D. E. SAMPSON.

SASH LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1910.

983,935.

Patented Feb. 14, 1911.

Fig. 1.

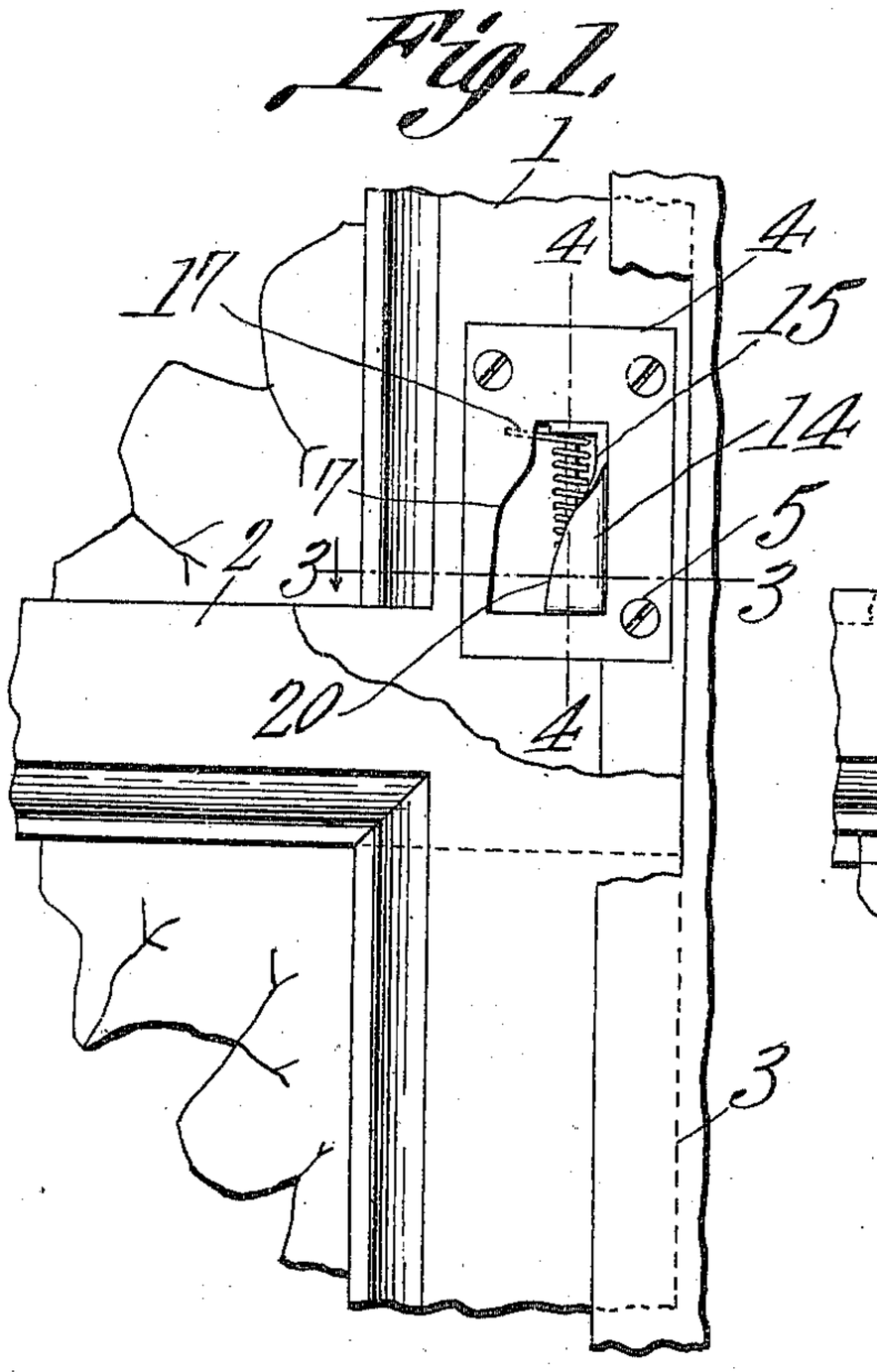


Fig. 2.

