

(No Model.)

E. L. BARBER.
Sash Fastener.

No. 239,696.

Patented April 5, 1881.

Fig. 1.

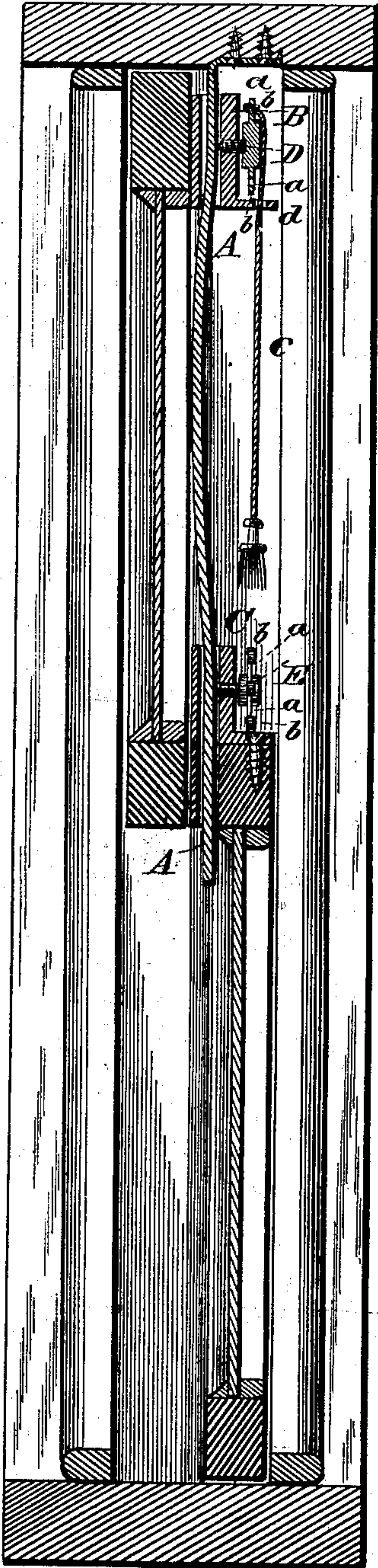
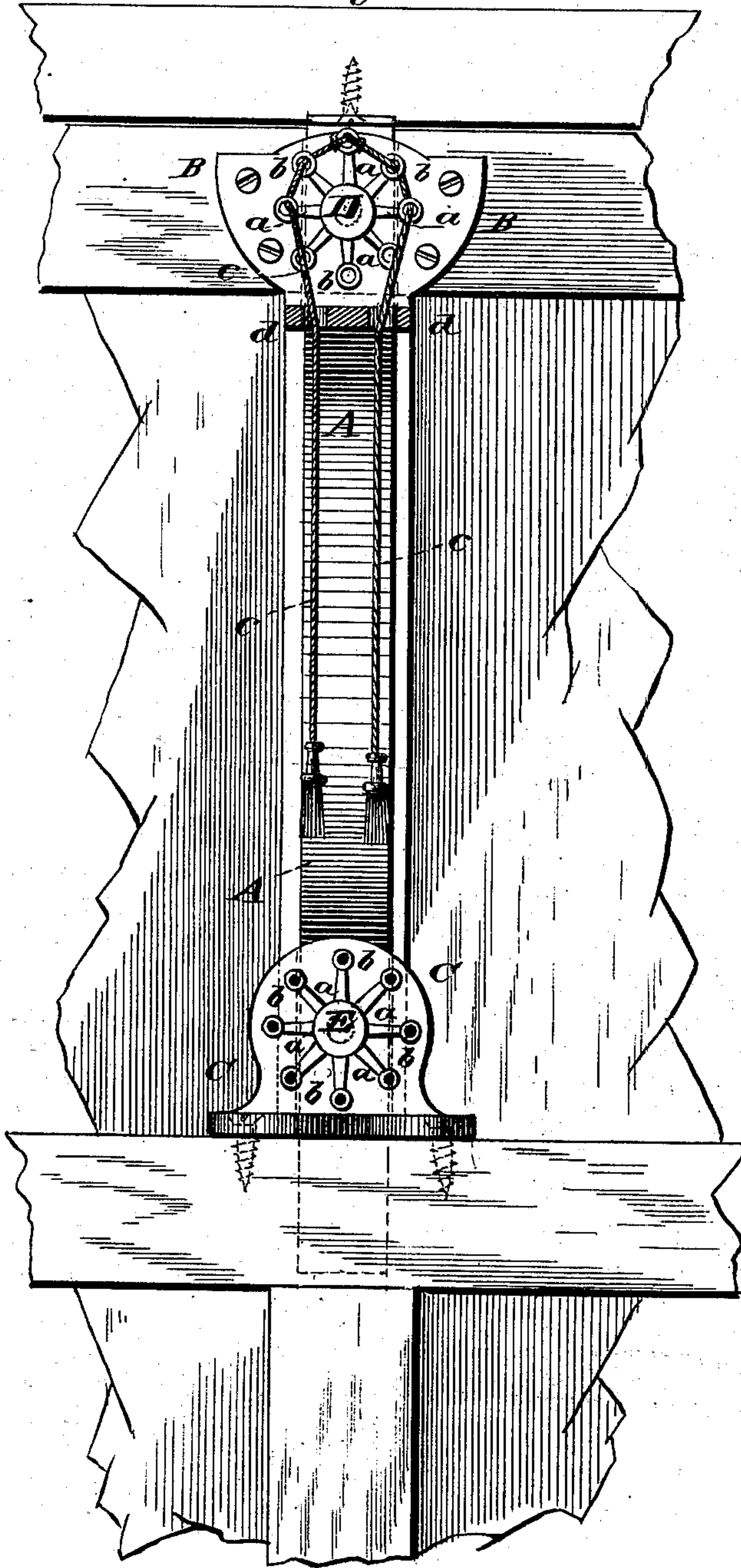


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN L. BARBER, OF LARWILL, INDIANA.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,696, dated April 5, 1881.

