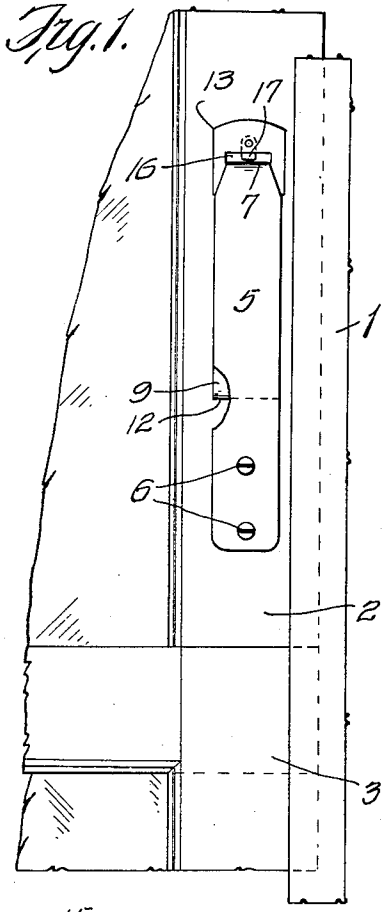
Dec. 5, 1933. H. L. CHAMBERS 1,937,548

SASH LOCK

Filed May 3, 1932

Fig. 1.



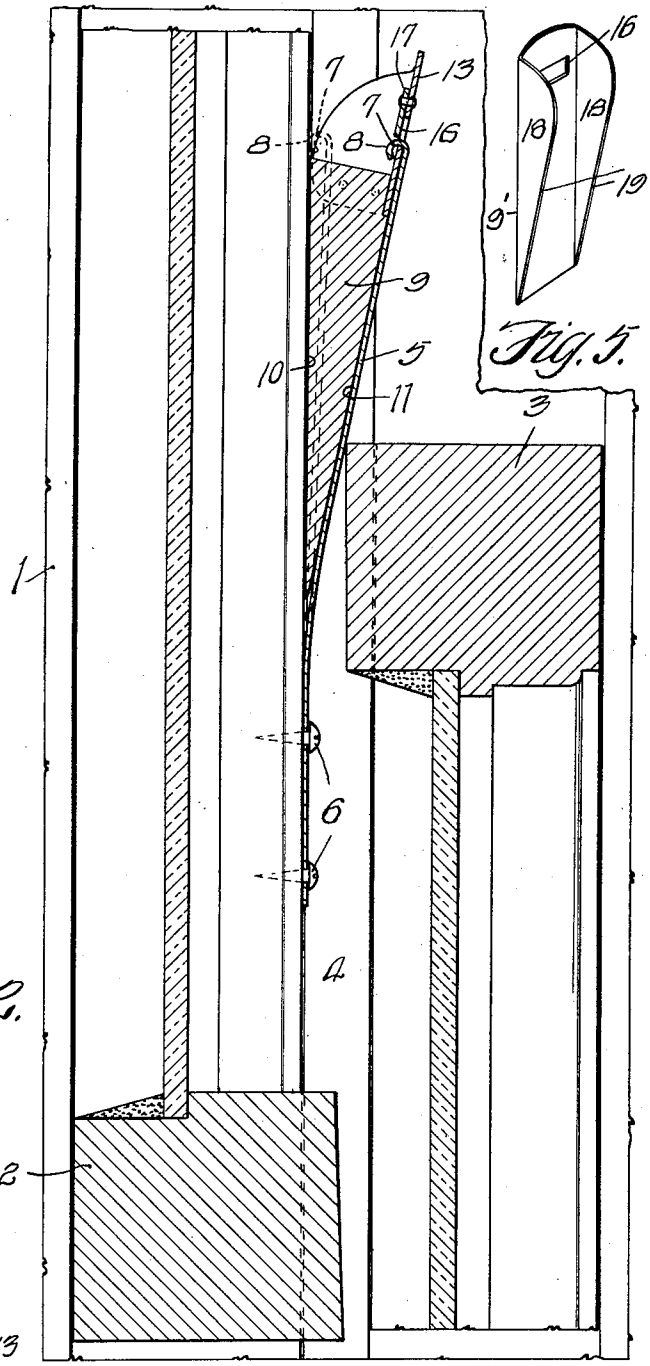


Fig. 5.

