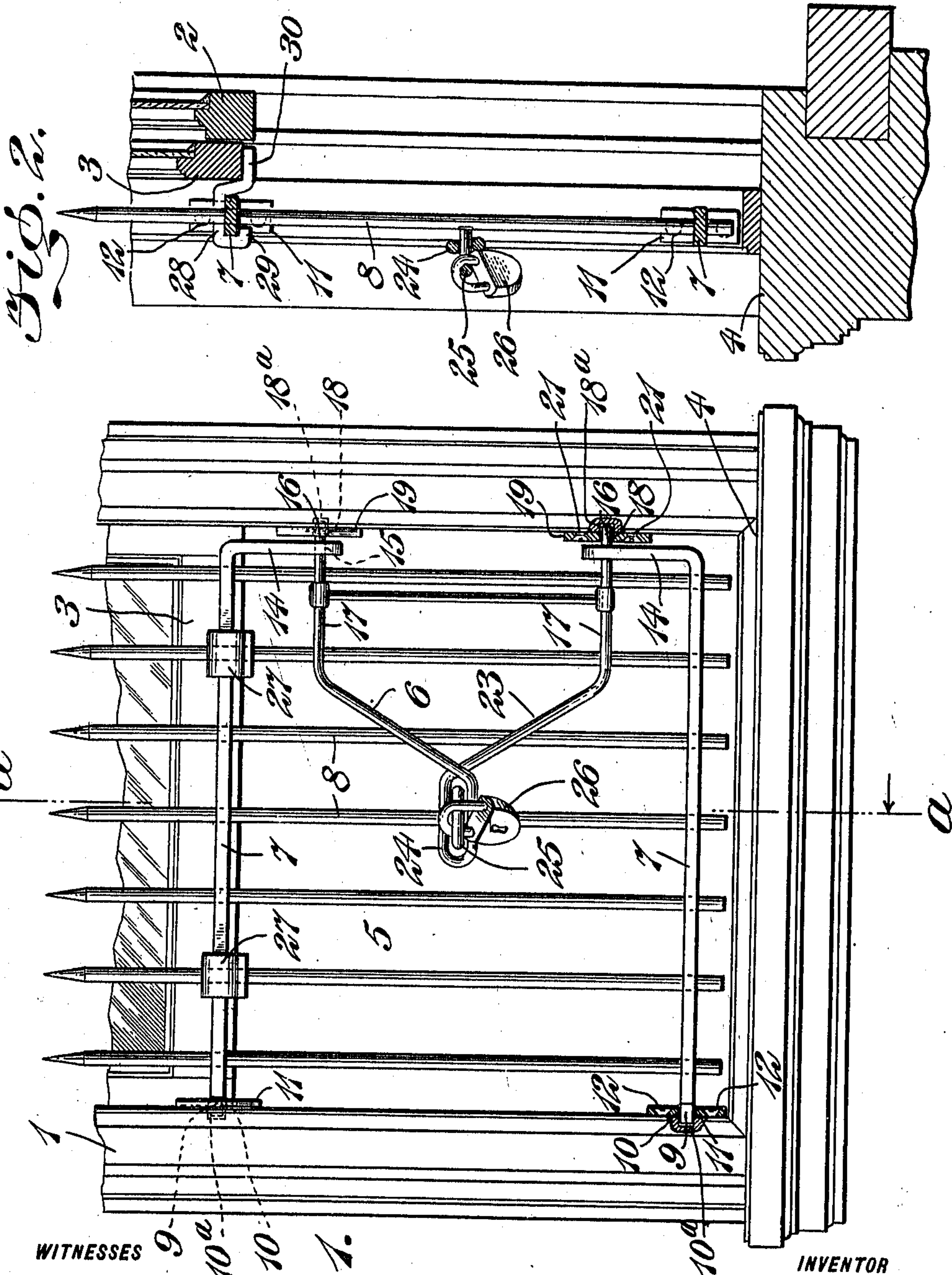


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WINDOW GUARD.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1910.

