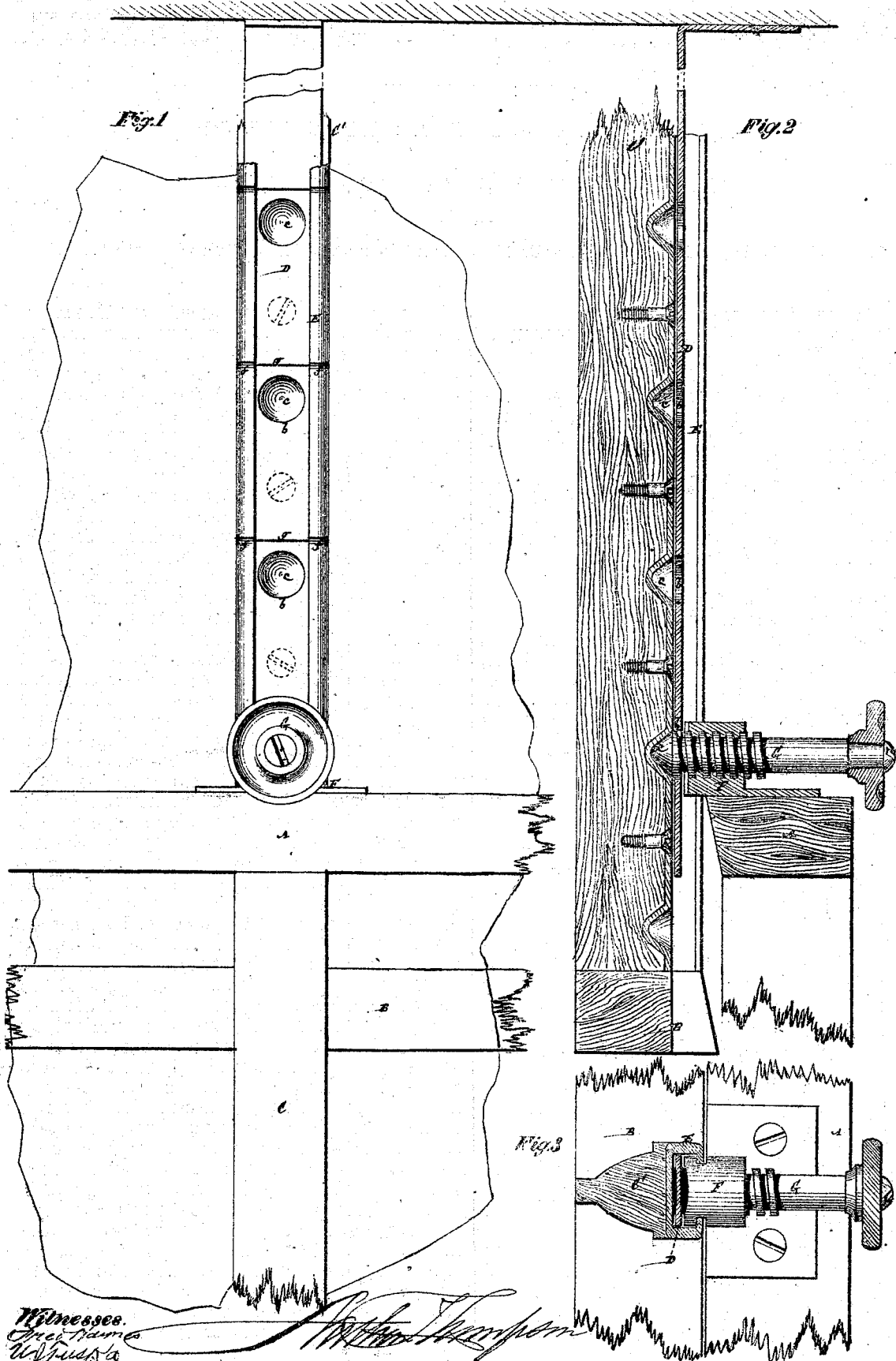


Nathan Thompson. Imp^d Sash Stop & Lock.

No. 120,796.

Patented Nov. 7, 1871.



Witnesses.
Geo. H. Adams
W. H. H. H. H.

