

C. E. MASON.
WINDOW SASH VENTILATION LOCK.
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1,007,300.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

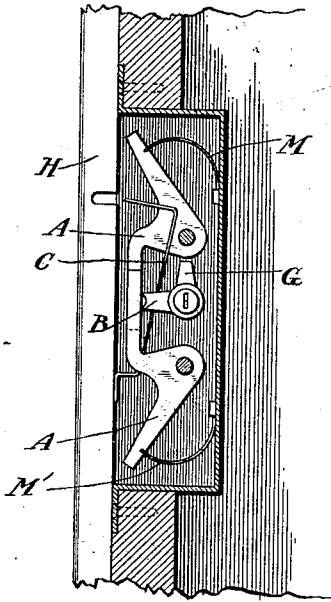


Fig. 2.

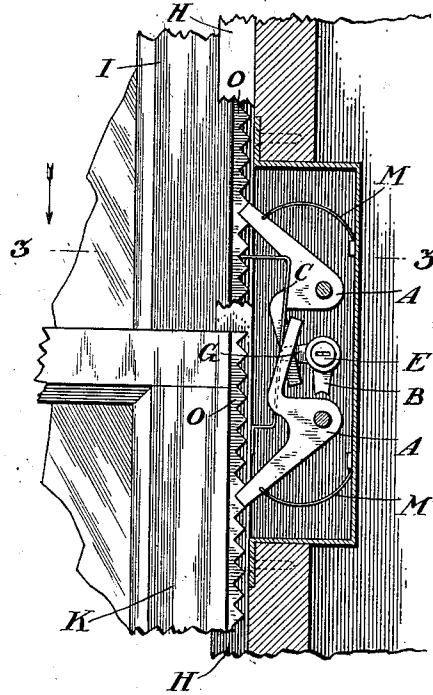


Fig. 1.

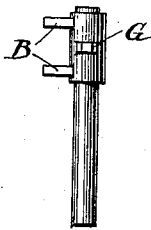


Fig. 4.

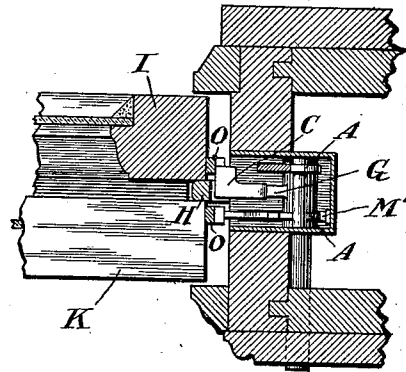


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. MASON, OF BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

WINDOW-SASH VENTILATION-LOCK.

1,007,300.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. MASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bellefontaine, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Sash Ventilation-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and improved form of window ventilation locks, in which either or both sashes can be locked at any desired points.

Figure 1 is a front view of my lock in position in a mortise in the window frame, showing the racks located on the edges of the upper and lower sashes. Fig. 2 is a front view of my lock, open, showing cam G that operates spring C. Fig. 3 is a cross section. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the spindle.

My device is for locking either or both window sashes closed, or open, to any desired extent, and consists of the two racks, O, O, one on the edge of the upper sash I, and one on the edge of the lower sash K, and two pivoted latches A, located in a mortise in the window frame, opposite the racks O, O. These latches engage the racks, and lock either or both the sashes at any desired points. These latches are held, normally, in position against the racks by the springs M, M, but a spindle or key E, having cams B, B, is provided, by turning which the latches are thrown back and the pressure of the springs is overcome when it is desired to raise or lower either or both the sashes. To provide against the insertion of a putty knife, or other instrument, between the window strip and casing on the upper sash in an attempt to manipulate the upper latch from the outside, I locate a spring safety device C, attached to the casing at its lower end. This device, when the windows are locked, stands back, clear of the rack, but when the key is turned so as to free the cams

from contact with the inner ends of the latches, and the springs M, M, force the outer ends of the latches against the racks, the cam G presses against the spring C, forcing its upper, free end through the slot in the beading strip H, and into a notch in the rack, just below the upper end of the upper latch, thus preventing the insertion of the putty knife or other instrument beneath the upper end of the upper latch to raise it out of contact with the rack on the window sash.

The safety catch C is formed of a loop of spring steel, the lower end being attached to the edge of the window casing, and the upper end normally resting free of the sash, while the body or back of the loop is located between the cams B, B, and directly in front of cam G. When the key E is turned, releasing the cams B, B, from against the arms of the latches A, the springs M, M, force the outer free ends of the latches into contact with the racks while the cam G presses against the vertical portion of the spring loop C, and forces its upper, free end into a notch in the rack O, just below the upper end of upper latch A, and prevents manipulation of the latch by the insertion of a putty knife or other instrument, between the edge of the sash and the casing.

What I claim is:

The combination with the racks upon the window sashes, pivoted latches in the window frame adapted to engage the racks, and the springs for holding the latches in engagement with the racks, of the safety spring C, adapted to engage the rack, below the upper latch, and the cams on key E for operating the latches and safety spring, as and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES E. MASON.

Witnesses:

EDWARD K. CAMPBELL,
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