

(Model.)

R. McCLOSKEY & D. J. COLEMAN.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 282,005.

Patented July 24, 1883.

Fig. 1.

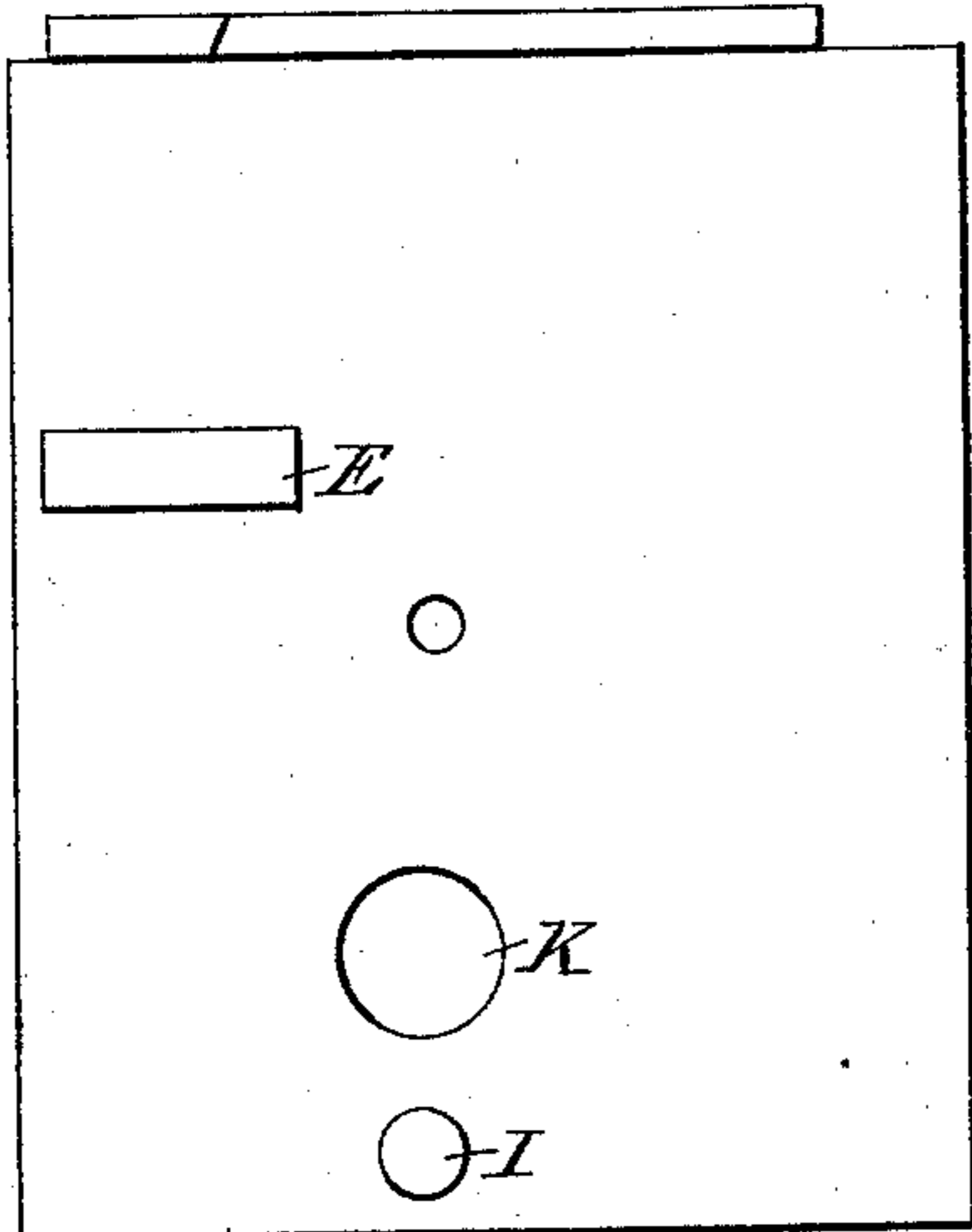


Fig. 2.

