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H. J. GEURINK.  
SASH HOLDER.  
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Fig. 1

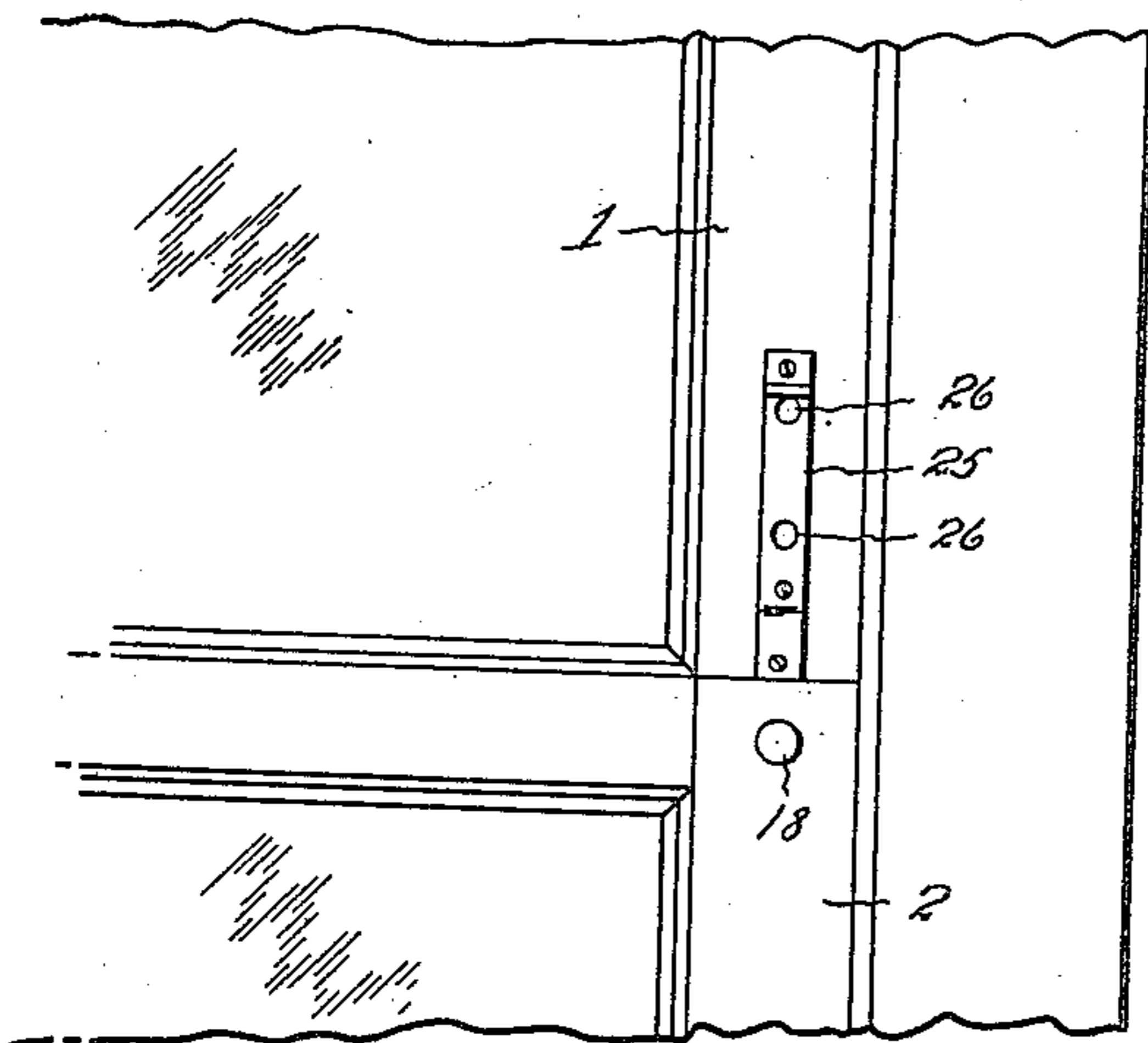