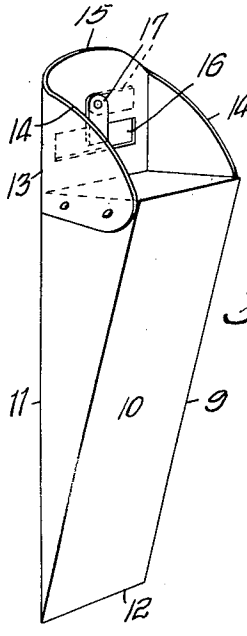


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

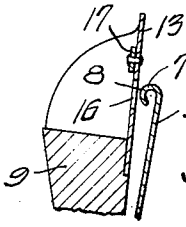


Fig. 4.

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SASH LOCK

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4 Claims. (Cl. 292—342)

This invention relates to window locks, and, more particularly to the class of lock adapted to be carried by one of the side rails of a sliding sash.

My invention has for its object, the provision of a sash lock wherein one member thereof is suitably fixed to the sash made of material of a resilient character, and the other member thereof readily put in place or positioned between said fixed member and one of the rails of a sash to prevent a lower sash from being raised above a certain height, or the upper sash being lowered beyond a predetermined distance.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a sash lock embodying a resilient strap member and a wedge member, which when the wedge member thereof is removed, the resilient strap member thereof will assume an approximately flat position against the sash rail to which it is secured, thereby permitting the lower sash to be raised its full distance or the upper sash being lowered its full distance without interference of said strap member.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a sash lock which possesses advantages in points of simplicity and efficiency, and, at the same time proves itself comparatively inexpensive in cost of manufacture.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel features of construction, arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described and finally pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

Referring to the acompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, wherein like characters of reference denote similar parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of a window with a lock embodying features of my invention applied to a sash.

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view partly broken away, showing the lock in position between the upper rail of the lower sash and one of the side rails of the upper sash.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the wedge member.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view showing the relative positions of the hooked end of the resilient strap member and the apertured head band of the wedge member, when removing the hooked end of the strap member from the aperture of the wedge head band.

Fig. 5 is a modified form of wedge member.

Referring to the drawing, the reference character 1 designates a window frame, 2 the upper sash, 3 the lower sash and 4 the parting bead, all of which are of usual construction in window construction where the two sashes are slidable relative to each other.

In carrying out the aim of my present invention, I employ a normally flat strap member 5 made of suitable resilient material capable of having a very smooth surface, such for instance, as spring brass, or the like.

The resilient strap member 5 is secured at its lower end to one of the side rails of the upper sash 2 by means of suitable fastening devices, such for instance, as suitable screws 6. The upper end of the resilient strap member has its upper end portion folded rearwardly and downwardly, as at 7, and slightly curved outwardly to provide a convexed bearing surface 8 and to serve as a hook. The strap member 5 being of resilient material, it is evident, that it normally lies in a flat, or approximately flat position, relative to the said rail with the convexed bearing surface 8 thereof in contact with the sash rail to which it is secured so that the two sashes 2 and 3 can be moved relative to each other the full distance of their sliding movement without interfering with the strap member, or the hook shaped head thereof.

The reference character 9 designates a suitable wedge member, which is substantially triangular in shape, having the back face 10 and front face 11 meeting at a relatively sharp edge 12.

Secured to the butt or upper end of the wedge member is a suitable U-shaped metallic head band 13. The open side of this band is to the back side of the wedge member 9 and the side members of the wedge head band have their upper edges upwardly curved, or convexed, as at 14 so that jimmy devices will readily slide off of the same when coming into contact therewith, should persons unauthorized to open the window from the outside attempt to jimmy the lock, such, for instance, as robbers.

The front wall portion of the U-shaped head band 13 is curved at its upper edge, as at 15, and the wall is provided with a transverse slotted opening 16, which is of a width equal to the width of the strap hook formed at the upper end of the resilient strap member 5 and of a height at least equal to the length of the fold or lip 7 thereof, so that the fold is readily passable through the head band opening 16 when the wedge member 9 is applied to the sash rail by sliding it downwardly behind the resilient strap member 5.

When the wedge member 9 is being positioned behind the resilient strap member 5, the feathered edge 12 of the wedge member 9 is forced between the convexed bearing surface 8 of the hook fold 7 of the strap 5, and as the wedge 9 is lowered, it forces the free portion of the strap member to assume an inclined position from the fastening devices 6 to the hooked end thereof and to serve as a smooth facing for the inclined plane of the wedge member against which one corner edge the upper rail of the lower sash 3 rides against until the wedge effect is established.

The strap member 5 serving as a facing for the wedge member 9, prevents any wear on the front face of the wedge member and being smooth of surface, the upper rail of the lower sash slides easily on it, thereby preventing any possible chance of the wedge being moved upwardly between the sash rail and the strap member 5, as sliding pressure is being exerted upon the front face of the strap member by the upper rail of the lower sash.

