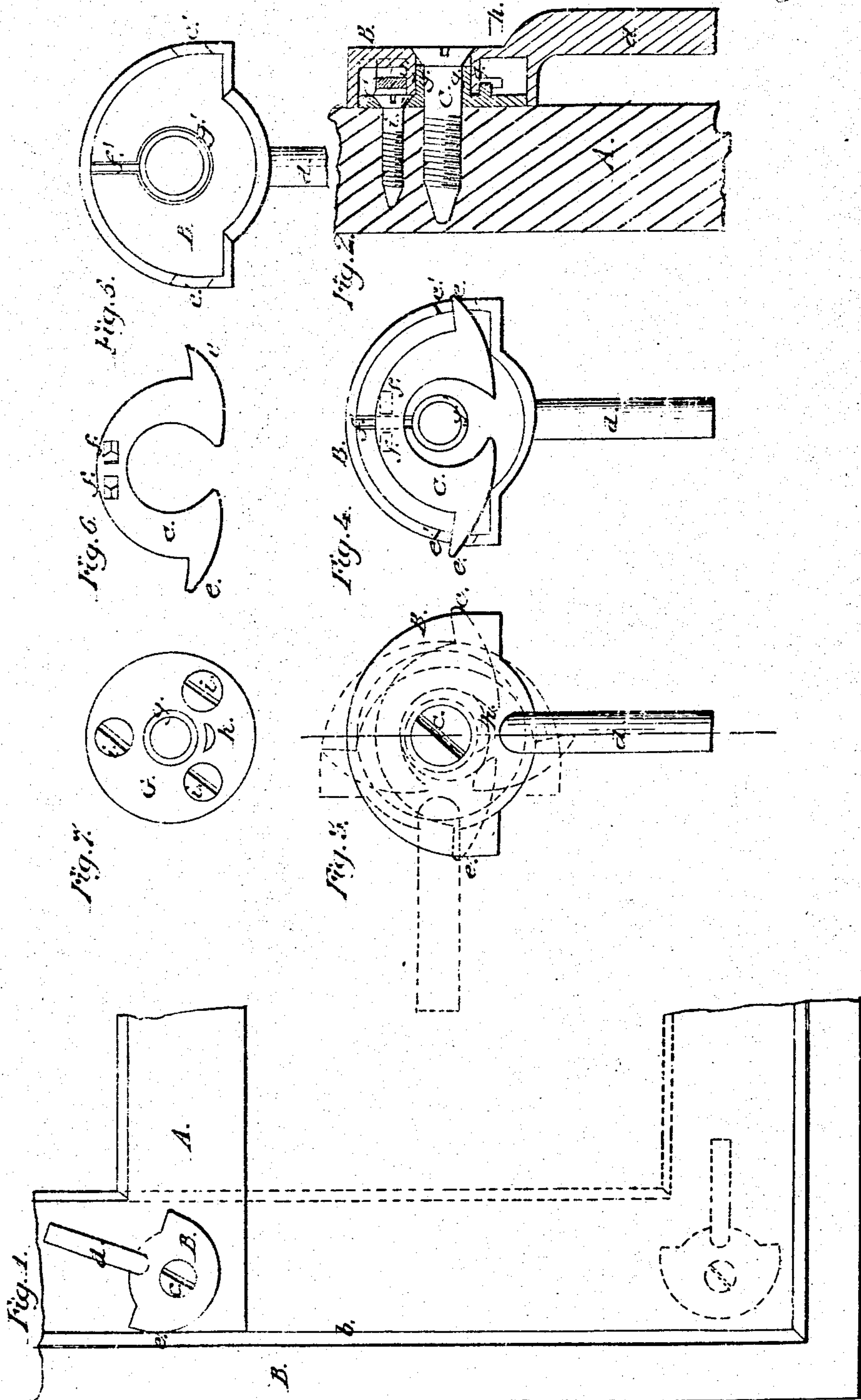


B. Kindblade,

Sash Holder.

No. 83,832,

Patented May 4, 1869.



Witnesses:
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United States Patent Office.

BENNETT KINDBLADE, OF GENEVA, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 89,832, dated May 4, 1869.

