

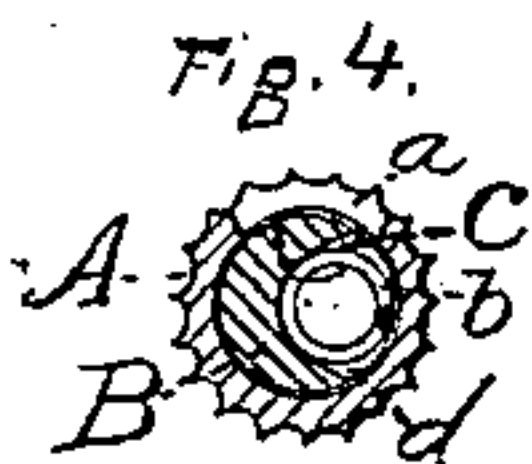
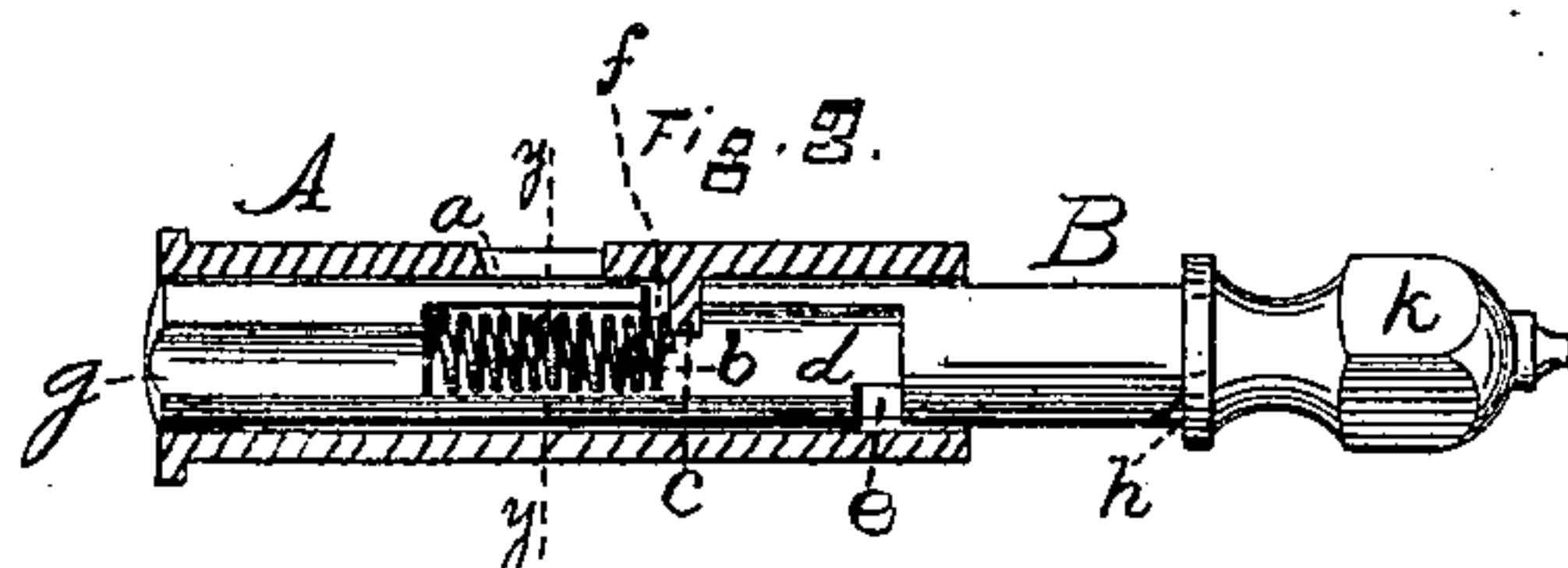
