(No Model.)

V. TOLF.

WINDOW LOCK.

No. 563,820. Patented July 14, 1896.

Fig. 2.

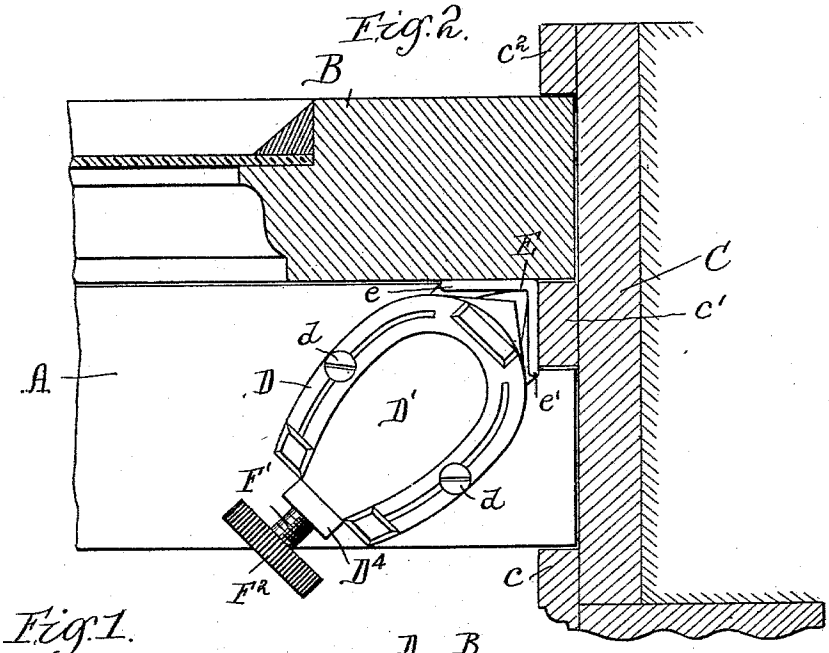


Fig. 1.

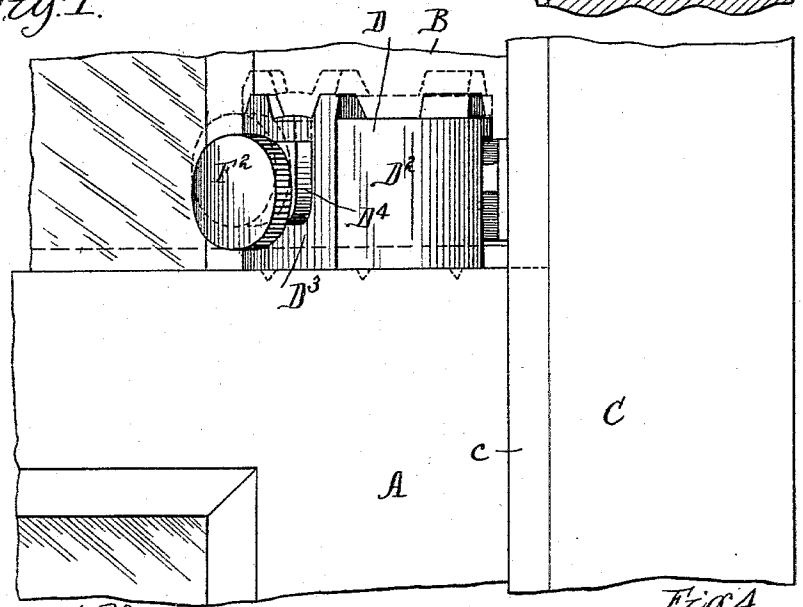


Fig. 3.

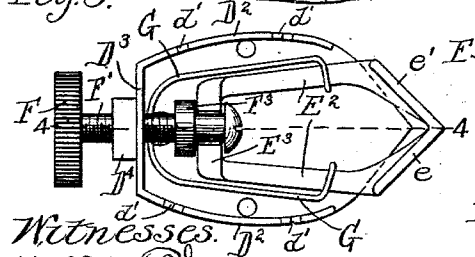
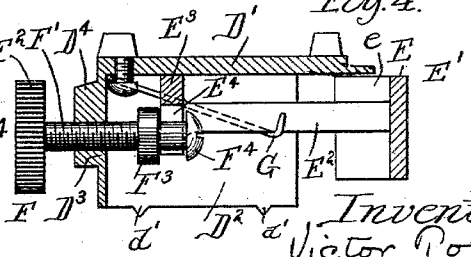


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
Wm. M. Rheem.
A. A. Murray.