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Patented Apr. 4, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

*Dr. Lawson*  
*H. C. Abbott*

BY

*Samuel Rosenzweig*

INVENTOR

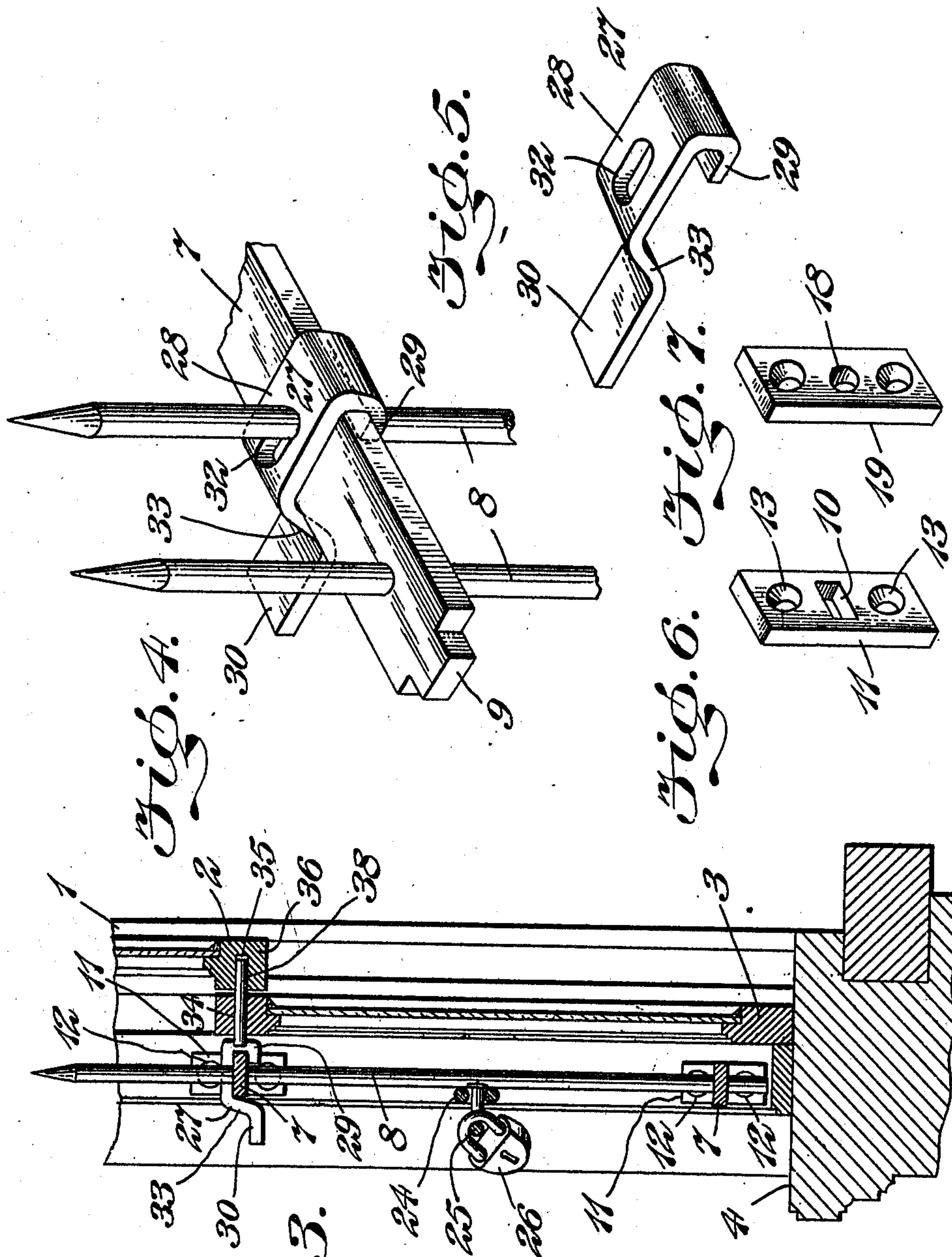
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL ROSENZWEIG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WINDOW-GUARD.

