

I. C. SCUDDER.
WINDOW LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 10, 1909.

944,825.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

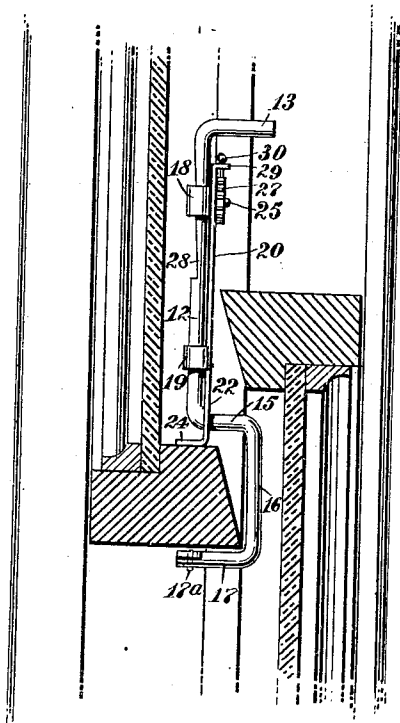


Fig. 1

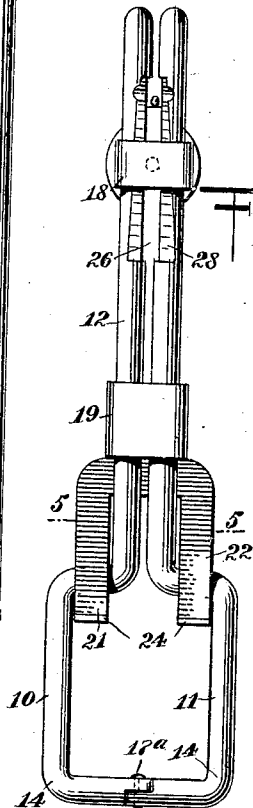


Fig. 2

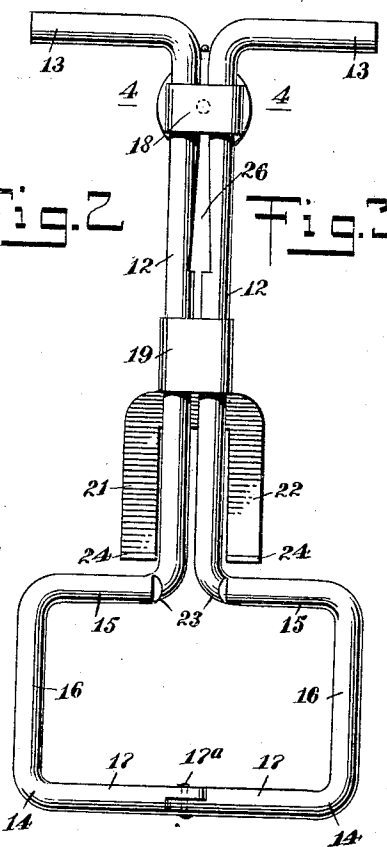


Fig. 3

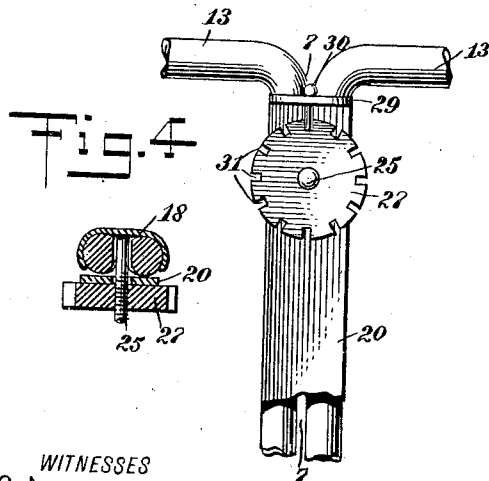


Fig. 4

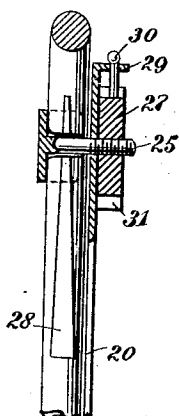


Fig. 5

WITNESSES