Inventor.
Victor Tolf
by Coburn & Strong Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR TOLF, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SWAN P. SAAF, OF SAME PLACE.

WINDOW-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,820, dated July 14, 1896.

Application filed March 5, 1896. Serial No. 581,970. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR TOLF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Locks, which is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a window-frame and parts of the two sashes, showing my lock in position. Fig. 2 is a plan of the structure shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of my lock, looked at from below. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

My invention relates to window locks or fasteners, and has for its object to provide a locking device which shall, when attached to one of the sliding sashes of a window, hold both of the sashes fixedly in any position, whether open or closed, and prevent any attempt to lower or raise either or both of such sashes.

Referring to the drawings, illustrating one construction which I have devised for carrying out my invention, A designates the lower sash, B the upper sash, and C one side of the window-frame. The said frame C is provided, as usual, with the guide-strips c, c', and c^2. To the upper surface of the sash A, and near the corner, between the upper sash and the window-frame, I secure my lock or fastener. The said lock comprises in general a box or casing D, a clamping-piece E, and means for adjusting the said piece backward and forward with reference to the casing D.

The casing D comprises an upper surface D', the two sides D^2, and end D^3. The end D^3 is preferably reinforced, as at D^4, and the whole casing is secured to the sash by the screws d. If desired, additional security may be obtained by providing the bottom edges of the sides D^2 with the points or projections d'.

In the casing D is arranged the clamping-piece E. The said clamping-piece in the construction shown in the drawings is provided with a head E', which comprises two rectangularly-disposed faces e and e'. The head E' is carried upon one or more shanks E^2. In the case of two shanks their rear ends are united by a cross-piece E^3, which is provided with an aperture E^4 in the construction illustrated.

The device F, adapted to move the clamping-piece E backward and forward in the casing D, I have shown to consist of a set-screw comprising the screw-threaded shank F', working in the reinforcement D^4, a milled head F^2 for turning the set-screw, and flanges F^3 and F^4 upon the inner end of the shank for swiveling the set-screw, in connection with the cross-piece E^3 of the clamping-piece. Finally, I employ a spring device which, as shown, consists of spring-arms G, secured to the upper inner surface of the casing, the lower ends of which arms hook under the shanks E^2 and form guides therefor, at the same time pressing the said shanks upward.

The operation of my device will be apparent from the foregoing description and drawings illustrative thereof. The two sashes are set in any desirable position, either one open, or both open, or both closed. The set-screw F is then turned to thrust forward the clamping-head E', one face of which, e, will bear against the sash B, the other face, e', bearing against the frame C or strip c' carried thereby. The pressure of these clamping-faces against the parts with which they come in contact may be increased to any amount desired by the set-screw device. When such pressure is sufficient, it will prevent any attempt to move either of the sashes, or both, either up or down. My lock, in fact, forms a friction-clutch, the degree of friction being adjustable at will. In practice I find that such a lock may be made to resist any force applied to open the window. The sashes will be fractured before the lock gives away. It will be seen, further, that when an attempt is made to raise the lower sash there is a tendency for the head E' to move downward, or, more correctly, for the casing, &c., to move upward into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. Such a tendency only causes the head E' to bind the more firmly into the woodwork of the upper sash and of the frame. Such movement is permitted by the spring-arms G, which, after the stress is removed, restore the clamping-piece to its normal position.

It will be seen that many changes in the

details of the construction which I have illustrated may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention. I do not, therefore, limit my invention to the precise constructive features shown and described, but

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a window-lock, the casing, D; a clamping-piece, E, mounted therein, and provided with a clamping-head comprising the rectangularly-disposed faces, *e* and *e'*, and means for moving the clamping-piece forward, and holding it when so moved, substantially as described.

2. In a window-lock, the casing, D; the clamping-piece, E, comprising the rectangularly-disposed faces, *e* and *e'*, and one or more shanks, E^2; the set-screw, F; and a swivel connection between the said set-screw and said clamping-piece, substantially as described.

3. In a window-lock, the casing, D; the clamping-piece, E; the set-screw, F; and a spring device, G, substantially as described.

VICTOR TOLF.

Witnesses:
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