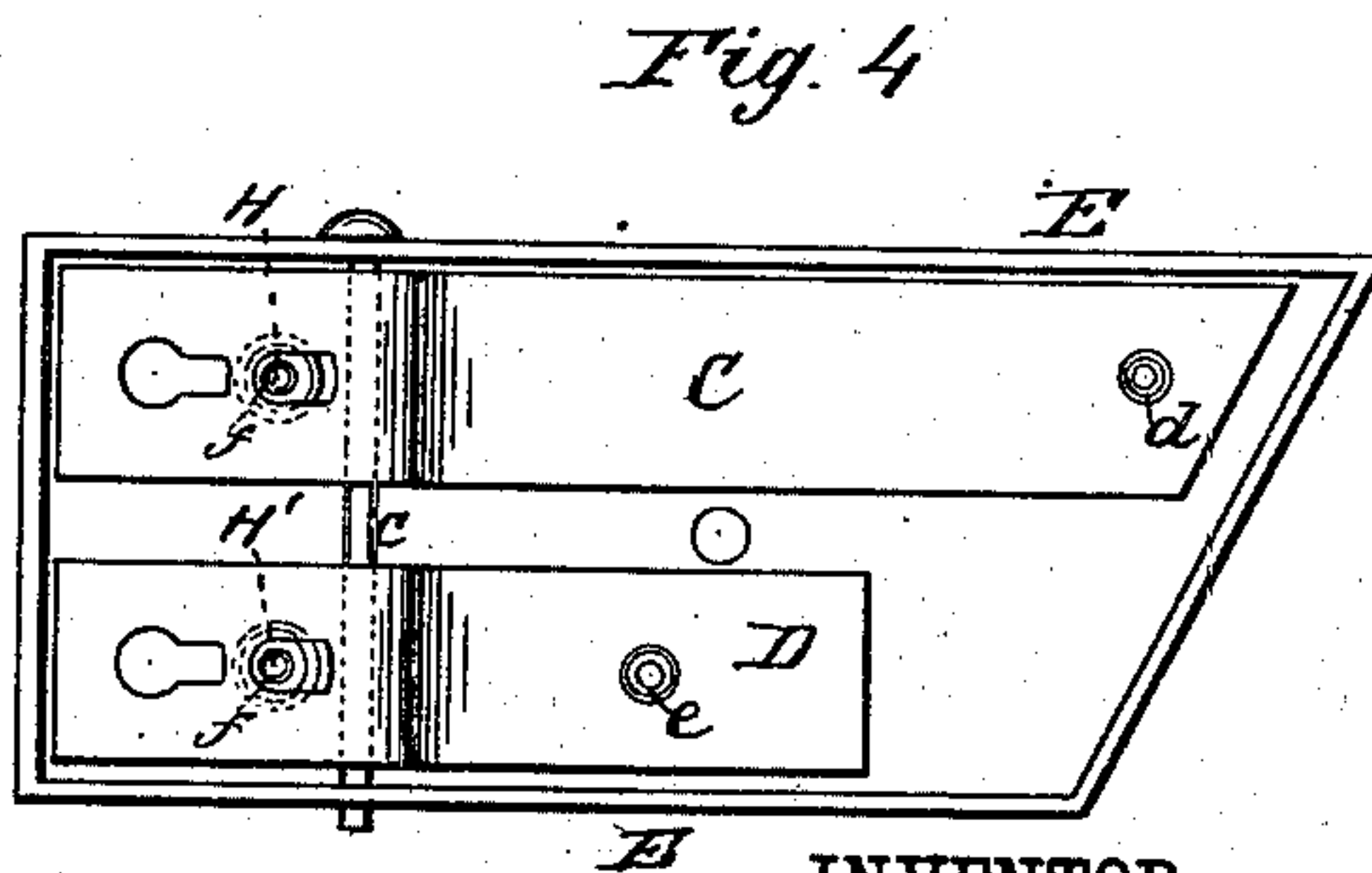
