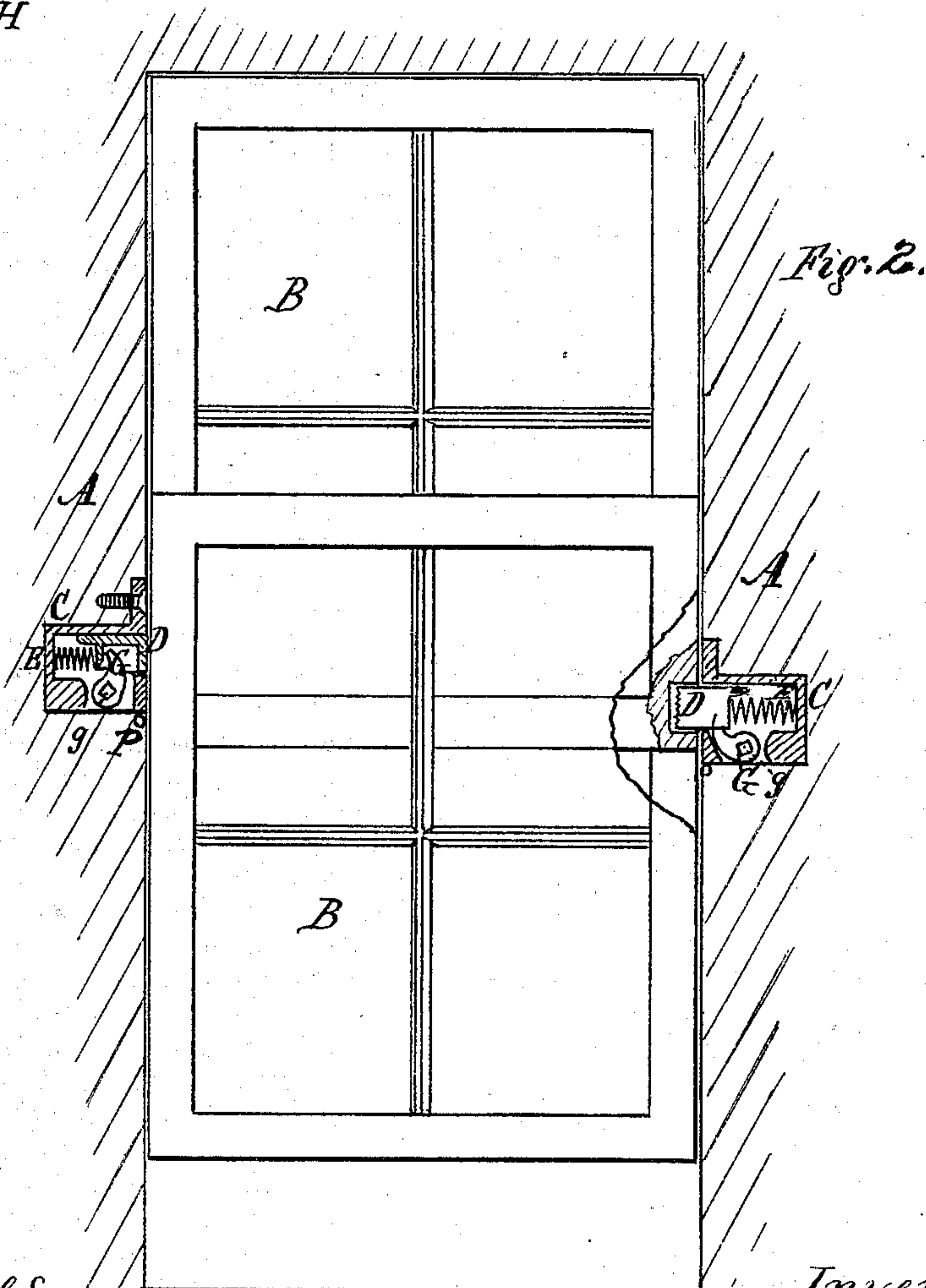