988,510.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 4, 1911.

Application filed April 16, 1910. Serial No. 555,904.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL ROSENZWEIG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Window-Guards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of guards which are especially designed and adapted for removable application to windows and other openings for preventing unauthorized entry, and the object of the invention is to provide a device of this general character of a simple and comparatively inexpensive nature, and of a compact, light and strong construction having certain features of novelty and improvement permitting convenient adjustment into and out of position for use and secure engagement with the walls of the window or other opening wherein it is adapted to be positioned.

The invention consists in certain novel features of the construction, and combinations and arrangements of the several parts of the improved window guard, whereby certain important advantages are attained, and the device is rendered simpler, less expensive, and otherwise better adapted and more convenient for use, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

The novel features of the invention will be carefully defined in the claims.

In order that my improvements may be the better understood, I will now proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window guard constructed according to my invention and shown applied to a window in position for use; Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken vertically through the improved window guard in the plane indicated by the line *a—a* in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, certain of the locking means comprised in my invention being, however, adjusted to a position different from that shown in the preceding view; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view, drawn to an enlarged scale, and showing certain features of construction to be hereinafter referred to; Fig. 5 is a detached and enlarged perspective view of one of the window locking cleats comprised in my invention; Fig. 6 is a detached perspective view of one form of

escutcheon or anchoring plate employed in connection with the improved window guard, and Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6, illustrating another form of such escutcheon or anchoring plate.

In these views 1 represents a window frame or casing of which 2 is the upper sash, 3 the lower sash, and 4 the sill, all of which may be of the usual structure, since the improved window guard which forms the subject of this present invention is not confined in its application to any particular type of window and may, in fact, be employed at other openings of buildings and the like, with equally good results.

As shown herein, the improved window guard comprises two members, 5 and 6, of which one, as 5, is made in the form of a rectangular frame or grating having parallel upper and lower rails 7, 7, united by the vertically directed palings or pickets 8, 8 spaced from each other at such distances as will afford efficient protection against unauthorized entry when the said frame member 5 is positioned across the window opening as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The several parts of the improved guard will be preferably formed from hardened metal to withstand the action of tools employed in an endeavor to penetrate the guard, and at one side of the improved guard, the extremities of the upper and lower rails 7, 7 of the rectangular frame member 5 thereof are formed with reduced flattened tongues 9, 9, which are adapted, when the guard is applied to the window opening for use, to enter correspondingly formed pockets 10<sup>a</sup>, 10<sup>a</sup>, produced in the inner faces of the window frame or of the opening to which the guard may be applied. These openings 10<sup>a</sup> are reinforced by the escutcheon or anchoring plates 11, 11 secured to the inner surface of the window frame 1 in appropriate positions, as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. These plates 11, may be secured to the window frame in any preferred manner, but as herein shown headed screws 12 are passed through openings 13 in the plates for their attachment to the frame. These plates are provided with openings 10 for the passage of the tongues 9 as is believed to be obvious.

The extremities of the upper and lower rails 7, 7 of the rectangular frame member 5, at the opposite side of the improved window



guard, are bent inwardly toward each other at angles to their main horizontal portions, as clearly shown at 14, 14 on the drawings, and adjacent to the free inner ends of these angular portions 14, 14 are perforations 15, 15 through which are passed the extremities 16, 16 of the other member 6 of the improved guard, such other member 6 being made, as herein shown, in an approximate U-shape or yoke-like form having the upper and lower horizontally directed members 17, 17 spaced apart from each other and extended transversely across the palings or pickets 8, 8 of the rectangular frame member 5 intermediate the horizontal rails 7, 7 thereof and connected by the central curved or arched portion 23 wherein is formed, approximately midway of the height of the member 5, a loop or hasp 24 adapted to embrace and fit over a loop or staple 25 secured to and projecting inwardly from one of said pickets or palings 8.

