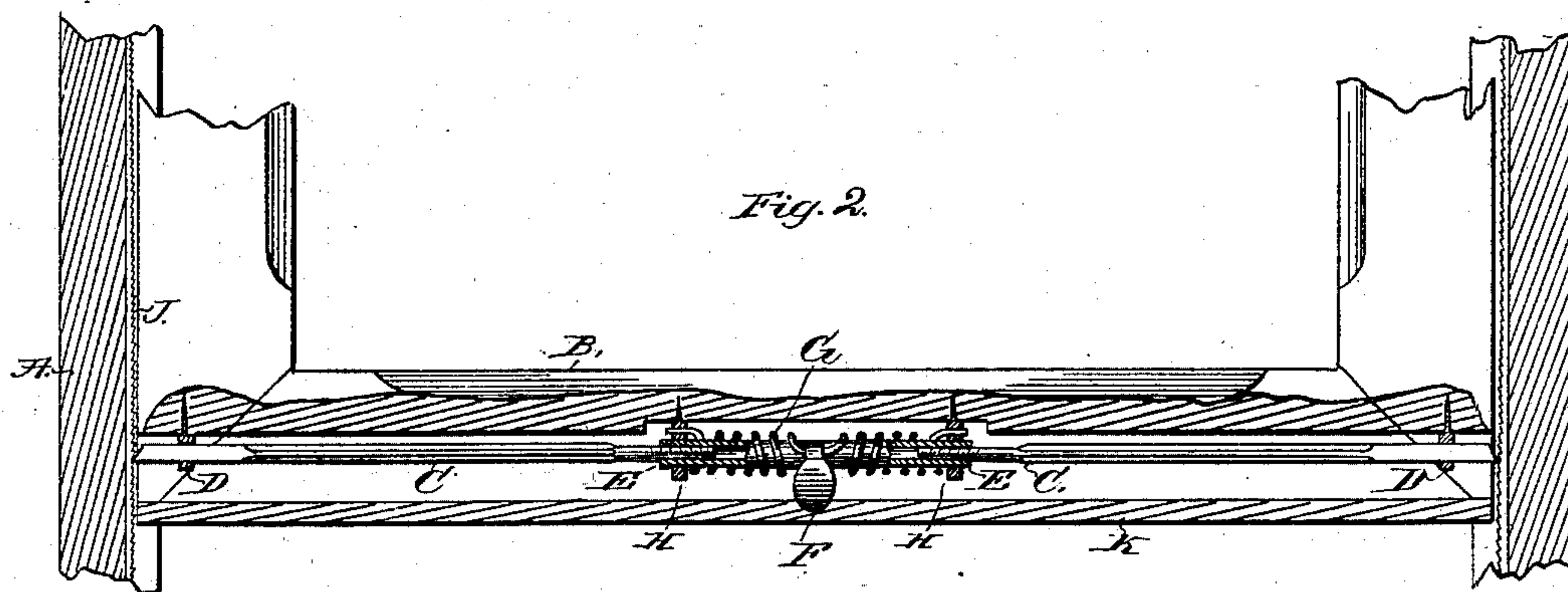
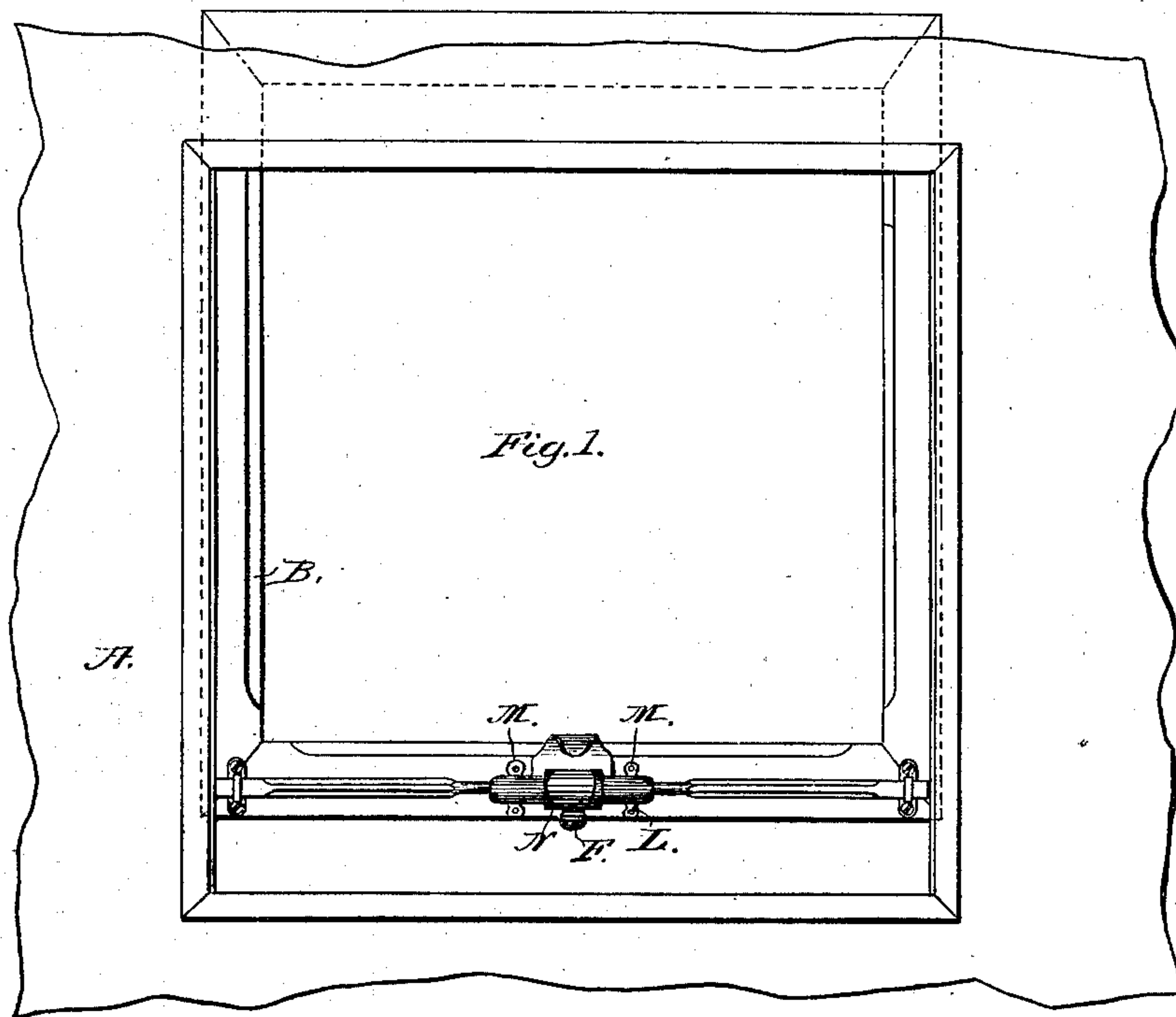


