

H. J. DAVISON.
WINDOW.
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948,956.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

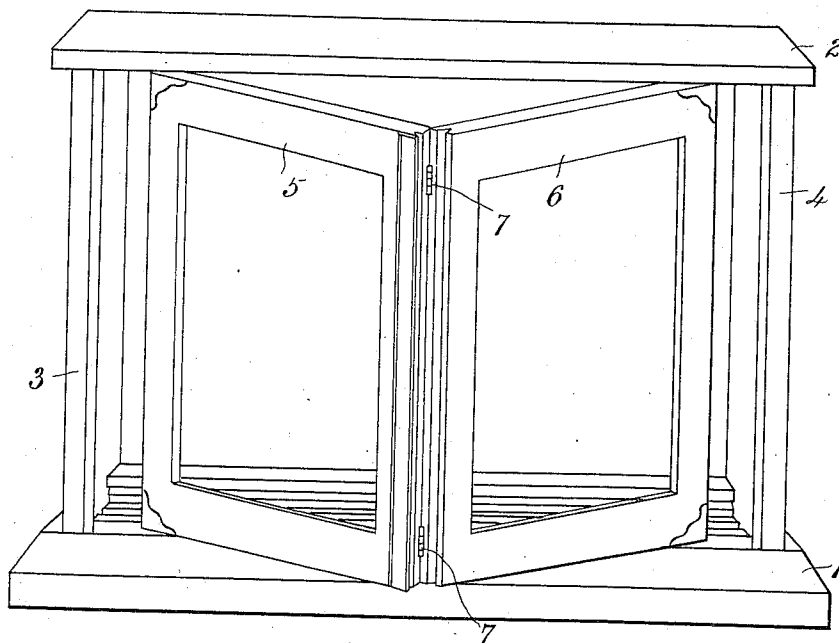


Fig. 1.

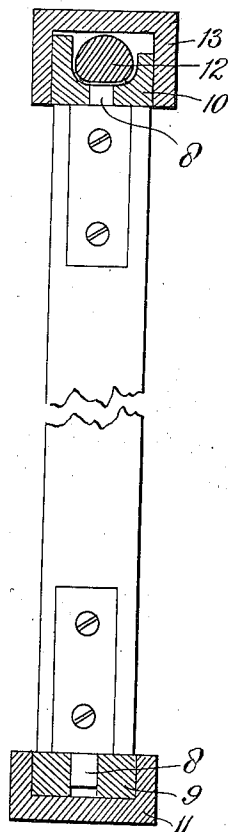


Fig. 2.

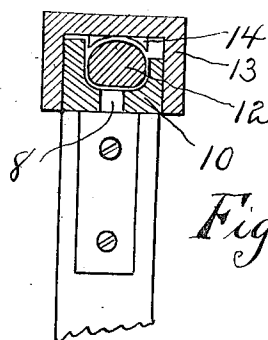


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY JOCELYN DAVISON, OF MOORFIELD, BEXHILL, ENGLAND.

WINDOW.

948,956.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

Application filed December 18, 1909. Serial No. 533,869.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY JOCELYN DAVISON, post-captain R. N., a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Moorfield, Bexhill-on-Sea, in the county of Sussex, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Windows, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a locking device for windows in which two sashes are hinged together along a vertical or horizontal line and their remote edges are guided in a frame.

It is a further object of the invention to insure thorough locking of the window both at the top and bottom.

To this end the invention comprises a locking device lying in the plane of the window sashes and adapted to press the sashes against one of the members of the frame.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a general perspective view of a window of the type for which the invention is designed, and Fig. 2 is a cross section of such a window showing the invention. Fig. 3 is a cross section of the upper part of the window showing a slightly modified form of the invention.

From Fig. 1 it will be seen that the window frame comprises two horizontal members 1 and 2 and two vertical members 3 and 4. The window itself comprises two glazed sashes 5 and 6 hinged together where they meet at 7. The remote edges of the sashes have projecting pins 8 both at the top and bottom, and these enter holes in sliding members 9 and 10 respectively. The sliding members 9 at the bottom are simply metal blocks sliding in a metallic channel 11 suitably secured in the bottom member 1 of the window frame. The slides 10 at the top are recessed on their upper surface to receive a bar 12 of cam section secured in suitable bearings, not shown, at the end of the window. This bar may be rotated by any suitable means, such as for example a hand lever, in the manner shown in my Patent No. 937,580, granted on the nineteenth day of October, 1909. In the construction shown the locking bar 12 is cylindrical in its upper half, while the lower half is reduced relatively to the cylindrical surface, but other forms of construction are admissible. It will be understood that when the bar is turned its upper surface continues to

bear against the channel member 13 in which the blocks 10 slide but the part of least radius being no longer presented to the slides 10, this will be pressed downward. This pressure, which suffices through friction, to further prevent movement of the blocks 10 on the bar 12 is also transmitted through the window sashes to the blocks 9 at the bottom, and therefore prevents movement of these blocks in the channel 11. Thus the window is firmly locked both at the top and the bottom.

The channel piece 13 may be provided with a trough shaped projecting part 14 as indicated in Fig. 3. This will fit the cylindrical part of the bar 12 and thus give it a greater bearing surface.

It will be obvious that the locking device can be arranged equally well at the bottom of the window.

What I claim is:—

1. In a window, the combination of two sashes and means hinging them together, a window frame, guiding grooves in the plane of said frame in opposite members thereof, sliding pieces pivoted to the sashes and moving in the grooves, and a locking device extending across the frame in one of said grooves arranged upon rotation to press the sashes against the opposite member of the frame.

2. In a window, the combination of two sashes and means hinging them together, a window frame, guiding grooves in the plane of said frame in opposite members thereof, sliding pieces pivoted to the sashes and moving in the grooves, and a locking device extending across the window frame and rotatable on its axis to exert pressure in the plane of said frame.

3. In a window, the combination of two sashes and means hinging them together, a window frame, guiding grooves in the plane of said frame in opposite members thereof, sliding pieces pivoted to the sashes and moving in the grooves, and a bar of non circular section extending across the window frame in the plane thereof, and rotatable upon its axis to press the sashes against the opposite member of the frame.

4. In a window, the combination of two sashes and means hinging them together, a window frame, guiding grooves in the plane of said frame in opposite members thereof, sliding pieces pivoted to the sashes and moving in the grooves, a bar of non circular sec-

tion extending along one of the grooves, a back bar adjacent to said bar of non circular section adapted to support said bar throughout its length and means for rotating said
5 bar of non-circular section, so as to exert pressure on the sliding pieces in the plane of the frame.

5. In a window, the combination of two sashes and means hinging them together, a
10 window frame, guiding grooves in the plane of said frame in the top and bottom members thereof, sliding pieces pivoted to the sashes and moving in said grooves, a bar of

non circular section extending along the groove in the upper member between the
15 sliding pieces therein and the back thereof, and means for rotating said bar so as to exert pressure on the sliding pieces in the plane of the frame.

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

HENRY JOCELYN DAVISON.

Witnesses:

LEONARD E. HAYNES,
H. D. JAMESON.