No. 667,616. Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

R. COLLINS.

SASH LOCK AND ANTIRATTLER.

(Application filed Dec. 15, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

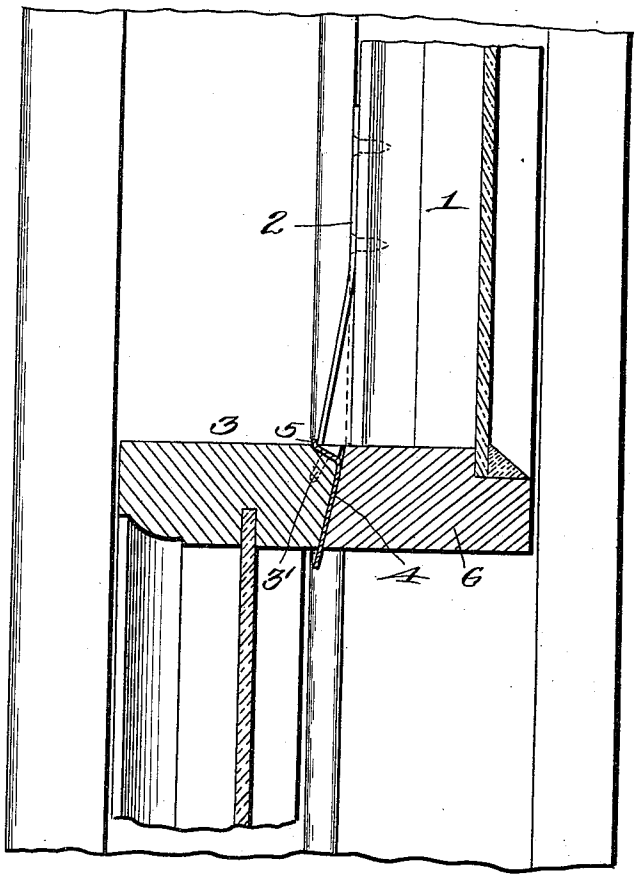


Fig. 2.

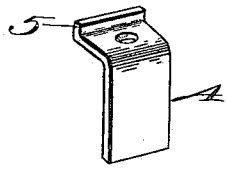
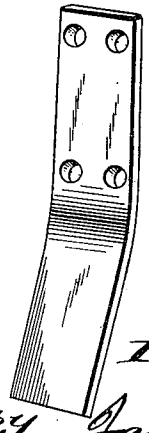


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD COLLINS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO STEPHEN R. COLLINS, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-LOCK AND ANTIRATTLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,616, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed December 15, 1900. Serial No. 39,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD COLLINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks and Antirattlers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in sash-locks and antirattlers, and is particularly adapted for use in connection with window-sashes.

The invention aims to construct a device of the above character which is adapted to prevent the raising of the lower sash, as well as binding the sashes within the window-frame in such a manner as to prevent their rattling or their movement one toward the other; furthermore, to provide a device of the above character which shall be extremely simple in its construction, strong, durable, efficient in its use, comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, and readily and conveniently applied to window-sashes already in use; and to this end the invention consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more specifically described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the two sashes of a window with my improved device secured thereto for locking the sashes together, as well as to prevent their rattling. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the antirattling spring. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the locking-spring.

Referring to the drawings, wherein like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, 1 indicates one of the vertical rails of the upper sash and to which is secured the upper end of a rectangular leaf-spring 2, whose lower end normally projects outwardly from the surface of the rail 1, but is adapted to be forced back into contact therewith. Secured to the upper side of the meeting-rail 3 of the lower sash by a suitable fastening means, as at 3′, is the upper end of a rectangular spring 4. The upper end of the spring 4, which is secured to the meeting-rail 3, is bent at an obtuse angle to the remaining portion thereof and terminates at its upper end into a ridge or stop 5, which is engaged by the lower end of the spring 2. The free portion of the spring 4 normally projects outwardly from the side of the meeting-rail 3 and is adapted to engage the meeting-rail 6 of the lower sash to prevent the movement of the sashes toward each other. The spring 2 is termed the "locking-spring" and the spring 4 the "antirattling stop-spring." The springs 2 4 are automatic in their action, for just as soon as the sashes are moved into their closed positions with the meeting-rails thereof opposite each other the lower projecting end of the spring 2 flies outwardly and engages the stop of the antirattling spring, while the free portion of the latter projects against the meeting-rail 6 and frictionally holds the same to prevent rattling of the sashes. The spring 2 not only prevents the raising and lowering of the sashes when in engagement with the stop 5, but also prevents the rattling of the lower sash. Therefore by the employment of the two springs in the manner shown the lower sash is not only locked, but the two sashes are prevented from rattling.

In order to open the window, it is necessary that the spring 2 be forced back against the rail 1, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1 of the drawings, when the lower sash is free to be raised and the upper sash lowered, owing to the fact that when lowering the upper sash the free end of the spring 4 is forced against the meeting-rail 3. The portion of the spring 4 which is bent at an obtuse angle, so that when forcing the spring 2 against the rail 1 the former will not engage the upper portion of the spring 4, which would be the case if the spring 4 was bent at right angles to the remaining portion thereof.

Not only does the spring 4 prevent the rattling of the sashes, but the spring 2 also serves to resist not only the raising and lowering of the sashes, but also prevents any movement of the meeting-rails thereof toward each other, and it is thought the many advantages of my improved construction can be readily understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and it will be noted that minor changes may be made in the details of construction

without departing from the general spirit of my invention.

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

In a device of the character described, the combination with the upper and lower sashes of a window, of a spring having its upper portion thereof secured to the meeting-rail of the lower sash, and its lower portion frictionally engaging the meeting-rail of the upper sash, and a leaf-spring having its upper end secured to one of the vertical rails of the upper sash and its lower end projecting from said sash and engaging the upper portion of the spring carried by the lower sash.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RICHARD COLLINS.

Witnesses:
STEPHEN R. COLLINS,
N. L. BOGAN.