Fig. 4

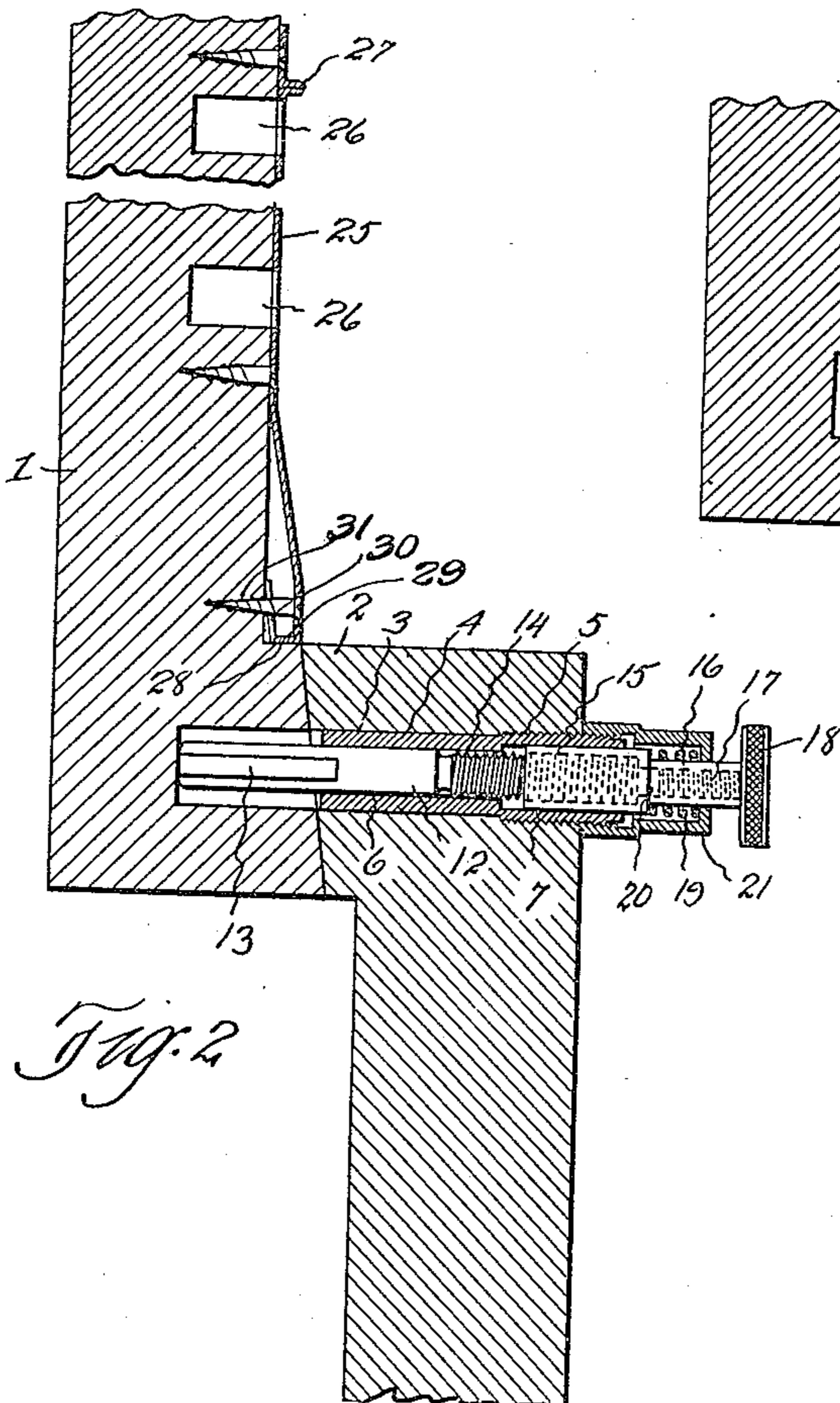
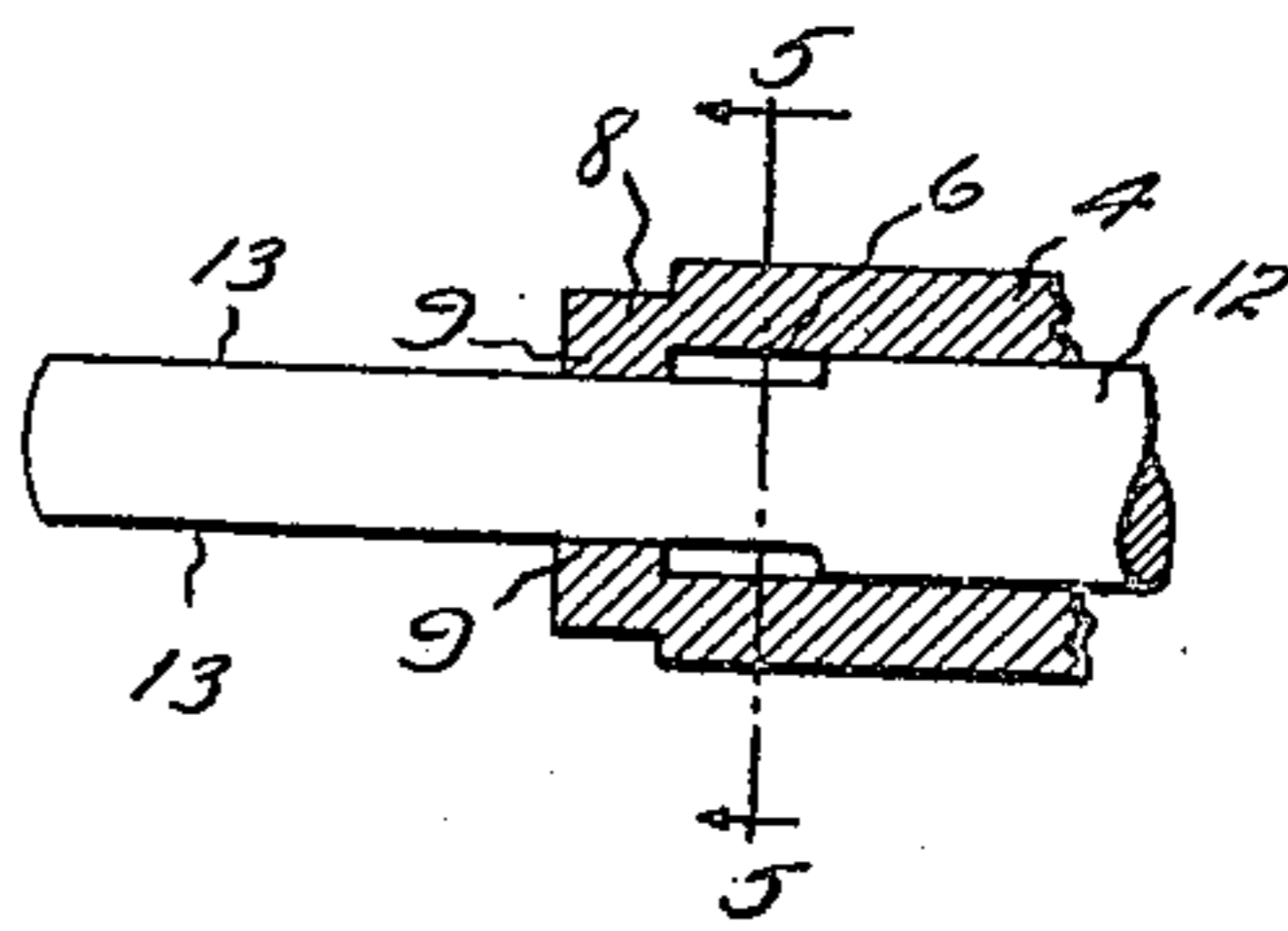


