No. 885,568. PATENTED APR. 21, 1908.

A. BENNERSCHEIDT.

SASH LOCK AND ANTIRATTLER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1907.

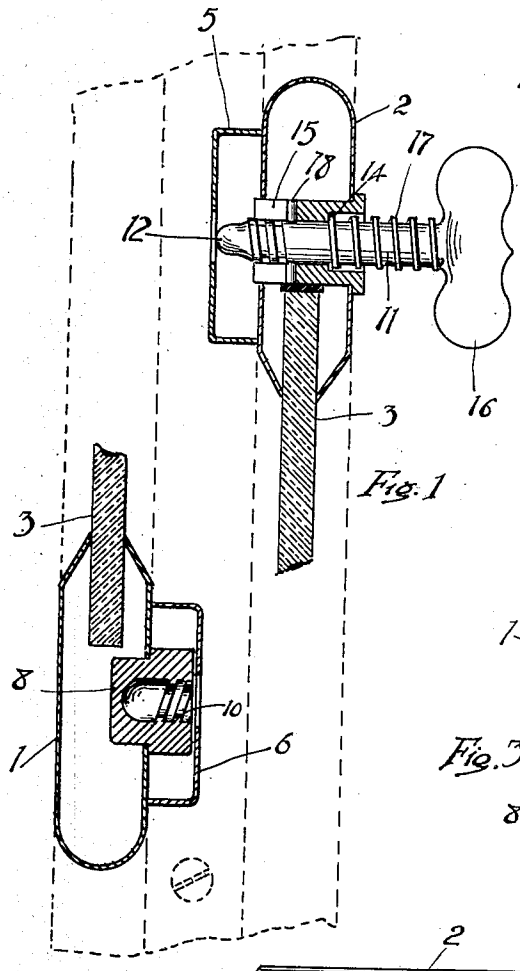


Fig. 1

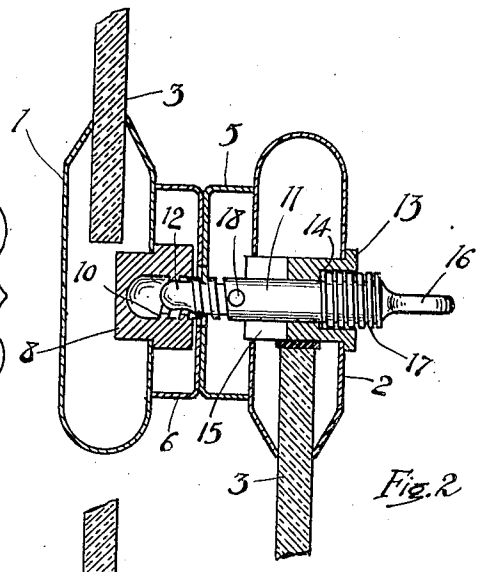


Fig. 2

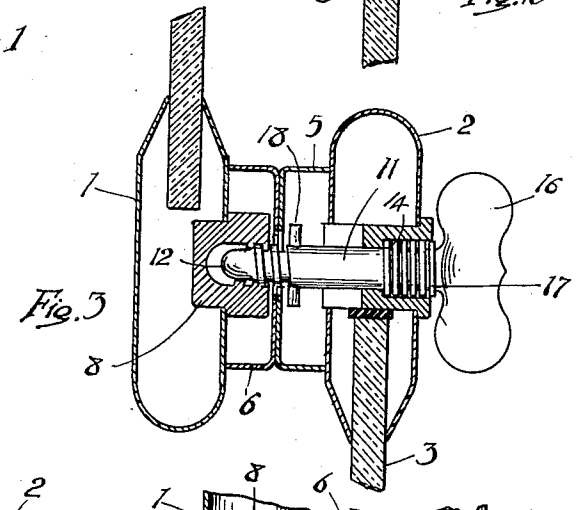


Fig. 3

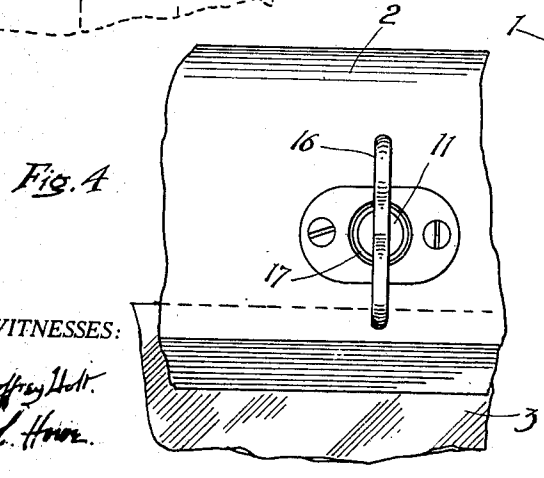


Fig. 4

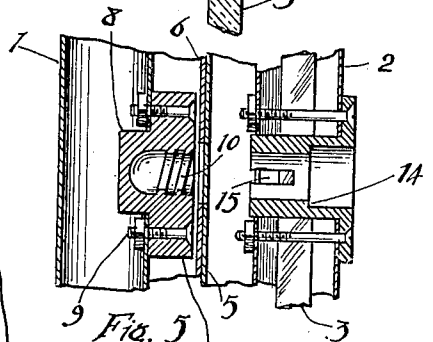


Fig. 5

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SASH-LOCK AND ANTIRATTLER.

