

E. H. FENTON.
SASH-FASTENER.

No. 177,110.

Patented May 9, 1876.

fig. 1

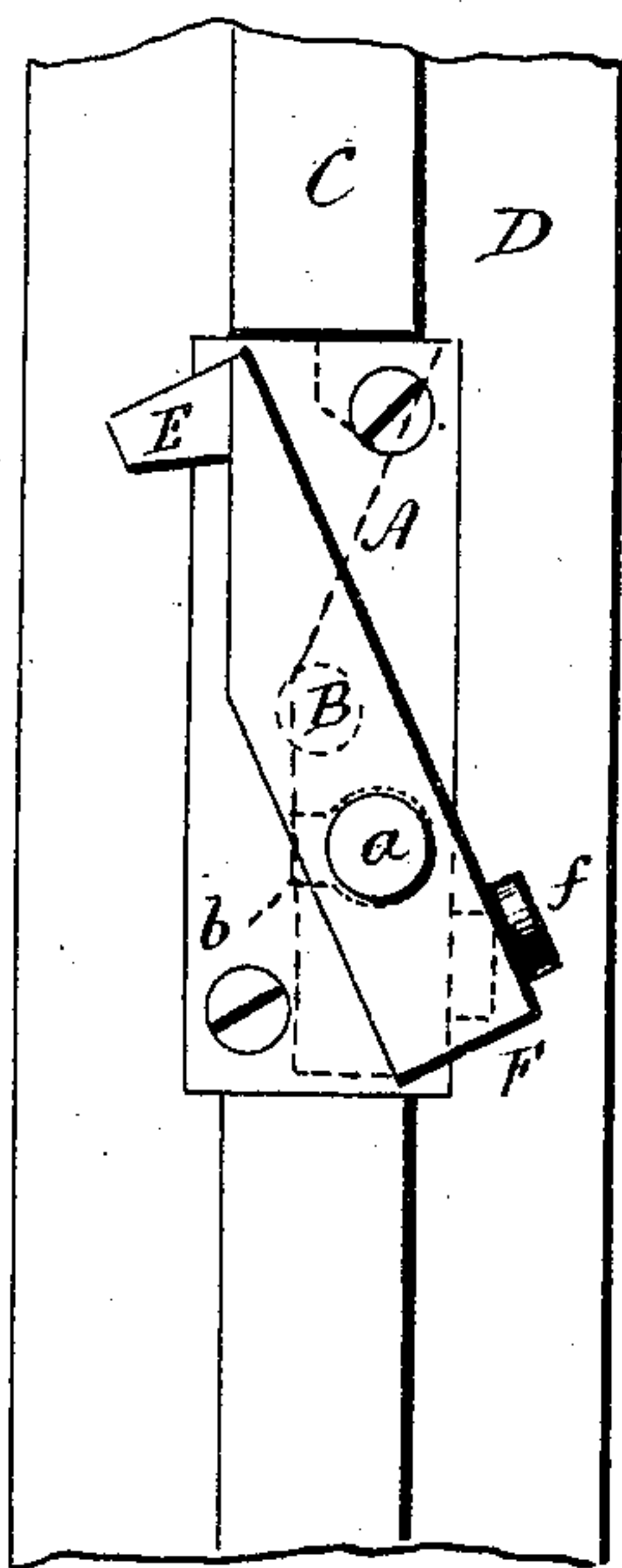


