No. 757,856. PATENTED APR. 19, 1904.

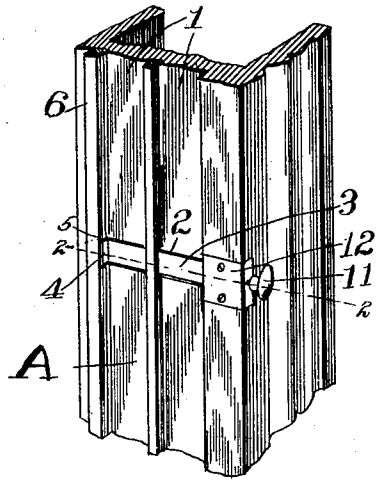
D. WILDE.

SASH LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.



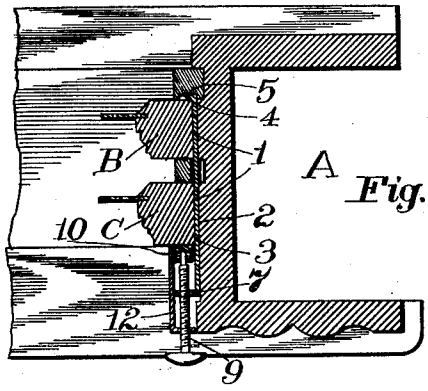


Fig. 2.

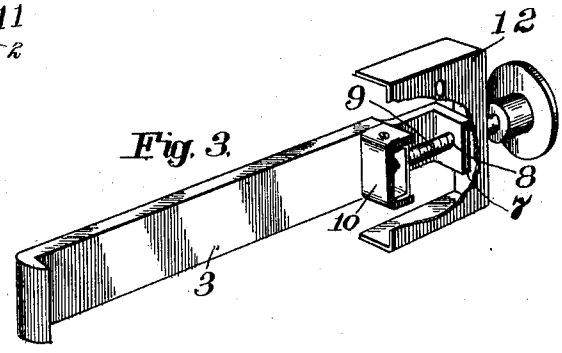


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

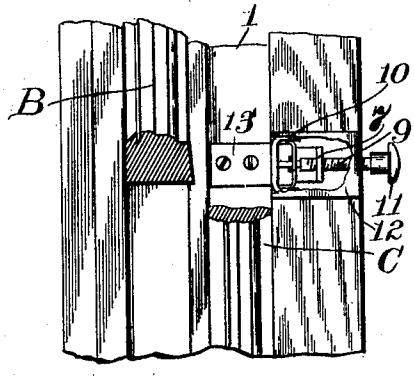
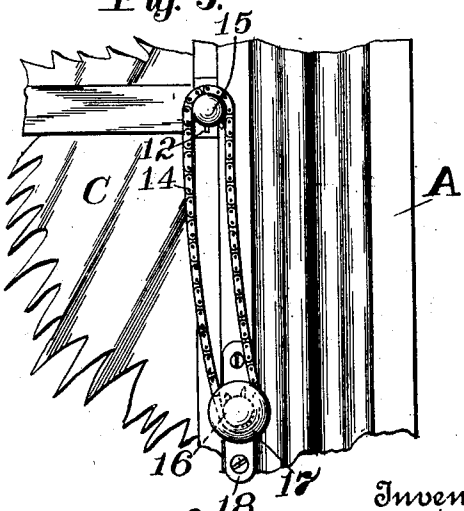


Fig. 5.



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No. 757,856. Patented April 19, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL WILDE, OF WASHINGTON, IOWA.

SASH-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 757,856, dated April 19, 1904.

Application filed July 27, 1903. Serial No. 167,241. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL WILDE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Washington, in the county of Washington and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in sash-locks, the object being to provide a neat and inexpensive article of this general character which can be easily and quickly operated and one which is durable and consists of few simple parts not liable to get out of order.

The invention further consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view looking into the window-frame with the sashes removed. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the parts. Fig. 4 is a view of a modification, and Fig. 5 is a view showing the chain attachment for operating the fastener from a point remote from the meeting-rails.

A represents the window frame or casing, having the usual grooves 1 1 therein, and B and C are the upper and lower window-sashes, respectively. A transverse groove 2 is formed in the window frame or casing opposite the meeting-rails, and a plate 3 is fitted into this groove, its thickness being the same as the depth of the groove, so that when in place it is flush with the surface of the window grooves or tracks 1 1. This plate is provided at its outer end with a jaw 4, which extends inwardly at right angles with the body of the plate and which normally occupies a position in the recess 5, formed for it in the outer beading 6 of the outer window frame or casing, so that it is out of the way of the sash in moving up and down. The opposite end of this plate is provided with a flange 7, which has a screw-threaded hole 8. A screw 9, extending in from the inner surface of the window frame or casing, turns in this hole, and this screw has a jaw 10, swiveled on its inner end and is provided with a knob 11 on its outer end, by means of which it is turned and manipulated. A box or casing 12 incloses and conceals the portion of the screw and jaw 10 which otherwise would be visible from the outside.

From the foregoing it will be seen how the parts operate. The screw moves endwise slightly and when turned to the right moves the two jaws inwardly toward each other simultaneously and when turned to the left reverses their movement. The former action has the effect of forcing or clamping the meeting-rails together, whereas the latter movement releases them. Of course it will be understood that the sashes may be clamped in any position, whether at the meeting-rails or not, as the jaws engage or embrace the side bars of the sashes. The most convenient and desirable location for the jaws, however, is at a point opposite the meeting-rails.

Frequently the upper sash is stationary, and in that event the plate is merely shortened, as shown in Fig. 4, (represented by the numeral 13.) This plate is secured in the groove and does not slide, the screw turning in the nut at the end, however, just as before and carrying a swiveled jaw.

In Fig. 5 is illustrated a means of operating the fastening where the windows are unusually long from a convenient point within reach from the floor, and this means consists of an endless sprocket-chain 14, which runs over a sprocket-wheel 15 on the screw in place of the knob previously described, and the lower end may extend around a sprocket-wheel 16 on a knob 17 on the plate 18 or not, as desired, as the chain might be operated with almost equal facility either with or without the knob. Of course the length of the chain and the position of the plate 18 vary according to the height of the window.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a very simple method is provided for locking the sashes with a single motion of the hand at any elevation or close, accordingly as desired. It will also be observed that my improved fastening can be applied to any ordinary construction of window. One of the important advantages is that while securing the sashes in position it also prevents their rattling. Likewise, it makes them air, dust, and rain tight when closed, as well as burglar-proof.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a plate located transversely in the groove of a window-frame, said plate having a flange thereon with a threaded hole in said flange, of a screw which turns in said threaded hole, a jaw swiveled on the screw, and a box or casing mortised in the frame and flush therewith, said box or casing inclosing and concealing the flange, jaw and all but the protruding end of the screw.

2. The combination with a slidable plate located transversely in the groove of a window-frame, said plate having a jaw and flange thereon and provided with a threaded hole in the flange, of a screw which turns in said threaded hole, a jaw swiveled on the screw, and a box or casing mortised in the frame and flush therewith, said box or casing inclosing and concealing the flange, jaw and all but the protruding end of the screw.

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

DANIEL WILDE.

Witnesses:
J. M. DRURY,
J. F. HENDERSON.