W. A. SNYDER.

WINDOW SASH FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1921.

1,414,595. Patented May 2, 1922.

FIG. 1.

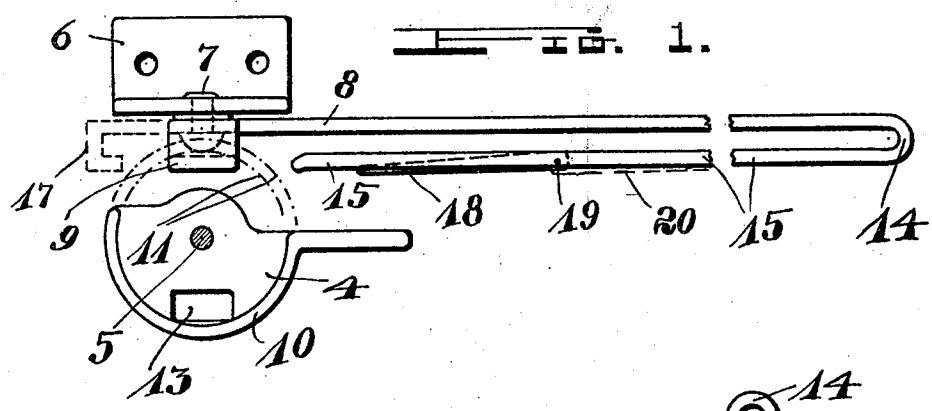


FIG. 3.

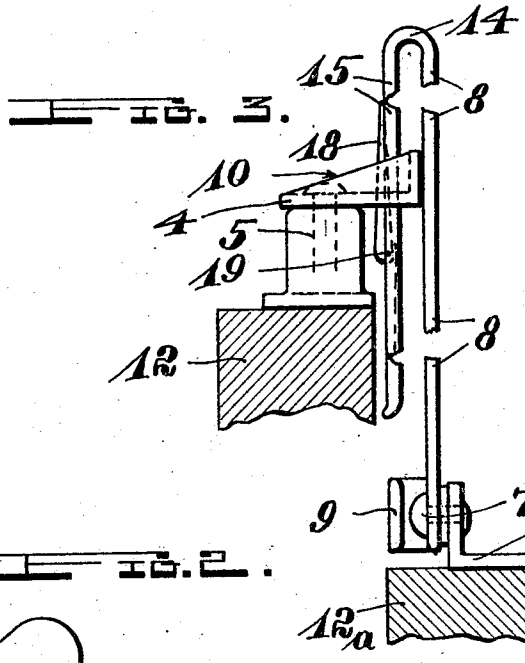
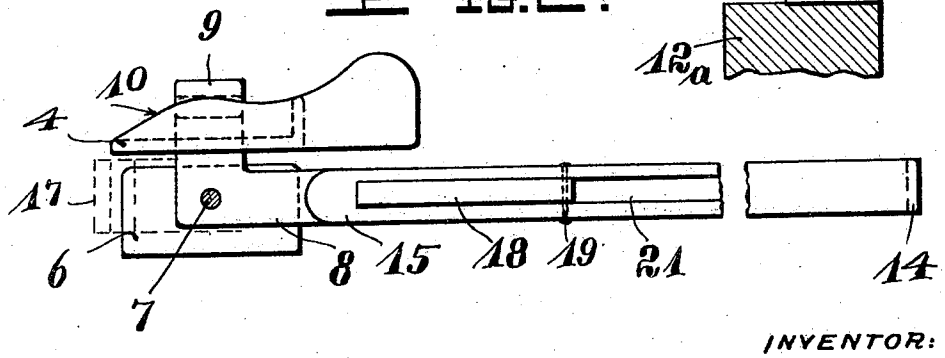


FIG. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WINDOW-SASH FASTENER.

1,414,595. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 2, 1922.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. SNYDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Window-Sash Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to device for interlocking two sliding window sashes in such a manner that the window cannot be opened beyond a certain and predetermined point.

One of the objects is to provide a lock that may be used to lock a window fully closed and also lock a window when not quite closed.

Another object is to provide a simple and durable lock, to be used in connection with window sashes.

Another object is to provide a lock of this type with a bar to slidingly engage with the coacting member between certain limited points and positions, having a locking member to prevent a closing when the device is in open position beyond such a locking member.

Other objects will appear from the following description and appended claims as well as from the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of the two locking members constituting the lock when applied to window sashes.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the two members in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the two members illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, in interlocking position, portions of window sashes being indicated to show the relative position of the device to sashes.

The locking member 4 is normally applied to the inner and lower window sash, while the co-acting member or members must be on or near the lower edge of the outer and upper window sash.