(No Model.)

E. A. PARKER.
Sash Fastener.

No. 239,337.

Patented March 29, 1881.



Witnesses:
John F. C. Printest,
W. Smith.

Inventor:
Edmund A. Parker,
By John C. Crutcher,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND A. PARKER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,337, dated March 29, 1881.

Application filed August 23, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND A. PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

Prior to my invention a great variety of devices have been suggested, most of which involved the arrangement at one side of the sash of some sort of positive or spring-bolt mechanism to be shot into the frame, and an independent lifting-hook arranged at the center of the frame. The disadvantages of all such devices consists in the necessity for the use of both hands, one to release the locking mechanism and the other to lift the sash. To overcome this disadvantage it has been suggested to employ two horizontally-reciprocatory bolts operated from the center of the sash by a system of levers or toggles, springs being used either to withdraw the bolts or to return them to a locking position, as the case may be.

My invention relates especially to improvements in this class of sash-holders. It has for its object the simplification of construction and rendering the action positive and effectual; and with these aims and objects in view my invention consists of a window-sash fastening composed of two locking-bolts connected at their inner ends by a worm or screw thread to a rotary tube or case provided with a rotating arm or lever, and otherwise so arranged that the rotation of the connecting-tube will cause the bolts to reciprocate, as will be hereinafter and in detail explained.