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Fig. 6

Fig. 7

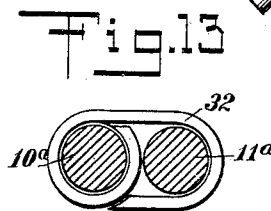
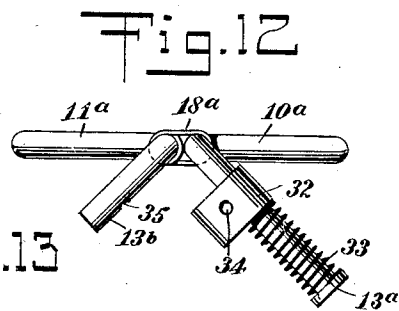
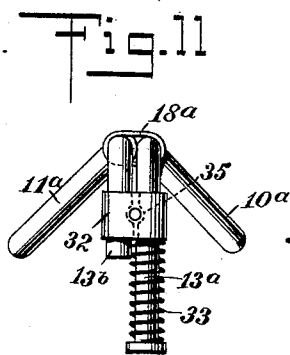
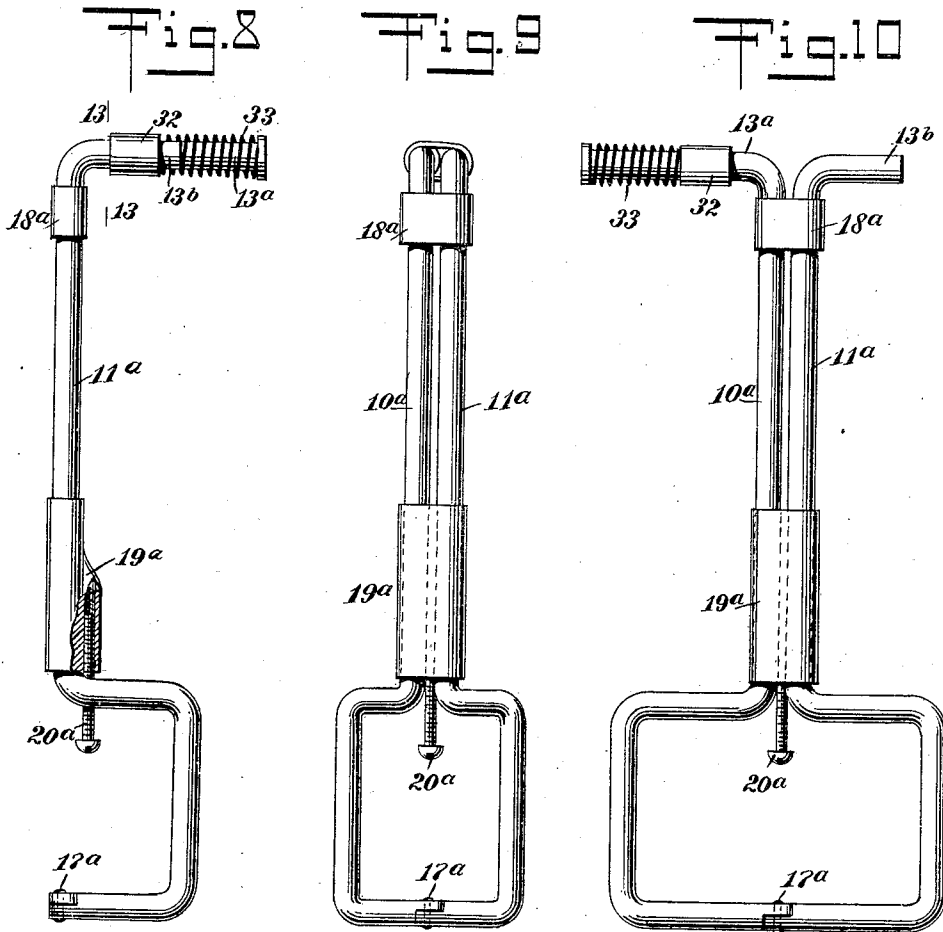
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WITNESSES
John A. Bergstrom
C. W. Fairbank

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAIAH C. SCUDDER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW-LOCK.