Fig. 3

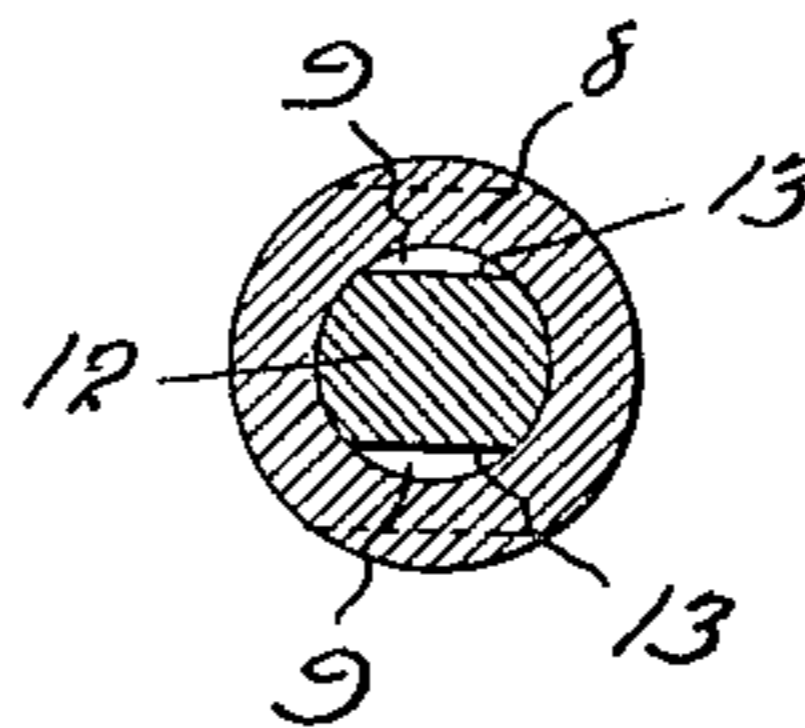
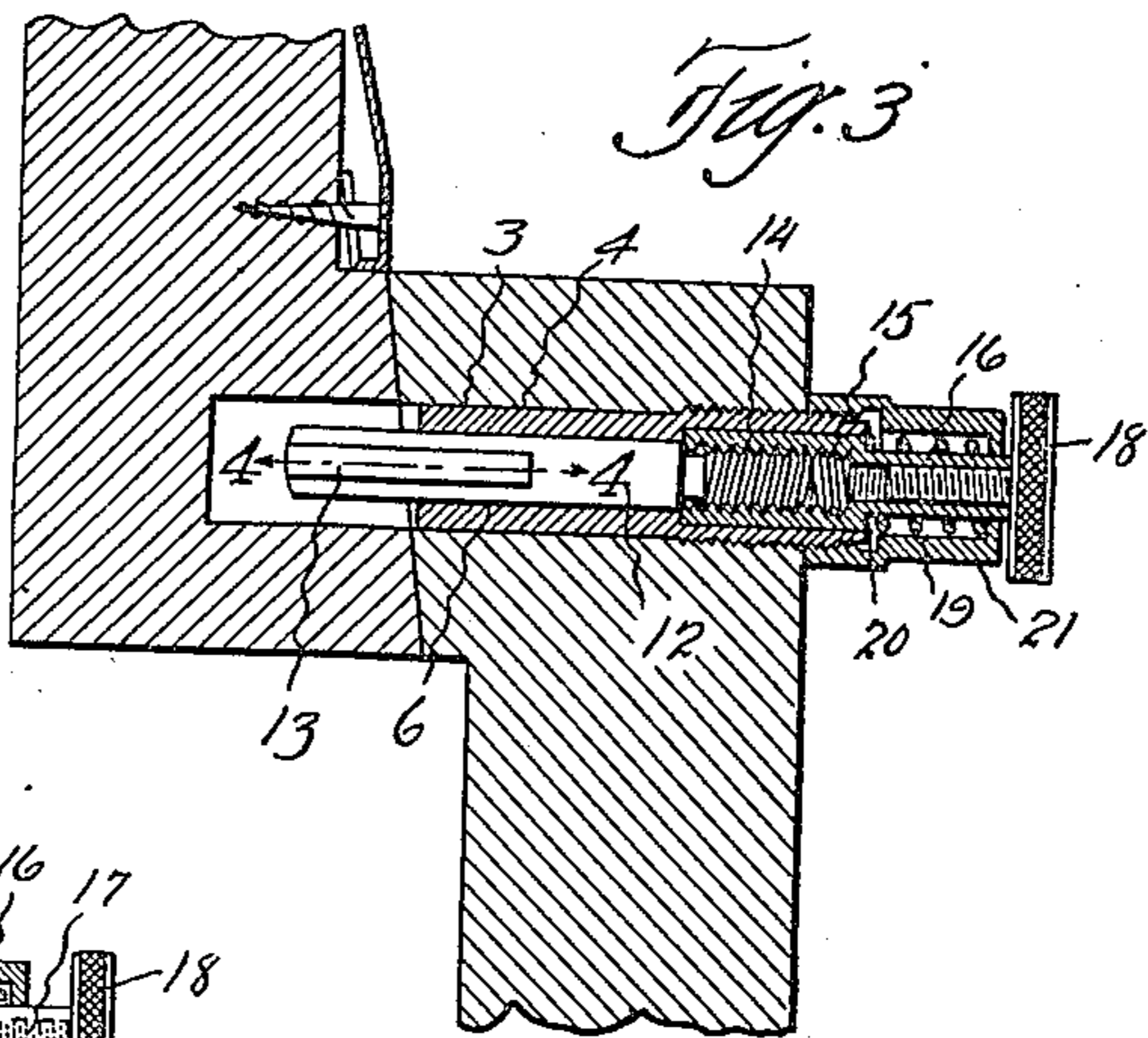


Fig. 5

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY J. GEURINK, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SASH HOLDER.