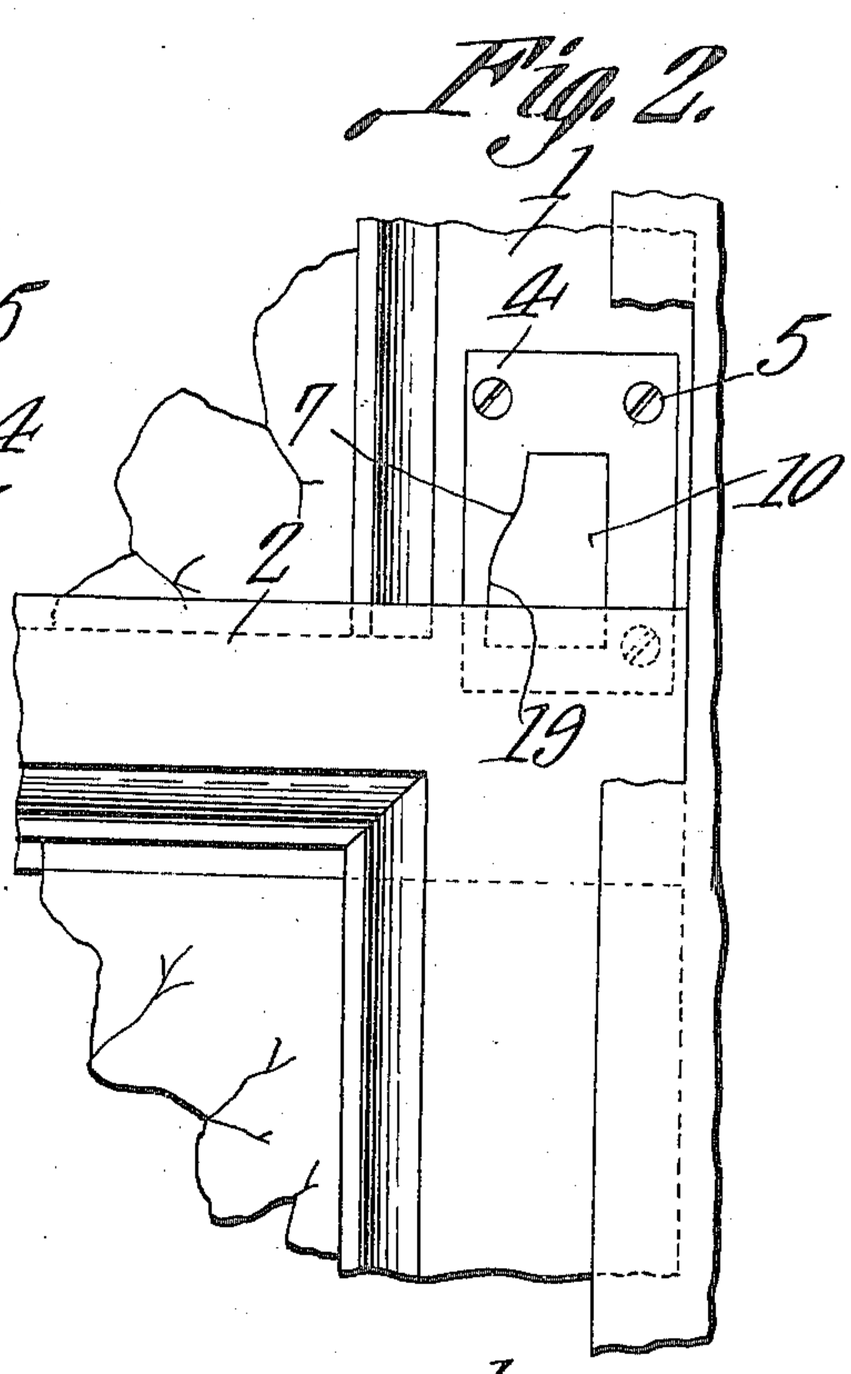


Fig. 3.

