A. Conant,

Sash Fastener.

No. 82,603. Patented Sep. 29, 1868.

Fig: 1.

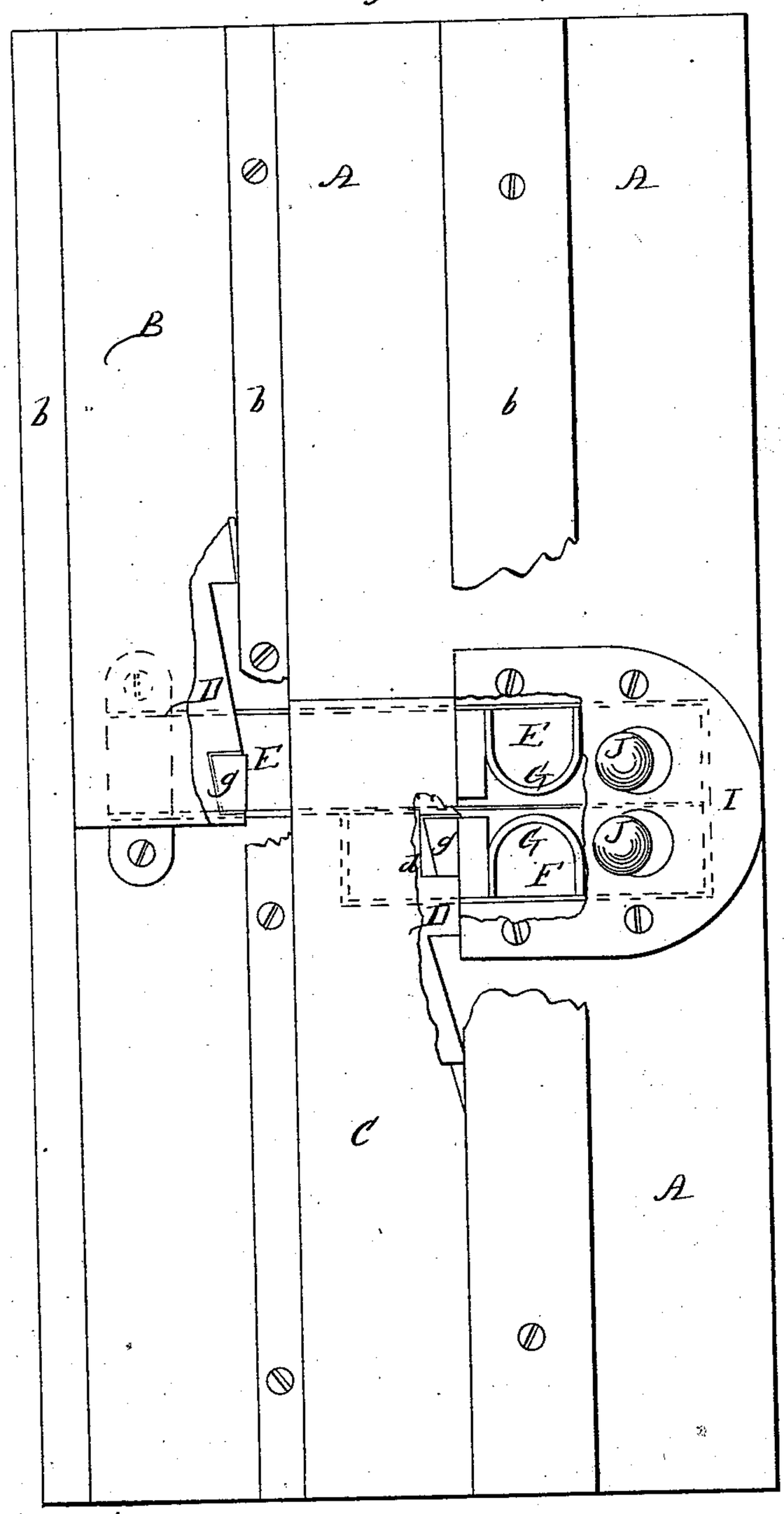


Fig: 4.

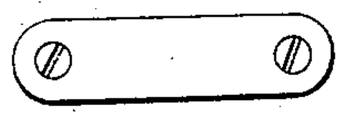


Fig: 2.

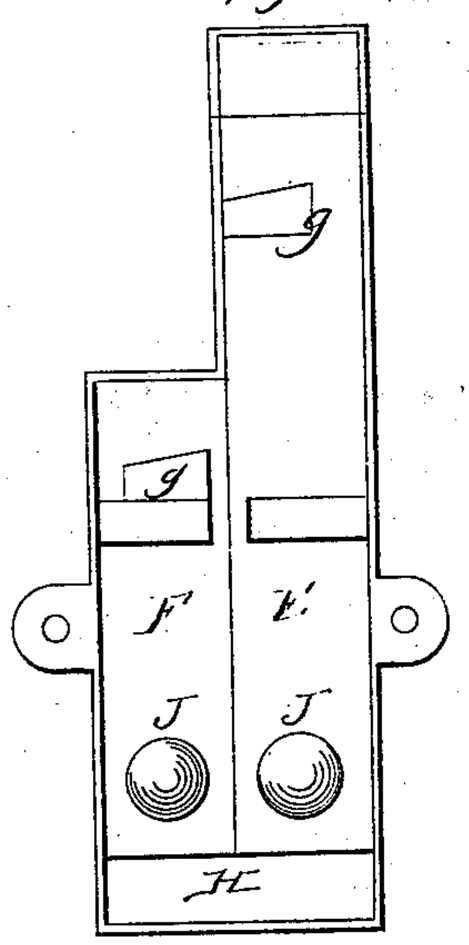


Fig: 3.