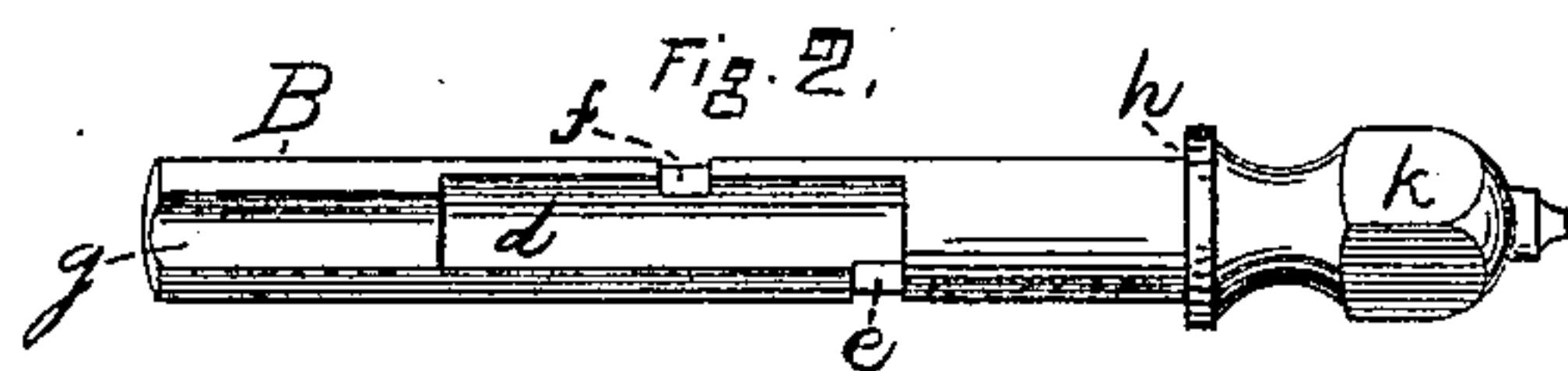
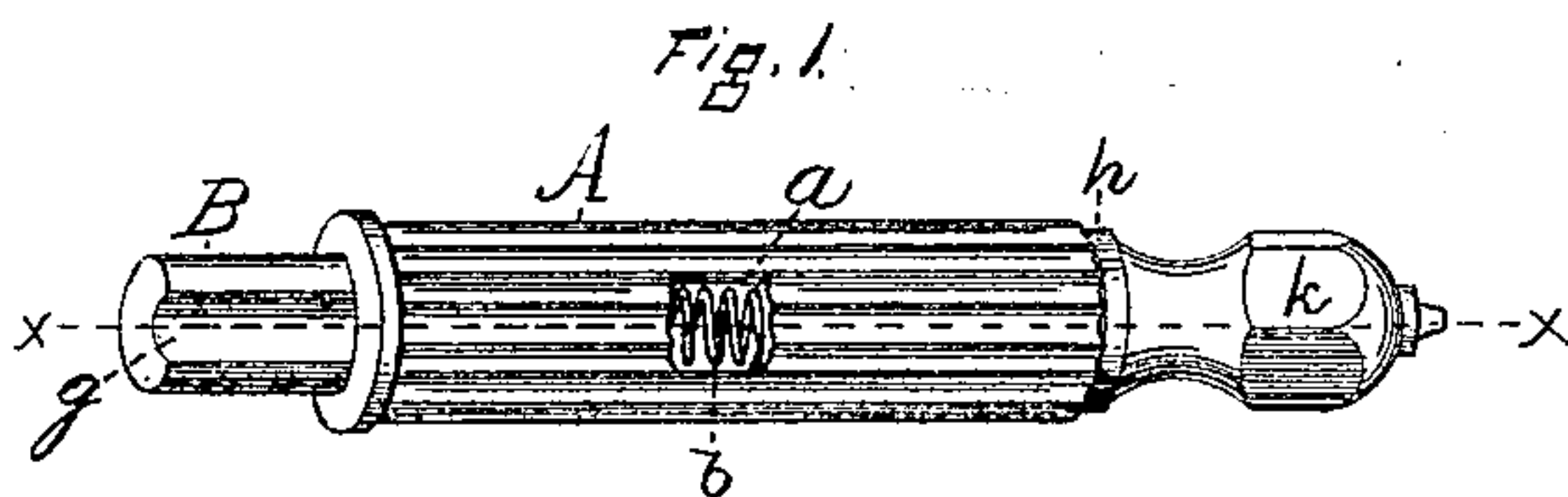
(No Model.)

