

(No Model.)

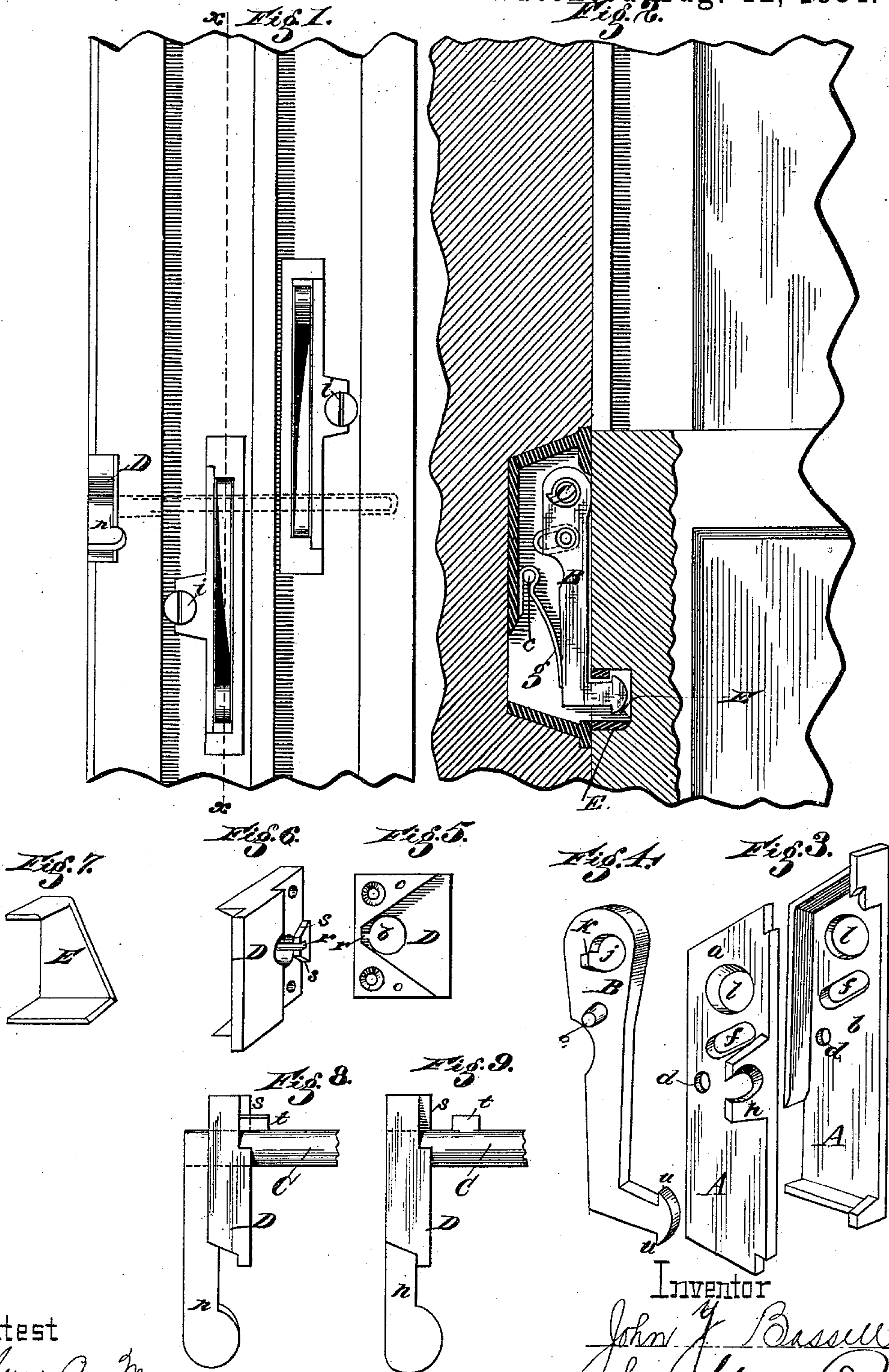
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. Y. BASSELL.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 303,414.

Patented Aug. 12, 1884.