My invention further consists in the detailed construction involved in carrying out the first part of my invention.

In order that those skilled may understand how to make and use my invention, I will describe its construction and operation, referring by letters to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a car sash and frame with my improved fastening arranged on the face of the lower bar of the frame; and Fig. 2 is a partial vertical section of a sash and frame, showing my improved fastener arranged within a mortise and modified in its construction accordingly.

Similar letters denote like parts in both figures.

By special reference to Fig. 2, A is the window-frame, and B the sash.

C C are two bolts, beveled or straight at their extreme outer ends and square or any other suitable shape in cross-section near thereto, rotation being prevented by the employment of suitable ring-collars, D D. The inner ends of the bolts C C are provided with a quick thread or groove, right and left hand, respectively, and are incased within the ends of a centrally-arranged tube or barrel, E, having a male thread or teat adapted to travel in the thread or groove in the bolts. This tube or barrel E is provided with a suitably-shaped "lift" or lever, F.

Surrounding the tube or barrel E is a coil-spring, G, wound from the center in reverse, the central portion forming a nose, which is secured to the center of the tube or to the lift F, and the ends rigidly secured to collars H H, surrounding the ends of the tube E, rigidly attached to the sash B. The sash may or may not be provided with an independent or auxiliary lift, I. (See Fig. 1.)

The frame A is provided with a sunken corrugated metal strip, J, into which the locking end of the bolts seat themselves, and the design of the bolt ends and corrugated strip may be such as to secure the sash at any given altitude, and also to lock it securely when closed.

The construction just described is applied to the sash in the following manner: The screw ends of the bolts C are screwed into the ends of the barrel or tube E and adjusted with reference to the width of the sash, the lower rail of which is mortised vertically to receive the bolts, &c. After the bolts and barrel are connected the ends of the spring, the nose of which is firmly connected, as heretofore described, are passed into holes or otherwise connected to the collars H, which are slipped over the ends of the barrel or tube, and the end collars, D, are passed onto the squared ends of the bolts C. These collars are formed with a short spur, as clearly shown at Fig. 2, adapted to be driven into the wood of the sash, and thus held against rotary movement; or they may be otherwise secured. After the parts

have been thus arranged it will be observed that when the lift F is grasped it will rotate the barrel E, which, in turn, and by reason of the non-rotary arrangement of the bolts C, causes the latter to be withdrawn from contact with the frame or metallic strip J, and thus release the sash, which may be elevated by continued pressure against the lift F; and when the lift is relieved from pressure the spring G will cause the return movement of all the parts in an obvious manner.

Of course the spring may be dispensed with and the bolts returned by the reverse movement of the lift F, though I prefer to use the spring.

In Fig. 2 I have shown the mortise in the sash for the accommodation of the lock or fastening much larger than is necessary, in order to obtain space for the letters of reference, and have shown such mortise concealed by a metallic or other strip, K. I do not wish to confine myself to any peculiarity of mortise, as it may be made in any desirable manner.

In Fig. 1 the locking mechanism is shown as applied to the face of the sash, and in this case the barrel or tube which is rotated to operate the bolts is supported within a secondary barrel, L, which is secured to the sash by brackets M, and the collars at the ends of the bolts are in like manner secured to the sash. The secondary barrel L, which supports the rotat-

ing tube E, is cut away or slotted centrally, in order that the lift F may be connected thereto, and such slot is concealed by a tube or collar, N, through which the end of the lift F passes.

Any peculiarity of design may be adopted and the details of construction considerably varied without departing from the spirit of my invention, which is most readily comprehended by Fig. 2 of the drawings.

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

1. A sash-fastener consisting of the reciprocating bolts C, threaded or grooved on their inner ends, and connected by a rotatory threaded tube provided with a suitable lever, in combination with suitable supporting-collars, whereby the rotation of the connecting-tube will cause reciprocation of the bolts, as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

2. In combination with the bolts C C and tube E, provided with lift F, secured in position as described, the reverse coil-spring G, arranged as described, to cause the return of the movable parts, as hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDMUND A. PARKER.

Witnesses:

A. G. JOHNSON,
ALBERT I. BART.