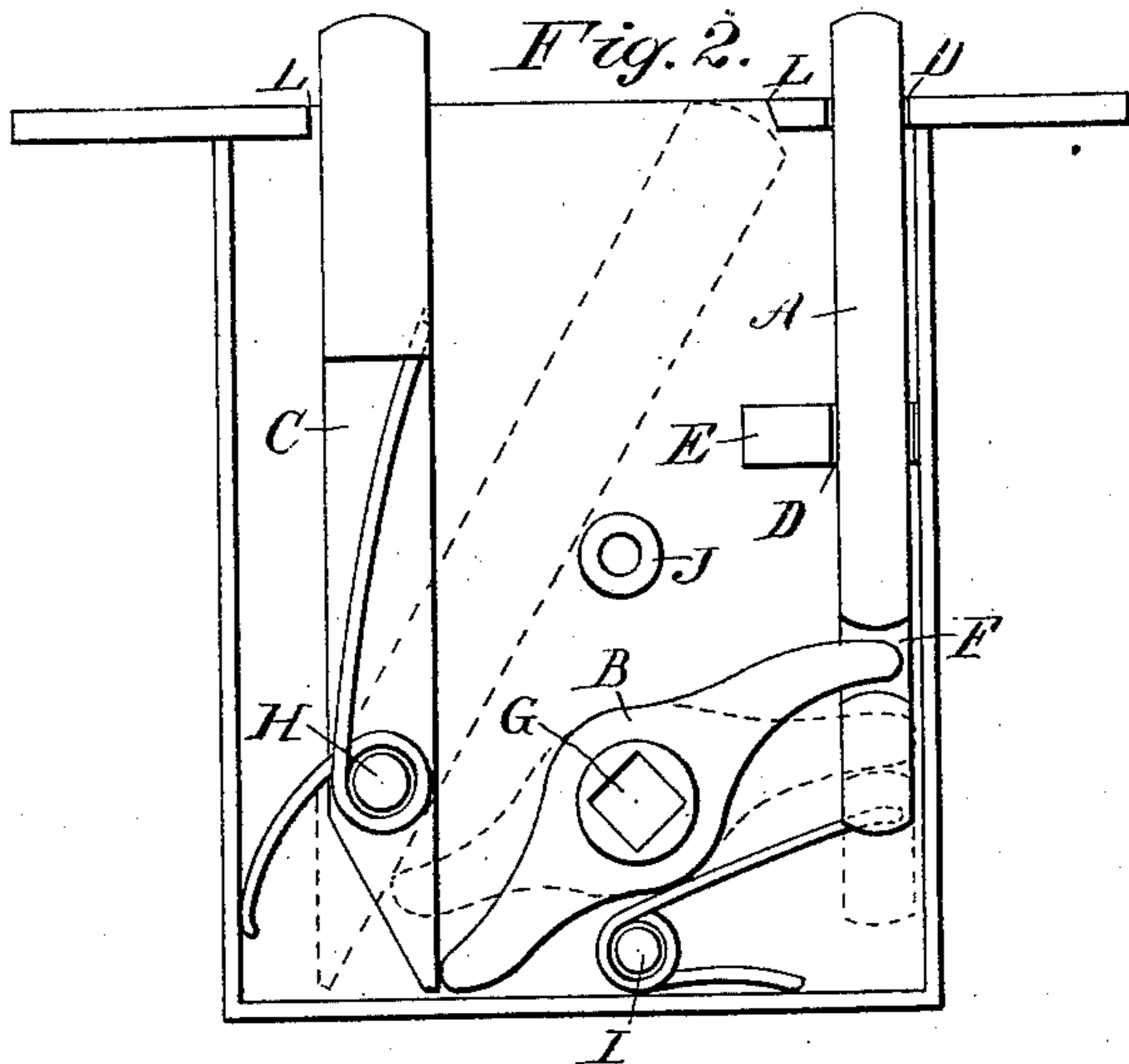


Fig. 3.

