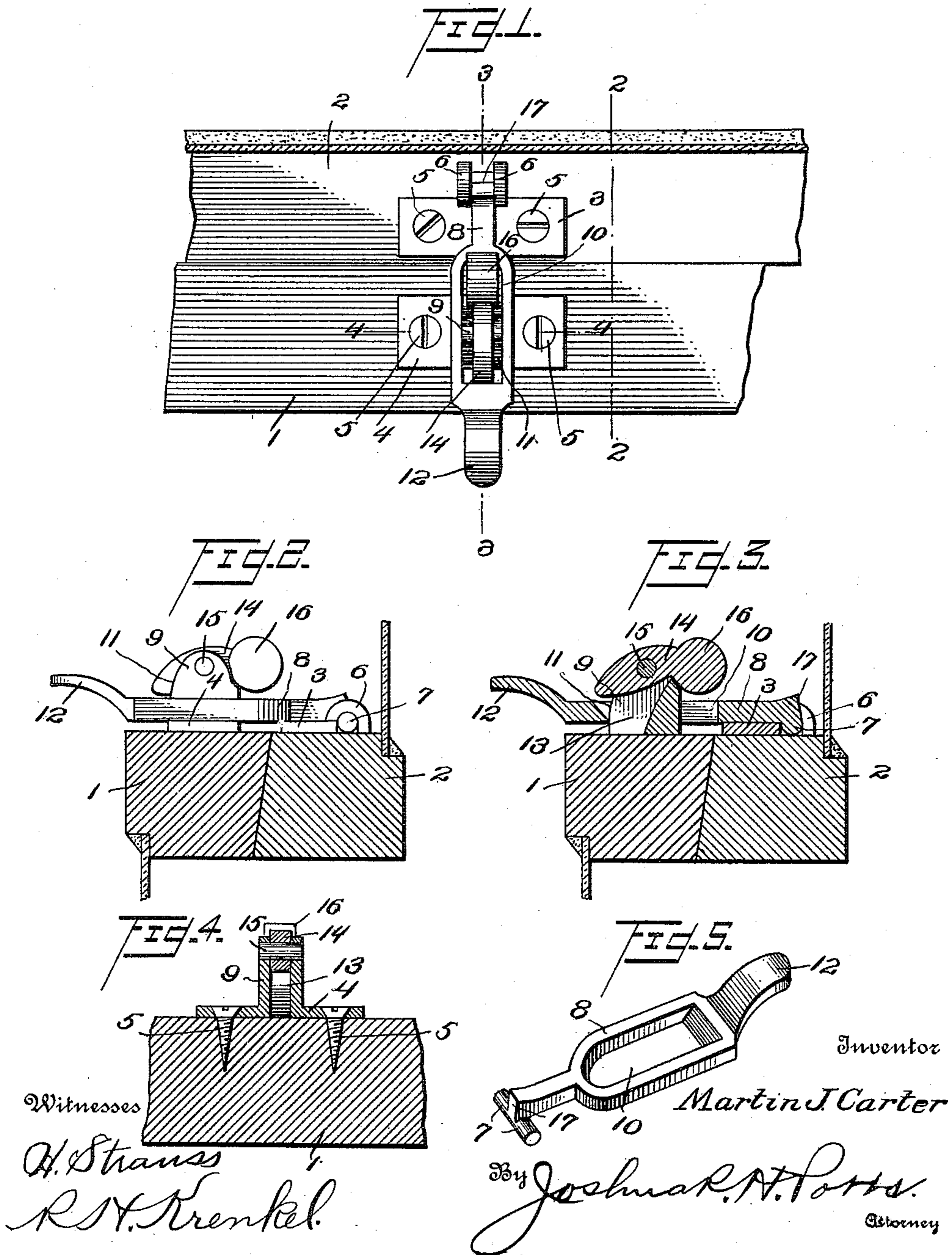


M. J. CARTER.
SASH LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 12, 1911.

995,429.

Patented June 13, 1911.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN J. CARTER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SASH-LOCK.