fig. 2

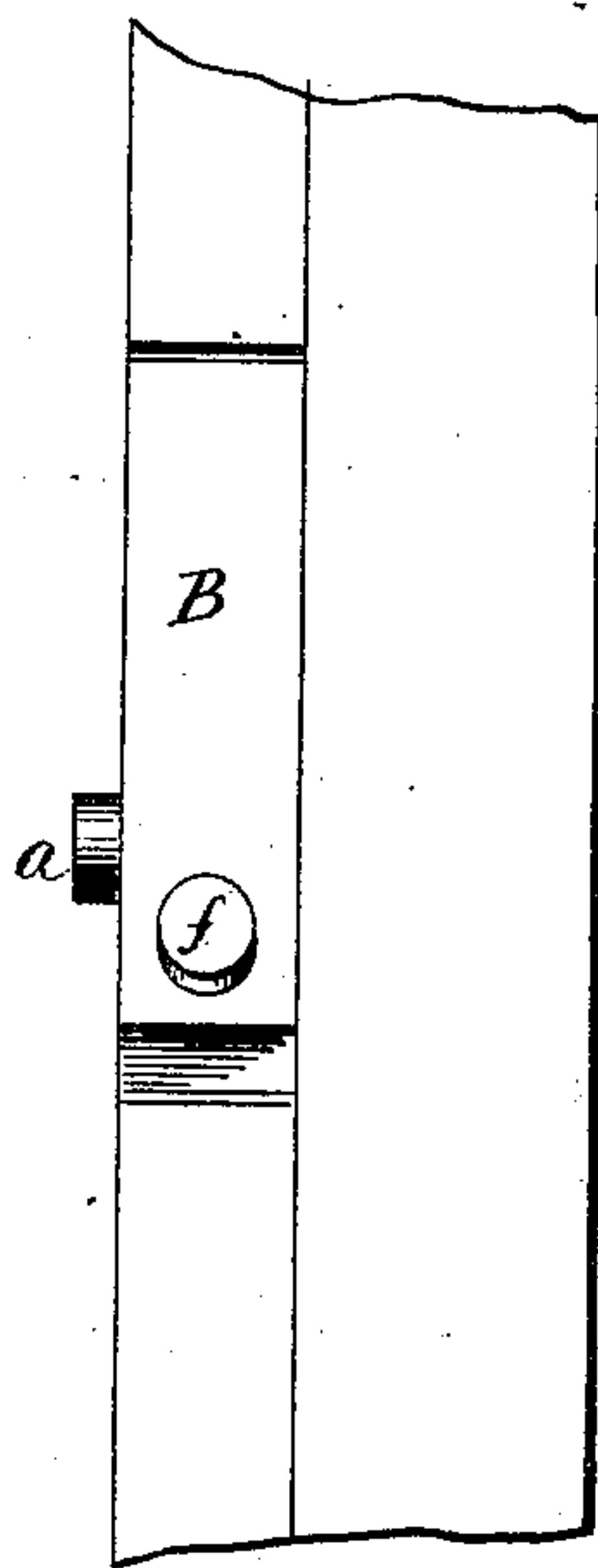


fig. 3

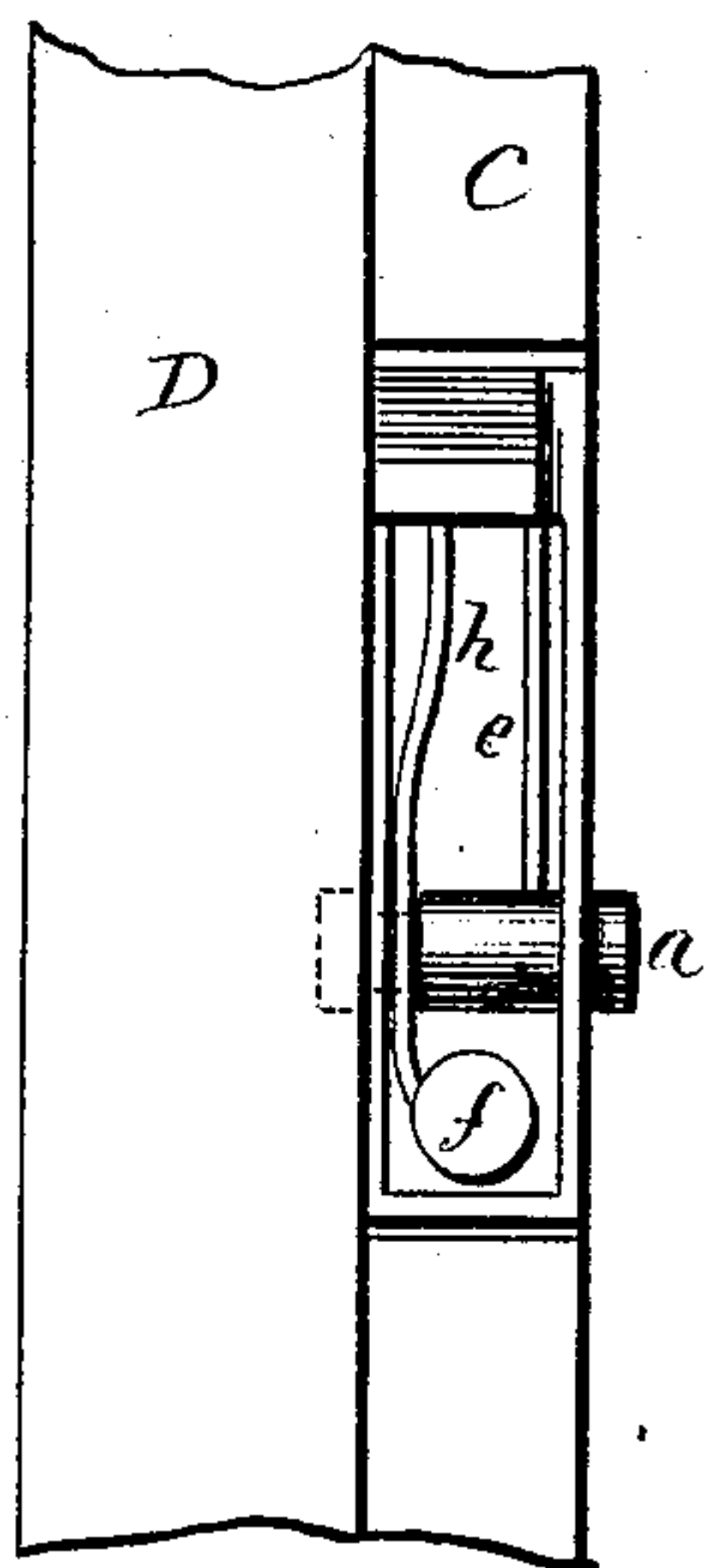


