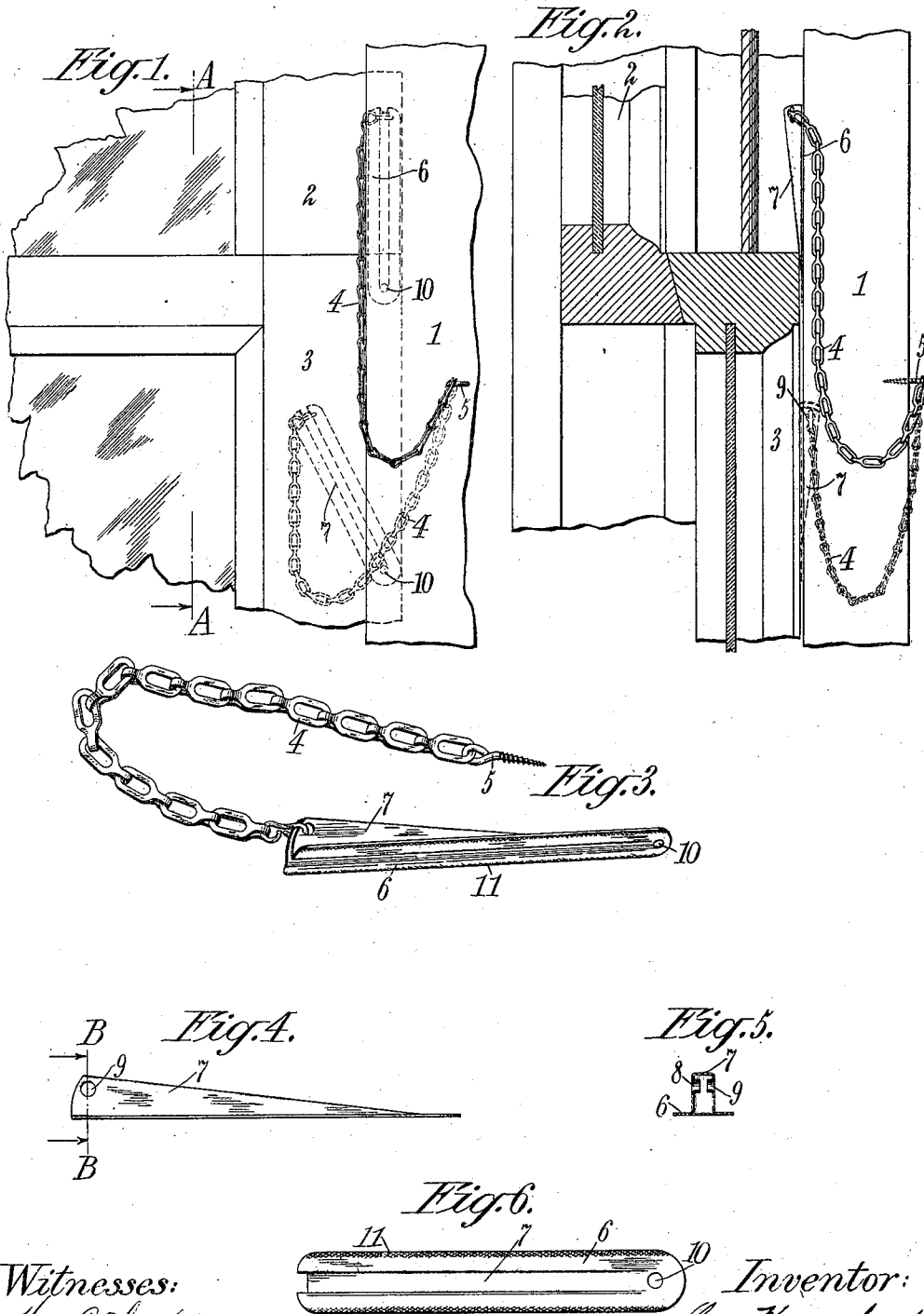


O. HAMMARLUND.
 ANTIRATTLING DEVICE FOR WINDOW SASHES.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1910.

983,618.

Patented Feb. 7, 1911.



Witnesses:
 Harry G. Fleischer
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR HAMMARLUND, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ANTIRATTLING DEVICE FOR WINDOW-SASHES.

983,618.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 7, 1911.

Application filed April 14, 1910. Serial No. 555,491.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR HAMMARLUND, a subject of the Crown of Sweden, and resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Antirattling Devices for Window-Sashes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an antirattling device for window sashes, which device will also serve at the same time as a lock for preventing the opening of a sash when the device is in use.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 represents in inside front elevation a portion of a window with my improved device applied in one position thereto, another operative position of the said device being shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section taken in the plane of the line A—A of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows, Fig. 3 represents the device in perspective, Fig. 4 represents the wedge key in side elevation, Fig. 5 represents the same in transverse section taken in the plane of the line B—B of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows, and Fig. 6 is an inverted plan view of the wedge key.

The window casing is denoted by 1, the upper sash by 2, and the lower sash by 3.

My improved device comprises a wedge key, a flexible connection, such, for instance, as a chain 4, and means for attaching the device to the window casing, such, for instance, as a screw 5. The wedge key is preferably formed of sheet metal stamped into the desired shape to form a flat base portion 6 and an inclined portion 7 gradually increasing in height from the outer to the inner end of the wedge key. The side walls of the inclined portion 7 of the wedge key are preferably separated so as to give the wedge key great strength. Holes 8, 9 are formed through the side walls of the inclined portion 7 of the wedge key at the inner end thereof for permitting the attachment of one end of the flexible connection 4 thereto. Another hole 10 is formed

through the base of the wedge key at the outer end thereof for use in hanging the wedge key upon a suitable nail when the wedge key is not used in connection with the screw 5 and flexible connection 4. In forming the holes 8 and 9 in the side walls of the inclined portion, the walls around the holes are turned inwardly to strengthen the wedge key at the point where it is attached to the flexible connection.

In use, the screw 5 is screwed into the window casing 1 adjacent to the window sashes 2 and 3, in such a position that the wedge key may preferably be inserted between the top of the side of the lower sash 3 and the casing with the base of the wedge key in snug engagement with the said casing. If so desired, the wedge key may be inserted between the casing and the lower sash 3 at any other point, such for instance, as the point shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2. To prevent the tendency of the wedge key to creep when force is applied to the sash in an attempt to slide the same against the wedging action of the key, the base 6 of the wedge key is provided along its face with a knurled or roughened portion 11.

It is evident that this device may be attached at any desired position to accomplish the results sought and it will be seen that when the wedge key is removed from its operative position it cannot become mislaid or lost but forms a permanent attachment to the window casing.

What I claim is:

A window lock consisting of a strip of sheet metal having a portion intermediate of its opposite edges struck up forming a hollow tapering rib merging at its forward end into the body of the strip, the side walls of the rib presenting an abrupt angle to the base of the strip.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two witnesses, this fourth day of April 1910.

OSCAR HAMMARLUND.

Witnesses:

F. GEORGE BARRY,
HENRY C. THIEME.