Application filed May 2, 1921. Serial No. 465,979.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARRY J. GEURINK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sash Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to devices for securing window sashes and has for its objects, to provide a device of this character which shall be capable of locking the sashes in the closed position or in any of a series of open positions; to provide a device which shall be so constructed that it shall be necessary to rotate the operating handle before the bolt can be withdrawn and the window unlatched; to provide a device which shall securely lock the window and which shall not depend upon the use of screws or similar fastening means for attaching the device; to provide a device which shall be simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture and easily attached to the window, while further objects and advantages will appear as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawing wherein I have shown one form of my invention but without intent to limit myself thereto, Fig. 1 is a detail view in elevation of a portion of a window with my device attached thereto; Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing my latch in the locked position; Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the bolt partly withdrawn from the locking recess; Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Describing by reference characters the various parts illustrated 1 and 2 indicate, respectively, the upper and lower sashes of a window which are to be locked. In practice a small hole 3 is bored through the lower sash and partly into the upper sash when said sashes are in the closed position. A bushing 4 having an external thread 5 is screwed into the lower sash 2 and will be held firmly therein since the hole 3 is preferably of such diameter that the threaded portion 5 will cut its own thread in the wood. The bushing 4 is provided with a bore 6 extending therethrough and a counterbore 7 adjacent its outer end. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the inner end of the bushing is pref-

erably crimped as indicated at 8 to form the opposed projections 9—9 across the bore 6. A bolt 12 having opposed flattened portions 13—13 is slidably and non-rotatably mounted in the bore 6, said flattened portions being in contact with the opposed projections 9—9 at all positions of the bolt to prevent rotation thereof. The inner end of the bolt is formed with a left handed thread 14 which is adapted to be received by an internally threaded member 15 which is rotatably mounted in the counterbore 7. A projection 16 of reduced diameter extends from the member 15 and said projection is provided with an internal thread 17 which receives the threaded portion of an operating knob 18. In order to retain the receiving member 15 in contact with the end of the left handed threaded portion of the bolt at all times, I insert a spring 19 between the shoulder 20 and the cap 21 which is threaded on the external thread 5 of the bushing.

The upper sash 1 is fitted with a metallic strip 25 which is provided with a series of bores 26 which also extend into the sash and form locking recesses for the bolt 13 when the upper sash is lowered to variable distances for ventilation. The upper end of the strip 25 is bent upon itself adjacent the upper recess to act as a stop 27 for said last recess as will be more fully explained hereinafter, and the lower end of the strip is flared outwardly to be flush with the usual projection 28 formed in the lower transverse rail of the upper sash. As clearly shown in Fig. 2 the lower end of the strip is bent inwardly at substantially right angles as indicated at 29 and then upwardly at an angle as indicated at 30 to form a support for the flared end of said strip. A screw 31 projects through the lower end of the strip and is screwed into the sash, and by turning said screw inwardly the flared portion of the strip can be drawn inwardly until it is flush with the edge of the lower transverse rail of the upper sash.

In operation, the knob 18 is rotated in a clockwise direction which rotates the receiving member 15 in a similar direction and hence causes the bolt 12 to be projected into the locking recess in the upper sash since the left handed threaded projection 14 is unscrewed from the socket member. In practice the parts will be so arranged that the knob 18 may be rotated until the bolt is com-

pletely disengaged from the receiving member at which point the bolt will be stopped by the shoulders formed therein by virtue of the flattened portion 13—13, contacting with the projections 9—9. The sashes are then locked in the closed or partly opened position depending upon which recess the bolt is engaged in. When it is desired to unlock the sashes the knob 18 is rotated in a counter clockwise direction and since the spring 19 urges the receiving member 15 into contact with the threaded end of the bolt, it will immediately pick up the left handed thread on said bolt and partly withdraw the bolt from the recess in the upper sash as indicated in Fig. 3. The knob 18 is then pulled outwardly against the tension of spring 19 to completely withdraw the bolt and if the window has been previously locked in the closed position and it is desired to lower the upper sash or raise the lower sash for ventilating purposes, the sash to be opened is moved slightly while the knob 18 is held outwardly to cause the bolt to engage the face of the sash. As the sash is moved a greater distance, the knob may be released and the bolt will contact with the strip 25 against the tension of spring 19 until a locking recess 26 comes in alignment with said bolt, at which time the bolt will be projected a short distance into said recess. The knob 18 is then rotated in the proper direction to lock the sashes as previously described. The stop 27 prevents the bolt from over-riding the last recess 26 although the sash may be moved a greater distance by pulling outwardly on knob 18 against the tension of spring 19.