I have shown the head band 13 of the wedge member, as provided with a latch plate 17 which is pivoted to the back face of the front wall of the head band, so as to normally assume a hanging or suspended position. The lower end of the latch plate extends past the slotted opening 16 and rests on top of the hook shaped upper end of the strap member after the hook shaped upper end of the strap member 5 has passed through the opening 16 for locking engagement with the head band. The latch member 17 is held in a horizontal position, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, when the wedge member 9 is forced into position between the strap member and the sash rail. When the opening 16 registers with the hook shaped upper end of the strap 5, the hook shaped upper end of the strap enters the opening 16 and after this has occurred, the wedge is pulled up a little so that the hook fold 7 will engage the lower edge of the opening 16. After this, the latch can be moved into a perpendicular position to prevent any possible upward movement of the wedge block 9.

When it is desired to remove the wedge block from behind the strap member, the latch is moved to a horizontal position, the wedge block 9 is pushed down slightly to cause the hook shaped end of the strap member 5 to register with the opening 16 and finger pressure is applied from behind the hook shaped end of the strap member 5 to force it forwardly through the opening 16 so that the wedge member can be extracted upwardly, or from one side from between the sash rail and the resilient strap member 5. When the wedge has been removed, the resilient strap member 5 assumes the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The wedge block 9 can be positioned between the sash rail and the resilient strap member 5 in a reversed position to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, if so desired, but in such instance, the edge of the hook shaped upper end of the resilient strap member will merely rest upon the butt end of the wedge member and it could be easily forced out of contact with the wedge, by means of a jimmy device, thereby permitting the wedge to be raised out of its locked position. However, should the wedge be positioned in this reverse position, the wedging effect would be the same as that shown in Fig. 2.

The modifications of the wedge member designated 9' in Fig. 5 is the same as the upper portion 13 of the wedge member shown in Fig. 3, excepting that the wedge shaped side walls of wedge member 9', designated 18, extend from the top of the member to the entering edge thereof, thus eliminating the wooden block 10. The modified form of wedge member also eliminates the pivoted latch 17 shown in Fig. 3. The inclined edges 19 of the side walls of the modified form of wedge member 9' are adapted for sliding engagement with the side rail of the upper window sash 1, thus the modified form of wedge member has two sash engaging faces, or surfaces, wherein the block has but a single sash engaging surface. The modified form of wedge member can be stamped and formed from a single piece of sheet metal, whereas the wedge member shown in Fig. 3 is formed from two members, one of which is the metallic head band and the other the wooden wedge block, which must be secured to the head band by means of suitable fastening devices. The modified form of wedge member works equally as well as the wedge member shown in Fig. 3.

From the foregong description, it is evident that I provide a sash lock, which is easily applied, highly efficient for the purpose designed, and a device which will not mar the window and which will not be unsightly.

The many advantages of the herein described invention will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art to which it appertains.

From the foregoing description, it is evident that a simple device for this purpose has been disclosed, but it is to be understood that I do not desire to restrict, or limit myself to the very details of the construction shown and described, which is merely illustrative, it being obvious that changes, not involving the exercise of invention, may be made without conflicting or departing from the spirit of the invention within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. A sash lock including a resilient strap member secured at its lower end to one of the side rails of a window sash, a hook formed at the upper end of said resilient strap member, a wedge member, a metallic extension at the butt end of said wedge member, said extension having a transverse slotted opening through which said hook shaped upper end of the resilient strap can pass for engagement with the lower edge of the opening when the wedge member is positioned between the resilient strap member and the rail of the window sash to which the strap member is secured.

2. A sash lock comprising a resilient metallic strap member, means for securing the lower end of said member to one of the side rails of an upper sash, a wedge member adapted to be positioned between said rail of the sash and said resilient strap member by sliding the same downwardly relative to the strap member for flexing the strap member to serve as a facing for the wedge member and a hook and slot connection to prevent separation of the wedge and strap members when so positioned.

3. In combination with a window having a pair of relatively slidable window sashes mounted in a frame, a resilient strap member having a hook shaped upper end, fastening means for securing the lower end of the strap member to one of the side rails of an upper sash and a wedge member having a transverse opening to receive the hooked end of the resilient strap member for hooked engagement with the lower edge of the wedge opening.

4. In combination with a window having a pair of relatively slidable window sashes mounted in a frame, a normally flat spring secured at its lower end only to one of the side rails of the uppermost sliding window sash, a wedge member adapted to be removably positioned behind the spring so that the spring will serve as a facing for the outer face of the wedge member and means to prevent removal of the wedge member from behind the spring without first flexing the spring away from the spring engaging face of the wedge member.

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