IMPROVED SASH-HOLDER.

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, BENNETT KINDBLADE, of Geneva, in the county of Kane, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and improved Window-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 part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a window-sash, having my improved lock applied to the sash.

Figure 2 is a sectional view through the sash-lock, applied to a portion of a sash-frame.

Figure 3 is an exterior view of the lock, indicating it in two positions.

Figure 4 is a view of the interior of the outer case, showing its spurred eccentric.

Figures 5, 6, and 7, show separately the three parts constituting the lock.

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

This invention relates to an improvement on window-sash locks, of that class which hold the sashes by the action of cam or eccentric surfaces, acting directly upon the beading or window-frames.

The nature of my invention consists—

First, in constructing an oscillating hollow cam, with an interior hub or collar surrounding its pintle or axis, and in combining therewith a metallic circular bearing, which is received within a circular recess formed in said cam, and which has a tubular stem formed centrally upon it, that enters the hub or collar on the cam, and affords a bearing and support therefor when applied to a window-sash, as will be hereinafter explained.

Second, in combining, with said oscillating cam and bearing, a sliding spurred yoke, which is adapted for penetrating the frame or bead of a window, when the cam is adjusted to hold the same, and affording a rigid bite to prevent liability of slipping, and which will retract or be drawn within the cam in the act of relieving the sash, as will be hereinafter explained.

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

A represents a window-sash;

B, the frame of the window; and

b, a bead or window-strip, on one side of the sash.

These parts may be constructed in the usual well-known manner for houses or railroad-cars.

G is a circular plate, which has a hole made centrally through it, surrounded by a short tube or cylindrical bearing, *g*, as shown in figs. 2 and 7.

This plate is secured to the face of one of the upright rails of a sash by screws or nails, the heads, *i*, of which are countersunk into the plate, flush with its exterior surface.

B represents a hollow cam, having a handle or lever, *d*, a collar, *g'*, and a rib, *f'*, formed on it.

The handle *d* extends from the flattened edge of the cam. The collar *g'* is formed upon the inner surface thereof, around the hole for pintle-screw *e*, and the straight rib or tooth *f'* is formed upon the inner surface of the cam, in line with handle *d*, as clearly shown in figs. 2, 4, and 5.

Notches *e' e'* are made through the edges of the flanges of the cam B, on opposite sides of its collar *g'*, for the purpose of allowing teeth or spurs *e e* to protrude from the biting-surfaces or greatest radii of the cam, as shown in figs. 1 and 3.

The flange of cam B is adapted for receiving within it the plate G, and the collar *g'* of this cam is adapted for receiving and forming a bearing for the cam, about which it will oscillate freely.

The collar *g'* is of such length that when the screw-pintle is in place, the edge of this collar will, by abutting against the plate G, prevent the edge of the flange of the cam from impinging upon the sash A, consequently this cam will not be caused to work hard, or bind from any cause, and the device will remain in good working order for an indefinite period of time.

The teeth or spurs *e e* are formed on the outer extremities of a yoke, C, having a circular opening through it, which receives the collar *g'*, and a boss, *h*, within it, as indicated in dotted lines, fig. 3.

The studs *f f*, on the surface of the yoke, receive the rib *f'* on the inner surface of the cam B.

The boss *h* is formed on the outer face of the plate G, and as the cam B is turned about its axis of motion, this boss will cause the spurred yoke to slide and expose or retract its spurs *e*.

When the several parts of the device are adjusted in their proper places, and secured to a sash, the latter may be secured fast at any desired point by turning the cam, so that its flanged edge will bear against the window-strip.

In the act of adjusting the cam to hold a sash up or down, one or the other of the spurs *e* will protrude beyond the biting-surface of the cam, and, by entering the strip *b*, will lock the sash securely in the desired position, and prevent liability of slipping.

I am aware that cam-locks for window-sashes have been known and used long prior to my invention; but I am not aware that a locking-device, constructed as I have above described, has ever been known or used prior to my invention.

Having described my invention,

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

The spurred yoke C, applied within a hollow cam, B, constructed and operating substantially as described.

BENNETT KINDBLADE.

Witnesses:

O. D. F. SMITH,

GEO. W. WATSON.