The extremities 16, 16 of the horizontally directed bars or members 17, 17 of the member 6 are adapted for a certain extent of endwise sliding movement through the perforations 15, 15 of the angular parts 14, 14 of rails 7, 7 sufficient to permit such extremities to be engaged with pockets 18<sup>a</sup>, 18<sup>a</sup>, in the opposite side of the window frame or opening. These pockets are reinforced by the anchoring plates 19, 19 similar to the plates 11, 11 before referred to, and secured in position by the screws 21, said plates being provided with openings 18 for the passage of the extremities 16, 16 and in register when in position with the openings 18<sup>a</sup>, 18<sup>a</sup>, whereby it will be seen that upon proper endwise movement of such locking extremities 16, 16, the improved window guard may be locked securely to the window casing or disconnected therefrom to permit its removal when not required for use. The said extremities 16, 16 of the member 6 are also capable of a certain extent of pivotal movement within the openings or perforations 15, 15 of the angular parts 14, 14 of member 5, sufficient to permit the loop or hasp 24 of said member 6 to be engaged with or disengaged from the loop or staple 25 of said rectangular frame member 5; and the proportion and arrangement of the parts is such that when the improved guard is applied at a window in position for use, the tongues 9, 9 and extremities 16, 16 of member 6 being engaged with the openings of the anchoring plates 11 and 19, the loop or hasp 24 will register with said staple or loop 25 of member 5, so that upon engagement of the latter within said loop or hasp 24, the respective members 5 and 6 of the device will be securely held in relation across the window opening. When the hasp 24 is so engaged within the staple 25, a padlock or equivalent locking means

26 may be applied thereto to prevent unauthorized disengagement of the members as will be readily understood.

As has been heretofore described a window guard has been set forth which may be readily and quickly applied in position for use and removed, and when not in use, no ungainly appearance results as to the anchoring or escutcheon plates 11 and 19, as the same are of such size as to be inconspicuous. This arrangement also permits of an efficient safe-guard being applied to a window or other opening when closing a building, especially at night, and for removing the same when the premises are occupied as in the day.

As shown in the drawings, the guard is applied to the frame at the inner side of the sashes and is of such size as to protect the lower portion of the window frame only, and it has been found essential that means should be provided whereby the lower sash when raised to its highest point as for the purpose of ventilation, should be so held that it would be impossible to lower the sash from the outside so as to have ingress through the window or opening above the window guard. In the drawings this means is shown as a plurality of cleats 27 projecting outwardly from the window guard when applied, and contacting with the under surface of the lower rail of the lower sash, as is particularly shown in Fig. 2. Each of these cleats 27 comprises a body portion 28 adapted to lie on the upper surface of the upper rail 7, and to extend transversely thereof and provided at its inner end with an intumed portion 29, which snugly embraces the inner edge portion of the rail. The outer end portion 30, of the cleat projects beyond the outer edge of the rail and is adapted to pass below the lower rail of the sash when raised and to contact with the under surface thereof, and thereby hold the same against downward movement. As shown in Figs. 2 and 5, the body portion 28 of the cleat is provided with an elongated slot 32, through which passes one of the palings or pickets 8, and the position of the slot 32 is such that when the cleat is applied, the inner end thereof is in contact with the paling or picket. By this arrangement, it is impossible to withdraw the cleat 27 from its operative position, unless the guard be removed, a feature which is further enhanced by the downwardly bent portion 33, of the cleat which forms a shoulder to contact with the outer edge of the rail and thus prevents any longitudinal movement of the cleat. When the window guard has been taken from its applied position, the elongated slot 32, will readily permit the cleat being moved upward from its projected end and removed.

While the drawings show the cleat as



pierced by one of the palings or pickets, it is to be stated that the cleat will perform its functions with advantage when positioned between the palings or pickets, the inturned portion 29 and the shoulder 33 being capable of holding the cleat in position on the rail.