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Gus A. Meyer
E. W. Rector

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by *Stearns & Co.*
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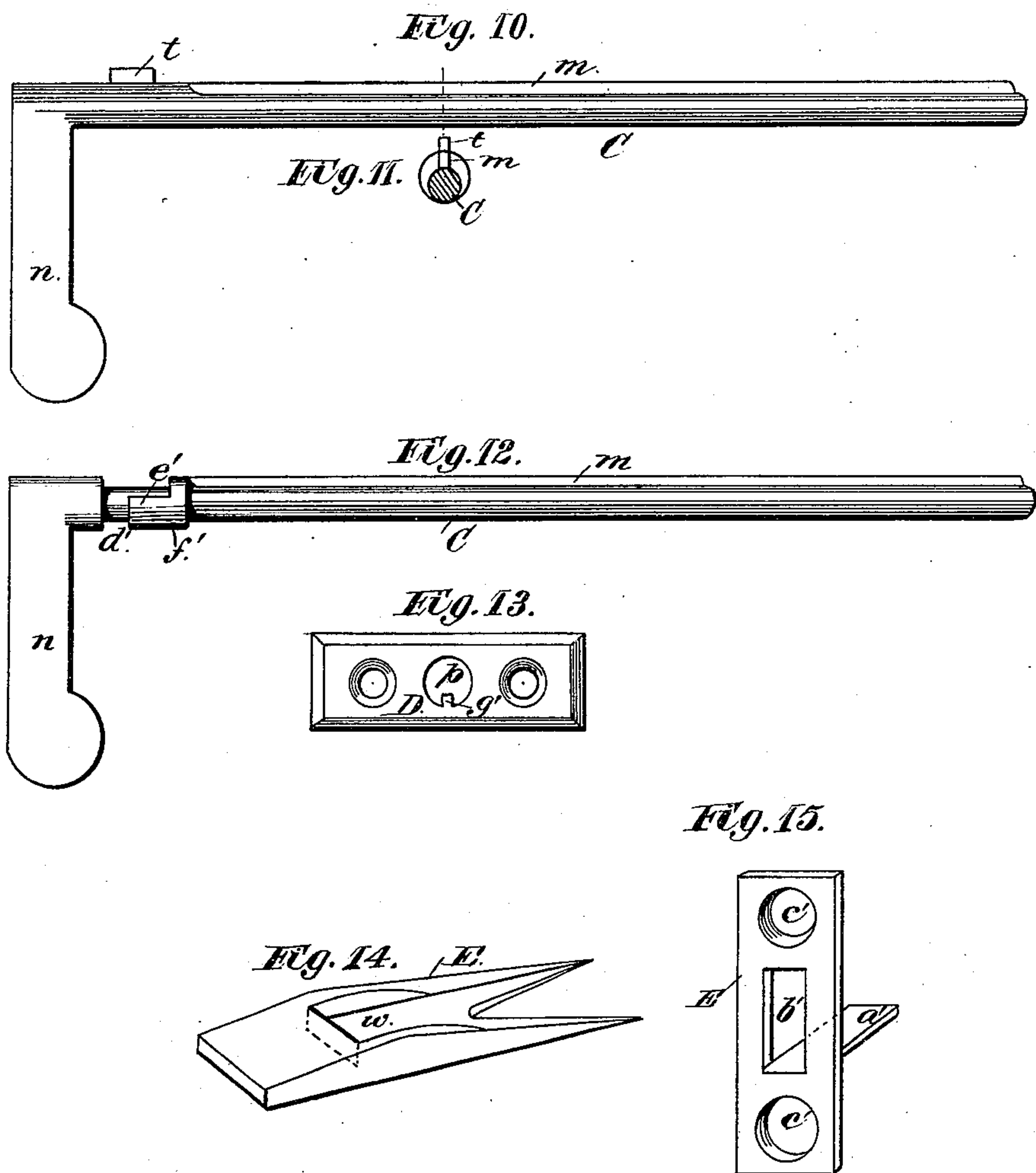
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN Y. BASSELL, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE ATTWELL
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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,414, dated August 12, 1884.

