E. N. BROWN.

GRAVITY SASH LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1909.

976,777. Patented Nov. 22, 1910.

Fig. 1.

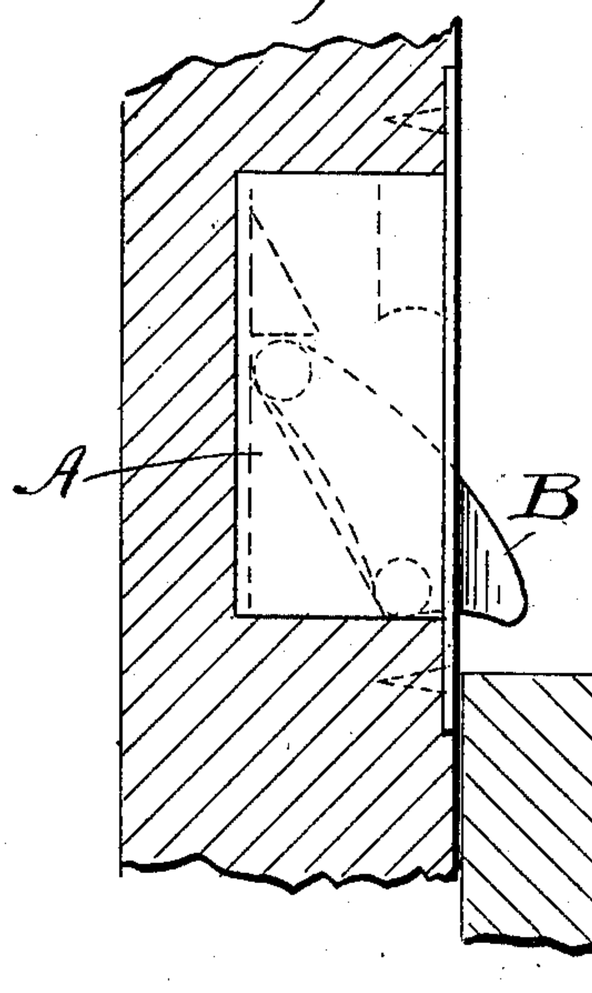


Fig. 2.

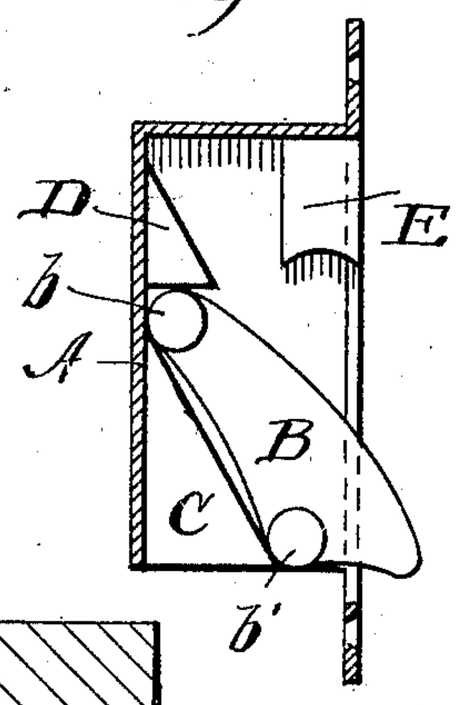


Fig. 3.

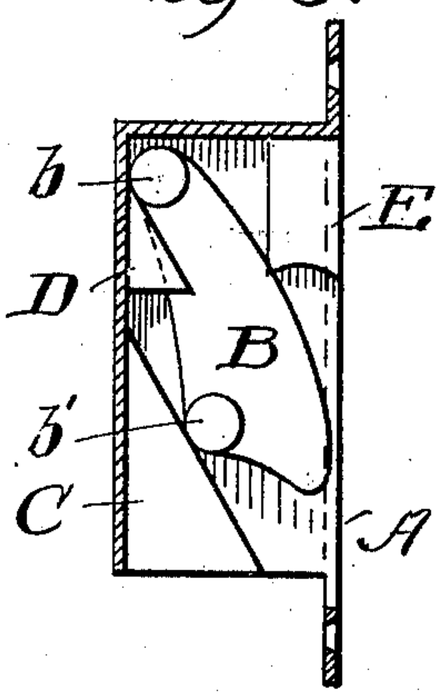


Fig. 4.

