

L. B. CLARK.
SASH-FASTENER.

No. 176,280.

Patented April 18, 1876.

Fig. 1.

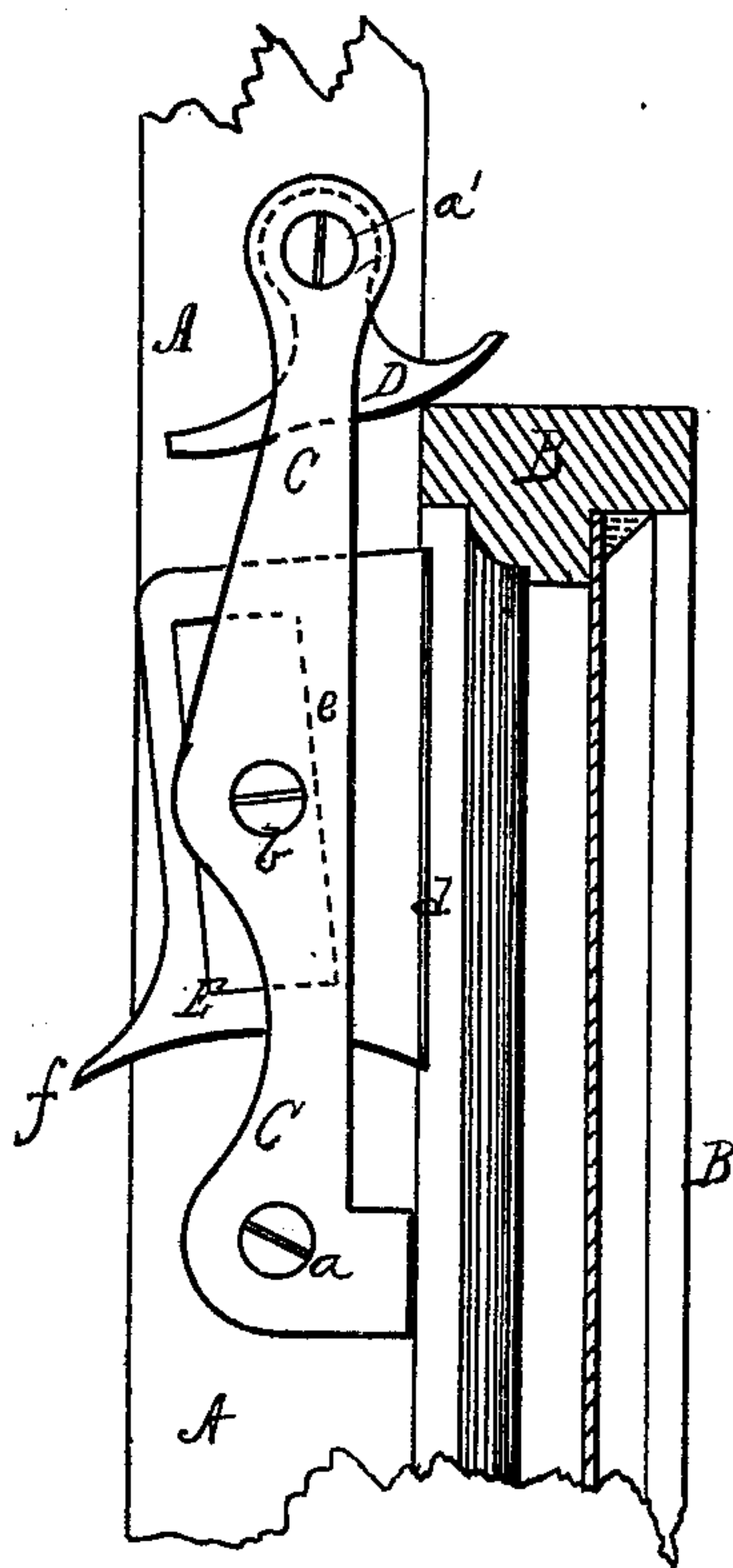
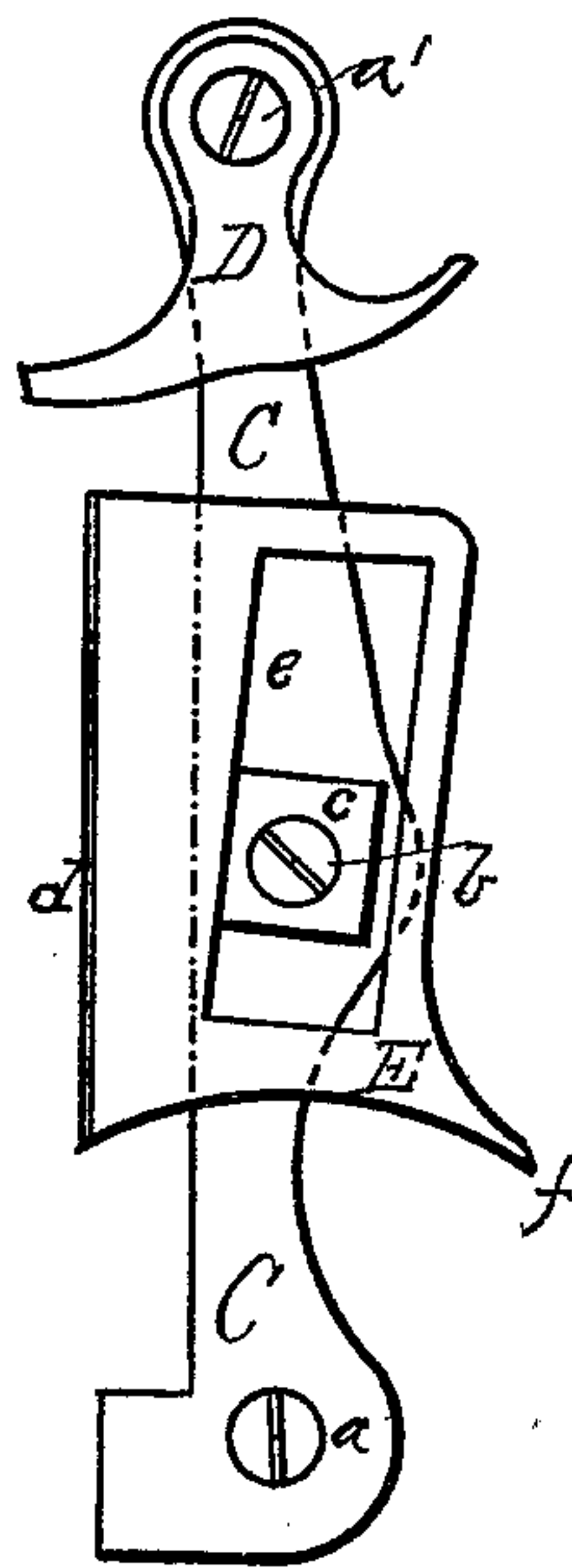


