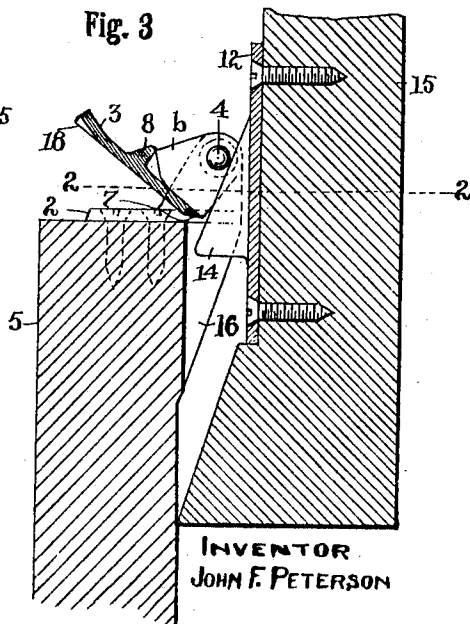
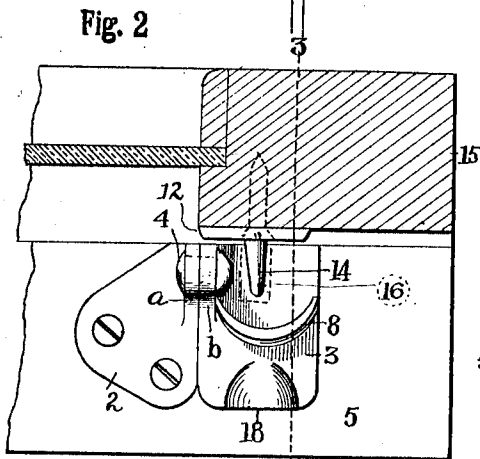
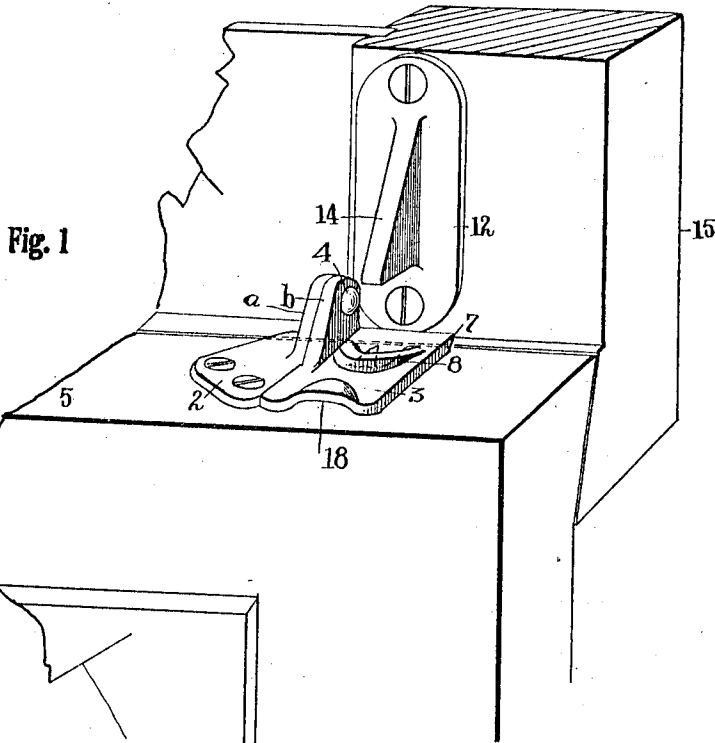


J. F. PETERSON.
WINDOW SASH STOP.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1912.

1,054,310.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.



ATTEST
E. M. Fisher
F. P. Peterson.

INVENTOR
JOHN F. PETERSON

BY *Fisher & Moore* ATTYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. PETERSON, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WINDOW-SASH STOP.

1,054,310.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.

Application filed May 17, 1912. Serial No. 697,866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. PETERSON, citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Stops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a new and original form of window sash stop, the same being adapted to prevent either sash from being opened without special manipulation of the locking device from the inside of the window or room, all substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective inside view of a side portion of both the upper and the lower sashes, showing parts of my improved stop on both sashes and their relations when the sashes are closed or shut. Fig. 2 is a plan view corresponding to Fig. 1 in the relations of the parts and with the meeting rail of the upper sash horizontally sectioned, as on a line corresponding otherwise to 2—2, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the meeting rails of the two sashes on a line corresponding substantially to 3—3, Fig. 2, but with the stop plate proper raised to an inclined position adapted to open either sash but in this instance accommodating the rear sash.