E. J. STEELE.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 270,347.

Patented Jan. 9, 1883.



Witnesses.
John Edwards Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELBRIDGE J. STEELE, OF NEW BRITAIN, ASSIGNOR TO THE COWLES
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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,347, dated January 9, 1883.

Application filed July 10, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELBRIDGE J. STEELE, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in sash-fasteners, in which the case is provided with an inwardly-projecting lug and an orifice in longitudinal alignment therewith, and the bolt with a spring-receiving recess from which one or more lateral notches extend in the side of the bolt, said bolt and case being combined with a spring, so that the lug serves as a seat for one end of the spring and also to enter the lateral notch or notches by a partial revolution of the bolt to lock said bolt against a longitudinal movement; and the objects of my improvements are to more conveniently assemble the parts to make a simple, convenient, and efficient sash-fastener at a small cost. I attain these objects by the simple construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my sash-fastener. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the bolt. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the case on line *x x* of Fig. 1, showing also the bolt and spring in elevation, with the bolt drawn back into the case and locked in position by the lug; and Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the same on the line *y y* of Fig. 3, with the bolt in the same position.

My sash-fastener is designed to be placed in the sash-stile with one end taking into holes in the jamb, while the opposite end forms a handle by which to pull the bolt out of the jamb, and also by which to partially rotate the bolt for the purpose of locking it against a longitudinal movement. Sash-fasteners adapted for such use in like manner, but constructed differently from my sash-fastener, are well known in the art.

A designates the case, and its exterior may be plated, screw-threaded, or plain, as may be desired. It is adapted to receive the bolt B and allow it to move longitudinally therein in the ordinary manner. At one side of the case there is an orifice, *a*, through which to insert the spring *b*, and just back of said orifice, in

longitudinal alignment therewith, is an inwardly-projecting lug, *c*, preferably cast in one piece with the case. The bolt B has a spring-receiving recess, *d*, sunk in one side of said bolt. Lateral notches *e* and *f* extend from the sides of the spring-receiving recess, as shown. The bolt is provided with a longitudinal groove, *g*, which extends from the spring-receiving recess *d* to the end of the bolt, and is of less depth and width than said recess *d*, so that a distinct shoulder is formed at the junction of *d* and *g* to furnish a seat for one end of the spring. The bolt is also provided with the shoulder *h*, to limit its longitudinal movement in one direction, and with the operating-handle, *k* of any pleasing design. This bolt may be readily cast in the form shown and described.

After the castings are obtained and properly cleaned by tumbling or otherwise and the springs made, the parts are assembled by first inserting the bolt in the case, and in order to pass the lug *c* the groove *g* is brought opposite said lug in the case, so as to allow the bolt to move endwise until the lug is in the spring-receiving recess. The spring is then inserted through the orifice *a*, when one end will rest against the lug and the other against the shoulder at the junction of *d* and *g*. The spring will then prevent the bolt from being pulled out beyond a certain point. By partially rotating the bolt to bring the lateral notch *e* into engagement with the lug *c*, the bolt is locked into engagement with the jamb, and, by partially rotating the bolt in the opposite direction when it is pulled back to bring the lateral notch *f* into engagement with the lug *c*, the bolt is locked out of engagement with the jamb. In thus partially rotating the bolt the spring-receiving recess and spring are moved sidewise, but the lateral notches and the lug are of such depth and width respectively as to limit said rotative movement of the bolt, while a sufficient portion of the spring is in contact with the lug to prevent the end of the spring from slipping by it. When the parts are thus formed they require no fitting, drilling, or riveting of any kind.

The groove *g* is for the sole purpose of allowing the end of the bolt to pass the lug *c* while the parts are being assembled. If

desired, this groove may be dispensed with and the lug inserted by driving in or soldering after the bolt is in place, without in the least changing the other features.

5 It is evident that the same general construction of the spring, the case with its inwardly projecting lug, and the bolt with its spring-receiving recess may be embodied in a sash-fastener without the lateral notches for locking the bolt against longitudinal movement.

10 I am aware that longitudinally-moving bolts in latches have been held within their cases by means of a spring inserted through an orifice in the latch-case after it had received the bolt, and the same is hereby disclaimed. I am also
15 aware that a prior patent shows a sash-bolt and cylindrical case in which the bolt has a small longitudinal groove through the whole length of that part which is forward of the
20 spring, and with a lateral notch extending therefrom to engage an inwardly-projecting lug of the case; also that another patent shows a recessed bolt with a spring within the recess thereof, and a case having an inwardly-
25 projecting lug for one end of the spring to rest against, the parts being assembled by first placing the spring within the recess of the bolt, then passing the bolt and spring together endwise into place and securing them
30 by a lever attached to the projecting end of the bolt. Said patent also shows the case as having orifices in its sides, but not in alignment with the inwardly-projecting lug, and

not in such position that the spring could be inserted through either of them subsequently to the insertion of the bolt. All of said prior devices are hereby disclaimed.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the case having the inwardly-projecting lug and the orifice *a* in longitudinal alignment therewith, the recessed and shouldered bolt, and the spring, substantially as hereinbefore described, whereby the bolt and case may be first put together, and then held in position by the spring subsequently inserted through the orifice *a*.

2. The combination of the case having the inwardly-projecting lug, the spring having one end resting against said lug, and the bolt having the spring-receiving recess, and the lateral notch or notches extending therefrom, substantially as described, whereby the lug performs the double duty of holding the spring and locking the bolt.

3. In a window-spring, of the class substantially as shown and described, the bolt *B*, having the spring-receiving recess *d*, formed in one side thereof, and the groove *g* of less depth leading from the end of said recess, and having also the shoulder at the junction of said groove and recess, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

ELBRIDGE J. STEELE.

Witnesses:

JAMES SHEPARD,
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