J. C. ROBIE.

## Improvement in Sash-Holders.

No. 128,661. Patented July 2, 1872.

Fig. 1.

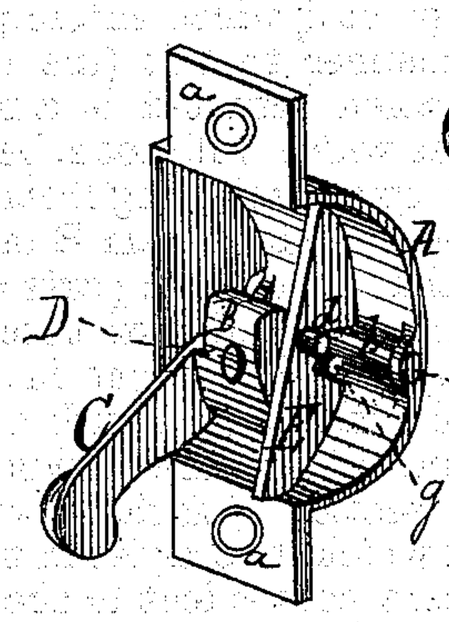



Fig. 2.

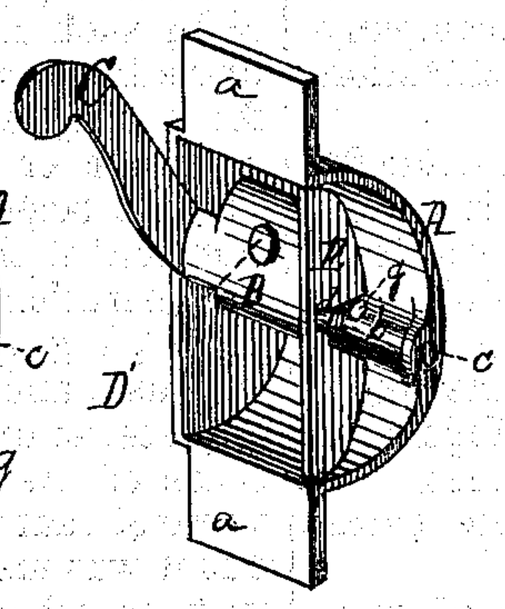



Fig. 3.

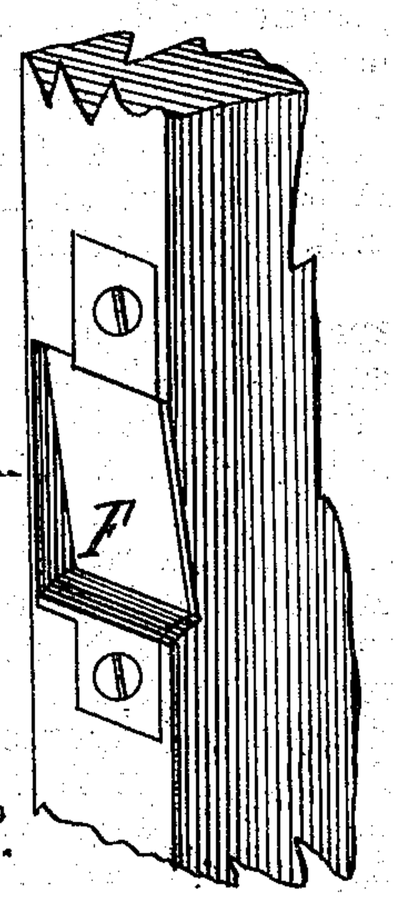



Fig. 4.

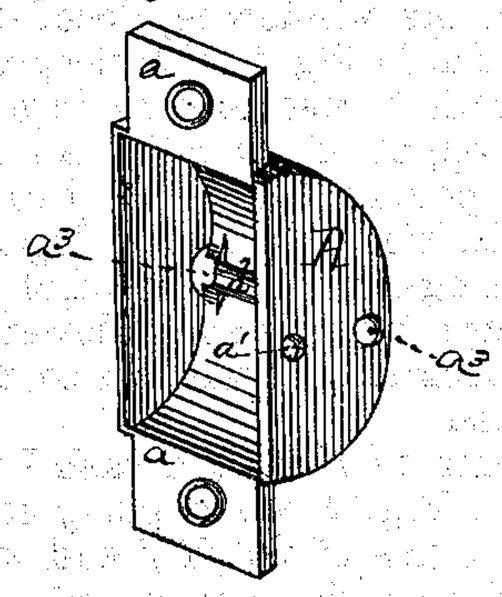



Fig. 5.