944,825.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed May 10, 1909. Serial No. 495,081.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAIAH C. SCUDDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Window-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in window locks, and more particularly to a locking device adapted to be detachably secured to the lower portion of the upper sash of a window, to limit the extent to which this sash may be lowered or the lower sash raised.

My improved device forms no permanent portion of the window sash, as it is designed to be applied whenever it is to be used. The lock is so formed that it may be used in any form of sliding sash, and when secured in place it cannot be removed by a person outside of the window. Thus, it will permit of the limited ventilation of a room, without the liability of a burglar or other intruder opening the window sufficiently far to permit him to enter.

In my improved device there is employed a clamping portion adapted to grip the lower portion of the upper sash, and this clamping portion is so formed that the device cannot be removed from the window even though this clamping portion be loosened, unless the locking means at the upper end of the device be unfastened. This locking means is so placed that it cannot be reached from the outside, so that even though a person loosen the clamping part, he cannot remove the device or open the window.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a portion of a window provided with my improved fastening device; Fig. 2 is an elevation of the outer surface of the device when in locked position; Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the parts in unlocked

position and ready for entry between the sashes; Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2; Fig. 6 is a side elevation showing the locking means; Fig. 7 is a vertical section through the locking means, said section being taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6; Fig. 8 is a side elevation of a slightly different form which my improved device may assume; Fig. 9 is an elevation of the left-hand side of the device shown in Fig. 8; Fig. 10 is a view similar to Fig. 9, showing the parts in their open or inoperative position; Fig. 11 is a top plan view of the device as shown in Fig. 9; Fig. 12 is a top plan view of the device as shown in Fig. 10; and Fig. 13 is a transverse section on the line 13—13 of Fig. 8.

In my improved window fastener, I employ two members 10 and 11, each of which is preferably formed of a rod bent to the desired shape. Each rod has a longitudinally-extending portion 12, an upper arm portion 13, and a lower loop portion 14. The loop portion includes a transversely-extending portion 15, adapted to lie in a substantially horizontal plane above the adjacent edge of the window sash, a longitudinally-extending portion 16, adapted to extend across a vertical edge of the sash, and a transversely-extending portion 17, adapted to lie in a substantially horizontal plane beneath the sash. The two longitudinally-extending portions 12 of the two members lie closely adjacent each other and are held together by two loops or bands 18 and 19, encircling the two rods. The lower ends of the two loop portions are secured together by a pivot 17^a, substantially in alignment with the longitudinally-extending portions of the two rods, so that as the two longitudinally-extending portions or body portions 12 are rotated in respect to each other, the loops are swung toward or from each other. The loops may be swung into the same plane substantially as illustrated in Fig. 3, or they may be swung toward each other to the position indicated in Figs. 2 and 5. The loops are prevented from contacting by the

two arms 13, 13 coming in contact with each other. The arm of each rod does not lie in the same vertical plane with the loop, as is indicated in Fig. 11, although this figure shows a second form of the device. For locking the two loops in the position indicated in Figs. 1, 2 and 5, that is, in operative position, so that the two clamping loops cannot be swung into the same plane, I employ a locking device adapted to slide longitudinally of the body portions 12, 12. This locking device includes the two bands 18 and 19 and a longitudinally-movable plate 20. This plate may be formed integral with the lower band 19 and is provided at its lower end with two forks or prongs 21 and 22, for operative engagement with the clamping loops of the members 10 and 11. The longitudinally-movable plate 20, when in its uppermost position, terminates above the tops of the clamping loops, so that the latter may be moved in respect to each other, as indicated in Fig. 3, but when the plate is moved downwardly, the two prongs or forks 21 and 22 engage with the sides of the loops, as indicated in Fig. 2, to prevent the loops from being spread apart. The two transversely-extending portions 15 of the two loops are provided with notches or recesses 23, adapted to receive the sides of the prongs or forks 21 and 22, so as to prevent the prongs from slipping along the sides of the loops if an attempt be made to force the latter apart. The lower ends of the forks are provided with laterally-extending flanges or bases 24, and are adapted to contact with the upper side of the window sash as indicated in Fig. 1.