The cleats 27 are so positioned as to hold the lower sash against downward movement when raised to its highest elevation, and in the application of the present invention this is essential, as the positive closing of the upper portion of the window frame or that part above the window guard depends entirely upon the lower sash when raised, and in order to prevent any ingress through the upper part of the window to remove the cleats 27, the lower sash must be raised until its upper or meeting rail contacts with the top of the frame and must be held in such position. The ventilation afforded by the raising of the lower sash can be readily and conveniently controlled by the proper manipulation of the upper sash which is free to be lowered to any desired position.

When the sashes are in their closed position, as shown in Fig. 3, the meeting rail 21 of the lower sash has one or more openings 34 in register with a pocket 35 in the inner face of the meeting rail 36 of the upper sash and a locking bar 38 is projected through the opening 34 into the pocket 35. The upper rail 7 of the window guard is in alinement with the locking bar 38 when in position, and is in sufficient proximity thereto as to prevent its withdrawal while said window guard is in applied position.

From the above description, it will be seen that the improved window guard constructed according to my invention is of an extremely simple, and comparatively inexpensive nature, and is particularly well adapted for use by reason of the convenience with which it can be applied and of the efficient protection afforded against entry when the lower sash is either opened or closed and it will also be obvious from the foregoing description that the device is susceptible of considerable change without material departure from the spirit and principles of the invention and for this reason I do not desire to be understood as limiting myself to the precise formation and arrangement of the several parts herein set forth in carrying out my invention in practice.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said rails and a yoke movably held by the rails and capable of projection beyond the palings to produce a retaining means.

2. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said

rails and a yoke movably held by the rails and capable of projection beyond the palings to produce a retaining means, said yoke being provided with a hasp, an eye carried by certain of the palings adapted to extend through the hasp and means engaging the eye to hold the yoke against movement.

3. A device of the character described comprising rails having adjacent end portions angularly extended, palings connecting the rails and a retaining means movably supported by the angular portions of the rails.

4. In combination with a window having two relatively movable sashes, means engaging both of said sashes to hold the same against relative movement, and a body positioned in said window adjacent the locking means of the relatively movable sashes to prevent access to said locking means.

5. A device of the character described comprising a body to be secured within an opening having a closure, means carried by the body engageable with said closure to limit movement thereof, said means being disengageable from the body when moved in one direction.

6. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said rails and a yoke movably held by the rails and capable of projection beyond the palings to produce a retaining means, and means acting in conjunction with certain of the palings to hold the yoke against movement.

7. A device of the character described comprising rails having adjacent end portions angularly extended, palings connecting the rails and a yoke projecting through and movably supported by the angular portions of the rails.

8. A device of the character described comprising rails, having adjacent end portions angularly extended, palings connecting the rails, a retaining means movably supported by the angular portions of the rails and means for holding said retaining means against movement.

9. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said rails, and cleats carried by one of the rails and projecting beyond an edge thereof.

10. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said rails, and cleats detachably carried by one of the rails and projecting beyond an edge thereof.

11. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said rails, and cleats detachably carried by one of the rails and projecting beyond an edge thereof, each of said cleats being perforated for the passage of a paling.

12. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said



rails, and cleats detachably carried by one of the rails and projecting beyond an edge thereof, each of said cleats being perforated for the passage of a paling, an end wall of the perforation contacting with the paling.

13. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said rails and cleats resting on a surface of one of the rails, an end portion of each of the cleats being bent to contact with the opposite surface of the rail.

14. A device of the character described comprising a body to be secured within an opening having a closure, and means projecting from the body engageable with said closure to limit movement thereof, said body being extended beyond the point of contact

of the closure and the projecting engageable means on the body.

15. A device of the character described comprising rails, palings secured to said rails, and cleats resting on a surface of one of the rails, an end portion of each of the cleats being bent to contact with the opposite surface of the rail and an intermediate portion of the cleat being bent to contact with an edge of the rail.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL ROSENZWEIG.

Witnesses:

W. E. LAWSON,  
K. R. MARKEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."