fig. 4

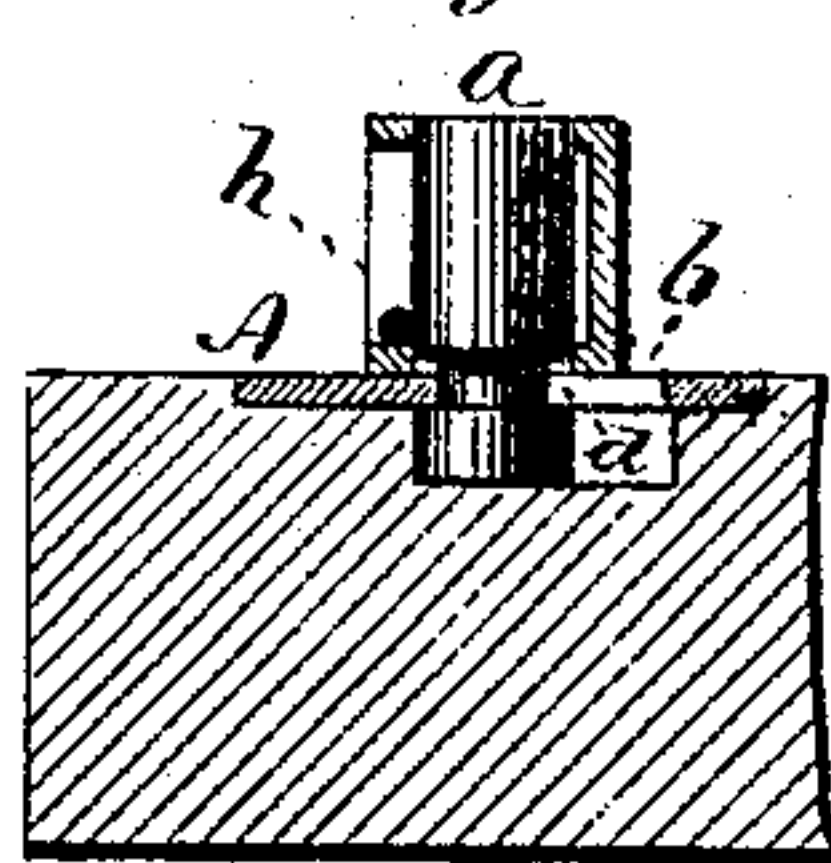
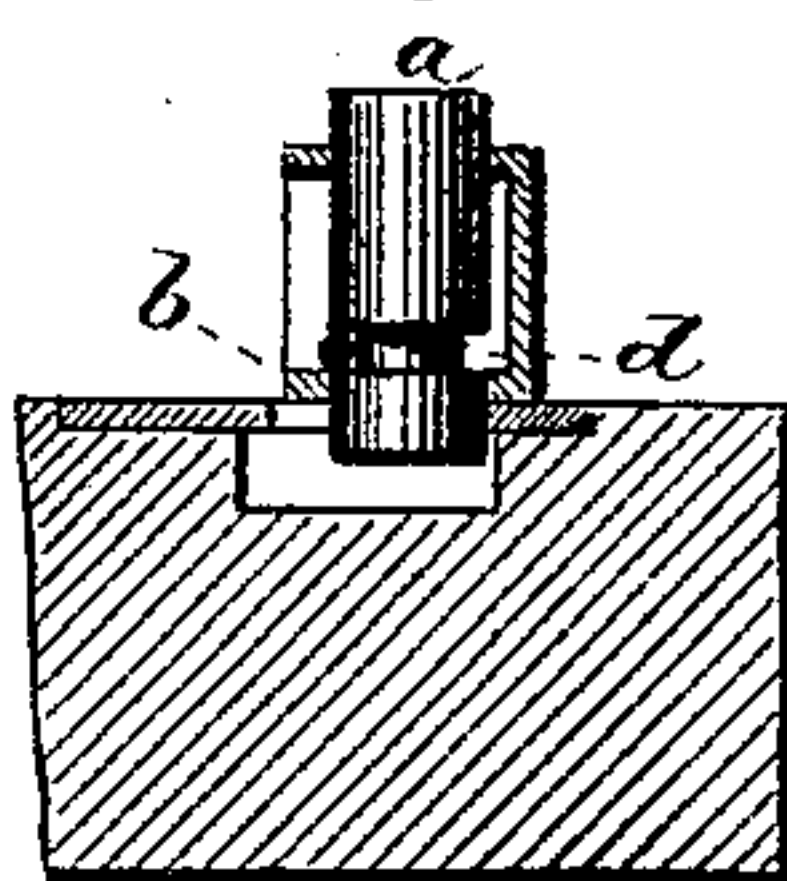