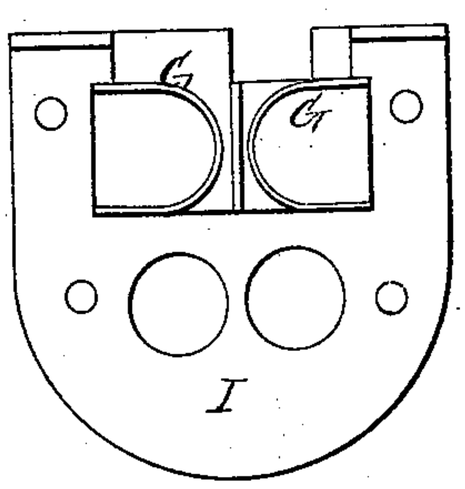
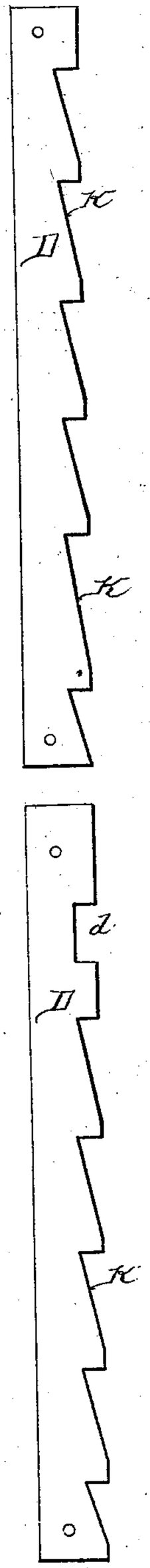


Fig: 5.



Witnesses:

E. C. Griffith

C. M. Baldwin

Inventor:

Abel Conant

United States Patent Office.

ABEL CONANT, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 82,603, *dated September* 29, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-FASTENER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, ABEL CONANT, of Lowell, county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the arrangement and construction of the lock with bolts and springs in connection with the racks, and the manner of operating the same.

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

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of a jamb of the window-frame and sashes, with parts broken out to show the operation of the lock.

Figures 2, 3, and 4 represent details of the lock.

Figure 5 represents a plan of the rack from the top sash.

Figure 6 represents a plan of the rack, with positive catch and inclined catches for the bottom sash.

A represents the jamb of a window-frame; *b b b* are ledges attached to the jamb, between which the top and bottom sashes slide, and are kept in their places. B, the top sash; C, the bottom sash; D D, the racks, which are fastened to the top and bottom sashes; *d*, the positive catch; E, the long bolt; F, the short bolt; *g g*, the inclined projections; G G, the springs; H, the bolt-case; I, the cover; J J, the knobs to the bolts; and K K, the inclined catches.

When the several parts are finished and put together, the lock is fastened to the frame, A, in its required position, as shown in fig. 1, so that the bolts E and F may slide freely in and against the racks D D, which are attached to each sash B and C.

The sashes B and C are secured in the frame A, in the common way, by means of ledges *b b b*, so as to slide up and down freely.

The bottom sash, C, when resting on the sill of the frame, A, is held firmly down from any attempt on the outside to open or slide up the same, by means of the inclined projection *g* on the bolt F being pressed in and held in the positive catch *d* by the aid of spring G.

In order to raise the sash C, the operator presses back the knob J, which slides the bolt F, thus disengaging the inclined projection *g* from the positive catch *d*, which allows the sash C to be raised, and held in any position required. To lower the sash C, the bolt F is pressed back, so as the inclined projection *g* will clear the teeth K in the rack D.

To hold this sash at any given height firmly, so that it can neither be raised nor lowered without sliding back the bolt F, it is only necessary to insert in the rack D a positive catch, *d*, in the place of the inclined catch K.

In case a pane of glass is removed from the outside by a burglar, in order to get access to and press back the knob J, the raising of the sash C, with the rack D attached, produces an alarm to the inmates of the house, which alarm is caused by the inclined catches K passing over and against the inclined projection *g*.

The top sash, B, is operated, adjusted, and held in any position, as the bottom sash, C.

Thus it will be seen by this arrangement that either sash, B or C, can be operated, adjusted, and firmly locked independently, or without interfering with the other, thus superseding the necessity of balance window-weights.

It will also be noticed that the two sliding bolts E and F, lying side by side in the same bolt-case, move in a plane at right angles to the plane of movement of the sashes. Both bolts, however, are completely enclosed by the case, which is inserted in place so as to be flush with the jamb, and therefore they do not interfere with the movement of the sashes. Their inclined lugs or stops *g* alone project from the face of the case, the stop *g* of the bolt F being intended to engage with the rack D of the lower sash, and the stop *g* of the bolt E (which extends out beyond the lower sash) with that of the upper sash. Owing to the construction of the latter bolt,

the space left between the two sashes by means of the interposed ledge *b* is entirely sufficient to allow the stop *g* of such bolt to engage with or be retracted from the upper sash-rack, without interfering at all with the movement of the lower sash.

I am thus enabled to place both bolts at the point where the upper and lower sashes join each other, and to arrange them in one case, in the closest proximity, and just at that portion of the jamb where they can be most conveniently handled.

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

In a sash-lock, such as described, the construction and arrangement of the long and short sliding bolts E F, with their inclined lugs or projections *g*, and actuating-knobs and springs, the said bolts being applied to the window-jamb at the point where the sashes meet, in the manner specified, so that the projecting lugs of such bolts shall move in planes at right angles to the plane of movement of the sashes, and operate in connection with the upper and lower sash-racks, as herein set forth.

ABEL CONANT.

Witnesses:

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E. C. GRIFFITH.