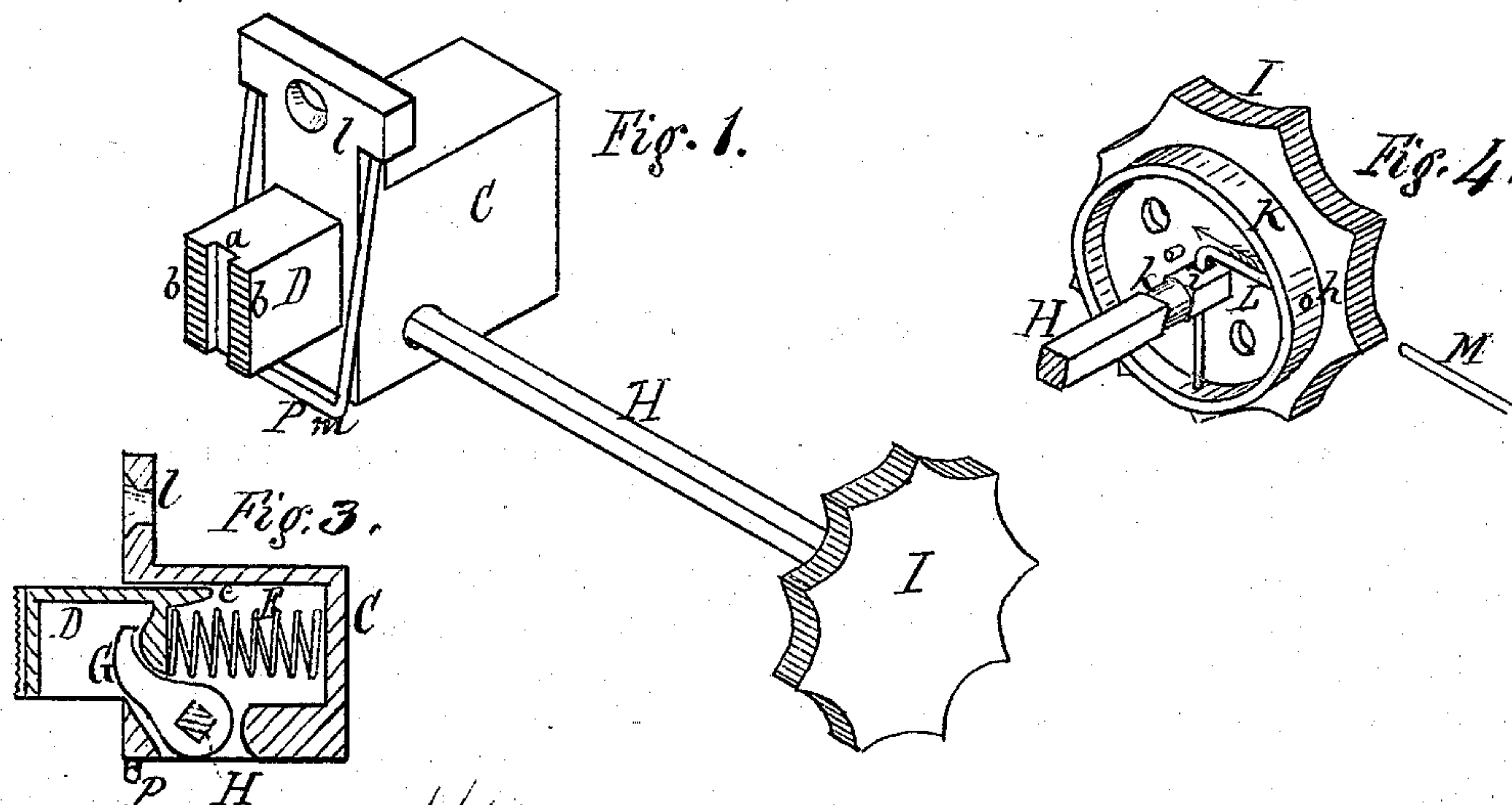