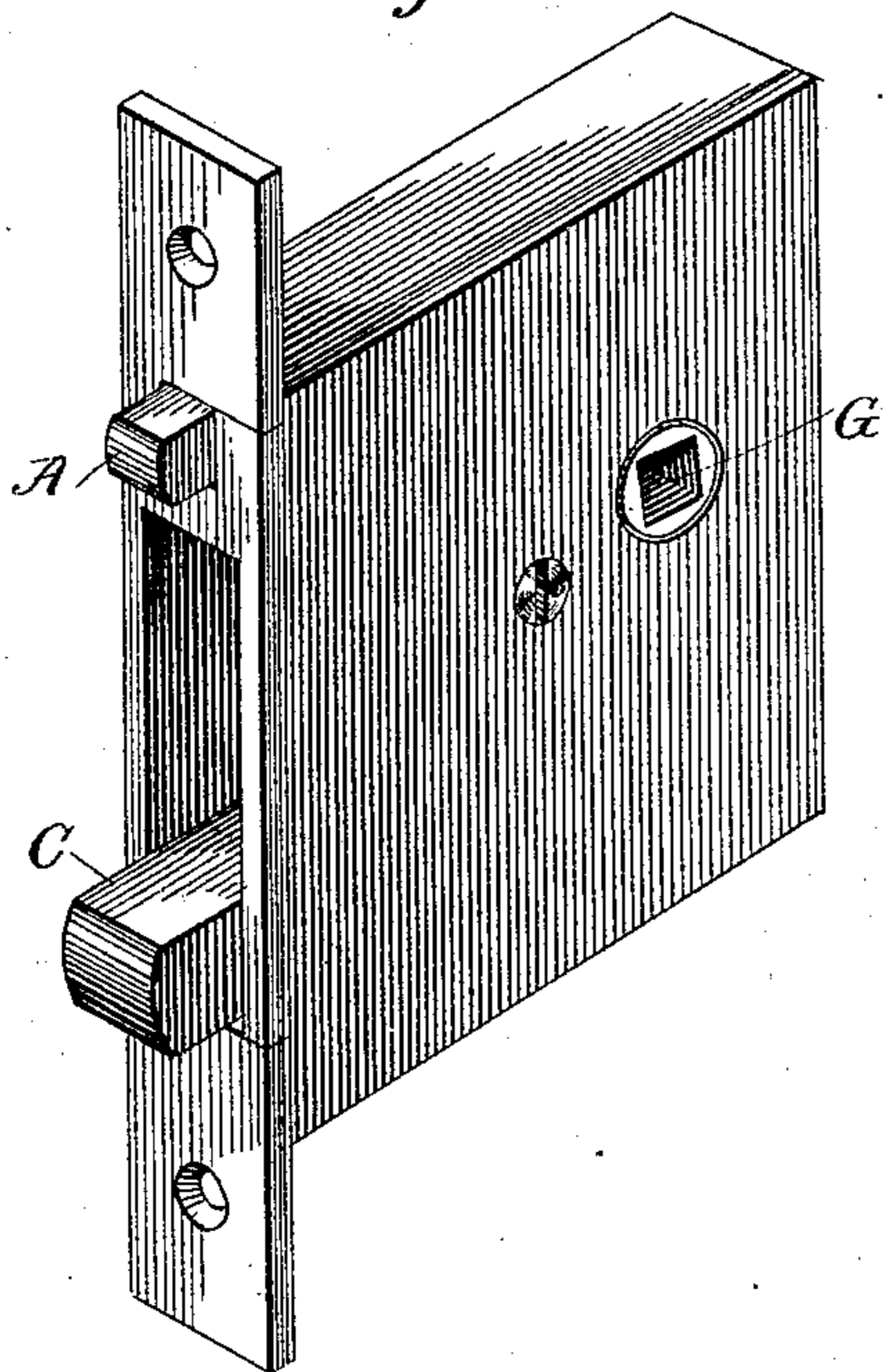
