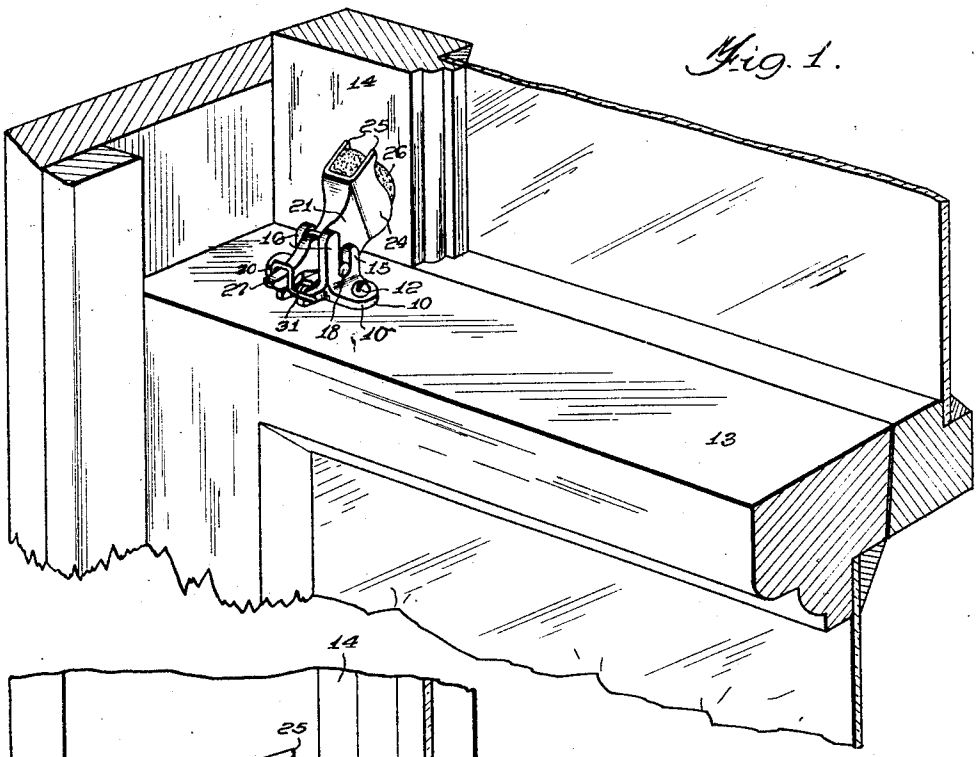
March 6, 1928. 1,661,634

F. PEKAR

SASH LATCH

Filed June 18, 1927

Fig. 1.



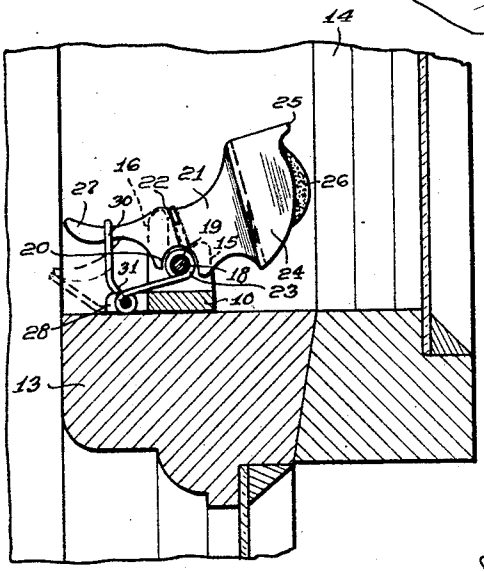
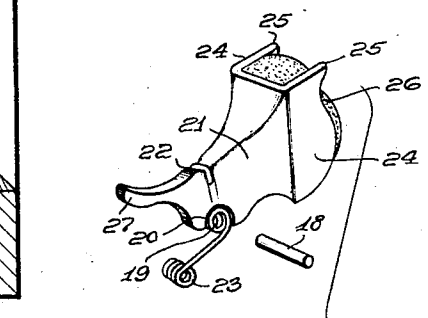


Fig. 2.