In Fig. 1, the locking member 4 is turnably mounted on the pivot 5 illustrated in unlocked position in relation to the other parts of the device. The member 4 is normally for a horizontal swinging and turning movement. The base member 6 is provided with the pin 7 to form the pivot-support for the swingably mounted arm or bar 8. To lock a window in the normal manner, a hook-like member 9 is provided on the bar 8 to be engaged by the inclined ridge, bead, or edge 10 of the locking member 4, the edge 10 of the locking member 4 moving around the center 5 to eventually come to the position indicated in dotted lines at 11.

The locking member 4 is normally attached or applied to the upper end of the inner sash of a window, while the base member 6 is normally attached or applied near the lower end of the outer sash of the same window, the inner sash being shiftable in an upwardly direction, while the outer sash being shiftable in a downwardly direction, when opening the window.

In Fig. 3, the two locking members are shown in positions, illustrating that the inner sash is moved to a position slightly higher than its normal closing position while the outer sash is moved or in a position slightly lower than its normal closing position in relation to the inner sash, the inner sash being indicated at 12, and the outer sash being indicated at 12^a, normally such sashes coming practically level. When the two sashes of the window are to be set away from their closing positions, the arm 8 is moved to a practical vertical position, so that the locking member 4 can slide along the bar or a portion of the bar 8. The locking member 4 is for this purpose provided with an aperture 13, and the arm 8 is provided with a bend 14 and a downwardly extending portion 15, so that the locking member 4 can engage and slide over the portion 15 of the bar 5, limited in this movement by the bend 14. The arm 8 is made of a length equal to the movement desired between the two sashes of a window, so that, by a sliding of the locking member 4 on the portion 15 of the bar 8 up to the bend 14, the movement of the one window sash in relation to the other sash is controlled in this manner. Making the bar 8 only six inches from its pivot connection at 7 up to the bend 14 means that the one sash can only be moved a short distance amounting to about six inches, slightly more or less according to the room taken up by the attachments of the locking device.

The longer the bar 8 from its pivot connection 7 up to the bend 14, the longer can be the movement of one sash in relation to the other sash; and, the shorter the bar 8, the shorter the movement of one sash in relation to the other sash.

When leaving windows open, it is normally desired to have the one sash moved in relation to the other sash that a proper airing of a room may be accomplished without giving enough space for any one to slip in, so that the room is thus still practically locked against thieves and other similar undesired visitors. The bar 8 can naturally be made of such a length to allow airing of a room without subjecting the room to undesired intruders.

For locking a window fully, the bar 8 is in practically horizontal position with the hook-like member 9 projecting upwardly to engage over the locking member 4 when this member 4 is so turned to the position indicated at 11 in Fig. 1.

For opening a window to some extent and still keep it under control against undesired intruders, the arm 8 is moved to a practically vertical position with the hook-like member 9 projecting sidewise as illustrated in Fig. 3 and as indicated in dotted lines at 17 in Figs. 1 and 2, so that, on turning the locking member 4 to closing position, the aperture 13 comes to a position that the downwardly extending portion 15 can slide through the locking member 4, up to the bend 14, which forms the stop to the movement of the locking member 4 in relation to the bar 8.

For locking the locking member 4 on the portion 15, thereby locking the window sashes in open position, a swingable lip 18 is provided pivotally connected at 19 on the portion 15, within a recess 21 in its normal position so that the locking member 4 can slide over it up to the bend 14, when the lip is swung out of engaging position. When the locking member 4 is near the bend 14, that is near its uppermost position, the lip can be swung upwardly to the position indicated at 20 in Figs. 1 and 3. The lip member is of wedge-like shape, as illustrated, the pointed termination lying closer to the portion 15 than the attached end near its pivot connection 19, so that the locking member 4 can move downwardly until it engages tightly over the lip member 18 and the portion 15. The pin 19 is provided near one edge of the portion 15 and near one edge of the lip member 18 to produce this result, as illustrated.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a window lock, a locking member having a pivot support to allow a swinging on a normally horizontal plane and having an aperture sidewise of the pivot support through the locking member, and a second locking member having a pivot support to allow a swinging on a normally vertical plane, the second-named locking member having means to engage with the first-named locking member for a normally closing position of the window lock and having also means for slidingly engaging with the first-named locking member allowing a limited movement, the second-named locking member having furthermore means to lock the first-named locking member in partly open position so as to prevent a closing.

2. In a window lock, a locking member having a pivot support to allow a swinging on a normally horizontal plane and having an aperture substantially parallel to the axis of the pivot, a second locking member having a pivot support to allow a swinging on a normally vertical plane, the second-named locking member having means to engage with the first-named locking member for a normal closing and having also means for slidingly engaging with the first-named locking member to allow a movement of the first-named member along the second-named member, the slidingly engaging member having a recess in its front face, and a locking pawl pivotally disposed in the recess of the second-named member so that the first-named member may slide over it to open position adapted to prevent a returning of the first-named member when the pawl is moved on its pivot engagement out of the recess in the second-named locking member.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM A. SNYDER.

Witnesses:
O. H. KRUEGER,
JESSIE A. MANOCK.