No. 798,548. PATENTED AUG. 29, 1905.

E. L. WHEELER.

SASH LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1905.

Fig. 1.

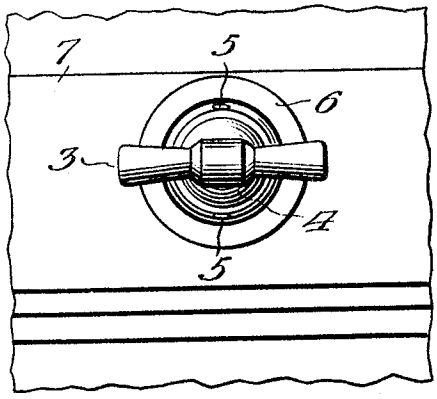


Fig. 2.

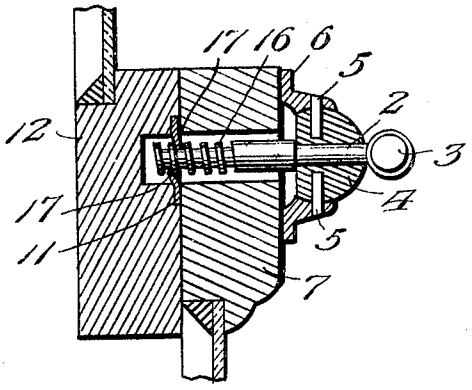


Fig. 3.

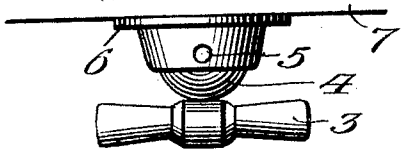


Fig. 4.

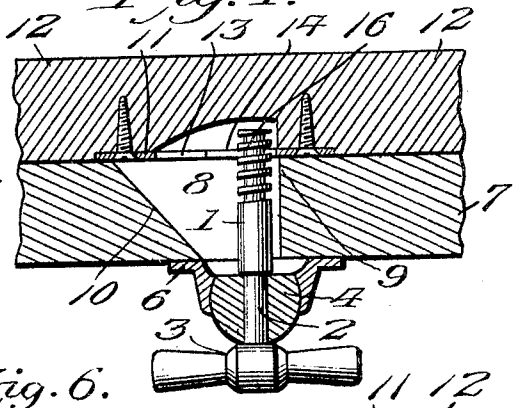


Fig. 5.

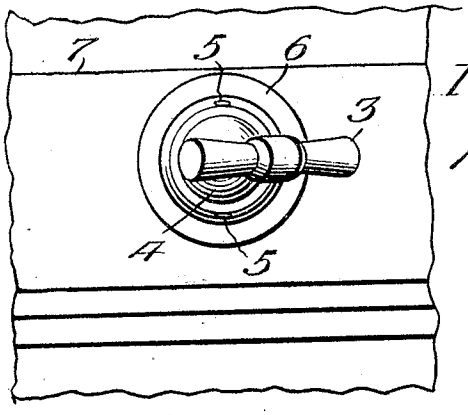


Fig. 6.

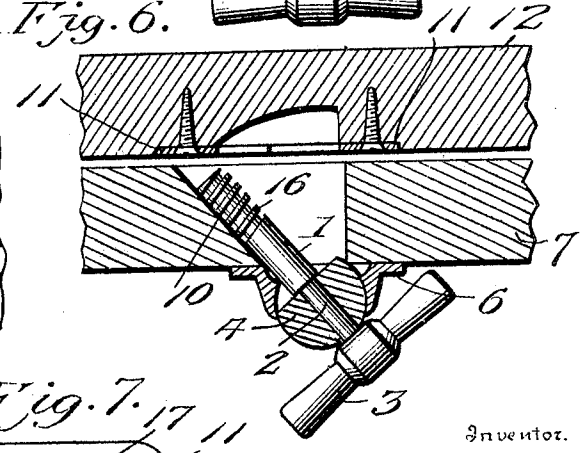
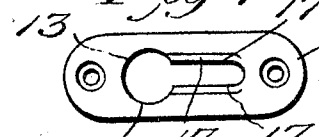


Fig. 7.



Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. WHEELER, OF DIXON, WYOMING, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LOUIS G. DUNN, OF DIXON, WYOMING.

SASH-LOCK.

No. 798,548. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 29, 1905.

Application filed April 11, 1905. Serial No. 254,967.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. WHEELER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dixon, in the county of Carbon and State of Wyoming, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in sash-locks designed to lock the meeting ends of sashes to prevent unauthorized manipulation of either sash.

The main object of the present invention is the provision of a sash-lock adapted for locking the sashes together and so constructed as to permit the sashes to be drawn tightly together or held slightly apart, as may be desirable.

The preferred details of construction are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing my improved sash-lock in use. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the same. Fig. 4 is a horizontal central section of the same. Fig. 5 is a view in elevation showing the lock turned to inoperative or unlocked position. Fig. 6 is a horizontal central sectional view of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a view in elevation of the keeper.

Referring to the drawings, my improved sash-lock comprises a rod 1, having a reduced end 2 and an operating-handle 3. The rod is mounted for revoluble and swinging movement through the medium of a semispherical block 4, pivotally secured by pins 5 in a circular bearing-plate 6, secured about centrally of the upper rail of the lower sash, as at 7. The rod is mounted to project its operative end transverse the sash-rail, a recess 8 being formed in said rail for the operation of the rod. This recess has one wall 9 preferably at right angles to the face of the rail, while the opposite wall 10 is inclined outwardly from said rail-face, whereby to permit a swinging operation of the rod toward said inclined face.

11 represents a keeper designed to be secured to the lower rail 12 of the upper sash in the same plane as the front face of said rail. The keeper is formed with a keyhole-slot 13, the elongated portion 14 of which is of a size to just receive the operative end of the rod 1, while the enlarged portion 15 of said slot is of a size to permit the rod to be wholly disengaged from the keeper.

The inner or operative end of the rod 1 is formed with a suitable worm-thread 16, the diameter of the rod between the threads being just equal to the transverse distance between the slot-walls of the portion 14 of the keyhole-slot 13 in the keeper. By preference the walls of the slot portion 14 are bent in reverse directions beyond the plane of the keeper, as at 17, whereby to arrange for cooperative engagement of the worm-threads with said walls.

In operation, assuming the rod swung against the wall 10 of the slot 8, as illustrated in Fig. 6, the rod will be moved toward the keeper, the free end of the rod entering the enlarged portion 15 of the keyhole-slot and the worm-threads engaging the walls of the narrow portion 14 of said keyhole-slot. The sashes are thus locked together to prevent independent movement of either. Should it be desired to draw the sash-rails together to provide a practically air-tight connection therebetween, the rod is turned on its axis, threading its way into the keeper, and thereby drawing the sash-rails together, a reverse operation tending to slightly separate the sash-rails when desirable for ventilation or the like. It will be noted that in this tightening or separating of the sash-rails the locking effect is still maintained, as the revolution of the rod upon its axis in no wise affects its locking coöperation with the keeper. The rod may be disengaged from the keeper by a swinging movement necessary to allow the free end of the rod to pass out the enlarged portion 15 of the keyhole-slot.

The structure provided is simple in construction and effective in operation, and I wish it understood that I do not limit myself to the precise details herein described and shown.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The combination with meeting sash-rails, and a semispherical block secured to one of said rails, of a rod formed with a worm-thread and revolubly mounted in said block, a keeper secured to the other rail and formed with a keyhole-slot having its edges offset in opposite directions to receive the worm-thread on the rod, the rail supporting the rod being formed with an enlarged recess completely

housing the rod at all times and permitting the swinging of said rod wholly out of the plane of the keeper.

2. The combination with meeting sash-rails, and a semispherical block secured to one of said rails, of a rod formed with a worm-thread and revolubly mounted in said block, a bracket secured to one of the rails and pivotally supporting said bearing-block, a keeper secured to the other rail and formed with a keyhole-slot having its edges offset in opposite directions to receive a worm-thread on the rod, the rail supporting the rod being formed with an enlarged recess completely housing the rod at all times and permitting the swinging of said rod wholly out of the plane of the keeper.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD L. WHEELER.

Witnesses:
F. E. BOYD,
J. W. BROWNELL.