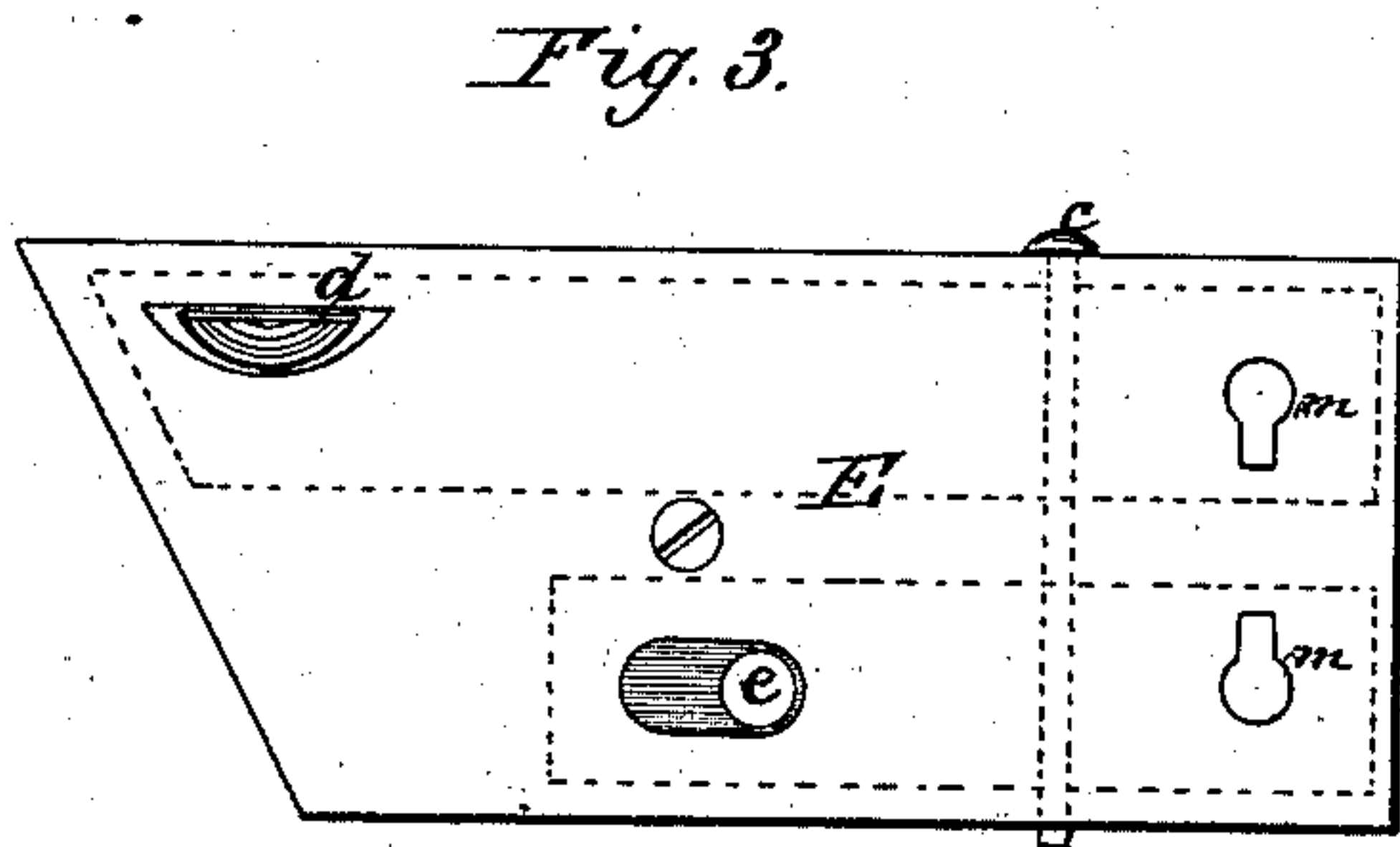
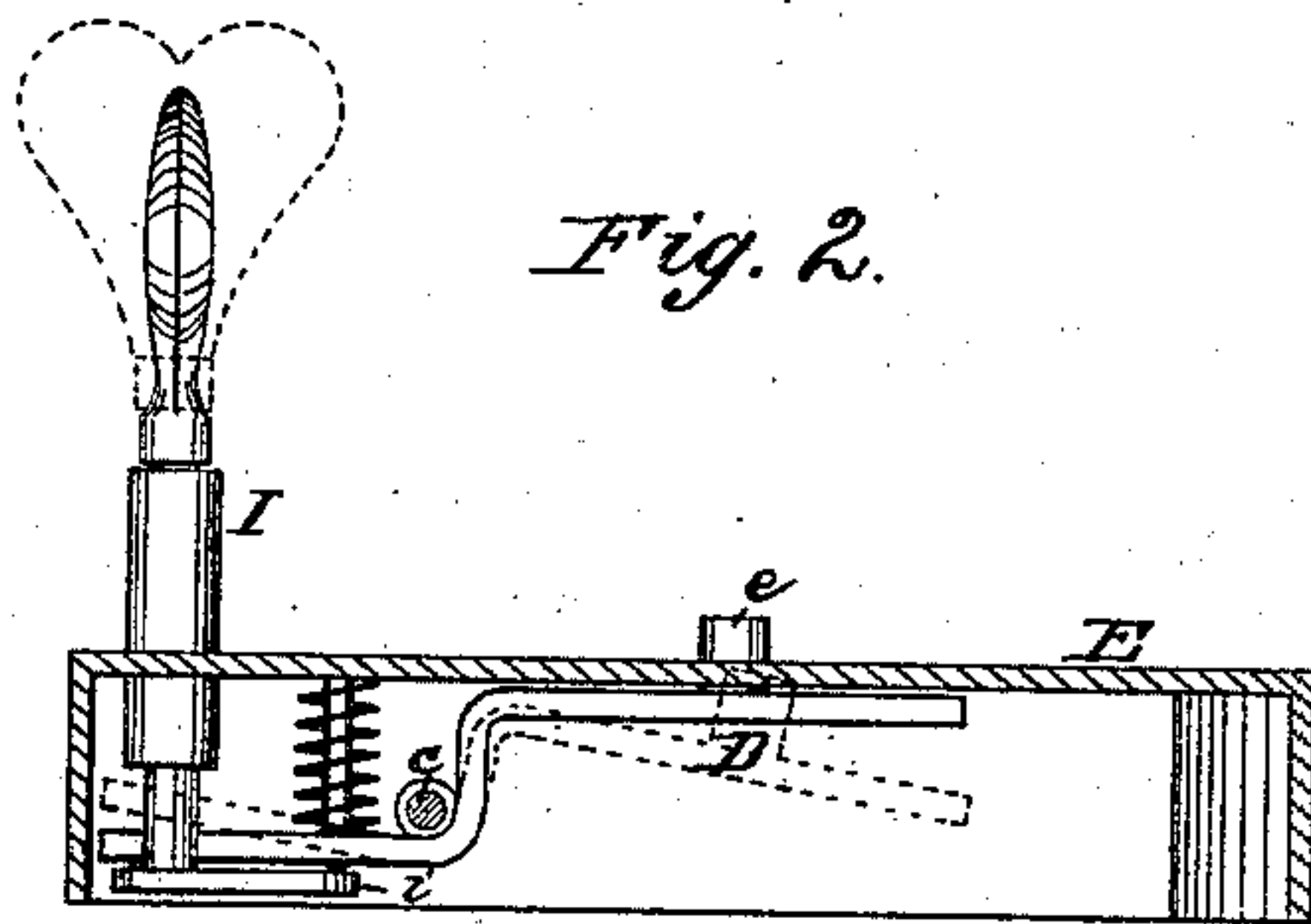
