

Z. LOCKWOOD.

Improvement in Sash Holders.

No. 115,971.

Patented June 13, 1871.

Fig. 1.

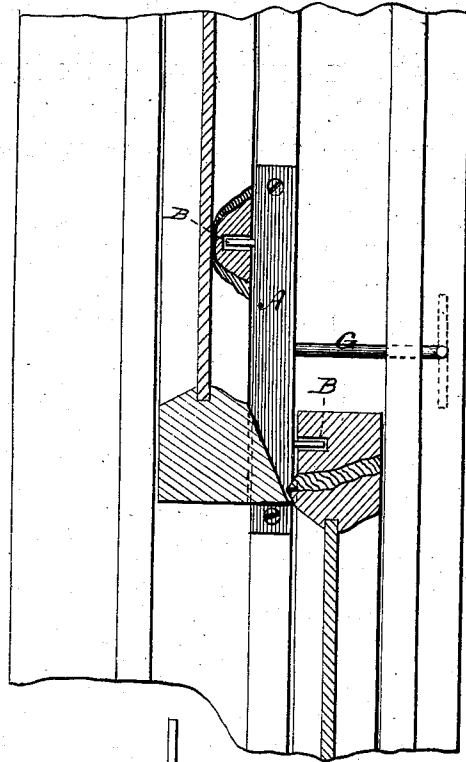


Fig. 2.

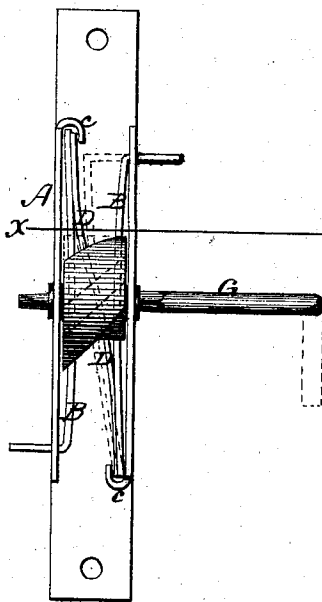


Fig. 3.

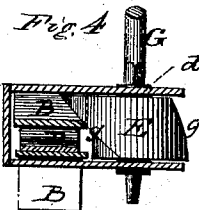
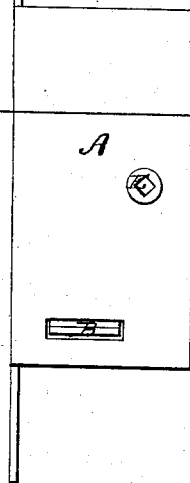
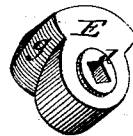


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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ZEPHANIAH LOCKWOOD, OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 115,971, dated June 13, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZEPHANIAH LOCKWOOD, of Saratoga Springs, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to a novel device for supporting and locking the two sash of a window at the same time; and it consists in a metal case containing two spring-jaws, with their points standing in opposite directions, between the upper and lower sash, for holding the sash, and a hub having two inclines arranged to engage under said spring-jaws for operating them independently of each other, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of a pair of sash having my lock applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an inside edge view of the lock; Fig. 3, a side view of the same; Fig. 4, a cross-section of the same on the line *xx*; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the cam detached.

In constructing my lock I first provide a metal case or frame, A, consisting of two parallel side plates, joined to the opposite edges of a front plate, which latter is made of a width equal to that of the ordinary parting or check-rail between the sash. Against the inner face of the side plates I place a flat bar or jaw, B, having one end bent at a right angle so as to project out through a hole made for the purpose in the side plate, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, one jaw having its upper and the other its lower end protruding, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The inside end of each jaw I secure in place by means of a lip, *c*, formed on the side plate, as shown. I next provide a flat curved spring, D, and place it between the jaws B, with one end resting under each lip *c*, as represented in Fig. 2. The spring thus applied serves to force the free ends of both jaws outward, but at the same time permits the end of either jaw to be drawn inward, independent of the other. I next provide a cam, E, consisting of a hub provided with a projecting stud or arm, which has its opposite face beveled, as shown in Figs. 2, 4, and 5, forming, as it were, two spiral faces, *g*, around the hub. This cam I provide on each side with a neck or journal, *d*, and through its center I make a square hole to receive the spindle. I mount the cam in the case A behind the edges of the two jaws, as

shown in Figs. 2 and 4, so as to turn freely. When the cam is turned toward the right one of the beveled faces *g* is forced down outside of one of the jaws, and the projecting end of the latter drawn inward; but when the cam is turned toward the left the opposite face *g* is forced behind the other jaw, and its end drawn in in like manner. Thus it will be seen that by turning the cam to the right or left it will operate the one or the other of the jaws, the end of one jaw being out when the other is drawn inward. The lock being thus constructed, I cut a recess through the parting rail and into the window-frame at the junction of the two sash, and mount the lock therein, as shown in Fig. 1. When thus arranged the end of one jaw will bear against the face of the top sash and the end of the other jaw against the lower one, as shown in Fig. 1. Into the sash I cut recesses to receive the ends of the jaws, and through the window-frame, into the cam, I insert a spindle, G, by which the cam can be operated. By turning the spindle to the right or left either sash may be unlocked, as desired. One sash being adjusted, the spindle is then turned in the opposite direction and the other sash unlocked, so that it also may be moved as desired.

My lock, constructed as described, is exceedingly cheap and simple, is readily applied, and does not project or disfigure the window. It serves to lock both sash shut, or to hold them in any other relative positions that may be necessary.

It is obvious that the spring D may be dispensed with by making the jaws flexible or elastic and securing their ends by screws or rivets to the side plates.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The double sash-lock, consisting of the two spring-jaws with their points arranged in opposite directions, in combination with the rotating hub E having the two inclines *g* arranged to engage under the jaws B, and thereby withdraw one or the other, according to the direction in which it is turned, substantially as described.

ZEPHANIAH LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

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JOHN FOLEY.