

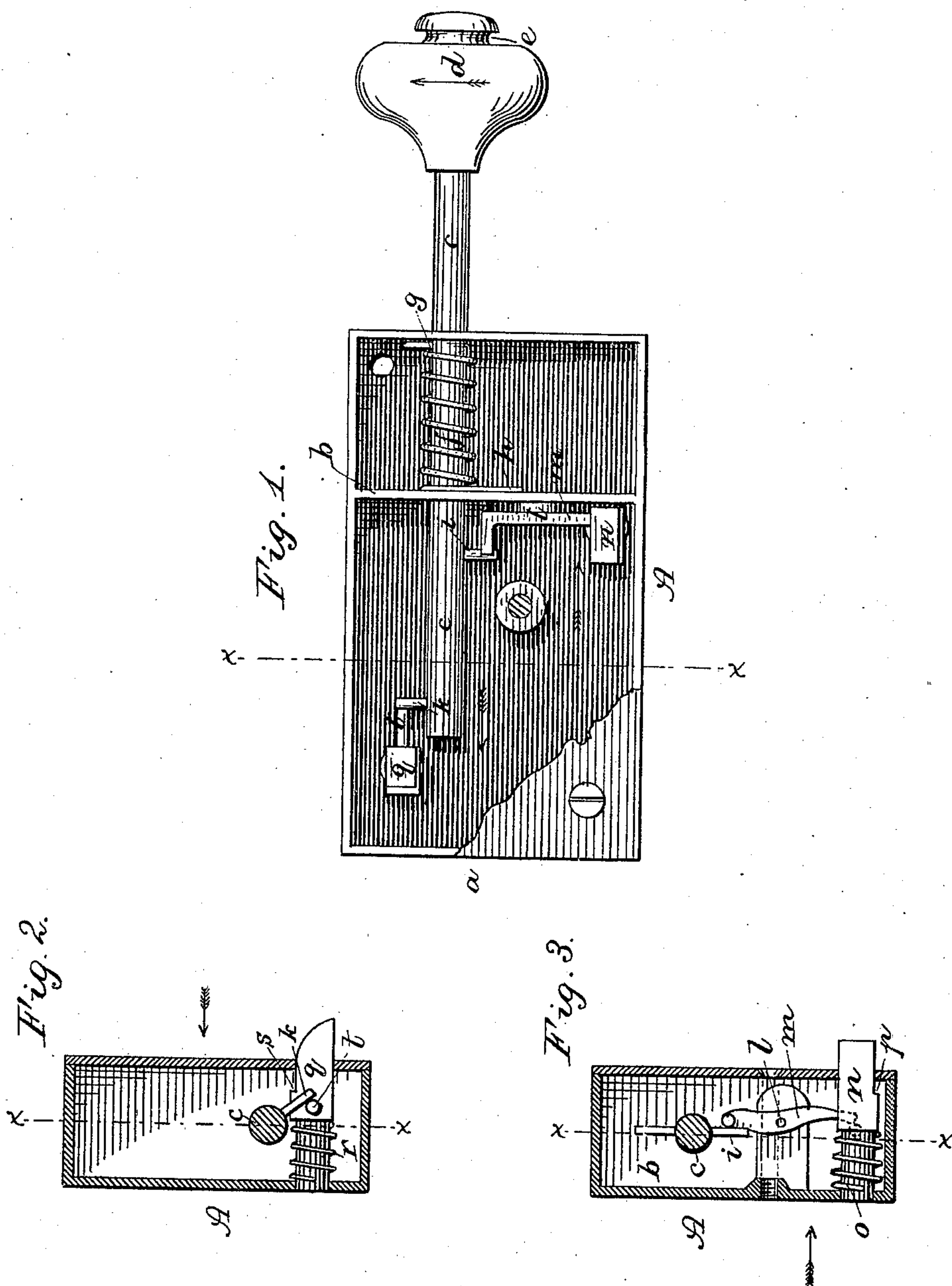
(No Model.)

J. D. MILLER.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 245,198.

Patented Aug. 2, 1881.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,198, dated August 2, 1881.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. MILLER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Lancaster, in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in sash-locks for windows; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described and hereinafter claimed.

The accompanying drawings fully illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation with the major portion of the cover removed, so as to expose the working portions. Fig. 2 is a cross-section, taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, looking in the opposite direction to that of Fig. 2.

