No. 833,900. PATENTED OCT. 23, 1906.

I. G. SIGLER.

SASH CHECK OR LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1905.

Fig. 1

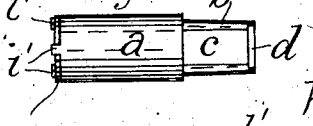


Fig. 2

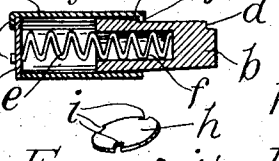


Fig. 3

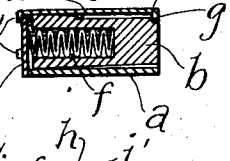


Fig. 4

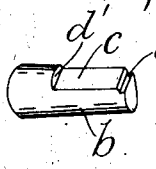


Fig. 5

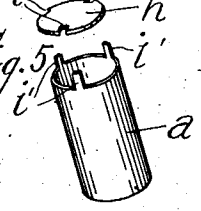


Fig. 6

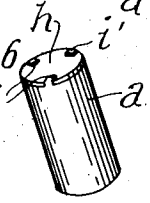


Fig. 7

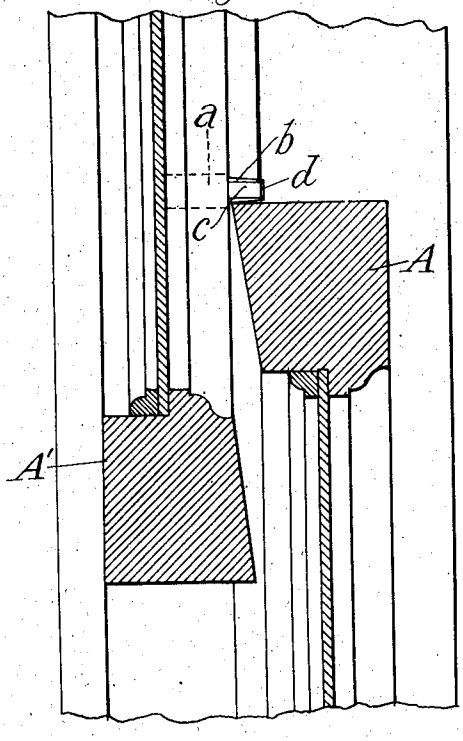
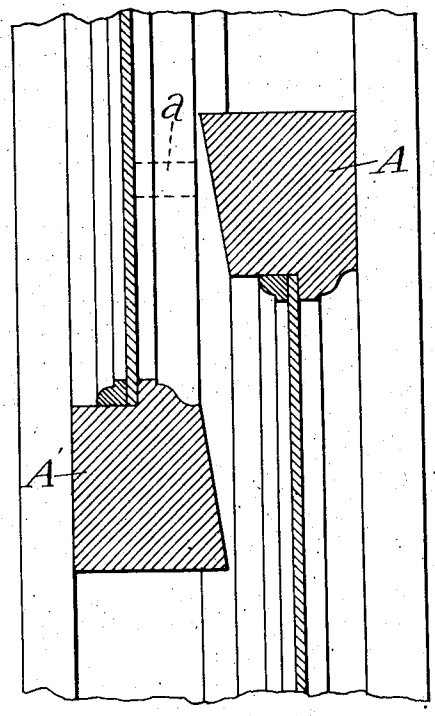


Fig. 8



Witnesses

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ISAAC G. SIGLER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

SASH CHECK OR LOCK.

No. 833,900. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 23, 1906.

Application filed September 16, 1905. Serial No. 278,804.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC G. SIGLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Checks or Locks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, effective, and improved device for locking or checking the upper and lower sash of a window at a given point, the device being adapted to check or limit the downward movement of the upper sash or the upward movement of the lower sash.

The device is adapted to be inserted in an aperture of suitable size in the stile of the upper sash at a suitable distance from the lower rail of said sash. For example, the device may be placed about six inches above the bottom rail of the upper sash, thereby allowing either the upper sash to be lowered six inches or allowing the lower sash to be raised six inches, which will admit sufficient air to the apartment for ventilating purposes, but yet will prevent entrance into the apartment through the window of a person or animal.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device removed from the sash. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the device with the bolt in its locking position. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the bolt retracted. Fig. 4 is a perspective view in detail of the bolt. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the cylinder and disk. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the cylinder with the disk attached thereto. Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a window with the lower sash raised and the upper sash lowered, the further opening movement of either sash being prevented by the check-bolt. Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 7, showing the check-bolt retracted to allow the lower sash to be raised above the same.

The device comprises a cylinder *a*, one end of which is provided with prongs *i'*. The end of the cylinder *a* is closed by a disk *h*, which is provided with notches *i*, which receive the prongs *i'*, the latter being bent over the edge of the disk and holding the same securely in place. The other open end of the cylinder *a* is provided with a lip *g*.

Mounted within the cylinder *a* is a bolt *b*. (Shown in detail in Fig. 4.) The bolt *b* is tapered throughout its length and is formed with a flat face *c*, having a shoulder *d'* at an intermediate point of the bolt and the outer end of the bolt having a shoulder *d*. The bolt *b* is also provided with a pocket *f*, and a coil-spring *e* is arranged within the pocket *f*, one end of the spring bearing against the disk *h* and the other end of the spring bearing against the bolt *b*. To retract the bolt, the same may be pushed in by the hand, thereby compressing the spring *e*, and by slightly tilting up the outer end of the bolt the shoulder *d* will engage the lip *g*, and the latter will thus hold the bolt in its retracted position. The tapering form of the bolt provides for this slight tilting movement necessary to cause the shoulder *d* to engage the lip *g*. The bolt when retracted takes the position shown in Fig. 3. In order to project the bolt into its locking position, the outer end of the bolt may be moved down to disengage the shoulder *d* from the lip *g*, whereupon the spring *e* expands and forces the bolt out until the shoulder *d'* strikes against the lip *g*, which position of parts is shown in Fig. 2.

The device is applied to the sash, as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, the cylinder *a* being embedded in the stile of the upper sash, with the outer end of the cylinder *a* flush with the face of the sash, so that when the bolt is retracted no opposition is given to the free vertical movement of the lower sash across the end of the bolt. In Fig. 7 the bolt is shown extended, so that the lower sash is locked against upward movement and the upper sash is locked against being lowered. Fig. 8 indicates an unlocked condition of the sash, the locking-bolt having been retracted. The lip *g* performs the double purpose of acting as a stop for the abutments *d* or *d'* and also for preventing revolution of the bolt, which would turn the abutments on the bolt out of line with the lip and allow the bolt to slip out, thus destroying the utility of the device. The lip *g* bears against the flat face *c* and while allowing the flat face *c* to slide along on the lip prevents it from rocking to let the bolt turn.

What I claim is—

A window-sash check comprising a cylinder having a closed end and an open end, the open end having a lip projecting inward, a bolt slidable in the cylinder and having a

limited lateral movement therein, the bolt having a flat upper face with an abutment at the inner end of the flat face above the face, and an abutment at the outer end of the flat face below the face, the flat face being slidable along under said lip, the lip preventing revolution of the bolt and also being adapted to engage either of said abutments to hold the bolt extended or closed, and a spring within the cylinder for pressing the bolt outwardly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Los Angeles, California, this 1st day of September, 1905.

ISAAC G. SIGLER.

In presence of—
B. F. LEWIS,
F. D. CHIPSON.