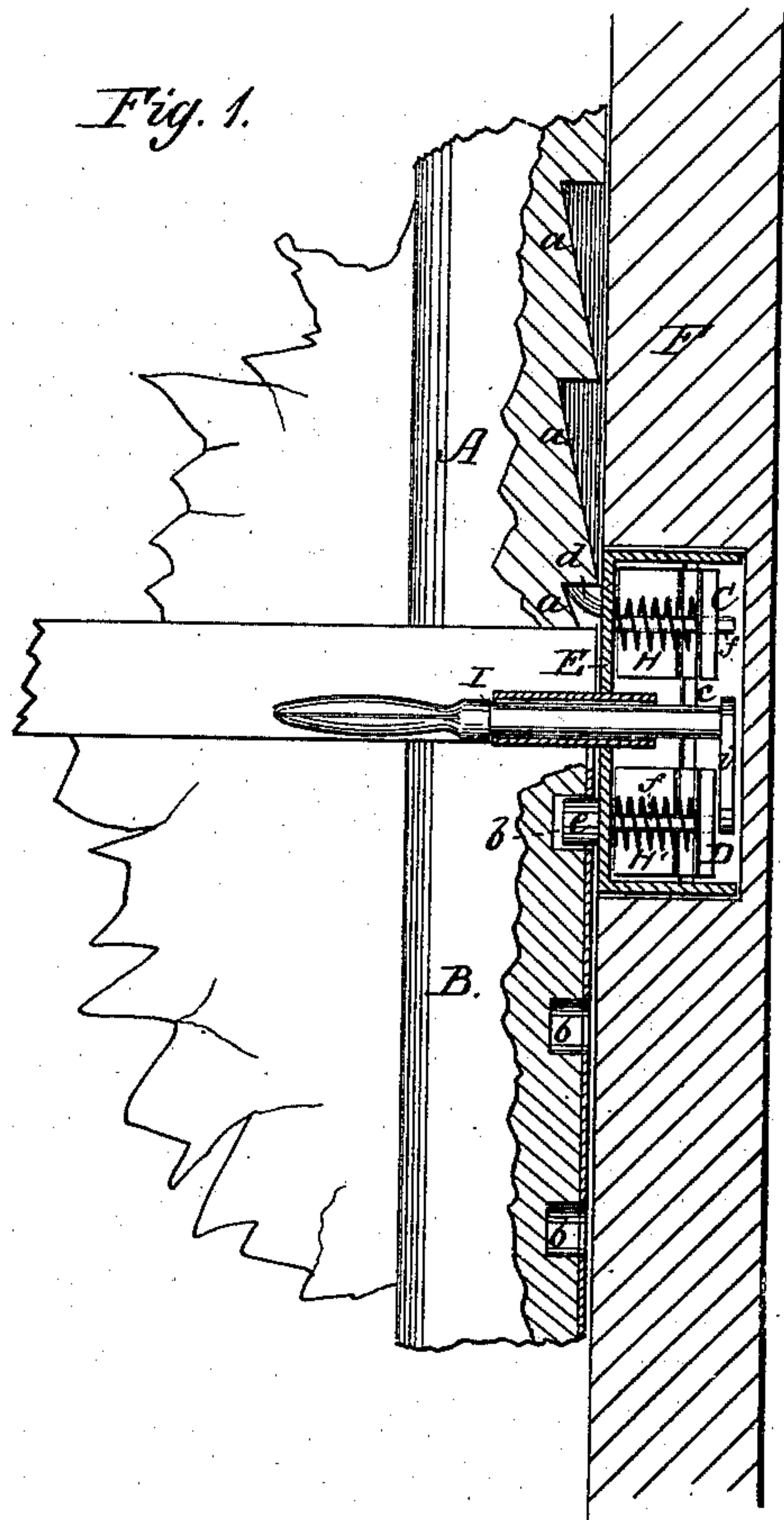


