

(No Model.)

F. E. JARVIS.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 565,168.

Patented Aug. 4, 1896.

Fig. 1.

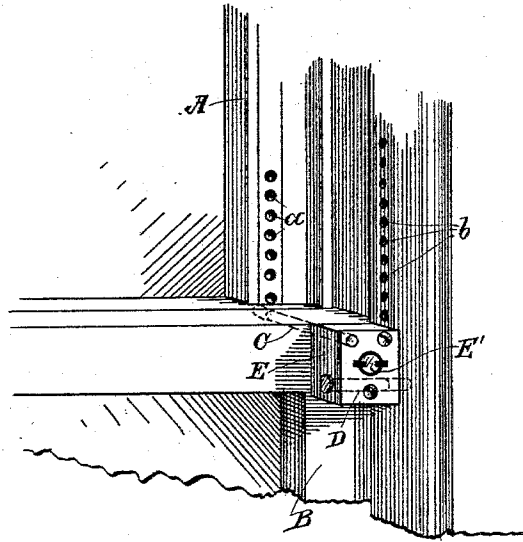


Fig. 2.

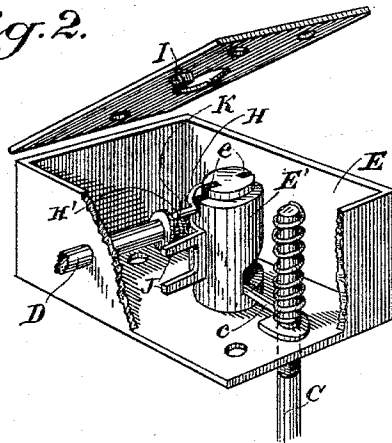
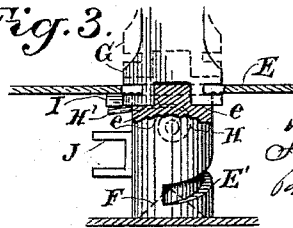


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
J. H. [Signature]
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK E. JARVIS, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,168, dated August 4, 1896.

Application filed April 21, 1896. Serial No. 588,478. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK E. JARVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Window-Locks; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a device for locking the sashes of windows, so as to prevent their being opened without the use of the proper key; and it consists in certain details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing my attachment. Fig. 2 is a detail of the lock-containing box. Fig. 3 is a partial section of the box, showing the key inserted ready to turn the spindle.

A and B are the vertically-sliding sashes of a window. Upon the upper sash A is fitted a plate perforated with holes *a*, which are adapted to be engaged by the locking-bolt C, which passes through the lower sash B, and upon the side of the casing is fixed another plate with perforations *b*, adapted to receive a locking-bolt D, which projects through the side of a case E, within which it is contained and into which the bolt C also projects. This case is secured upon the front of the lower sash at any suitable point, preferably near the top, and is closed, so that no access can be had to it from the outside. Within this case is a mechanism for operating the two locking-bolts. Each of these bolts is surrounded by a spring which normally acts to force it outward, so as to engage with any of the holes *a* or *b* whenever the bolt stands opposite to the hole, and the sashes will thus be locked one to the other, and the lower one to the window-casing. In order to operate these bolts and disengage the upper from the lower sash, or the lower sash from the window-casing, I have shown a revoluble spindle E', which is fitted into the case E, and which has a cam-shaped groove engaging a lug *c*, which projects from the locking-pin C. This rotary spindle is suitably pivoted upon the bottom of the case E. In the present construction I have shown it having a conical opening in the lower end, which fits over a corresponding cone F, projecting inwardly from the bot-

tom of the case E, so that a snug-fitting journal is provided.

The top of the case has a hole through which the top of the spindle is exposed and is approximately flush therewith, and this projecting end has slots *e* made in each side of it, adapted to receive the points or wards of a key G, which may be introduced therein for the purpose of turning the spindle. This spindle has fixed to and partially surrounding it a spring H, the end H' of which projects so that it normally engages with a lug I, fixed to the top of the case and projecting inwardly, as shown. When in this position, it is impossible to turn a spindle, but when this spring-arm is depressed and disengaged from the lug I the spindle may be turned, so that its cam will act to withdraw the bolt C. The spring-arm normally presses upward, so as to always engage with the lug I, but when the key is inserted it strikes this spring and forces it down below the lug, thus allowing the spindle to be turned.

The spindle is prevented from turning in the other direction by reason of the projection or lug *c* on the pin C, which enters the cam-groove, and the end of this cam-groove forms the stop, which, striking against the lug, prevents the spindle from being turned in that direction.

When the spring H is depressed, the key can be turned, and with it the spindle, and the cam-groove acts to withdraw the pin C and disengage it from the upper sash, thus leaving the latter free to be moved to any desired point, the lower sash still remaining locked.

If it be desired to also move the lower sash, the spindle is turned still farther, and the forked arm J, which projects from one side of the spindle, will engage a lug or shoulder upon the locking-pin D, which is slidable within the containing-case E, and which engages the holes *b* upon the window-casing. This bolt is normally pressed forward by a spring K, and this spring is compressed when the bolt is withdrawn. When thus withdrawn, the lower sash may be moved to any desired point, and when the spindle is turned backward, so as to release the bolt, it will be forced forward by its spring and engage the hole *b* opposite which it may be brought, thus

locking the lower sash. A further turning of the spindle until it reaches its normal position will allow the bolt C to be moved by its spring until it engages with the holes in the upper sash, thus locking that one also.

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

1. A lock for windows consisting of spring-actuated bolts slidable at right angles with each other in a case which is secured to the lower sash, one of said bolts engaging the window-casing to lock the lower sash, the other slidable transversely to the lower sash and engaging the upper sash, a rotatable spindle having a cam-groove for engaging and withdrawing one of the bolts and releasing its sash, and means for subsequently engaging the other bolt and retracting it.

2. In a window-lock, spring-actuated bolts movable at right angles with each other, one

of said bolts engaging holes so as to lock the lower sash, and the other to lock the upper sash, a spindle having a cam adapted to engage a lug upon one of the bolts whereby the upper sash is released, and arms engaging the lower bolt to release the lower sash, a case within which the mechanism is contained having a lug upon its cover, an elastic arm upon the spindle adapted to engage the lug to prevent the turning of the spindle, a key having wards adapted to enter slots in the exposed end of the spindle and first disengage the arm from the stop-lug, so that the spindle may be turned to withdraw the bolts.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

FREDERICK E. JARVIS.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
H. F. ASCHECK.