As the title above indicates, this invention comprises a sash stop or check in contradistinction to what is commonly known as a sash lock, and of which devices there are many and varied forms. Of course in a sense this is also a lock if the mere opening of either sash be considered, for it does lock both sashes against being opened unless the device itself be first opened by hand. Otherwise the device has no locking function and there is no provision for interlocking the sashes to exclude air or to prevent rattling. In fact, in this instance, they can be opened a slight distance before the device becomes operative, but this is not necessary. That is, the device could be made close fitting if preferred.

Now, referring specifically to the device itself, we find that it consists essentially of three separate cast metal parts or members comprising a supporting bracket 2 having a right angled flat upright side or post *a*, and a so-called plate 3 having a right angled

flat upright side or post *b*, and a pivot pin 4 loosely but firmly unites the said parts through the top of the said posts *a* and *b*. The part 2 is firmly secured to the lower sash or meeting rail 5 and the part or plate 3 is pivotally mounted on the pin 4, which preferably is upset at both ends and made permanent. Features of the said plate consist of a flat bottom adapted to rest squarely down upon the meeting rail 5 and having a beveled or slightly rounded inner edge 7, the bevel or rounding portion being on the under side and adapting the said plate to swing on its pivot over the flat top surface of the front sash more or less into the tilted position shown in Fig. 3, and said plate has a circular rib 8 on its top approximately near the line of the pivot 4, so that a person can engage the said rib with a finger and draw the plate inward and upward in a tilting manner to move it out of the way from possible engagement with the stop on the upper sash. The round or cutaway edge 7 enables this to be done from a comparatively close pivot 4 and with the plate 3 adapted to lie flat on the front sash when down. The said plate will swing or gravitate back to normal position when released, assuming that the stop 12 on the upper sash is not in the way. The said upper stop member or part has a flat base 12 and a tooth or rib 14 on its face with a straight edge at its bottom adapted to engage squarely over the edge of the movable or tilting plate 3, and the said member is secured to the side of the upper sash 15 by heavy screws so as to make the window practically secure against being forced open by any but the most violent means.

The tooth 14 projects inward over the edge of plate 3 far enough to have a firm hold thereon, and the lower sash has a transverse slot 16 cut therein of sufficient depth and width to accommodate said tooth as either of the sashes is opened or closed. In such case, of course the plate 3 must be swung or drawn forward out of the way, as otherwise neither the lower sash could be raised nor the upper sash lowered. When the plate 3 is down in its usual position upon the cross-bar 5 it perfectly closes the slot 16 against air drafts or currents through the same.

It has been observed that when the window is closed, as in Fig. 1, the tooth 14 does not come down upon the plate 3, but it

might be practically in contact with said plate and possibly serve a better purpose. In such case the said stop would be constructed with the tooth 14 extending down 5 say to the bottom of the stop and be secured by screws through the sides thereof. There might also be a series of two or more stops at intervals adapting the windows to be 10 more or less opened and yet prevent persons on the outside from tampering with the stop and from crawling in, the presumption being that the window would not in any case be opened far enough to permit this to be done. A slight lip 18 is also provided on 15 the front edge of the plate 3 so that if a person prefers he can insert his thumb nail beneath said lip and raise the plate instead of engaging the crescent shaped lip or rib 8.

What I claim is:

20 1. A ventilating stop for window sashes comprising a bracket having a post at its side and adapted to be fixed on the top of the meeting rail of the lower window sash and a gravity plate having a side projection 25 pivoted at its top in the top of said post and adapted to rest upon said rail, in combination with a stop adapted to be fixed to

the side of the upper sash having a single tooth on its face to engage upon the inner portion of said plate inward beyond a vertical plane passing through the pivot of said gravity plate. 30

2. In windows, a lower sash provided with a vertically disposed slot in the rear of the top meeting rail and a post fixed on said rail at one side of said slot, a plate having 35 a side portion pivoted at its top on said post and adapted to swing across the top of said slot, in combination with an upper sash and a fixed stop on the side thereof having a single tooth adapted to overlap the inner portion of said plate and in vertical alinement 40 with said slot, whereby when the plate is withdrawn said tooth can pass through said slot and the said tooth extending inward past the vertical plane through the pivot of 45 the said plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. PETERSON.

Witnesses:

E. M. FISHER,
F. C. MUSSUN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."