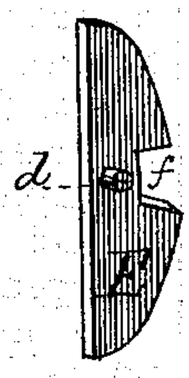
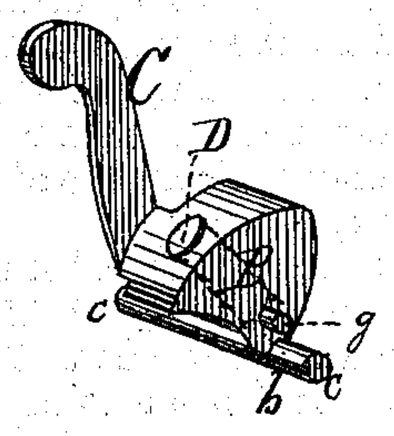



Fig. 6.




Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,661, dated July 2, 1872.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB C. ROBIE, of Binghamton, county of Broome, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents the parts in position for locking the sash when the window is closed. Fig. 2 shows them in position for permitting the window to be opened and for holding the sash at any desired elevation. Fig. 3 is a section of the sash with recess for the reception of the cam and locking-dog. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are detached views of the devices.

Similar letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures.

The invention relates to that class of sash-locks in which a cam is employed to support the sash at any desired elevation by forcing it (the sash) against one side of the window-frame, thus holding it by friction, and in which the sash is also secured when closed by means of a locking-dog operated by the cam, and engaging with a corresponding shoulder formed in the sash. The invention consists in a new construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter fully explained.

In the drawing, A is a semi-cylindrical shell or case provided with ears *a*, by which the device may be secured in a mortise cut in the window-frame. In Figs. 1 and 2 one side of this shell is removed for the purpose of better showing the arrangement and relation of parts. B is the cam, which may be of any usual or approved outline or configuration, and is provided with a friction-plug, D, of rubber or other elastic material. This plug is cylindrical in form, and is supported in a radial recess, as shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1, 2, and 6. The outer end of plug D projects beyond the periphery of the cam, and is intended to engage with the inner face of the window-frame and cause the cam to bite with certainty, thus preventing all slipping. C is the cam-lever. *c c* is the axle of the cam, the outer ends being journaled in perforations $a^3$ in shell A, the central portion fitting in a groove or seat, $a^2$, formed for its reception in the inner face of the shell. (See Fig. 4.) E is the locking-dog. (See Fig. 5.) This dog is pivoted centrally to the inside of one wall of the shell by pivot *d*, which enters perforations $a^1$ in such manner that it (the dog) can vibrate freely when actuated in a manner and for a purpose which will soon be described. *g* is a pin or spur projecting from one of the vertical faces or ends of cam B in such position that it shall, when the parts are in place for operation, enter a slot or notch, *f*, in dog E. F, Fig. 3, is a recess cut in the side of the sash, and usually lined with a metal socket piece, as indicated in the drawing. The position of the section of sash shown is the reverse of that which it occupies in the window; but it was more convenient to show it in this way, as otherwise the pin *f'* would interfere with properly showing the lower shoulder of the recess.

When the window is closed the parts are arranged as in Fig. 1, with the greater radiuses of the cam thrust forward into the recess F by the weight of lever C. As the cam thus rotates upon axle *c c* the pin *g* strikes the lower jaw of the slot *f*, vibrating dog E about pivot *d*, thrusting out the lower end of the dog above the square shoulder at the lower end of recess F, and locking the window so that it cannot be opened.

In order to raise the sash I move lever C up, as in Fig. 2, when pin *g* strikes against the upper jaw of notch *f* and withdraws the dog. If, now, the sash be raised until recess F is above the cam, said sash may be held at any desired point, as will be readily understood without further explanation.

In order to put the lock together I first put the dog E in place, with its pin *d* resting in perforation $a^1$, and then slip the cam in place, when it will be found that none of the parts can be readily displaced, even when the sash is removed; but when the sash is in the lock cannot, by any possibility, become deranged.

To adapt my lock for the upper sash it is necessary to so arrange the pivot of dog E relative to pin *g* that the upper end of said dog

shall be thrown out when it is desired to lock the sash up.

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

The combination of the shell A, the cam B provided with pin *g*, and the locking-dog E provided with the pivot *d*, and notch *f*, constructed and arranged for joint operation, as described.

JACOB C. ROBIE.

Witnesses:
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