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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LEONARD B. CLARK, OF AURORA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 176,280, dated April 18, 1876; application filed February 21, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONARD BENJAMIN CLARK, of Aurora, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have made certain Improvements in Window-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to metal fastenings attached to the side or casing of the window, and which, by binding the sash, as it is raised or lowered, holds the window at any desired height, or locks the window down.

The invention consists essentially of a window-sash holder and fastener formed of a metallic or other piece pivoted to the window-casing, and provided with a lug or pin arranged in an inclined slot formed in a sliding block for holding the window in any position to which it may be adjusted, together with a suitable fastening device, as will more fully hereinafter be described and definitely claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device, showing its attachment to the casing, and the window locked down. Fig. 2 is an inside view of the parts.

A represents the casing, and B the window-sash. C is a metal piece about four inches in length, which is fastened to the casing at the top and bottom by screws *a a'*. The lower end has a boss or shoulder, which keeps it sufficiently removed from the casing to allow the other parts to play. The screw *a'* that fastens the upper part goes through a movable stop, D, which is only used when the window is down to fasten the same, as shown in Fig. 1. At other times the catch moves free. A center screw, *b*, goes through a pin or lug, *c*, which may be separate from the piece C or form a part of the same. It will usually be cast on it, and the screw *b* will fasten it to the casing at this point. Working up and down on this lug *c*, and between the piece C and the casing A, is a sliding piece or catch, E. It consists of a hollow frame, with the flat edge

d setting against the window-sash B. The inner edge of this is formed with an incline, *e*. (See dotted lines Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.) This incline is made with the widest part above, and engages with the lug or pin *c*, as shown. As this catch E is pushed up by the projection *f*, the narrow part of the incline is pushed out of contact with the pin *c*, and releases the pressure of the straight part *d* against the window B. As soon as the hand (or finger) is removed from the catch E *f*, it falls by its own weight into contact with the lug or pin *b*, and forces the edge *d* against the window-casing, holding it there securely and at any point of contact. The heavier the window the tighter it will bind. It is entirely self-acting in this respect, and a window can be kept open at any height desired, and without danger of falling or slipping. It is simple and inexpensive, and does not wear on the window or casing. A slight push on the projection will release the window from contact.

To fasten the window down, (when entirely closed, the tension on the catch E being therefore removed,) I arrange the stop or fastener D as described.

I claim—

1. The window-catch, constructed with and combining the side piece C with lug or pin *c*, and the sliding incline E *d e*, and fastened to the casing A, substantially as specified.
2. In combination with the plate C, lug or pin *c*, and sliding block E, having an inclined slot, the stop or fastener D pivoted to the upper end of the plate C, substantially as described.

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

LEONARD B. CLARK.

Witnesses:

J. R. DRAKE,
T. H. PARSONS.