For locking the plate 20 in its lowered and operative position, I provide a clamping member at the upper end of said plate, which member includes the band 18. A short bolt 25 is carried by the band and extends through between the two members 10 and 11. The adjacent sides of these two members are preferably cut away, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, to leave a slot 26 along which the bolt may move longitudinally of the members as the plate 20 is moved endwise. The bolt extends through the plate 20 and is provided with a locking nut 27, by means of which the band 18 may be tightened and prevented from moving longitudinally of the members. To prevent the band from being forced longitudinally without first releasing the nut, I bevel those surfaces of the two members which come in contact with the band when the parts are clamped in operative position. These beveled surfaces 28 are so disposed that the thickness of each member increases as it progresses upwardly from the lower end of the device, so that if the nut 27 be tightened when the band 18 is in its lowermost

position, then the forcing upwardly of the plate 20 and the band 18 will tend to still further tighten the nut. If the nut be left loose, the upward movement of the band will tend to tighten it. The upper end of the plate 20 is preferably bent outwardly to form a flange 29, and a pin 30 preferably extends through this flange into contact with the periphery of the nut. By providing the nut with a series of notches 31 about its periphery and into which the pin may extend, the lock may be positively held against rotation, and it is thus impossible for an intruder to loosen the nut by the use of a tool extended upwardly between the sashes.

In using my improved device, the plate 20 with its clamping bands and locking forks or prongs, is moved upwardly to the position indicated in Fig. 3, and the loops 14 of the two members are moved into the same plane. Either the upper or the lower sash of the window is then opened a few inches, and the device is inserted between the two sashes from above until the two loops come opposite the lower portion of the upper sash. The two members are then rotated in respect to each other to bring the two loops 14 to the position indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to inclose the lower portion of the upper sash. The transverse portions 17, 17 of the two loops will come beneath the sash, while the transverse portions 15, 15 of the two loops will come above the sash. The locking member is then moved downwardly, so that the forks 21, 22 engage with the sides of the loops to prevent them from being returned to their original position, and the lower ends of the forks come into contact with the upper side of the sash. The nut 27 is then tightened and locked by the pin. It will now be possible to lower the upper sash or raise the lower sash only until the lower sash comes into contact with the transversely-extending arms 13, 13 of the two members. This positively limits the extent to which the window can be opened with the device in place. The clamping plate 20 cannot be forced upwardly due to the beveled faces 28 with which the band 18 engages; the nut 27 cannot be rotated to loosen the band, and the loops 14, 14 cannot be forced out of engagement with the window, as the length of the lower members 17, 17 is greater than the distance between the sash and the glass.

The device may be applied to any form of window in which there are an upper and a lower sash, and it does not constitute any permanent part of the window or sash. It is only applied at the time when it is needed, and may be used interchangeably with a large number of windows.

Various details of the device may be

changed without departing from the spirit of my invention.