It will thus be apparent that when the sashes are locked in any position the bolt 12 cannot be withdrawn therefrom by driving a nail through the sash from the outside since the bolt abuts the receiving member and can only be withdrawn by rotation of said receiving member. It will also be apparent that no screws are used for attaching the locking parts which could be jimmied loose from the wood and hence release the whole lock from the sash. In installing the lock it is only necessary to drill a small hole in the upper corner of the lower sash of such diameter as to permit the bushing 3 to be screwed therein and then drill the locking recesses 26. In practice the hole 3 and locking recess for closed position of the sashes may be drilled simultaneously.

While I have shown and described my lock as applied to a window sash, it is obvious that such lock can be used for locking any members which are mounted in a similar relationship.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A device of the class described comprising an entering member and an actuating member, means interposed between said

members whereby rotation of said actuating member will cause longitudinal movement of said entering member and additional means for permitting longitudinal movement of said members as a unit.

2. A device of the class described comprising a bushing, means on the exterior surface thereof for securing said bushing in an aperture formed in a sash, a bolt slidably mounted in said bushing, an actuating member, means interposed between said bolt and said member whereby rotation of said member will cause longitudinal movement of said bolt, and additional means for permitting longitudinal movement of said bolt and actuating member as a unit.

3. A device of the class described comprising a bushing, means for securing said bushing in an aperture formed in a sash, a bolt slidable in said bushing, actuating means for moving said bolt longitudinally of said bushing and additional means for simultaneously moving said bolt and said actuating means longitudinally of said bushing.

4. A device of the class described comprising a bushing, an external thread on said bushing for securing the same in a sash, a bolt slidably and non-rotatably mounted in said bushing and having a threaded portion, a receiving member having a co-operating thread, means for rotating said receiving member to cause longitudinal movement of said bolt, a cap threaded on one end of said bushing and tension means interposed between said cap and said receiving member for normally urging said bolt and member in one direction.

5. The combination with an upper and a lower sash, of a bushing secured in an aperture in said lower sash in transverse alignment with said upper sash, a bolt movable longitudinally of said bushing and into and out of engagement with a recess in said upper sash, actuating means for moving said bolt, and additional means for moving said actuating means and said bolt as a unit longitudinally of said bushing.

6. The combination with an upper and a lower sash, of a bushing threaded in an aperture in said lower sash in transverse alignment with said upper sash, a bolt movable longitudinally of said bushing into and out of engagement with a recess in said upper sash, actuating means for moving said bolt into said recess and additional means for moving said actuating means and said bolt as a unit longitudinally of said bushing to disengage said bolt from said recess.

7. The combination with an upper and a lower sash, of a bushing secured in said lower sash in transverse alignment with said upper sash, a bolt slidable longitudinally of said bushing and of a recess formed in

said upper sash, means associated with said bushing for preventing rotation of said bolt, a receiving member rotatably mounted in said bushing and adapted to be operatively  
5 connected with said bolt, means for rotating said receiving member to move said bolt longitudinally of said recess, and additional means for moving said bolt and said receiving member simultaneously to withdraw  
10 said bolt from said recess.

8. The combination with an upper and a lower sash, of a bolt secured to said lower sash in transverse alignment with said upper sash, said upper sash being provided  
15 with a plurality of apertures adapted to receive said bolt to lock said sashes in varying positions, a metal finishing strip fastened to said upper sash and provided with a plurality of apertures disposed in alignment  
20 with said bolt receiving apertures, and means for adjusting the lower end of said

finishing strip to cause the same to lie flush with the lower rail of said upper sash.

9. The combination with an upper and a lower sash, of a bolt secured to said lower  
25 sash in transverse alignment with said upper sash, said upper sash being provided with a plurality of apertures adapted to receive said bolt to lock said sashes in varying positions, a metal finishing strip fast-  
30 ened to said upper sash and provided with a plurality of apertures disposed in alignment with said bolt receiving apertures, the lower end of said strip being flared outwardly and fastening means for said flared  
35 portion adapted to draw the lower end of said strip flush with the edge of the lower rail of said upper sash.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature.

HARRY J. GEURINK.