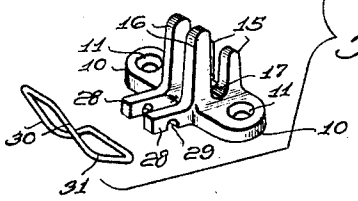


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK PEKAR, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

SASH LATCH.

Application filed June 18, 1927. Serial No. 199,745.

This invention relates to latches and has special reference to a window latch.

One important object of the invention is to provide an improved and simplified window latch not only to hold the window against unauthorized opening but also to prevent rattling of the window.

A second important object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient window latch so constructed and arranged that it is held out of latching position by a simple keeper easily released by a touch of the finger.

A third important object of the invention is to provide an improved window latch of this kind wherein opening of the latch will automatically spring the keeper into position to hold the latch open.

A fourth important object of the invention is to provide an improved latch of this description wherein, when the latch is in locking position, the upper and lower sash of the window will normally be held frictionally against opening and also wherein any forcible attempt to open the window will insure in forcing stop members into the material of the upper sash.

A fifth important object of the invention is to provide a latch of this description wherein the window may be held partly open, if desired, and yet prevent it from opening any further unless the latch is moved to unlatching position.

With the above and other objects in view as will be hereinafter apparent, the invention consists in general of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views, and:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a window showing the improved latch applied thereto.

Figure 2 is a cross-section through the meeting rails and adjacent parts of such window showing the latch applied.

Figure 3 is a view of the latch with the parts disassembled.

In the construction of a latch in accordance with this invention there is provided an elongated base member 10 having adjacent each end screw receiving openings 11 so that screws 12 may extend therethrough into the top rail 13 of the lower window sash. This base 10 is positioned adjacent one of the side rails 14 of the upper window sash. Projecting upwardly from the base at each side of the center is a front finger 15 and a rear finger 16, the front fingers being spaced from the rear fingers to provide notches 17 and the fingers being also spaced laterally. Resting in the notches 17 is a pin 18 which is surrounded by a coil spring 19 resting in a notch 20 formed in the shank 21 of a latching pawl, one end of the spring extending upwardly and bent to engage in a notch 22 formed in the upper edge of said shank 21. The other end of the spring 19 is twisted into a coil 23 and extended rearwardly for purposes presently to be explained, this twisted end being secured to the base in a manner later set forth. Thus the spring not only serves to move the pawl toward locking position but also holds the pawl and pin in position relative to the base. The forward end of the pawl is bifurcated to provide side walls 24 terminating at their upper forward corners in prongs 25 and having a cushion member 26 gripped between these side walls and projecting forwardly therefrom. The rear end of the pawl is prolonged into an upwardly curved tail 27. Extending rearwardly from the base in line between the fingers or legs 15 and 16 is a pair of tail pieces 28 each having a notch 29 on its under side which engages one end of a rectangular link 30 of spring wire, the sides of the link being bent, as at 31, so that the ends lie at an obtuse angle to each other. The part of the link which lies between the parts engaged in the notches 29 passes through the coiled end 23 of the spring and since this end, due to the tension of the spring, tends to rise the link or keeper is firmly held in the notches 29. Thus the spring has a triple function. It urges the pawl to locking position, it holds the pawl and base together and it holds the link or keeper to the base. This link or keeper is of such length that when the tail 27 is depressed the link can engage over it as shown in full lines in Figure 2 and thus holds the friction member 26 away from the sash side 14. At the same time the tail 27 is so proportioned that as the dog is moved to open position, after the link 30 has been disengaged by pulling backward on its upper end and the dog or pawl has locked, the end of the tail 27 will

engage the free end of the link 30 and spring it down slightly as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 2 so that as the tail 27 is further depressed it slips into the link 30 and the free end of the link is thrown forward by the spring effect. It will thus be observed that the link 30 automatically engages the pawl when the latter is opened or moved away from the upper sash.