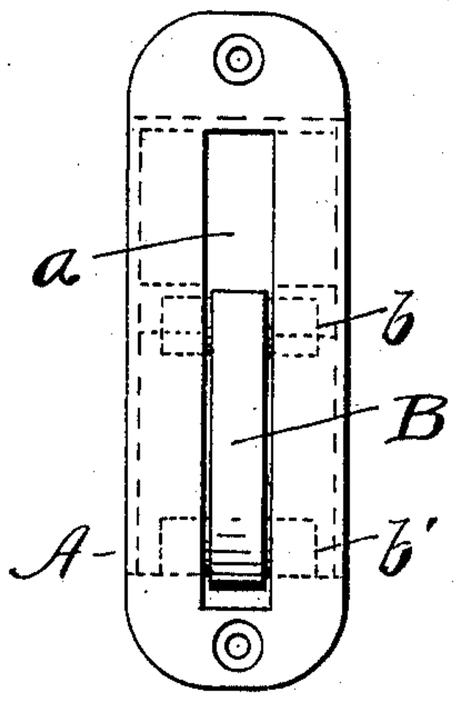


Fig. 5.

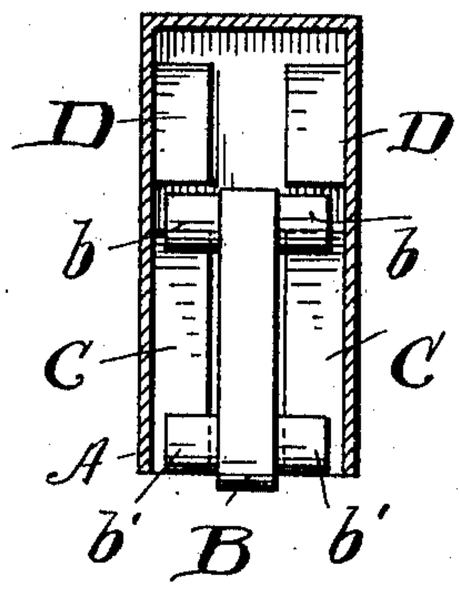
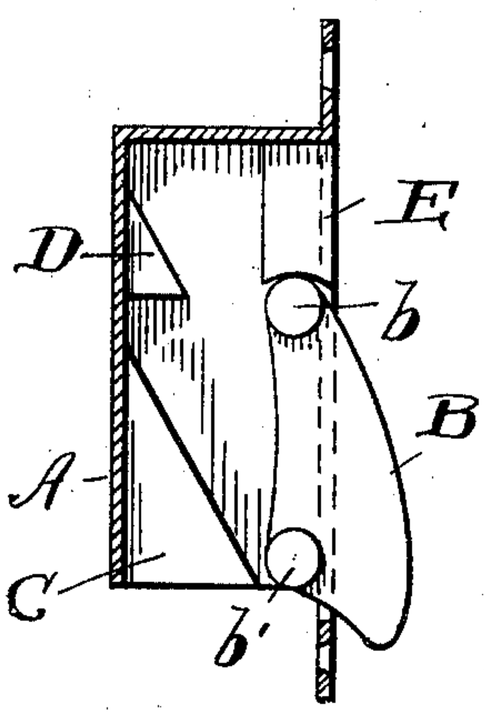


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
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H. R. Sullivan.

Inventor.
Edward N. Brown
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD N. BROWN, OF EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN F. PETERSON AND ONE-HALF TO J. M. BOSTICK, OF CANTON, OHIO.

GRAVITY SASH-LOCK.

976,777. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 22, 1910.

Application filed November 10, 1909. Serial No. 527,207.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD N. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Gravity Sash-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a cheap and simple sash lock, which cannot be picked, and which cannot in fact be moved to the unlocking position except by one who stands squarely in front of the device and carefully takes hold of the locking member and moves it forward a definite distance to an unlocking position.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts shown in the drawing and hereinafter described and pointed out definitely in the claims.