No. 885,568. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 21, 1908.

Application filed April 29, 1907. Serial No. 370,751.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST BENNERSCHEIDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks and Antirattlers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved sash lock and antirattler.

The device is especially adapted for use in fire proof windows having sash frames of sheet metal, but with suitable changes it may also be used for ordinary window sashes.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the sashes of a window equipped with my improved sash lock, the window being open; Fig. 2 is a similar view when the window is closed and the fastening device turned to prevent opening of the window, but not arranged to prevent rattling; Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the device arranged to prevent rattling; Fig. 4 is a broken front view of the device from the inside; Fig. 5 is a horizontal section of the device, the thumb screw being removed.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates the frame of the upper or outer sash, and 2 that of the lower or inner sash, both sashes being made of sheet metal bent into a channel shape, and their free edges engaging opposite sides of the glass window, shown at 3. The construction of these window sashes form no part of the present invention.

Secured upon the outer side of the top of the frame of the lower sash, and on the inner side of the bottom of the frame of the inner sash are trough-shaped spacing strips 5, 6, formed of sheet metal, said strips being adapted to contact with each other when the window is closed. Secured within the hollow strip 6 of the outer sash is the oblong head 7 of a socket 8, said head being secured to the frame of the outer sash by screws 9, and said socket extending within the interior of the outer sash. Said socket is threaded, as shown at 10, to receive a thumb screw 11 the inner end of which is reduced in diameter, as shown at 12, to guide and center it within the threaded socket. Said screw is guided in a bearing 13, secured in the frame 2 of the inner sash and formed with a shoulder 14, and slots 15 on opposite sides, open at the end. Said screw 13 is provided with a flat head or thumb piece 16 to conveniently turn it. Around the stem of said plug is a coiled spring 17 compressed between said head and the circular shoulder 14. Through the threaded stem of said screw extends transversely a pin 18, which is guided in said slots 15 formed in the bearing 13.

The operation of the device is as follows:— When the window is unlocked, the ends of the pin 18 rest in the ends of the slots 15, and thus limit the outward movement of the screw in its bearing, said screw being so moved outwards by means of their springs 17. When it is desired merely to secure the window against opening from the outside, the screw is pushed inwards until its reduced end enters the socket 8 in the frame of the outer sash, and is then given a quarter turn. The ends of the pin then rest against the end of the guideway and hold the screw in the position to which it has been moved, that is, in the socket 8, and thus prevent a relative movement of the sashes past each other.

In order to draw the sashes more closely together to prevent rattling, the screw is turned still further so that, its thread engages the thread in the socket, and it is then screwed in said socket so as to bring the two sash frames tightly together. By this means said sashes can be drawn together so closely as to prevent rattling. As soon as the thumb screw is unscrewed so as to be released from the threaded socket and so that the ends of the transverse pin 18 come opposite to the slots 15 in the guideways, the spring 17 immediately throws the thumb screw outwards, said pin ends moving in said slots, so that the inner end of the screw is moved to a point where it can pass the spacing strip 6 of the outer sash.

It will be seen that by reason of the end of the guideway being square or at right angles to the general direction of the guideway, the stem of the plug can be held stationary not only when the pin 18 rests in the ends of the slots 15, in which position the sashes are locked, but when the pin rests against the end of the guideway in which the sashes are locked, but have not been drawn tight together. Then by using the plug as a screw, then the sashes can be drawn tightly together to prevent rattling.

This device can in no way be tampered with from the outside, and therefore affords perfect security against opening of the

windows. It also prevents rattling of the sashes. It is cheap and simple in construction.

I claim:—

In a sash-lock and anti-rattler, the combination of an outer sash having a threaded socket, an inner sash having a guideway, the end of which next to the outer sash is formed with a recess, a threaded stem adapted to enter said socket, and having a laterally extending projection adapted to rest either against the end of the guideway next to the outer sash, or against the bottom of the recess, the end of said guideway being conformed to permit said projection to rest stationary thereagainst, whereby the stem may be held stationary in either of two positions, one in which said projection rests against the end of the guideway, and the other in which it rests against the bottom of the recess, and a spring arranged to normally project said stem on the outer sash, substantially as described.

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

AUGUST BENNERSCHEIDT.

Witnesses:

C. L. HOWE,

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