JAMES J. CALLEN.
Improvement in Sash-Holders.

No. 125,539.

Patented April 9, 1872.



Witnesses.
Archie Baine
W. R. Wood

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES J. CALLEN, OF EAST MENDON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND WILLIAM CALLEN, JR., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,539, dated April 9, 1872.

Specification describing a certain Improvement in Combined Sash-Lock and Stop, invented by JAMES J. CALLEN, of East Mendon, in the county of Monroe and State of New York.

This invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the lock and stop, as hereinafter described, and also in the means for securing the spindle and making the device burglar-proof.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device; Fig. 2, a sectional view of a window with my improvement applied thereto; Fig. 3, a section of the lock; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the spindle and fastening disk and connecting parts.

A represents the jamb or casing of a window, and B B the sashes. C C are the lock-cases, one situated on each side. They are set flush into the grooves or rabbets of the window, so that the sash will run easily up and down. D is the bolt, which rests in the case, and is thrown out against the edge of the sash by a spiral spring, E. The bearing end of this bolt is made with two projecting ribs, *b b*, which are corrugated crosswise, as shown in Fig. 1. The bolt is made hollow inside, and open at the bottom to admit the cam or bit G, by which it is thrown. It also has a tang or projection, *c*, at the rear, which forms a bearing against the upper side of the case, and allows the bolt to be fully thrown out without any undue strain, and still keep its place. It enables the body of the bolt to be made shorter than it otherwise could be. The bottom of the cam G comes just flush with the bottom of the case, so that the square eye or opening *g* comes in line with a similar eye through the case for the insertion of the spindle H. This spindle is square in cross-section, and extends out through the side of the casing into the room, where it has a cap or knob plate, I, by which the spindle is turned. This cap is preferably scalloped and milled to furnish suitable hold for the fingers. On the outer side of the casing, and fast thereto, is secured the disk K, through which the spindle passes. Inside this disk rests a right-angled spring, L, fast at one end, and projecting out at the other through a hole in the rim of the disk, as shown at *h*, the end resting just flush.

The body of the spring rests crosswise in a notch or slot, *i*, of the spindle, in which condition the spindle is locked against turning or being pulled out endwise. But when the end of a wire key, M, is pressed into the hole against the end of the spring L, the spindle will then be released, and when drawn out a round portion, *k*, of the spindle, comes in contact with the spring, which will allow a free turning movement of the spindle, for the purpose of throwing back the bolt to unlock the sash. When pressed in, as before described, and, with the spring, locked into the notch of the spindle, then the latter cannot be turned, and the bolt will remain locked in the socket of the sash. This arrangement of the disk, the spring projecting through the disk, and the spindle having a notch for receiving the spring and a round portion to allow a free turning when drawn out, forms one novelty in my invention. It will be noticed that the spindle can be wholly withdrawn when desired.

The object of the fastening and unfastening of the spindle, as above described, is to enable the device to be used either as a lock or as a stop for the sash. When the sash is not to be bolted, but is to have a free action to slide up or down, then the spindle is drawn out so as to turn to throw the lock-bolt back. But when it is desired to lock the bolt in place, then the spindle is forced in and the cap-piece L becomes stationary, and cannot be turned by burglars or others who have no knowledge at what point the end of the spring projects through the disk. It is, therefore, practically proof against picking by burglars.

The case C has a flange, *l*, by which it is attached to the wood by a single screw. A guard spring, B, which is made from a single loop of spring wire, is attached to the flange, and is made to encircle the front of the case—its lower cross-end standing outward, so as to bear against the sash and produce the necessary pressure to just overbalance the weight of the sash slightly, and give it friction moving up or down. In this respect it avoids the use of a weighted sash, and the cross-end *m*, being square and unbroken, produces an even and regular bearing upon the edge of the sash that prevents undue roughness or wear. This

guard-spring acts simply auxiliary to the bolt, which is really the stop, and serves to balance the sash in raising or lowering when the bolt is thrown back. Its tendency is to keep a smooth surface upon the edge of the sash and prevent unusual wear while acting as a friction brake or bearing.

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

1. In a combined sash-lock and stop, I claim the hollow bolt D, with projection *c*, and corrugated face *b*, the cam G, and the guard-spring P, arranged and operating as herein shown and described.

2. I claim, in combination with the spindle H and disk K, the spring L, holding in a notch of the spindle and projecting through the rim of the disk, in the manner and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES J. CALLEN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM CALLEN, Jr.,
R. F. OSGOOD.