G. F. KNIGHT.  
Sash-Fastener.

No. 216,866.

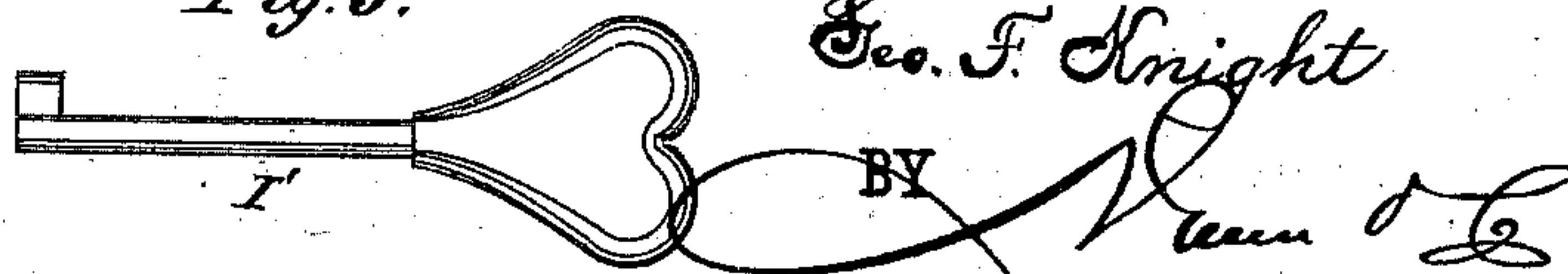
Patented June 24, 1879.



