June 2, 1925. 1,540,129

T. W. HOUSTON

WINDOW GUARD

Filed Dec. 20, 1923

Fig. 1.

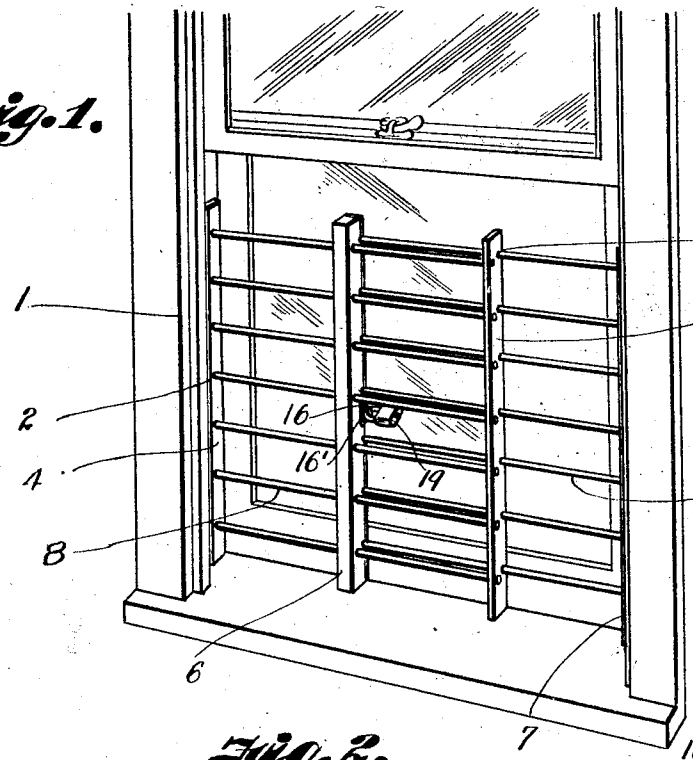


Fig. 4.

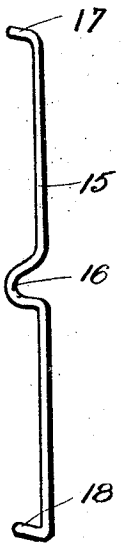


Fig. 5.

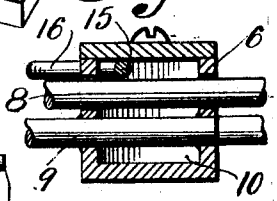


Fig. 2.

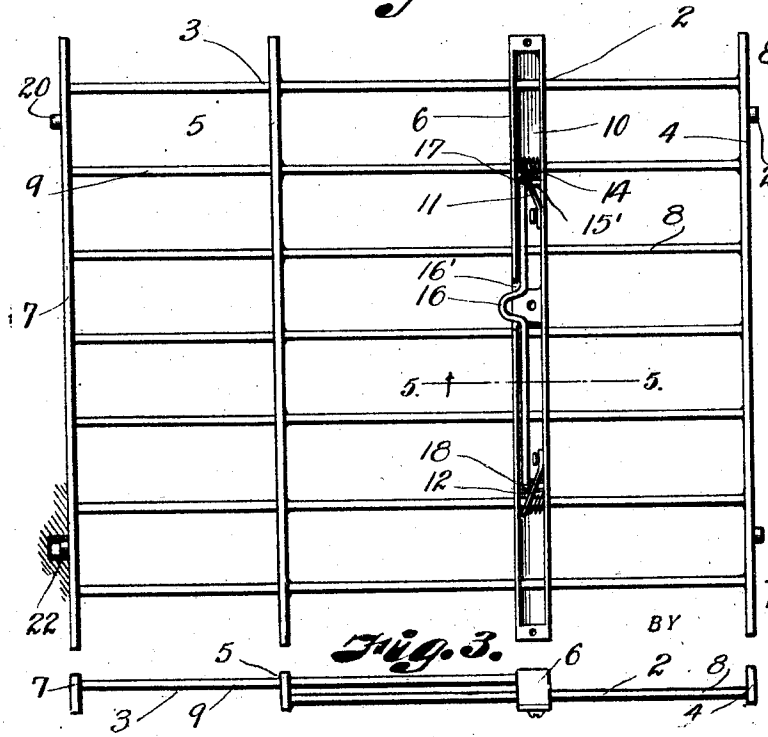


Fig. 6.

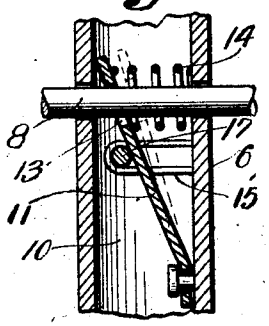


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. HOUSTON, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

WINDOW GUARD.

Application filed December 20, 1923. Serial No. 681,855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. HOUSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window Guards; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to window guards and the primary object thereof is to provide an extensible and contractible window guard made of sections which may slide one with respect to the other and which may be securely fastened in any adjusted position within the extreme limits, the guard being so designed that when it has been extended or contracted to fit the window frame, it will be held in its adjusted position in a manner to prevent tampering from the outside of the window in order to make it burglar proof.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a window frame to which my invention is applied.