This sash lock is specially designed to be located above a window sash to prevent its being raised, and it may be set into a mortise in the window frame or in the inner face of the upper sash, as shown in the drawing, so that its locking member will stand above and in the path of the lower sash to prevent its being raised.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device let into a mortise in one of the side rails of the upper sash. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the device when the locking member is in the locking position. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the locking member in the unlocked position. Fig. 4 is a front view of the device. Fig. 5 is a front view thereof with the front or face plate cut away; and Fig. 6 is a sectional side elevation of the device showing the locking member in one of the positions which it may assume when manipulated by one who does not know just how to move the locking member or who is not in a position to be able to move it into the position where it may be unlocked.

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents a housing, in the front plate of which is a vertical slot *a* through which the locking member may project.

B represents the locking member which is an approximately triangular piece of metal of such width that it may be moved easily and freely through the slot *a*.

Projecting from the upper end of the locking member and extending laterally in both directions therefrom, are the two pins *b b;* and two other pins *b′* in like manner are extended laterally from the locking member near the lower rear corner thereof.

Within the housing are the fixed projections C which are located on opposite sides of the slot *a*. These projections are provided with downwardly and forwardly inclined front faces. Two other projections D approximately triangular in form are located near the upper rear end of the housing and on opposite sides of said slot *a*. These projections have downwardly and forwardly inclined front faces. Two other projections E are located on opposite sides of the slot near the upper front corners of the casing,—the distance between the lower ends of the projections E and D being only a trifle greater than the diameter of the pins *b*. When the locking member has fallen by gravity to the locking position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, its lower front end projects out through the slot *a*, and overhangs the top rail G of the lower window sash. The lower edge of said locking member at this time rests upon the lower end of said slot *a*.

In order to move the locking member to the unlocking position it is necessary for one to take hold of this projecting lower end thereof, and swing the upper end forward until the pins *b* are beneath and alined with the opening between the projections D and E. When they are so alined said locking member may be pushed upward. During this upward movement the pins *b* slide on the inclined front faces of the projections D, and the pins *b′* slide on the inclined faces of the projections C, and thereby said locking member is caused to retreat into the housing as shown in Fig. 3; and this permits the downward movement of the upper sash or the upward movement of the lower sash as required. When one lets go of this locking member it falls by gravity, and the front faces of the projections C and D by their engagement with the pins *b*, *b′* force said locking member outward to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. When in this position any upward pressure applied to the projecting front end of the locking member simply pushes it upward so that its pins *b* engage with the lower faces of the projections D.

If instead of taking hold of the locking member, when it is in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, one presses down on its projecting lower front end, said locking member will turn about the fulcrum furnished by the lower end of the slot *a*, and will swing to the position shown in Fig. 6, in which position if it be now pressed upward, as by an attempt to raise the lower sash, the pins *b* will engage with the lower end of the projections E. The lower end of the projections are by preference slightly curved so that there is no chance that the pins *b* may accidentally be pushed from beneath them by upward pressure upon the locking member, as through trying to raise the lower sash.

Having described my invention I claim:

1. In combination with a window frame and sash, a sash lock comprising a housing having a vertical slot in its front face and provided on the interior with shoulders and forwardly and downwardly inclined surfaces, a gravity locking member having portions within the housing projecting laterally beyond the slot and having a portion which projects outwardly from the slot above and in the path of the sash when said locking member is in its lowermost position, said locking member being adapted to abut against said shoulders to lock the sash, and to ride up on the inclined surfaces so that the outwardly projecting portion is withdrawn into the housing to permit the sash to be raised.

2. A housing having a vertical slot in its front face plate and having within the housing near the lower end thereof and on opposite sides of said slot, projections whose front faces incline downwardly and forwardly, and having also in its upper end and on opposite sides of said slot, the projections D and E whose lower ends are a suitable distance apart, combined with a freely moving locking member of approximately triangular shape having projecting from its sides two pins located near its upper end and two other pins located near its lower rear corner.

3. A housing having a vertical slot in its front face plate and having within the housing near the lower end thereof and on opposite sides of said slot, projections whose front faces incline downwardly and forwardly, and having also in its upper end and on opposite sides of said slot, the projections D and E whose lower ends are a suitable distance apart, the projections D having downwardly and forwardly inclined front faces, combined with a freely moving locking member of approximately triangular shape having projecting from its sides two pins located near its upper end and two other pins located near its lower rear corner.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD N. BROWN.

Witnesses:
E. L. THURSTON,
JOHN F. PETERSON.