In use when it is desired to lock the window either in its full closed or partly closed position the link 30 is disengaged from the tail 27. The elastic member 26 then grips the side rail of the upper sash and holds it frictionally against further opening movement. Also this action tends to force the two sash apart and prevents rattling. If any person attempts to force the windows open either by moving the upper sash down or the lower sash up the rubber contact member 26 will compress and the prongs 25 will engage the wood of the upper sash frame and be forced therein, the lower part of the front or bifurcated end of the pawl engaging the top rails 13 to prevent further downward movement. In order to release the pawls it is merely necessary to lift up the front end whereupon the tail 27 will be depressed and automatically locked by the link 30 as before stated.

There has thus been provided a simple and efficient device of the kind described and for the purpose specified.

It is obvious that minor changes may be made in the form and construction of the invention without departing from the material spirit thereof. It is not, therefore, desired to confine the invention to the exact form herein shown and described, but it is desired to include all such as properly come within the scope claimed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:

1. In a window latch, a base adapted to be secured to a window sash, spaced pairs of fingers projecting upwardly from the base, the fingers of each pair being also spaced to provide a slot therebetween, a pin mounted between the pairs of fingers, a coil spring surrounding said pin and having one end fixed relative to the base, a pawl having a body received in said slot and having a notch in its lower edge fitting over the pin and body of the spring, the remaining end of the spring being engaged over the pawl to hold the pawl and base together and urge the pawl to tilt to latching position, and means on the end of the pawl to engage a part of the window past which said sash is movable upon the pawl being moved to latching position.

2. In a window latch, a base adapted to be secured to a window sash, spaced pairs of fingers projecting upwardly from the base, the fingers of each pair being also spaced to provide a slot therebetween, a pin mounted between the pairs of fingers, a coil spring surrounding said pin and having one end fixed relative to the base, a pawl having a body received in said slot and having a notch in its lower edge fitting over the pin and body of the spring, the remaining end of the spring being engaged over the pawl to hold the pawl and base together and urge the pawl to tilt to latching position, said pawl having its front end bifurcated to provide spaced sides, an elastic friction member held between said sides to engage a part of the window past which said sash moves, and prongs on the upper front corners of said sides.

3. In a window latch, a base adapted to be secured to a window sash, a pawl tiltably mounted on said base and having an end movable into and out of engagement with a part of a window relative to which the sash is movable, a compressible friction member carried by the forward end of the pawl, prongs formed on the pawl above said friction member whereby the prongs engage the window part subsequent to engagement of the friction member, a tail projecting rearwardly from said pawl, and a spring latch means arranged to automatically engage over said tail upon the pawl being moved to unlatching position.

4. In a window latch, a base adapted to be secured to a window sash, a pawl tiltably mounted on said base and having an end movable into and out of engagement with a part of a window relative to which the sash is movable, a compressible friction member carried by the forward end of the pawl, prongs formed on the pawl above said friction member whereby the prongs engage the window part subsequent to engagement of the friction member, a tail projecting rearwardly from said pawl, and a loop of spring wire having one end pivotally engaged to said base, said loop having its ends disposed at an oblique angle to each other, said loop being of such length that its free end is engaged by and momentarily sprung down by the extremity of the tail upon the pawl being moved to unlatching position whereby the loop is thrown over the tail by its spring action upon completion of the unlatching movement of the pawl.

5. In a window latch, a base adapted to be secured to a window sash, spaced pairs of fingers projecting upwardly from the base, the fingers of each pair being also spaced to provide a slot therebetween, a pin mounted between the pairs of fingers, a coil spring surrounding said pin, a pawl having a body received in said slot and having a notch in its lower edge fitting over the pin and body of the spring, one end of the spring being engaged over the pawl to hold

the pawl and base together and urge the pawl to tilt to latching position, a tail projecting rearwardly from the pawl, a pair of tail pieces projecting rearwardly from the base in lateral spaced relation and each provided with a notch in its under side, a link forming a keeper and having one end mounted in said last notches to tilt over and off of the tail of the pawl, the remaining end of said spring being coiled around the portion of the keeper lying between said notches whereby the keeper is held in the notches, and means on the end of the pawl to engage a part of the window past which said sash is movable.

In testimony whereof I affixed my signature.

FRANK PEKAR.