Fig. 2 is an elevational view of the guard with the cover plate for the lock case removed to show the interior construction of the lock.

Fig. 3 is a top edge view of the guard.

Fig. 4 is a detailed perspective view of the latch actuator.

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through the housing and one of the latches, the bar engaged by the latch being shown in fragmentary elevation.

Referring now to the drawings by numerals of reference.

1 designates a window frame of usual construction to which my invention may be applied. The guard is shown as consisting of two sliding members 2 and 3. Each member has two end rails, the one designated 2 having rails 4 and 5 and the one designated 3 having rails 6 and 7. The end rails 4 and 5 are connected by transverse spaced rods 8 and the rails 6 and 7 are connected by rods 9. The rods 8 extend through the end rail 6 of the member 3 and the rods 9 extend through the rail 5 of the member 2 so that the two sections are secured together. The rail 6 forms the walls of a housing 10 in which are latches consisting of spring plates 11 and 12 fastened to the rail 6 and having eyes or openings 13 through which the rods 8 extend. The free ends of the plates 11 and 12 are edged away from the wall of the housing by coil springs 14 so that the edges of the openings 13 tend to impinge on the rods to provide a latch for holding the sections or members 2 and 3 from having relative movement in one direction, that is in a retracted direction. The plates can be moved out of impinging engagement with the rods by a rocking shaft 15 in the housing journaled in the staples 15′. The rock shaft 15 is bent intermediate its ends to form a manually engageable crank 16 which projects through a slot 16′ in the housing. The ends of the rock shaft 16 are provided with plate engaging fingers 17 and 18 which are adapted to bear against the plates 11 and 12 respectively, to move them against the action of the springs to release the rods 8. The rock shaft can be held against rocking by a padlock 19, the shackle of which may pass through the open looped crank 16.

The rails 4 and 7 are provided with lugs 20 and 21 respectively, which are adapted to engage recesses 22 in the rabbets of the window frame so that the guard will be held against sidewise movement. When the window guard is extended the width of the opening of the window frame, so that the lugs 20 and 21 engage the recesses, the lock will be put in place so that it will be impossible to retract the guard to remove it from engagement with the window frame.

When it is desired to remove the guard from the window frame the padlock will be taken off and the rock shaft 14 will be rocked so that the fingers 17 and 18 will press against the plates 11 to move their impinging edges out of contact with the rods 8, then the guard may be removed.

The padlock should preferably have a shackle of hard steel so that it cannot be easily broken and if the rock shaft 15 is cut or broken then the plates 11 and 12 cannot be moved out of engagement with the rods 8. The guard is to be made of metal and while it is not intended as an absolute burglar proof guard, it is intended to prevent

sneak thieves and the like from entering a building through an open window in which the guard is installed.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:

1. In combination, two frames, each having end bars and longitudinal rods, the longitudinal rods of one frame passing through an end bar of a complementary frame, locking mechanism carried by one of the end bars through which the rods of the complementary frame projects, said locking mechanism comprising a locking plate having an opening through which one of the rods extends, the edge of the opening impinging on the rod, means for holding the plate in impinging position and means for releasing the plate from engagement with the rod.

2. In combination, two frames, each having end bars and longitudinal rods, the longitudinal rods of one frame passing through an end bar of a complementary frame, locking mechanism carried by one of the end bars through which the rods of a complementary frame project, said locking mechanism comprising two longitudinally spaced locking plates having openings through which certain of the rods extend, the edges of the openings impinging on the rods, means for holding the plates in impinging position and means for simultaneously releasing the plates from engagement with the rods.

3. In combination, two frames, each having end bars and longitudinal rods, the longitudinal rods of one frame passing through an end bar of a complementary frame, locking mechanism carried by one of the end bars through which the rods of the complementary frame project, said locking mechanism comprising locking plates having openings through which certain of the rods extend, the edges of the openings impinging on the rods, means for holding the plates in impinging position and means for releasing the plates from engagement with the rods, the last named means comprising a rock shaft in the case having a central crank and terminal fingers, the fingers being effective to move the plates out of functional position.

4. In combination, two frames, each having end bars and longitudinal rods, the longitudinal rods of one frame passing through an end bar of a complementary frame, locking mechanism carried by one of the end bars through which rods of the complementary frame project, said locking mechanism comprising plates having openings through which certain of the rods extend, the edges of the openings impinging on the rods, means for holding the plates in impinging position and means for releasing the plates from engagement with the rods, the last named means comprising a rock shaft, parallel with one of the end bars having a central crank and terminal fingers, the fingers being effective to move the plates out of functional position, the crank having a loop to be engaged by a hasp of a padlock to prevent the rock shaft from turning.

5. In combination, two guard frames, each comprising end bars and longitudinal rods, the rods of one frame projecting through one of the end bars of a complementary frame, a locking mechanism carried by one of the end bars through which the rods of the complementary frame pass, said locking mechanism including a plate having a transverse opening in line with the opening through which the rod of a complementary guard frame projects with the edge of the opening impinging on one of the rods projecting through it and through one of the end bars, means for urging the plate into impinging position and a rock shaft to move the plate out of impinging position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THOMAS W. HOUSTON.