995,429.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN J. CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in sash locks, and more particularly to sash locks of the type known as burglar proof, the object of the invention being to provide a lock of this character which can be manufactured and sold at a very low price, which is of extreme simplicity, which reduces the necessity for boring to a minimum, and which most effectually locks and at the same time tightly draws the sashes together, preventing rattling and making a tight juncture between the sashes.

A further object is to provide improvement upon the structure disclosed in Patent No. 805,742 granted to me November 7, 1905.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1, is a view in plan illustrating my improvements attached to ordinary window sashes. Fig. 2, is a view in section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a view in section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4, is a view in section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5, is a detail perspective view of the locking lever.

1, and 2, represent the meeting rails respectively of lower and upper sashes which are locked by my improvements as will now be explained.

3 is a bracket which is secured to the bar 2 of the upper sash, and 4 is a bracket secured to the bar 1 of the lower sash. These brackets are both cast, and are secured in place by screws 5. Bracket 3 is provided centrally at its inner edge with parallel recessed ears 6. It will be noted particularly by reference to Fig. 2 that these perforated ears have their recesses downward, so that they operate as bearings for integral trunnions 7 on one end of a locking lever 8. By reason of these recessed ears 6, the pivotal connection between bracket 3 and lever 8 is had without the necessity for boring,

which is a very expensive feature in a device of this kind.

Bracket 4 is provided with an upright integral block 9, and lever 8 is made with an elongated opening 10 to pass over this block 9 and engage the curved or cam front face 11 of said block, so that when the lever is forced downward by means of its finger hold 12 at its free end, it will, by reason of its engagement with the cam face 11, draw the meeting rails 1 and 2 tightly together. Block 9 is made with a recess 13 for the accommodation of a pawl 14 which is pivoted between its ends on a pin 15 as shown. One end of this pawl 14 is weighted by being enlarged and laterally off-set as shown at 16, so as to maintain it in normal position, and this pawl is swung by the lever 8 as the lever moves into locking position, so as to permit the lever to move beneath the pawl and be securely locked thereby when said pawl assumes its normal position as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The recess 13 is so shaped that the pawl 14 cannot turn completely around, nor past the vertical, so that the weighted end 16 will always hold the pawl in proper position. Furthermore, when in locking position, the off-set or weighted portion of the pawl rests against the inner face of the block 9 and the opposite end is directly above the lever. By this arrangement, any attempt to raise the sash will force the lever against the outer end of the pawl and as the off-set portion of the pawl bears against the block the upward movement of the lever, and hence of the sash, is positively prevented. The end of lever 8, adjacent the trunnion 7, is provided with a shoulder 17 which strikes the bar 2 and prevents any possibility of the lever being thrown into contact with the glass.

In operation, assuming the sashes to be together, it is simply necessary to pull the free end of the lever downward, and its engagement with the cam face 11 will draw the bars 1 and 2 tightly together, and pawl 14 will be moved out of the way and then fall into locking position shown in Figs. 2 and 3. When in this position, the bar cannot be raised except the pawl be operated, but this can be conveniently done by simply placing the thumb against the end of the pawl as the operator grasps the finger hold 12, so that the pawl may be operated

simultaneously with the lifting movement of the lever.

Various slight changes might be made in the general form and arrangement of parts 5 described without departing from my invention, and hence I do not limit myself to the precise details set forth, but consider myself at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit 10 and scope of the appended claim.

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

A sash lock comprising two brackets, 15 adapted to be secured to the respective sashes, ears on one bracket recessed in their under faces, a locking lever, trunnions on said locking lever arranged in said recesses, an integral block on the lower sash bracket 20 having an outer cam face, said lever having an opening to receive said block and one wall of said opening engaging said cam face whereby said sashes are drawn together

by the downward movement of said lever on said block, said block being provided 25 with a recess, a pawl pivotally mounted in said recess and normally lying in a substantially horizontal position with the forward end of the pawl normally projecting beyond said cam face and adapted to en- 30 gage over the lever when the latter is in locking position, the rear end of said pawl being provided with laterally off-set portions forming a weight for said end and said off-set portions abutting the rear wall of 35 said block, to resist upward movement of the outer end of the pawl from locking position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 40 two subscribing witnesses.

MARTIN J. CARTER.

Witnesses:

R. H. KRENKEL,
C. E. POTTS.

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