Jan. 3, 1933. D. McDONALD 1,893,176

METAL WINDOW GUARD ATTACHMENT

Filed Aug. 17, 1931.

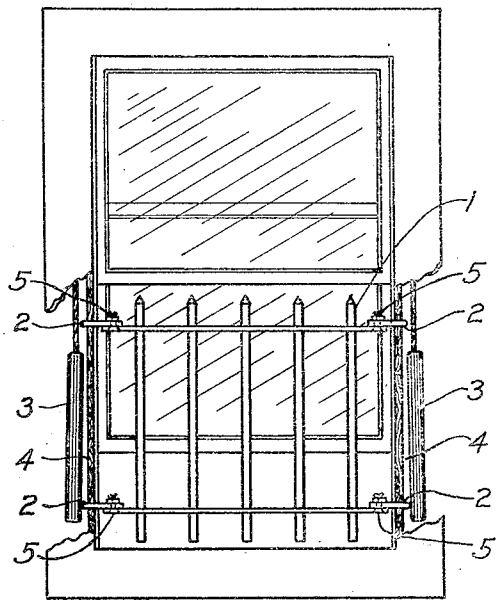


Fig. 1

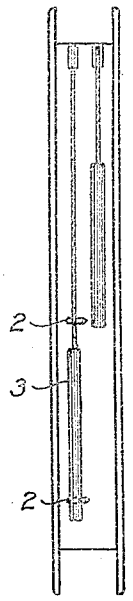


Fig. 2

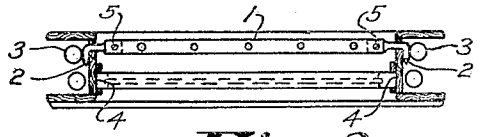


Fig. 3

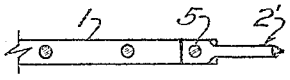


Fig. 4

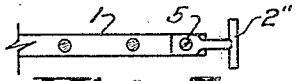


Fig. 5

David McDonald
INVENTOR.

BY Chas. Denegre
ATTORNEY

Patented Jan. 3, 1933 1,893,176

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

DAVID McDONALD, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

METAL WINDOW GUARD ATTACHMENT

Application filed August 17, 1931. Serial No. 557,499.

This invention relates to metal guards for windows and especially concerns improvements in the means of fastening the guards to window frames. At both ends of the cross members of the window guard assembly there are hooks that enter the frame of the window, and the curved ends of the hooks point towards the inside of the building so as to secure a better grip if removal by force is attempted. If the guard is torn out the hooks pull part of the window frame with them and necessarily results in a lot of noise. I do not confine my invention to the hook type of fastener but also use the T type and the straight type. The T type is for use in installation in new buildings as it must be placed in the frame when the frame is set in the wall. The straight type of fastener may be installed at any time.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Fig. 1, represents the outside elevation of a window with part of the frame cut out to show the inside of the frame. Fig. 2, represents a side elevation of a window frame with sash cord, weights and hooks on ends of cross members of guard. Fig. 3, represents a bottom looking upward view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4, represents a plan view of part of a cross member of the guard with straight type fastener attached. Fig. 5, represents a plan view of part of a cross member of the guard with the T type of fastener attached.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In Fig. 1, 1 represents the guard comprising the upright bars and two cross members to hold and support the bars; 2 represents the inner ends of the hooks; 3 represents the sash weights; 4 represents the main upright side members of the window frame; 5 represents the bolts or rivets holding the hook fasteners to the ends of the cross members of the guard.

Having identified the parts I now explain how they are used.

Four round holes of sufficient size are bored through the window frame at positions for all hooks 2 2 2 2 to be inserted; then the guard assembly 1 is set in place as shown in Fig. 1; then the flat or fastening ends of the hooks are bolted or riveted to the ends of the cross members at 5 5 5 5. If the space for the weights 3 is close it is necessary to push them out of the way to permit the hooks to enter.

As shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, the bolts 5 are preferably stove bolts with the heads set in countersunk holes in the cross bars so as to be flush with the cross bars. After the nuts are screwed down on the bolts the ends are riveted over, and may be split as shown to facilitate the riveting over process. When thus secured, the bolts may not be removed by unscrewing the nuts and the guard may only be disassembled by cutting or otherwise destroying the fastenings.

The hooks 2 on the ends of the fasteners prevent lateral displacement of the guard in an attempt to work it loose. Also the turning inward of the hooks has the function of preventing their withdrawal by an outward pull on the guard and an angular movement of the hooks with respect to the cross bars. It will be seen by reference to Fig. 3 of the drawing that such an outward pull only serves to engage the hooks 2, more firmly in the side members of the window frame.

As also shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the guard, when in place, is positioned directly beneath the upper window sash so that the upper sash can not be lowered to any considerable extent, but leaving the lower sash free to be fully opened and closed. It will be apparent, therefore, that my improved window guard, when once in place with the bolts 5 riveted over, is effective to prevent the unauthorized entry of thieves and pilferers, except that such destructive force be applied as to attract attention.

When using the straight type fastener 2′ in Fig. 4, they are installed in the same manner. The T type 2″ in Fig. 5, is used in the same way but cannot be installed except before the window frame is placed because the T end cannot be entered through a small round hole.

Having described my invention I claim:

1. In a window guard embodying cross

bars, a window frame having holes formed therein opposite the ends of the cross bars, and fasteners riveted to the ends of the cross bars and extending into the holes.

2. In a window guard embodying cross bars, a window frame having holes formed therein opposite the ends of the cross bars, and fasteners having curved outer ends inserted in the holes and permanently secured to the ends of the cross bars.

3. A window guard as defined in claim 2, in which the outer curved ends are disposed with the curved ends pointing inwardly of the window.

4. In a window guard for a window having upper and lower sash disposed to be raised and lowered in a frame having side frame members, bars extending crosswise of the window frame and disposed beneath the upper window sash, fasteners permanently secured to the ends of the cross bars and extending into the upright side frame members, there being holes provided in the upright side frame members to receive the fasteners, and curved ends on the fasteners disposed to point inwardly of the window.

DAVID McDONALD.