

1,276,333.

Patented Aug. 20, 1918.

Fig. 1.

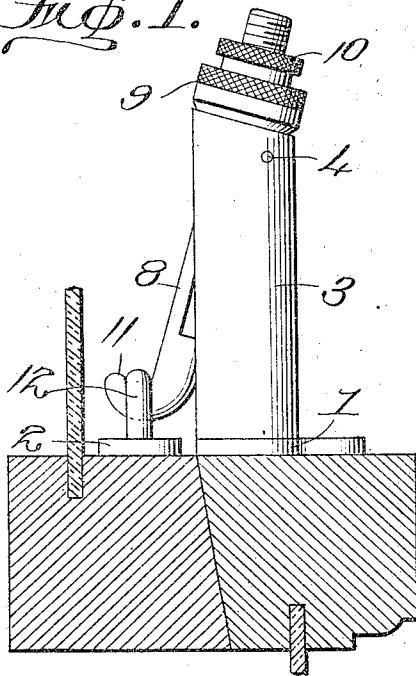


Fig. 2.

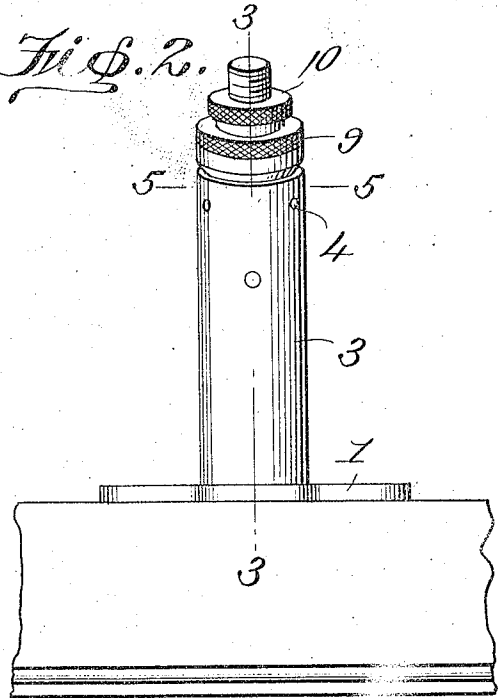


Fig. 3.

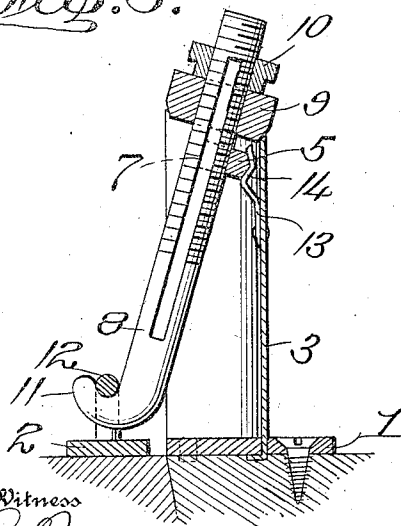


Fig. 4.

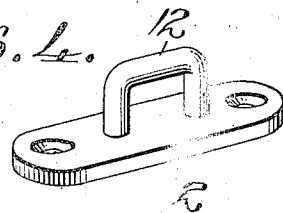
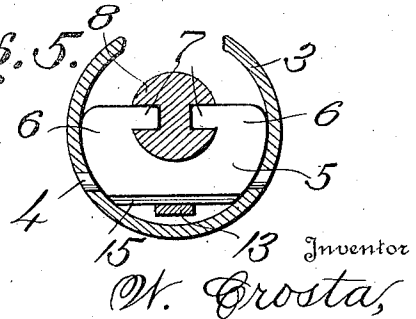


Fig. 5.



Witness
[Signature]
[Signature]

Inventor
W. Crosta,
[Signature]
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CROSTA, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

SASH-FASTENER.

1,276,333.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 20, 1918.