Application filed February 1, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN LUSK BARBER, of Larwill, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Sash Lock and Holder; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section through a window and my improved sash lock and holder as applied to the sashes thereof. Fig. 2 is a front view, on a larger scale, showing parts of the sash broken away.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient means for holding the sashes of a window at any desired adjustment, and locking them when closed.

The invention covers certain peculiar features of improvement upon that form of sash-holder in which a bar is attached to the horizontal upper portion of the stationary window-frame and depends to the upper edge of the bottom sash, and passes through a notch in the meeting-rail of the same, each sash being provided with an attachment to the rod, which permit the sashes to be adjusted up or down upon said rod to open or close the window.

My particular features of improvement consist, first, in employing a light flat bar, which has a permanent set or curve toward the upper sash, so that any attempt to raise the lower sash will insure the rod's bending against the frame of the upper sash, which braces the bar and stops its bending, instead of allowing it to bend outwardly and allowing the sash to be raised; and the invention also further consists in the peculiar means for adjusting the screw of the upper sash to fasten or release said sash, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, A represents the holding-bar for the sashes. This is fastened to the horizontal upper portion of the stationary frame of the window by screws which pass through screw-holes in a right-angular bend at the top of this bar. Said bar hangs vertically down immediately in front of middle mullion or separating-bar of the sash, and extends to and into a vertical transverse channel or recess in the upper meeting-rail of the lower sash. This holding-bar I make of wrought metal, in the shape of a thin flat piece, with considerable

spring or elasticity, which lies close to the window-mullion, and which bar has a permanent set or bend toward the upper sash. The object of this bend or set is as follows:

In order to make my sash-holder light and attractive I make it of thin flat metal, and with this structure of bar the lower sash might be strained upwardly and the bar bent outwardly, which bar would afford but little resistance to the elevation of the sash after it has commenced to bend outwardly. To avoid this I give the bar a permanent set or bend inwardly toward the upper sash, so that if the lower sash is strained upwardly the bend of the bar strikes the upper sash-frame, and all further lateral movement of the bar being arrested, the sash is securely held against such attempts. To connect the sashes adjustably to this bar I employ small castings B C, the upper one, B, of which is fastened by screws to the top horizontal bar of the upper sash, and the lower one, C, of which is screwed upon the top of the meeting-rail of the lower sash. These castings have each a narrow slit or hole through them in vertical direction, to receive the stationary bar A, and are provided with set-screws D and E, which pass through screw-threaded holes in these castings and bear against the bar A, resting in the vertical slot. These castings B and C, it will be seen, inclose the bar A on all sides, so that when the screw bears against the bar there is no strain brought against the sash to open cracks between the sashes and let in cold air, but the strain of the screw is taken up in the casting.

To regulate the adjustment of the screw D of the upper sash, I fix rigidly upon the outer end of this screw a wheel composed of a series of radial arms, *a*, bearing loops or eyes *b* at their outer ends. Then through the eyes of the upper half of the arms I lace a cord, *c*, which is tied to one of the eyes at the top, to keep the cord from pulling through, and whose ends pass down through a looped guide or keeper, *d*, formed on the casting, and are provided with tassels. By pulling one of these tassels the screw is turned in one direction and is made to clamp the bar A, while a pull upon the other tassel will turn the screw in the other direction and release the said bar.

The object of the wheel with arms *a* and eyes *b* is to make a single cord do for both tassels,

and to avoid two points of attachment of the cord. Furthermore, after the end of the screw becomes somewhat worn away by abrasion, the screw must be adjusted closer into the bar, so
5 as to make a slight turn hold the sash, and as the two ends of the cord must always first connect with the wheel, so as to oscillate equally on both sides of the horizontal line, the cord must be readjusted in the wheel when the
10 screw is turned farther in. This is readily permitted by the mode of lacing the cord through the eyes. Thus, in readjusting the cord, it is laced through more eyes on one side and taken out of some on the other.

15 For the sake of symmetry, I may use a similar device on the lower sash to that just described; but as this is generally within reach of the hand it is not needed.

20 My invention may be used in connection with sashes having but a single glass, or with

sashes which operate with a cord and pulley, so as to act as a lock for the same, and in such cases my attachment may be placed on the side of the window instead of the center.

Having thus described my invention, what 25 I claim as new is—

1. The flat bar A, having a permanent set or bend toward the upper sash, combined with fastenings upon the sashes, substantially as described. 30

2. The combination, with the sliding connection for the sash and the set-screw, of a wheel fixed upon said set-screw, having radial arms *a* and eyes *b*, and a cord laced through said eyes and attached to the wheel, substantially 35 as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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