J. HOLLINGSWORTH.

SASH LOCK.

No. 52,492. Patented Feb. 6, 1866.

Fig. 3.

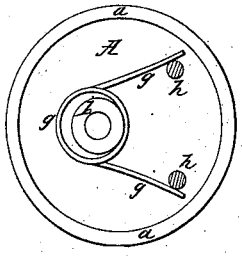


Fig. 1.

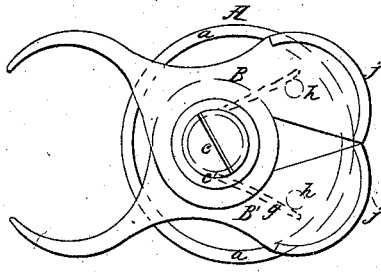


Fig. 2.

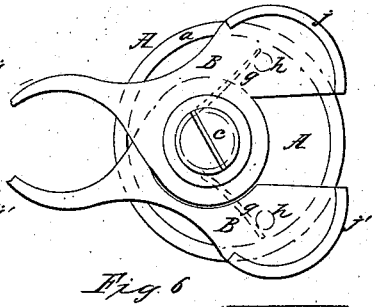


Fig. 6

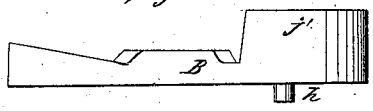


Fig. 4.

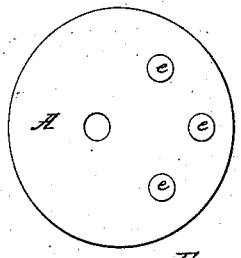


Fig. 7.

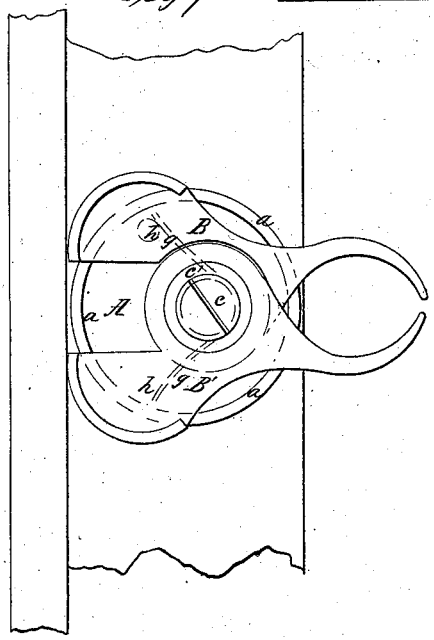
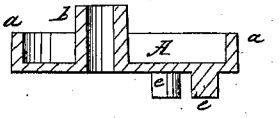


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
R. F. Campbell
Edwd Schuyler

Inventors:
Jam. Hollingsworth
Mam, Bennett & Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO C. M. HENDERSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **52,492**, dated February 6, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the sash-lock with its two locking-jaws in a closed state. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the jaws in an open state. Fig. 3 is a view of the lock-plate with the locking-jaws removed. Fig. 4 is a view of the back of the lock-plate. Fig. 5 is a diametrical section through the lock-plate. Fig. 6 is a side view of one of the locking-jaws. Fig. 7 shows the operation of the jaws.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement on sash-locks which operate upon the principle of eccentric jaws by binding against the window-strip for sustaining the window-sash at any desired elevation, and for locking the sash when down, so that it cannot be lifted from the outside.

The invention consists in constructing such devices in such manner that the parts of which they are composed can be made and put together much cheaper than hitherto, and so that said parts may be secured together and the lock rigidly fixed to the sash by a single fastening, as will be hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a circular plate having an annular rim, *a*, projecting from its edge, so as to form a shallow cup, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 5. In forming this cup A a stud, *b*, is left upon its upper surface upon one side of its center, which stud may have a hole through it to receive a screw, *c*, or a projection of less diameter than this stud may be formed upon its end to serve as a rivet, as will be hereinafter further mentioned.

On the opposite or flat side of the cup A three cylindrical pins, *e e e*, are formed for assisting in holding this plate rigidly in its place when applied to a window-sash, as shown in Fig. 7.

B B′ are the locking-jaws, which are constructed with eccentric enlargements on one of their ends and curved finger-levers on their opposite ends. Around the axis of motion of these jaws semicircular enlargements are formed, which are recessed and lapped together in such manner that the jaws will lie flat upon the edge of the rim *a* when they are confined upon the end of the stud *b* by the screw *c* and its washer *c′*. The length of the stud *b* is such that the upper portion of it serves as the pivot of the two jaws B B′, and when these jaws are applied to it the screw and washer above mentioned will serve to hold these jaws thereon without causing them to work hard or allowing them to move too loosely. When the screw *c* is used it also serves to secure the sash-lock to a window-sash, while the projections *e* at the back of plate A, which are let into the sash, serve to prevent this lock-plate from moving when secured to the sash. When the screw *c* is dispensed with and the locking-jaws are held in place by a rivet, as above mentioned, the lock-plate A may be secured by one or more screws passing through it at any suitable point or points.

The rim *a*, around the edge of the lock-plate A, forms a space between the jaws B B′ and the surface of this plate for receiving a coiled spring, *g*, which passes around the stud *b*. The ends of this spring project out and act upon two pins, *h h*, which project from the flat sides of the jaws B B′, as shown clearly in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, so as to force the two eccentric binding ends of said jaws toward each other, as shown in Fig. 1. By taking hold of the curved handles of these jaws B B′ and with the thumb and finger pressing them together the binding ends will be forced apart, as shown in Figs. 2 and 7. When the jaws are released the spring *g* will close their binding ends again. The binding ends of the jaws B B′ are constructed with segments *j j′* upon them, the axes of which are eccentric to the axis of motion of their jaws. These segments may be made very wide, as shown in Fig. 6, so as to present a good binding-surface. If desirable, these surfaces may be serrated, so

that they will not be liable to slip in the act of pressing against the surface of the window-strip. These binding ends *j j'* project beyond the circumference of the plate A a short distance, and enable a person to adjust the lock-plate in such a relation to the window-strip that the jaws B B' will be in a proper position after such adjustment to act upon this strip for holding the window-sash either down or up. This is effected by making the cup-shaped lock-plate A of such diameter with relation to the jaws *j j'* that this plate can be set so as to nearly touch the window-frame or strip thereof, in which position the jaws will operate properly. By this means the most inexperienced person can put the locks on the window-sashes correctly.

The pins *h h*, which project from the flat sides of the two jaws B B', serve not only for the spring *g* to act upon, but they also serve, in conjunction with the rim *a*, as stops for preventing the jaws from opening too wide or turning on their stud *b'* so as to get out of place. This is brought about by having the pin or stud *b* arranged out of the center of the cup-plate A.

It will be seen from the above description that I am enabled to construct every part of the sash-lock so that it will not require finishing or fitting.

The cup-shaped plate A may be made circular, rectangular, elliptical, or of any other shape without departing from the principles of my invention.

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

1. The application of the jaws B B' to a plate, A, having a projecting rim, *a*, for the purpose of forming a space between the surface of said plate and the jaws to receive the pins *h h* and spring *g*, substantially as described.

2. The stud *b*, in combination with the cup-shaped plate A and jaws B B', substantially as described.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

Witnesses:
PHILIP CROWLEY,
R. WOOLFORD.