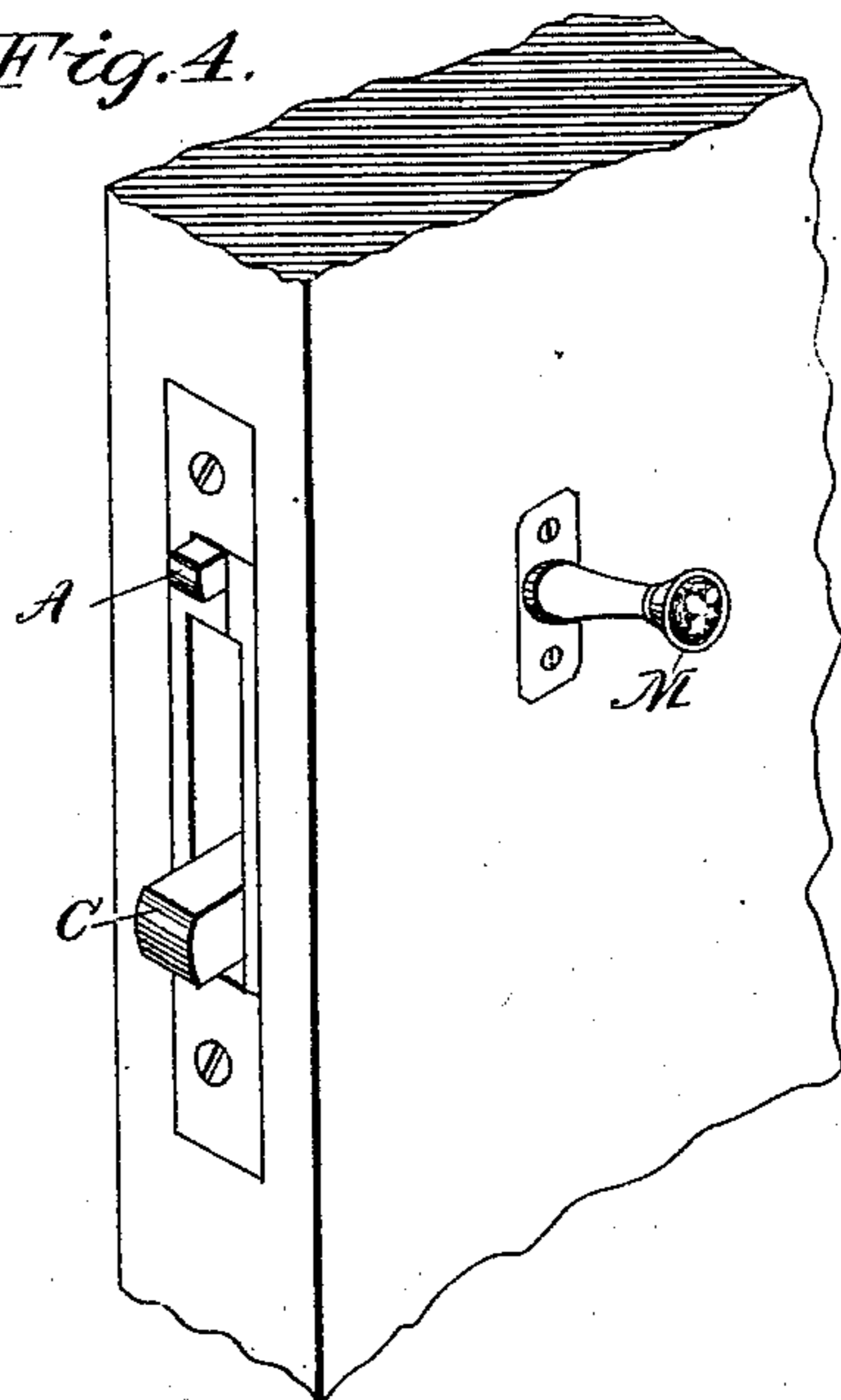