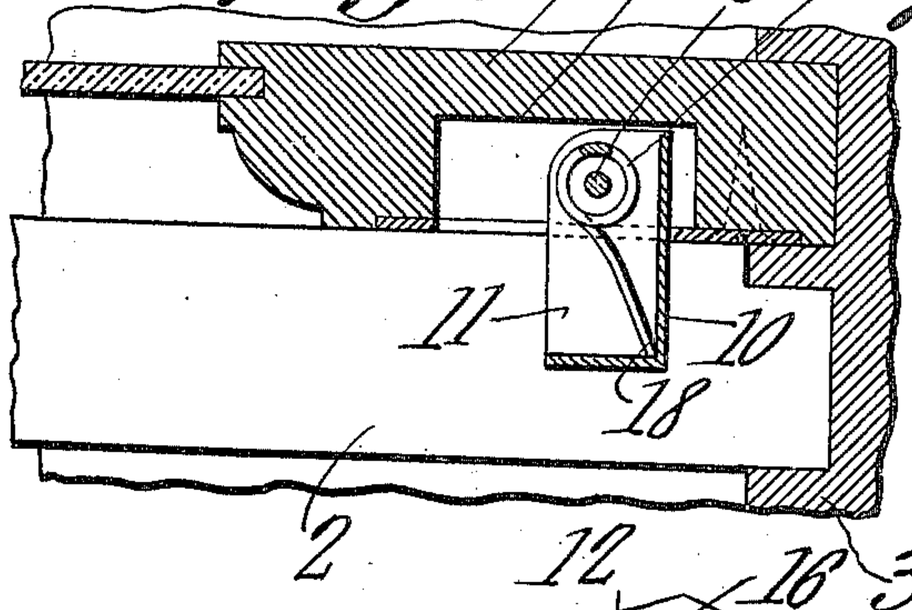


Fig. 4.

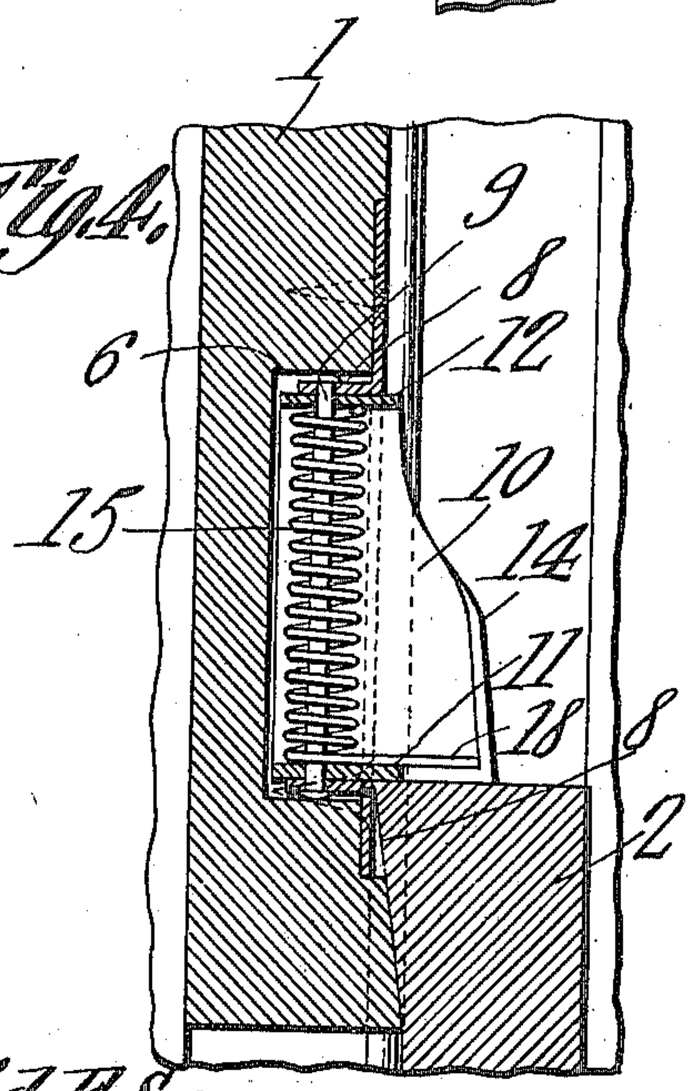
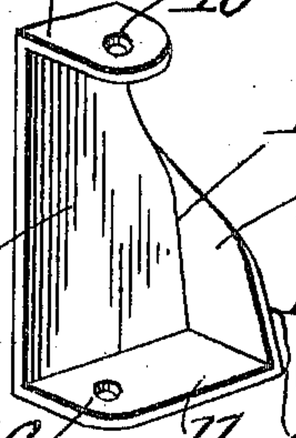


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

J. Thomas

Mason B. Lawton

David E. Sampson, Inventor

by Church & Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID E. SAMPSON, OF GRAHAM, NORTH CAROLINA.

SASH-LOCK.

983,935. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 14, 1911.

