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PATENTED JUL 4 1871

Fig 1

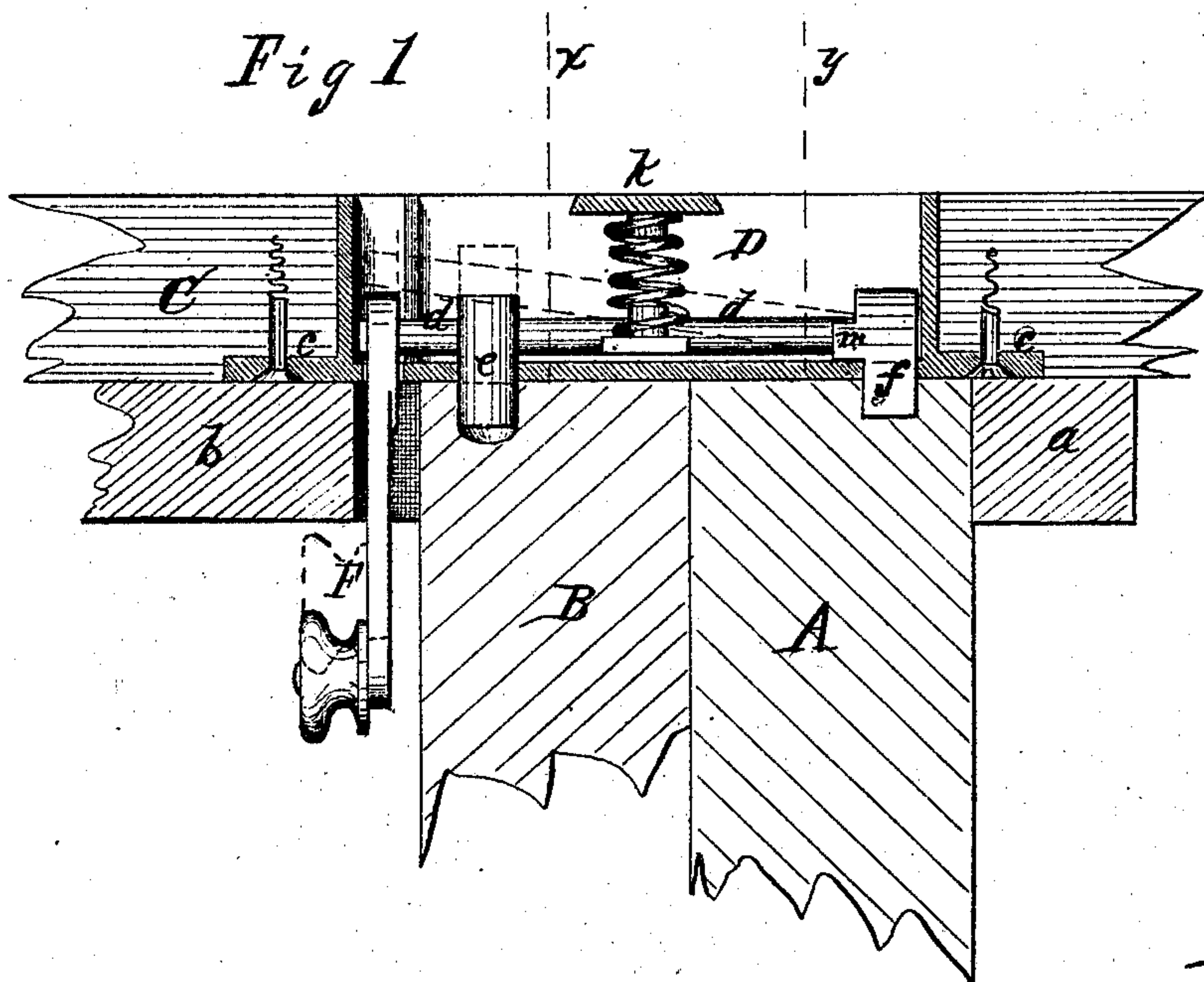
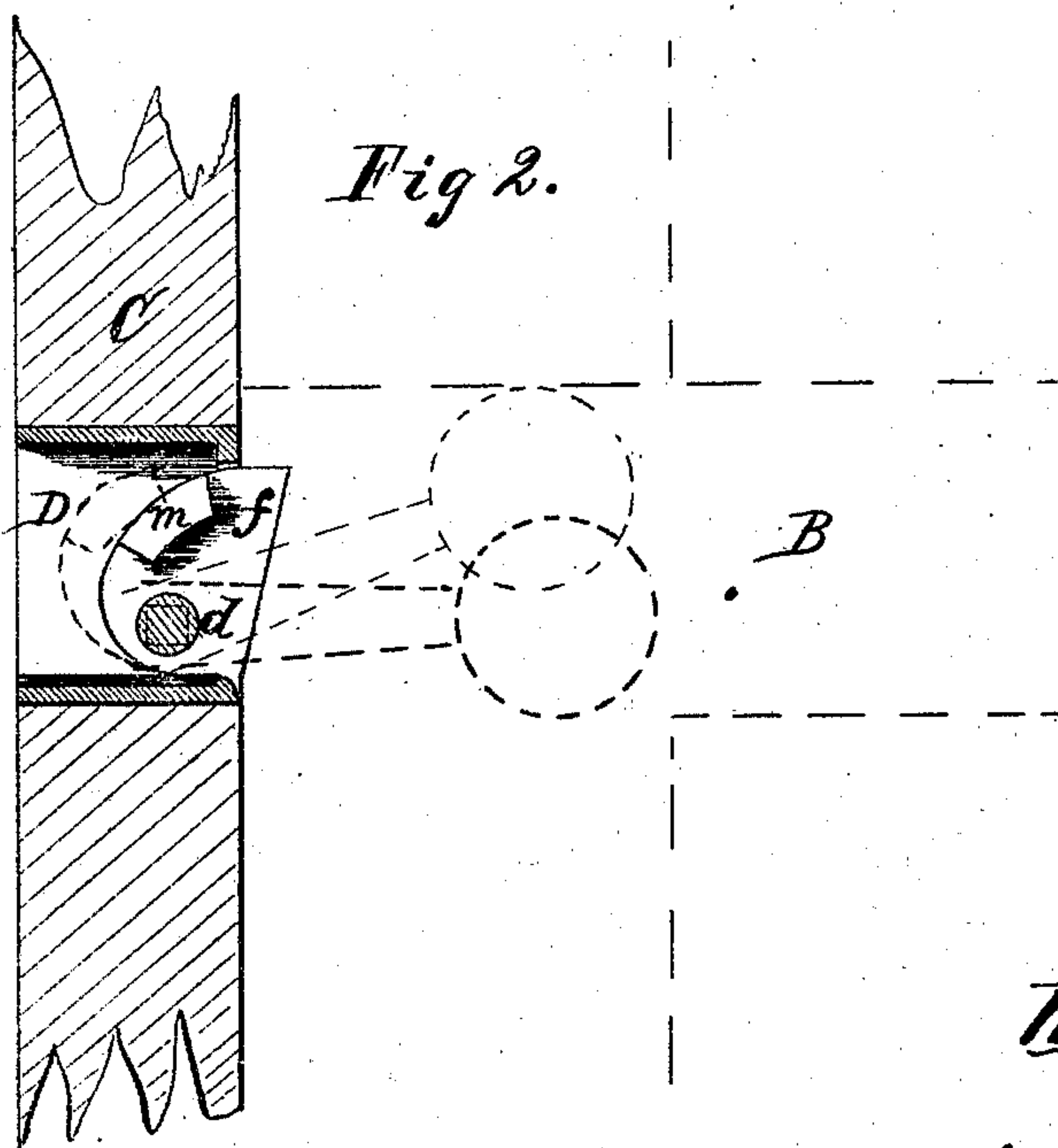



