed that the action of the locking lever *m* may be automatic and so will be the action of the bolt *f*; that is, the bolt *f* being released by depressing the spring-controlled end of the locking lever *n*, its locking end will be forced against the side rail *r* of the upper sash. And when the locking end of the bolt *f* comes into register with one of the holes *s*, the spring *r* will force the bolt *f* into the hole *s* and at the same time the coil spring *o* will force the free or locking end *m* of the lever *n* into the groove *k*.

A suitable face-plate *u* may be provided to prevent undue wear which might otherwise result from the rubbing of the locking end of the bolt *f* during the movement of the sashes relative to each other.

I claim:

1. A sash fastener consisting of a casing formed with a chamber; a locking bolt formed near one end with a groove, said bolt projecting from opposite sides of said casing and extending through said chamber; a spring which is mounted in said chamber and which tends to force said bolt lengthwise; and a spring-controlled lever mounted on the outside of said casing and having one of its ends adapted to engage in said groove to lock said bolt in position.

2. A sash fastener consisting of a casing

formed with a chamber; a locking bolt
formed near one end with a plurality of
grooves, said bolt extending through said
chamber and being slidably mounted in the
5 walls thereof; a spring which is mounted
in said chamber and which tends to force
said bolt lengthwise; and a spring-con-
trolled lever mounted on the outside of said
casing and having one of its ends adapted
10 to engage in said grooves to lock said bolt

in both its locking and its releasing positions.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand at said Appleton this 20th day of
May, 1908, in the presence of the two under-
signed witnesses.

ARTHUR G. NEUMEISTER.

Witnesses:

ELSIE KOFFEND,
J. P. FRANK.