(No Model.)

E. KEMPSHALL.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 283,896. Patented Aug. 28, 1883.

Fig. 1.

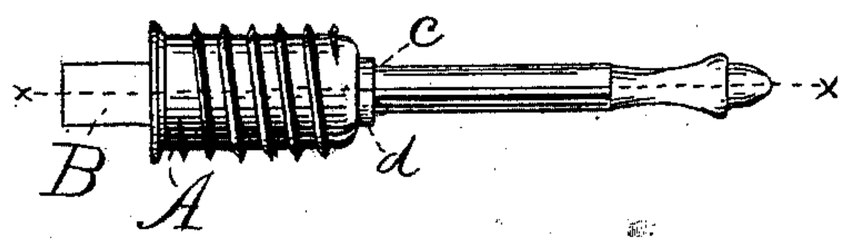


Fig. 2.

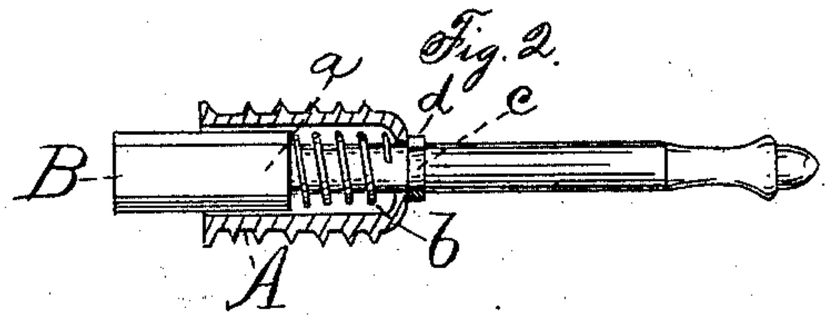


Fig. 3.

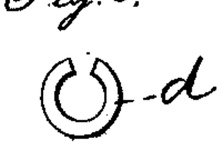
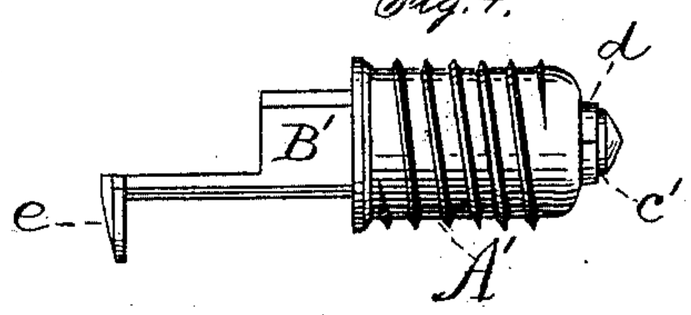


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,896, dated August 28, 1883.

Application filed December 28, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELEAZER KEMPSHALL, 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 that class of sash-fasteners which have a spring-pressed longitudinally-moving bolt; and the objects of my invention are to simplify the construction, thereby reducing the cost, to avoid riveting, and to enable the bolts, when desired, to be made of common cast-iron. I attain these objects by the simple construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of my sash-fasteners. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof on line *x x* of Fig. 1, showing the bolt and spring in elevation. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the ring for securing the bolt within the case, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of another sash-fastener which embodies my invention.

A designates the case, which may be made of any desired form, either with or without a screw-thread on its periphery.

B designates the spring-pressed longitudinally-moving bolt, fitted within the case by a bearing at each end in the ordinary manner, and provided with a shoulder, *a*, for the end of the spring *b* to press against, while the other end of said spring bears against the case. I make the bolt B of such form that it may be slipped into the case, and so that a portion of it projects through the small end of the case, as shown. I form an annular groove, *c*, in the bolt at a point which, when the bolt is in its normal position, is just outside of the small end of the case. I also form a ring, *d*, whose ends do not quite meet each other, as shown in Fig. 3, and of such a size that it may readily be slipped over the small end of the bolt.

In order to assemble the parts it is only necessary to put the spring on the bolt, pass the bolt through the case until the groove *c* is outside of the small end of the case, then slip on the ring and compress it into the groove. This latter operation will preferably be done in a press or other machine having dies of suitable shape to engage the ring and set it in place. The ring should be of soft metal, so as not to spring back out of place when set in the groove. The ring then holds the parts in their assembled position and makes a neat and cheap finish.

Figs. 1 and 2 show that style of a sash-fastener which has the projecting handle on the small end of the bolt, and Fig. 4 shows that style which has the handle or thumb-pad *e* upon the same end of the bolt with the locking shoulder.

A′ designates the case, B′ the bolt, and *c′* the groove in which the ring *d* is set.

Sash-fasteners of the same general form as those herein shown, but without the groove and ring, are old, and are hereby disclaimed.

I claim as my invention—

The herein-described sash-fastener, consisting of the case, the spring-pressed longitudinally-moving-bolt having the annular groove, and the ring set in said groove to hold the parts in their assembled position, substantially as specified.

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