Application filed July 2, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN Y. BASSELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners which provide for separately locking and unlocking the upper and lower sashes of windows, whether the same be entirely closed or entirely open, or at different degrees of elevation, as may be desired, and with a single permanent or removable key. It is an improvement of the construction shown in Letters Patent No. 260,271, granted to E. B. Attwell, June 27, 1882; and its novelty consists in the details of construction and combination of the parts, as will be herewith set forth and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is an inner face view of the window-upright provided with my improved sash-fastener. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is a vertical section through the line *x x*, Fig. 1, and also showing the sashes in place. Fig. 3, Sheet 1, is a perspective view of the two parts of the bolt-housing. Fig. 4, Sheet 1, is a perspective view of the bolt or locking-dog. Fig. 5, Sheet 1, is a front elevation of the key-escutcheon. Fig. 6, Sheet 1, is a perspective view of the rear of the escutcheon. Fig. 7, Sheet 1, is a perspective view of the metal bushings. Figs. 8 and 9, Sheet 1, are detailed views representing the key as applied to the escutcheons in two positions. Fig. 10, Sheet 2, is a side elevation of the key. Fig. 11, Sheet 2, is a cross-section of the key through the line *y y*, Fig. 10. Fig. 12, Sheet 2, is a side elevation of the key having a modified construction. Fig. 13, Sheet 2, is a front elevation of a modified form of escutcheon. Figs. 14 and 15, Sheet 2, are perspective views of modified forms of bushings.

The same reference-letters are used to indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

In this instance the housing for the spring-

projected bolt or dog is a metal shell, A, (shown particularly in Fig. 3,) composed of two pieces, *a b*, adapted to be fitted together and secured by a rivet, *c*, through the apertures *d*, after the dog or bolt B is inserted, with its trunnions *e* inserted in the slots *f*, by which it is sustained in place.

The shape of the bolt or dog B is clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 4, and it is held projected by a flat curved spring, *g*, which embraces the rivet *c*, and has its front end bearing against the lower end of the bolt and its rear end against the back of the casing. Upon either of the portions *a* or *b* of the housing—preferably the former—is a laterally-projecting recessed or perforated ear or lug, *h*, by means of which, when the housing is mortised into the groove of the window-frame, it is secured by a screw, *i*, as shown in Fig. 1. Through the upper end of the bolt B is an orifice, *j*, of the shape shown, so shaped as to have a shoulder, *k*, for the proper engagement of the rib upon the operating-key, which passes through coincident apertures *l* in the housing and the orifice *j* in the bolt.

Where, as in most cases, it is desirable to have two locking devices—one for each of the window-sashes, the upper and lower—they are arranged, as shown in Fig. 1, with their apertures *l* coinciding, so that the key inserted from the outside can be passed through both, as indicated in the dotted line. This arrangement reverses the positions of the bolts, as clearly indicated.

The key C, Fig. 10, Sheet 2, is a straight metal bar, preferably round in cross-section, with an integral feather or spline, *m*, extending nearly its entire length, which feather engages with the shoulder *k* in the bolt-orifice to form a lock between the two when it is desired to turn the bolt to withdraw its engaging end from the socket in the window-sash, as will be readily understood. As the position of the bolts is reversed, as before explained, where two are used, it will be readily understood that both bolts cannot be withdrawn simultaneously and both sashes released by the oscillation of the key in one di-