Application filed June 30, 1910. Serial No. 569,728.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID E. SAMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Graham, in the county of Alamance and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Sash-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention, to provide in simple, merchantable and inexpensive form, a sash lock, adapted to be assembled with one of the upright stiles of an upper sash of a window, to engage the lower sash thereof, to hold the said lower sash locked, when the same is in lowered position.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sash lock of the sort above mentioned, in which the stop portion thereof shall be of novel and improved form, the said stop being adapted to house the resilient means within its contour, and to provide a novel means for securing one end of the resilient means.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sash lock of the sort above mentioned, in which the stop, although light and requiring but a minimum amount of metal, shall be of sufficient strength to withstand the strains which are imposed upon it.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in drawings, and claimed. The drawings show typical embodiments merely, and it is to be understood that changes, properly falling within the scope of what is claimed, may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation, showing the device in place upon the sash of a window, parts being broken away, the device being positioned so as to hold the lower sash in locked relation with respect to the upper sash; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the invention, showing the device in the position which it will assume when the lower sash has been raised; Fig. 3 is a transverse section upon the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a section upon the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of the stop.

In the drawings, the stile of the upper sash is denoted by the numeral 1.

The numeral 2 denotes the cross rail of the lower sash, and the numeral 3 the securing strip, whereby the lower sash is held in place within the window frame, for sliding movement.

In carrying out the invention, there is provided, as a primary and fundamental element, a carrying member 4, preferably taking the form of a flat plate. This carrying member 4 is secured in place upon the stile 1 of the upper sash by means of the screws 5 or other securing elements, adapted to a like end.

As denoted by the numeral 6, the stile 1 of the upper sash is recessed, beneath the carrying member 4, there being an opening 7 in the carrying member. Fashioned integrally with the carrying member 4, and extended into the recess 6, at the upper and lower ends of the opening 7 in the carrying member, are ears 8, in which a shaft 9 is held.

The stop is seen most clearly in Fig. 5, and as there disclosed, comprises a flat body portion 10, provided with a rectangularly disposed base 11, and with a top portion 12, substantially parallel to the base 11. A reinforcing flange 14 connects one edge of the body 10 with one edge of the base 11. One edge of the body 10 is inclined, as denoted by the numeral 19, so as to give the said body portion, when viewed in front elevation, as in Fig. 2, the shape of a blunted wedge. The free edge of the reinforcing flange 14 is likewise inclined, as denoted by the numeral 20. By thus inclining the edges of the stop, as shown at 19 and 20, the same is given the form of a blunted wedge, adapted to present a maximum bearing surface, without involving an unnecessary amount of metal in the construction of the stop. Obviously, the flange 14 serves to reinforce the base 11, and to prevent the stop from being broken or injured in use. The openings 16 in the top 12 and in the base 11 serve to receive the shaft 9, so that the stop may be rotatably mounted thereon.

A helical spring 15 incloses the shaft 9, one end of the spring 15 being secured to the rear face of the carrying member 4, as denoted by the numeral 17. The other end of the spring 15 is engaged in the angle formed by the elements 14, 11 and 10 of the stop, as shown at 18. The base 10 is adapted to serve as an abutment for one end of the spring 15.

It is to be noted that the spring 15 is of less cross sectional area than the base 11. Thus, when the device is in use, the spring

15 will be protected against accidental injury.

The spring 15 acts to maintain the stop in outstanding position as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and thus, when the lower sash is in closed position, the stop, engaging the said lower sash, will prevent the same from being raised. When, however, it is desired to raise the lower sash the stop may be swung manually, into the position shown in Fig. 2, whereupon the lower sash may be slid upwardly. By reason of the fact that the portion 10 of the stop serves as a complete closure for the opening 7 in the carrying member 4, there will be no chance for the carrying member 4 to splinter or to wear that face of the lower sash which slides along the carrying member. Likewise, by thus effecting a complete closure of the opening 7, the spring 15 is securely housed against accidental injury.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. A device of the class described including a carrying member; a stop pivoted thereto and comprising a body provided with a laterally projecting base and with a reinforcing flange connecting one edge of the body with one edge of the base; and resilient means abutting against the base for maintaining the stop in outstanding position with respect to the carrying member.

2. A device of the class described comprising a carrying member; a stop pivoted thereto and comprising a body provided with a laterally projecting base and with a reinforcing flange connecting one edge of the body with one edge of the base; a helical spring having one end secured to the carrying member, the other end of the spring being lodged within the angle defined by the body of the stop, the base, and the reinforcing flange thereof; the spring being adapted to maintain the stop in outstanding position with respect to the carrying member.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID E. SAMPSON.

Witnesses:
CHAS. D. JOHNSTON,
J. ADOLPH LONG.