Application filed February 7, 1917. Serial No. 147,167.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CROSTA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to window or sash locks.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved form of sash lock by means of which a connection between the upper and lower sashes of a window may be effected, and which when drawn into its locking position, positively and securely sets the sashes into their closed position, so that it is impossible to "jimmy" the lock without totally destroying the window sash.

With the above objects in view and such others as may hereinafter appear, my invention will now be fully set forth and described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the mechanism as mounted upon the upper and lower sashes of a window,

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation,

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a part of the mechanism, and

Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 represents a base plate which is adapted to be mounted upon the lower sash of a window, and 2 represents a companion base plate adapted to be mounted upon the upper sash. Suitably mounted upon the base plate 1 is a vertical tubular standard 3 which is vertically slotted throughout its length at the rear side thereof. Pivotaly mounted within the standard 3, at its upper end, upon a transverse spindle 4 is a rock block 5. Said rock block 5 is formed in front of the spindle 4 into a pair of yoke arms 6 which terminate in the fingers 7, the latter being spaced apart a sufficient distance to form a guide for a threaded bolt 8 which is vertically slotted on its transverse diameter to receive the fingers 7, the bolt thereby having a certain vertical movement relative to the block 5 and the standard 3.

The bolt 8 is threaded substantially throughout its length, and carries upon its upper end, the correspondingly threaded nut or head 9 whose lower end is conically shaped or beveled to provide a seat which may rest upon the upper face of the block 5, so that rotation of the head 9 upon the bolt 8 will cause a vertical reciprocation of the latter. A set nut 10 also threaded upon the bolt 8 and adapted to rest upon the top of the head 9 serves to fix the head in its various positions of adjustment. The lower end of the bolt 8 is overturned or hooked to provide the locking head 11, the latter being adapted to engage within or below a keeper 12, which is centrally formed or secured upon the base plate 2 of the upper sash. The keeper 12 may be mounted in any suitable manner upon the base plate 2, and is so located that the bolt 8 may be swung outwardly through the slotted side of the standard 3 and engaged therewith after which the head 9 may be rotated to draw the bolt 8 upwardly within the standard. This action causes the upper sash to be drawn upwardly tightly into its closed position while the lower sash is thrown downwardly, the throwing action of the bolt 8 also tending to draw the abutting edges of the sashes together.

In order to normally throw the lower end of the bolt outwardly in position to engage the keeper, a spring 13 is secured to the inner face of the standard 3 and has a notched portion 14 which is adapted to engage the rear beveled edge 15 of the block 5, the action of the spring being such as to lock the block 5 upon its spindle 4 so that the lower end of the bolt 8 is turned outwardly.

From the foregoing description, it will be apparent that I have provided a positive lock for sashes which it is practically impossible to work loose by means of "jimmys" or other instruments which may be inserted between the sashes.

The device not only draws the sashes into their closed position, but also makes allowance for the swelling or shrinkage of the sashes, so that the lock is operated to close the sashes when they are swelled beyond their normal dimensions, and also to take up the sashes to prevent rattling when there is an undue shrinkage.

Obviously, certain details of construction may be varied without affecting the scope of the invention. For instance, as shown

in Fig. 5 of the drawings, the bolt 8 may be grooved upon opposite sides instead of being provided with a penetrating slot for the reception of the fingers 7, and the spring 5 13 may also be located within a depression in the wall of the casing 3, where the formation of the block 5 makes this desirable.

What I claim as my invention is:—

10 A sash lock, comprising in combination, a tubular housing mounted on one sash, a looped keeper mounted upon the second sash, a rock block mounted in said housing, a threaded bolt slidable within said block and adapted to be rocked laterally of the hous- 15 ing, said housing having a slot through

which the bolt may swing upon the block, a head threaded upon the bolt for vertically moving the latter with relation to the housing, a hook upon the lower end of the bolt for engaging the keeper, and a resilient 20 means for normally throwing the bolt outwardly from the housing into the path of the keeper.

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

WILLIAM CROSTA.

Witnesses:

GEORGE R. CLOSE,
MABEL E. JENKINS.