WITNESSES:

*W. W. Hollingsworth*  
*Amos W. Hart*

*Fig. 5.*



INVENTOR:

*Geo. F. Knight*

BY

ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. KNIGHT, OF CARROLL, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,866**, dated June 24, 1879; application filed March 27, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. KNIGHT, of Carroll, in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a lock adapted for securing both the upper and lower sash of the same window; and consists in the specific construction and arrangement, as hereinafter described and claimed, and as shown in accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a portion of a window-frame and its sashes, the device constituting my improvement being shown in cross-section. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the locking device. Figs. 3 and 4 are front and rear views of the device. Fig. 5 represents one of the keys for operating the same.

The right-hand side bars of the upper sash, A, and lower sash, B, are provided, respectively, with beveled teeth *a* and holes or sockets *b*. The sash-lock consists of the spring-actuated levers C D, pivoted on the same fulcrum-rod *c*, and a case, E. The latter is placed in a recess in the window-frame F, and the lugs *d e* of the respective levers project through openings in the case. The levers are of unequal length, and the beveled lug *d* of the upper one, C, coacts with the teeth *a* of the upper sash, A, while the round lug *e* of the lower and shorter lever, D, enters the sockets *b* of the lower sash, B.

It is evident that when the levers are operated or tilted, (see dotted lines, Fig. 2,) so as to draw the lugs *d e* back into the case E, the sashes A B may be moved freely up or down, but that when the lugs project from the case, as in full lines, same figure, the lower sash, B, will be locked immovably, while the upper one, A, will be held fixed as to downward movement, but left free to slide upward.

The outer ends of the levers are bent twice at a right angle and attached to the fulcrum-pin *c* at the angle which is farthest from the face of the case E. Spiral springs H H' are placed behind the short or outer arms of the levers, and held in position by pins *f*, which pass through slots in the levers. To tilt the levers against the stress or resistance of the

springs, and thus release the sashes A B, I employ a key, I or I'.

The key may be a permanent attachment of the sash-lock, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or detachable therefrom, as represented in Figs. 3 and 5. In the former case the key-shank passes through the case E at a point equidistant between the outer ends of the levers C D, and has a long nib, *i*, which prevents its withdrawal therefrom.

To tilt the upper lever, C, the key I is pushed in and turned down to bring its nib *i* over the short arm of said lever, as shown in full lines, Fig. 1, and by then pulling on the lever the pressure of the nib on the same will compress the spring H and throw the lever into position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2.

To tilt the lower lever, D, the key I is turned up to cause the nib to catch over the same, and then drawn forward, as before. Thus but one key is required to operate both levers and release both sashes.

By the other arrangement—Figs. 3, 4, 5—the case E is provided with two key-holes, *m*, near its outer end, one being for the upper lever and one for the lower. The outer ends of the levers are provided with corresponding key-holes, which register with those in the case. By inserting the key I' in either hole *m* and through the coincident hole in the lever, and turning it to cause the nib to catch over the latter, and then pulling forward on the key, the lever will be tilted.

By this construction the key I' is detachable, like an ordinary door-lock key, and the sash-lock cannot be operated except by one having a suitable key and understanding the mode of manipulation. To render the latter the more difficult, the key-holes *m* in the case E have their narrower portions on different sides of the round openings.

The case E incloses and protects the levers on all sides save the back, so that no tool can be inserted beneath its edges to force back the levers and thus release the sash.

I do not claim a fastener composed of two separately-pivoted levers, which are adapted to engage with both the upper and lower sash of a window; but

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a detachable key hav-

ing a nib, and a pivoted spring-actuated angular lever having a lug to engage with a window-sash, and the apertured case inclosing said lever, all as shown and described, so that when the key is turned in a certain position its nib will catch over the edge of the free end of the lever, and traction on the key will then tilt the lever, but when turned into another position will release the lever, as specified.

2. The combination, with the two angular spring-actuated levers, pivoted on the same fulcrum, and extending parallel to the same

plane, the case having an opening at a point intermediate of the two levers to receive the key, and the key itself having a nib or arm, as shown and described, so that by turning the key in either direction its nib will overlap or catch upon one of the levers, as specified.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 8th day of March, 1879.

GEORGE F. KNIGHT.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH PLOGHMAN,  
SAML. WORREL.