In Figs. 8 to 13, I have illustrated another form which my invention may assume. In this form I employ two members 10^a and 11^a, of substantially the same form as the two members 10 and 11. The two members are held in contact with each other by two bands 18^a and 19^a, but these bands are not longitudinally movable, they merely hold the two members in contact with each other and permit of their relative rotation. For adjusting the loops so as to fit window sashes of varying thickness, I provide a longitudinally-movable member in the form of a screw 20^a, extending up into the band 19^a. The lower end of this screw extends down between the two forks, and by rotating it, the distance between the lower end or head of the screw and the pivot bolt connecting the loops at the lower ends, may be adjusted at will. This screw serves one of the same functions as the forks 21 and 22, but it is adjusted to the desired position before the device is secured in place on the window casing rather than afterward. Instead of locking the two loops in operative position by members engaging directly with the loops, I provide a locking member for engaging with the laterally-extending ends of the members. The member 10^a is provided with a laterally-extending upper end 13^a and the member 11^a is provided with a laterally-extending upper end 13^b. The end 13^a is of somewhat greater length than the end 13^b, and carries a collar 32 movable longitudinally thereof. The collar is normally forced inwardly by a spring 33, and the collar is of such size that it may inclose both of the ends 13^a and 13^b, as indicated in Fig. 13. With the two loops of the members 10^a and 11^a in locked position, the collar 32 incloses both of the ends 13^a and 13^b, as indicated in Fig. 11, and is held in operative position by the spring. By moving the collar 32 outwardly against the tension of the spring, it may be carried beyond the end of the member 13^b and then the two ends may be spread apart to bring the loops into the same plane, as indicated in Fig. 12. For locking the collar 32 in its innermost position, it is preferably provided with a pin 34, which may move down through opposite recesses 35 in the adjacent sides of the two ends 13^a and 13^b, when the collar is in the position indicated in Fig. 11, so that the collar cannot be moved back until the pin is first removed.

Various other means may be employed for locking the two members in position, and various changes may be made in the shape and form of the members within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of my invention. I desire

the two forms shown in the drawings to be considered as illustrative of embodiments of my invention rather than as tending in any way to limit the scope of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A device for locking windows, comprising two relatively-movable members adapted to engage with and be secured to the lower portion of the upper sash of a window and having laterally-extending portions adapted to engage with the upper side of the lower sash of the window, and means for locking said members in operative position.

2. A device for locking windows in partially opened position, comprising two relatively-movable members, each having a loop adapted to receive and be secured to the lower portion of the upper sash of a window and one of said members having a laterally-extending portion adapted to engage with the upper side of the lower sash of the window.

3. A device for securing windows in partially opened position, comprising two members, each having a longitudinally-extending portion, a lower loop portion and a laterally-extending upper end portion, means for securing said members together to permit of their relative rotation, and means for locking said members against rotation.

4. A device for securing windows in partially opened position, comprising a member having a loop adapted to engage with the lower portion of the upper sash of a window, a member carried by said loop adjacent one side thereof and movable relatively to the opposite side of the loop to effect the clamping action of the loop to the window sash, and a member having a laterally-extending portion at its upper end adapted to engage with the upper side of the lower sash of the window.

5. A device for securing windows in partially opened position, comprising two members, each composed of a rod bent to form a lower loop portion, a longitudinally-extending portion and an upper laterally-extending end portion, means connecting said longitudinally-extending portions to permit of their relative rotation, means movable longitudinally of said members for varying the effective size of the loops, and means for locking said members against rotation.

6. A device for securing windows in partially opened position, comprising two members, each composed of a rod bent to form a lower loop portion, a longitudinally-extending portion and an upper laterally-extending end portion, means connecting said longitudinally-extending portions to permit of their relative rotation and to bring the loops

into or out of the same plane, and means for locking said members against rotation with said loops in intersecting planes.

5 7. A device for securing windows in partially opened position, including a member having a laterally-extending portion adapted to engage beneath the lower portion of an upper window sash, a longitudinally-movable member adapted to engage with the upper side of the lower portion of the window

sash to secure said device in position, and a band connecting said members and permitting of their relative movement.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 15 two subscribing witnesses.

ISAIAH C. SCUDDER.

Witnesses:

C. W. FAIRBANK,

PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.