Fig 3



Fig 2.



Inventor;

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Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER W. PENNINGTON, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO SARAH A. PENNINGTON AND CHAUNCEY PERRY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,628, dated July 4, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER W. PENNINGTON, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to a compound fastener for both the upper and lower sashes of a window; and consists mainly in the combination of catches or stops operated by different movements of the same lever or handle.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a cross-section of a window-jamb and sash, showing my invention applied. Fig. 2 is a section of the fastener at the dotted line *y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view at the dotted line *x*.

A and B represent, respectively, portions of the meeting-rail of the upper and lower sashes, the latter moving between stops *a* and *b* secured to the jamb C in the usual manner. D is a metallic case, which is let into a mortise in the jamb flush with its face, and fastened with screws in the flanges *c*. Within this case I provide the spindle *d*, circular in section, which passes loosely through the sliding stop *e*, and enters a square socket in the tumbler-stop *f*, as indicated in the dotted lines at *d*, Fig. 2. A handle, F, is secured to the opposite extremity of this spindle, and passes out through the casing beside the sash, terminating in a knob or other device suitable for operating the fastener. The spindle *d* is provided at a convenient point with a projecting arm, *g*, Fig. 3, and a spring, *h*, is placed between it and the plate *k*, made fast to the case D. Thus, when the spindle is rolled over forcibly, the spring returns it, or, if pushed backward, the spring operates to force it to its place again; since the former bears but slightly one side of the center of the spindle. By this means the stops *e* and *f* are both forced outward against the sashes, and, when the latter are in the desired position, drop into notches or openings provided therein at such point. The rolling stop *f* is so formed that its upper edge projects forward into an inclined notch in the upper sash, and it rests upon the case D, working through a slot in the same. A lug, *m*, provided upon one face limits its outward movement. The sliding stop *e* is preferably circular in section, but may be of any desired form. It will be observed that when the handle F is lifted to the position shown in light dotted lines in Fig. 2 the stop *f*

is rolled inward out of engagement with the upper sash, permitting the latter to be adjusted at pleasure. When, however, the lower sash is to be moved, the handle F is pushed inward, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the stop *f* forming the fulcrum about which the spindle moves, till the sliding stop is withdrawn from the opening provided for it in the sash, and the latter left free. In the case of sashes without weights, several notches or openings may be made in them for the purpose of suspending them at various points. For weighted sashes, also, the lock not only may act when they are closed, but also, when it is desired to leave a window slightly open at night, it can be locked in such position, the fastener not being accessible from without. The form of the stops *e* and *f*, spindle *d*, and handle F may be varied to suit circumstances, and the operation still remain as herein described. The extremity of the spindle, however, should be tapered where it enters the stop *f*, in order to allow the rear movement described, and that part passing through the stop *e* should revolve easily therein to allow the rolling movement of *f* without disturbing *e*. Both stops may be forced out of the sashes at the same time, and both will be returned by the spring *h* when they again register with the openings in the sash-rail. It will be seen, also, that by the peculiar action of the tumbler-stop *f* the upper sash is crowded over against the opposite jamb, and therefore it comes up square to its place when closed.

By my invention I obtain a cheap, simple, and convenient compound lock, necessitating the use of only one to a window, while the stops for each sash are operated by different movements of the same lever entirely independent of each other.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of a rocking stop, *f*, a sliding stop, *e*, and an actuating spindle, *d*, common to both, arranged to operate substantially in the manner set forth.

2. The movable spindle *d*, provided with an arm, *g*, in combination with the spring *p* and stops *e* and *f*, whereby the spring acts to return both stops to their locked position, substantially as described.

A. W. PENNINGTON.

Witnesses:

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