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RILEY McCLOSKEY AND DANIEL J. COLEMAN, OF WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY; SAID COLEMAN ASSIGNOR TO SAID McCLOSKEY.

## SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,005, dated July 24, 1883.

Application filed December 9, 1882. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, RILEY McCLOSKEY and DANIEL J. COLEMAN, both of the city and county of Walla Walla and Territory of Washington, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combination Sash Lock and Balance, of which the following is a specification.

Referring to the annexed drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of one of the inclosing side plates of our improved lock; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the lock with the plate shown in Fig. 1 removed; Fig. 3, a view in perspective of the lock when put together; Fig. 4, a view in perspective of a window-jamb with our improved lock applied thereto.

Our invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in combined sash lock and balance; and the invention consists in novel features of construction and combination and arrangement of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully described, and set forth in the claim hereto annexed.

In Fig. 2, A represents the lock-bolt, B the eccentric lever, and C the eccentric bar. The lock-bolt A is made to slide in the openings D, cut out of the front end of the case and out of the projection E. Letter F shows a notch cut into the lock-bolt A sufficient to receive the end of the eccentric lever B, while the other end rests on the top and back end of the eccentric bar C. Letter G represents a square hole through the eccentric lever to receive the crank. The back and lower portion of the eccentric bar C is made about one-half the thickness of the upper portion, for the purpose of making room between the eccentric bar C and the cap or plate Fig. 1, to receive the spring which is coiled around the pin H, said pin also passing through a hole in the eccentric bar C. One end of said spring rests against the bottom of the case, while the other end rests in a small notch at the thick part of the eccentric bar C, and forces or keeps the eccentric bar down to the position it represents in the drawings. Letter I shows a small pin, around which is coiled a spring, one end of which rests against the back end of case, and the other end in a notch in the back end of the lock-bolt A, and keeps said bolt thrown

out, as represented in the drawings. Letter J represents a pin, showing a screw-hole in the center, to which is fastened plate Fig. 1 by means of a screw. Between the letters L is a space taken out of the front end of the case to allow the eccentric bar C to work up and down.

In Fig. 1, K represents a flanged hole, which fits over the hub or projection of the eccentric lever B. (Shown in Fig. 2.) The opposite side of the eccentric lever works in a hole of the same kind in the opposite side of case. In Fig. 1 the letter E represents a projection to fit directly over the projection E in Fig. 2, and thus holds the lock-bolt A to its place. The letter I in Fig. 1 shows a pin or cap to fit over the pin I in Fig. 2, for the purpose of holding the spring to its place. The spring attached to pin H in Fig. 2 is held to its place by plate Fig. 1 fitting snugly down on the pin around which the spring is coiled.

Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of the case when put together, and may be made any size to suit all windows.

Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of a window-jamb with the combination lock and balance placed in it, also showing the crank M, which passes through the window-casing into the hole G, (shown in Fig. 3,) and connecting with the eccentric lever B. (Shown in Fig. 2.)

The lock is operated by turning the eccentric lever by means of the crank a little to the right, bringing the lock-bolt A, the eccentric lever B, and the eccentric bar C to the positions described by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, thus freeing the sash and allowing it to slide up or down without any pressure or friction on the part of the machine.

Our invention has the following advantages:

First. It is placed into the window-jamb, (just opposite the sash,) where it is not seen, and thereby requires no fine finish. A small portion of the crank, however, may be well finished with an ornamental knob, if desired, as that much of it is exposed to view on the inside of the room.

Second. It is more durable and easily operated and not so liable to get out of order.

Third. It can be used on all windows, and will most certainly be used on all common or

ordinary windows, old or new, as it can be manufactured at a very small cost, and will, in a great measure, supplant the use of the pulley, cords, and weights now in use on the best of windows.

The lock-bolt is intended to be used only on the lower sash to lock it when closed down, or at any point desired, by boring holes into the stile of the sash to receive the end of the lock-bolt, thus making it burglar-proof, as the sash cannot be raised until it is unlocked by means of the crank, which cannot be reached from the outside. When the sash is unlocked it can be raised to any point and held there by the eccentric bar, which presses against the smooth surface of the stile of the sash. The lock-bolt may be dispensed with for the upper sash, as it cannot be lowered only by means of the crank, with which it may be lowered to any point. The top sash cannot be raised

without touching the crank, but not lowered. The lock is placed in the window-jamb near the top of the lower sash and near the bottom of top sash.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the lock-bolt A, eccentric locking-bar C, and springs for holding them in their normal position, and a pivoted eccentric lever, B, for operating said lock bolt and bar A and C, and means for operating said lever, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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