Nathan Thompson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN THOMPSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-STOPS AND LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 120,796, dated November 7, 1871; antedated October 21, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN THOMPSON, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improved Sash-Stop and Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents an inside face view of an upper and lower window-sash, in part, with my improvement applied thereto; Fig. 2, a central section of the same; Fig. 3, a horizontal section above the meeting-rails of the sashes.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures.

My invention is mainly designed to be applied to upper and lower window-sashes, both of which are made to slide the one past or over the other, and will here be described accordingly. The object of the invention is to provide for the adjustment of the sashes and locking of either or both of them at different points or heights to hold them in partially open positions, and to securely lock the same when closed. As applied to two sashes opening and closing by sliding up and down one past or over the other, provision is made by the invention for ventilating by the window at its top and bottom, subject to a locked hold of both sashes in their open positions. The invention comprises a screw or other movable stop applied to the one sash and a metal guide or strip applied to the other sash, the latter being provided with centering points or cavities for the stop to fit or enter, and a stationary perforated strip preferably being arranged over the face of the guide to receive the stop through it, and whereby a perfect lock of both sashes, when more or less open, is obtained.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents the meeting-rail of a lower sash; B, the meeting-rail of an upper sash; and C C', upright bars or stiles, preferably arranged to run up the centers of both sashes. D is a stationary bar or strip secured to the window-frame at top, and arranged to extend down in front of the stile C', or rather in front of or within a metal guide or strip, E, secured to said bar or stile, C'. This stationary bar, D, which may extend the full length of the upper sash or nearly so, has a series of perforations, *b*, in it, arranged at any desired distance apart, according to the different

adjustments required for the sashes. The metal strip or guide E is formed with points or cavities *c* on or in its face corresponding, as regards arrangement, to the perforations *b* in the stationary bar. On the meeting-rail A is secured a screw-box or nut, F, through which a screw, G, is fitted, and arranged to project so as to enter, when required, through any one of the holes *b* in the stationary bar and within a corresponding cavity, *c*, in the guide, according to the adjustment up or down of the sashes. It is preferred to make the screw G taper-pointed and the cavities *c* of corresponding configuration, so that when the screw is turned to lock the sashes it centers the latter, and when the sashes are closed tends to produce a more perfect shutting of them. The metal bar or strip E is preferably grooved longitudinally to receive within it the front end of the screw-box or nut F, whereby the sashes are guided laterally, and to this end the sides of the box F may be grooved and the edges of the metal guide E bent to fit said grooves as represented in Fig. 3; also the front end of the box constructed or arranged so that the stationary bar D, if painted, will not be marred or defaced by the contact of the box with it. By means of this sash-stop and lock either sash may be locked in a more or less open position by causing the screw G to enter through one or other of the perforations *b* in the stationary bar and an oppositely disposed cavity, *c*, in the guide; or both sashes may be simultaneously and similarly locked in open positions; or both sashes, when closed, be locked by the same means. The edges of the guide E and face of the bar D may be graduated or marked, as shown at *f* and *g*, to indicate, by the box F coming in line with the marks *g*, or the marks *f* on the guide E with the marks *g*, when, in the movement of the sashes, the screw or stop, a perforation in the stationary bar and cavity in the guide are in line or opposite to establish lock. In some cases the stationary bar D may be dispensed with, and the screw G caused to enter in a direct manner the cavities *c* in the guide E, which is the arrangement here shown for the lowermost cavity in the guide; but it is preferred to employ, in addition, the stationary perforated bar D, as then the sashes may be locked not only relatively with each other both when open and closed, but also may be locked from moving in common, when partly open, by the screw G entering a sta-

tionary perforation, *b*, as well as a cavity, *c*, in the guide or sash-strip *E*. Instead of the screw *G*, a sliding spring-bolt or other movable catch or stop may be used, if preferred, to lock with points on or in the cavities *b* in the strip *E*.

What is here claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the perforated stationary bar *D* with the sash-bar or strip *E* having locking-points or cavities *c*, and the screw or movable stop *G*, essentially as herein set forth.

2. The bar or strip *E* constructed to form a guide in direction of its length, and provided with centering and locking-points or cavities *c*, in combination with the box or nut *F* and screw *G*, substantially as described.

NATHAN THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

FRED. HAYNES,
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