fig. 5



Witnesses,

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IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **177,110**, dated May 9, 1876; application filed February 21, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN H. FENTON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Sash-Lock; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, a side view; Fig. 3, the reverse side, and in Figs. 4 and 5 transverse sections.

This invention relates to an improvement in device for locking window-sashes, the object being to construct a lock which may be arranged so as to appear as a part of the parting-strip between the sashes; and it consists in a turn-button arranged with a tongue at one end, which, as the button is turned, will pass into a corresponding notch in the upper sash, when the outer end will move out over and close upon the top of the lower sash, combined with a locking device to retain said button in its locking position.

A is the base or plate on which the button B is pivoted. This button is made to conform substantially to the parting-strip C in the frame, the plate A being set flush with the stile D. The button is constructed with a tongue, E, which, when the button is turned into its vertical or unlocking position, as indicated in Fig. 1, lies within the width of the parting-strip C; but, when turned, as seen in Fig. 1, the tongue E protrudes beyond the parting-strip upon one side, while the heel F protrudes upon the opposite side. The tongue passes into a notch in the upper sash, and the heel over and in close proximity to the meeting rail of the lower sash; hence, when turned into this position, the heel F prevents the raising of the lower sash, while the tongue E prevents the movement of the upper sash.

In order to lock the button so that it cannot be tampered with from the outside, a bolt, *a*, is arranged in the heel of the button, which extends down through a slot, *b*, in the plate. The bolt is formed with a groove, *d*, and the slot *b* is made to correspond to the said groove, but with an enlargement, as indicated in Fig. 1, so that the lower end of the bolt may rise into the enlarged portion. The bolt is provided with a spring, *e*, the tendency of which is to throw it outward; hence, when the button is turned to the locking position, the bolt will be thrown outward, so that the lower end will pass into the enlarged portion of the slot *b*, as indicated in Figs. 2, 3, and 5; but when the bolt is pressed inward, as seen in Fig. 4, then the groove in the bolt will allow the button to be turned into the unlocked position, and the bolt will be held in by the contracted part of the slot *b*, as seen in Fig. 4.

Additional security may be made by application of a similar bolt, *f*, the spring *h* of which will fall into the groove in the bolt when it is raised, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 5, so that before the bolt can be depressed for unlocking the bolt *f* must also be depressed to release that bolt.

The locking device may be modified or changed without departing from this invention.

I claim—

A turn-button, B, having the tongue E, adapted to fit in and appear as a portion of the parting-strip, and pivoted, as described, to engage both the upper and lower sash, combined with a suitable spring and locking device, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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