rection. Consequently, when it is desired to release the lower sash, the key is oscillated to the right, which movement does not disturb the bolt of the upper sash, owing to the shape of the orifices *j*; and when it is desired to withdraw the upper bolt the key is oscillated to the left, which movement does not disturb the lower bolt. The outer projecting end of the key, by which it is operated, has a rectangular projection, *n*, which may be ornamented, or made of any ornamental shape desired. This projection *n* of the key is confined between V-shaped walls *o* of a metal escutcheon, D, Figs. 5 and 6, which has a perforation or orifice, *p*, to permit the passage of the body of the key, and the escutcheon may be mortised into the front edge or reveal of the window-frame, and is secured by screws. A key seat or slot, *r*, is cut in the rear side of the orifice *p*, as seen in Figs. 5 and 6, to permit the passage of a detent or lug, *t*, upon the key C, when the key is inserted, and this detent serves to prevent the withdrawal of the key, except when it is brought in line with or coincident with the slot *r*. It further serves to hold either of the bolts withdrawn, or out of engagement with the sashes, by engaging with either of the shoulders *s* upon the rear side of the escutcheon, by slightly withdrawing the key, as shown in Fig. 8. In Fig. 9 the normal position of the key when inserted through the escutcheon is shown, in which position the detent *t* clears the shoulders *s* when the key is oscillated. The engaging end of the bolt which enters orifices in the sash is formed rounded, and with upper and lower shoulders, *u*, which engage with the inner edges of metallic bushings E, driven or let into the sash-orifices, as shown in Fig. 2. These metal bushings may be of the form shown in either Figs. 7, 14, or 15, as desired. In Fig. 7 the bushing is a piece of vertical metal with a beveled or tapering rear edge, and with upper and lower right-angular extensions to form, respectively, the side and top and bottom walls. When of this shape, they may be driven into the edge of the sash at the points desired, and the wood is then mortised out to form the recess for the bolt. In Fig. 14 the recess in the edge of the sash is first made, and the bushing, of the shape shown, is driven into the upper or lower, or both, edges of the recess to form the top and bottom walls. A recess, *w*, is made in the surface of the bushing to receive and engage with the shoulders *u* of the bolt-head. In Fig. 15 the bushing consists of a strip of sheet metal, with a central portion, *a'*, punched out and bent back to form the orifice *b'*, for the passage of the bolt-head. The mortises are first made in the window-sash, and the bushing, Fig. 15, applied over the same, with the tongue or portion *a'* projecting into the orifice. Wood-screws applied through the perforations *c'* serve to attach this form of bushing to the sash.

Another modification of the construction embracing my invention is found in Figs. 12 and 13, and relates to the key and its escutcheon. In this case, instead of the detent *t*, the enlarged shank of the key near its head has a circumferential groove, *d'*, provided with locking-shoulders *e'* on each side, and with a slot opening from the rear edge of the enlarged portion into the circumferential groove *d'*, which slot is indicated by the dotted line *f'*, Fig. 12. The orifice in the escutcheon, which in this instance may be a flat metal plate, instead of having a key-seat, *r*, has a detent or projection, *g'*, which, in inserting the key, passes freely through the slot *f'*, and enters the circumferential groove *d'*, in which it is normally confined. When it is desired to lock either of the bolts out of engagement with their respective sashes, the detent *g'* is caused to engage with either of the shoulders *e'*, by slightly drawing out the key, as in the former instance, and as will be readily understood.

By the above construction a very simple and efficient sash-lock is provided, which can be used singly for either sash, or in pairs for both, and with a key which can be entirely withdrawn, if desired, at any time, to render the fastening more secure, and can be partially withdrawn to lock back either of the bolts when it is desired to raise or lower the sashes freely.

It will be observed by the above construction that my improved sash-fastener is applicable to sashes either with or without balancing-weights. Furthermore, I do not wish to be limited to the precise shape of the housing A shown in Fig. 3, by which I mean that instead of having the lateral attaching-lug *h*, the housing may have a lug at either or both ends, and instead of having the body of the housing tapering back, it may be made rectangular, or any other shape, and its top and bottom edges, instead of being flat, may be rounded.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. In a window-sash fastener, and in combination with the locking-dogs, actuating-key, and escutcheon or bearing, the interlocking projections formed on the key and escutcheon, whereby the dogs may be locked out of engagement with the sash by a longitudinal movement of the key, substantially as described.

2. The perforated escutcheon D, with outer V-shaped walls, *o*, and inner locking-shoulders, *s*, in combination with the removable key C, provided with a detent, *t*, substantially as described.

JOHN Y. BASSELL.

Witnesses:

E. W. RECTOR,
GUS. A. MEYER.