A represents a rectangular casing, which is provided at a suitable distance from its outer end with a partition, *b*, which serves as a bearing for the rod *c*, which passes through the outer end of the casing and through the partition *b*, extending to within about three-fourths of an inch of the inner end, *a*, of the casing. The outer end of the rod *c* is provided with a knob, *d*, which has an annular groove, *e*, made in it, to adapt it to act as a pulley for the lower end of a curtain-elevating cord. That portion of the rod which is between the outer end, *a'*, of the casing and the partition *b* is encircled by a coiled spring, *f*, one end of which is rigidly secured to the rod, as at *g*, the other end, *h*, bearing against the inner side of the casing. This spring serves to keep the rod pressed out in its normal position, as shown in Fig. 1, and at the same time turns it back to its proper position after the rod has been given about a quarter-turn, to operate either of the bolts. The rod *c* is also provided with a suitable tappet-pin, *i*, near the partition *b*,

and another similar pin, *k*, near the extreme inner end of the rod, the said pins extending in opposite directions, as shown.

Fulcrumed at *l* is the lever *m*, one end of which is bent at right angles to its length, and is brought into contact with the pin *i*, the other end bearing against and operating the bolt *n*, which extends through the sides of the casing, and is provided with a spring, *o*, to keep it pressed outward, and a shoulder, *p*, to limit its motion, as shown in Fig. 3. This bolt *n* extends into the path of and is designed to control the action of the lower sash of the window.

Near the inner end of the casing is located a second bolt, *q*, provided with a coiled spring, *r*, for pressing it outward into the path of the upper sash, and a shoulder, *s*, for limiting its outward movement. From one side of this bolt *q* extends the pin *t*, parallel with the rod *c*, the length of the pin being such that when the rod *c* is turned without being pressed in against the tension of the spring *f* the pin *k* at its inner end will pass without touching it, as shown in Fig. 1.

In practice my sash-lock is mortised into the window-frame in a horizontal position at the center of the point where the upper and lower sashes lap, the inside surface, through which the bolts project, being in a line with the bearing-surface of the window-frame, so that only the outer end of the rod carrying the knob projects beyond the frame and is visible, the bolt *n* projecting into the path of the lower sash and into a notch made in the edge of said sash near its upper side, the bolt *q* being similarly located in regard to the upper sash, with the difference that it fits normally into a notch made near the bottom of the edge of said upper sash. Notches are made in the edge of each sash to correspond to the points to which it may be desired to raise or lower them.

The operation of my device is as follows: When in its normal position shown in the drawings the lock is intended to operate the lower sash, the bolt *q* retaining the upper sash in the upper portion of the window-frame or in the position in which it was left. By giving the knob *d* a quarter-turn in the direction indicated by the arrow the rod *c* causes the pin *i* to bear against the bent end of the lever *m*, the outer end of which serves to draw in

the bolt *n* from the top notch made in the lower notch. The sash may then be raised, and the bolt will snap into the next notch that registers with it, thus retaining the sash at
5 that point, as will be readily understood. When it is desired to lower the upper sash the knob is pressed in against the tension of the spring *f*, causing the pin *i* to become disengaged from the lever operating the bolt *n* and causing the
10 pin *k*, near the extreme inner end of the rod *c*, to move into a position so as to bear across the pin *t*, extending from the bolt *q*. Now, by giving the knob a quarter-turn while pressed in the bolt *q* will be withdrawn from the notch in
15 which it was resting in the upper sash and will snap into the next notch, that registers with it precisely as in the former case, the only difference in operating the lock being that for operating the lower sash only a quarter-turn
20 of the knob is needed, the knob being required to be pressed in against the tension of the spring *f* and then turned when operating the upper sash. The knob, being provided with a

groove, is adapted to receive the lower end of a curtain-elevating cord, thus performing the 25 function of one of the curtain-fixtures, in addition to furnishing a handle for operating the lock.

A lock thus constructed is safe, strong, and reliable, is not likely to get out of order, is 30 easily understood and operated, and unites the elements of cheapness and simplicity.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a sash-fastener, the combination of the 35 casing *A*, lever *m*, bolt *n*, lever *t*, and bolt *q* with the rod *c*, having spring *f* and pins *i* and *k*, all arranged and operating substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig- 40 nature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN D. MILLER.

Witnesses:

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