(No Model.)

F. H. BULTMANN.

SASH HOLDER.

No. 315,474. Patented Apr. 14, 1885.

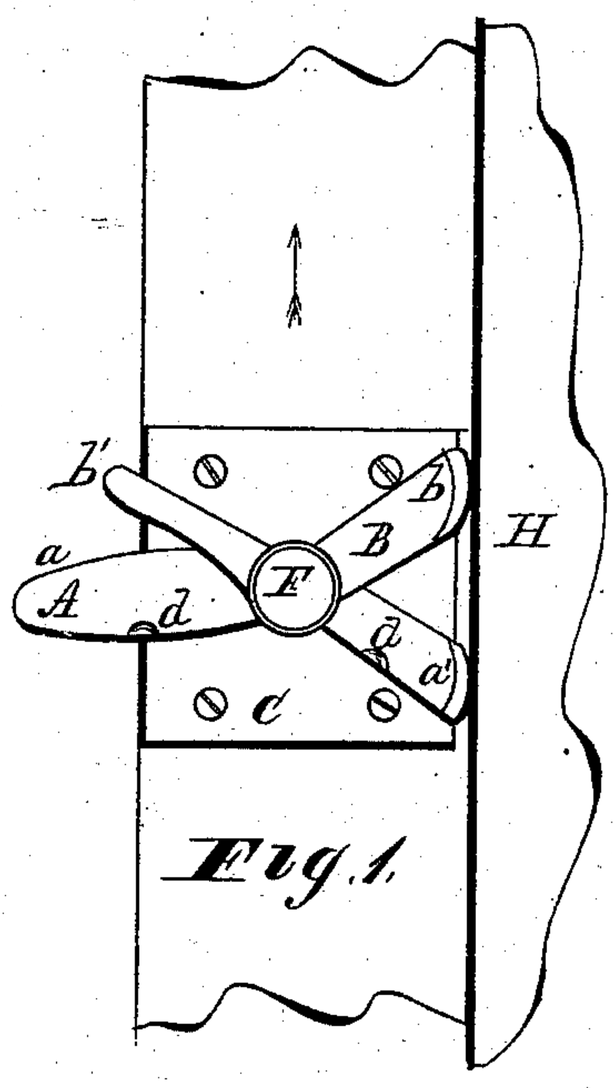

Fig. 1.

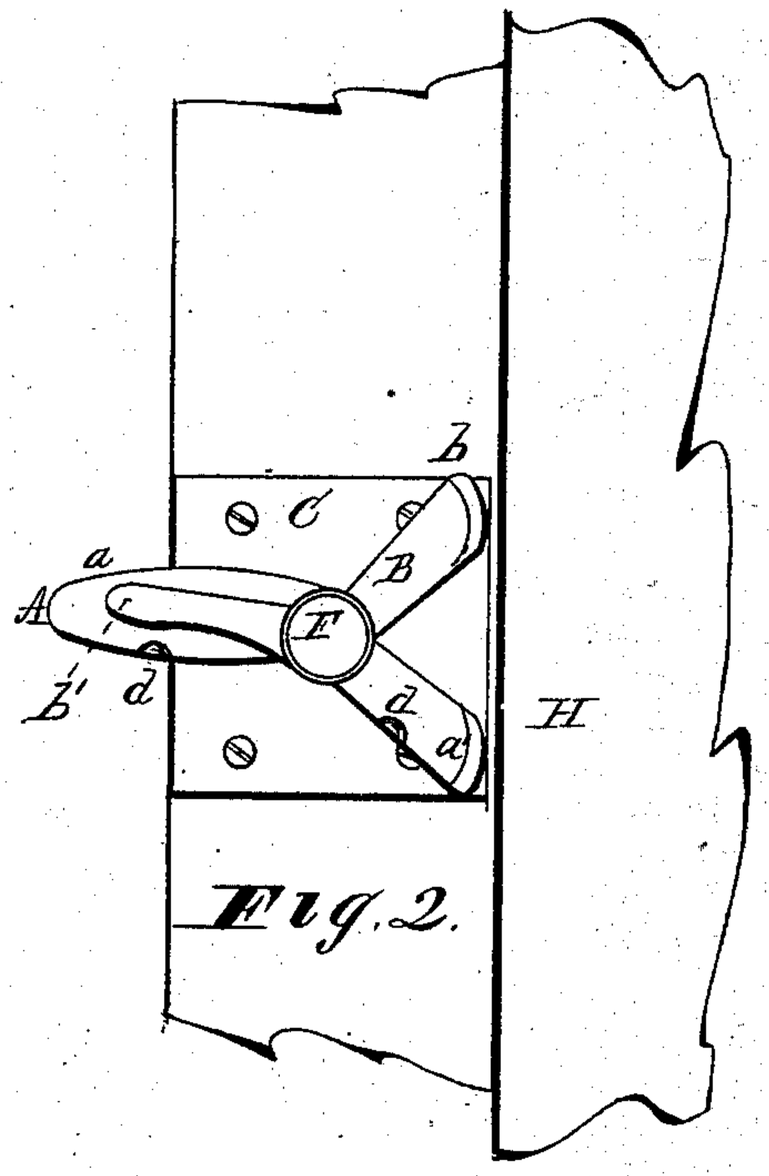

Fig. 2.

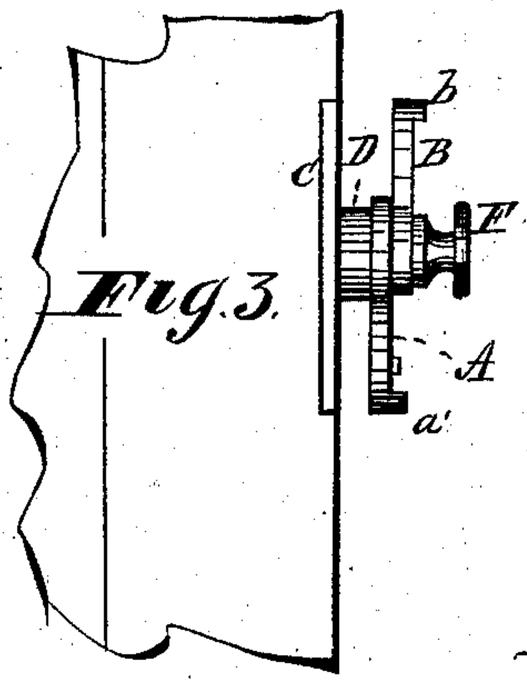

Fig. 3.

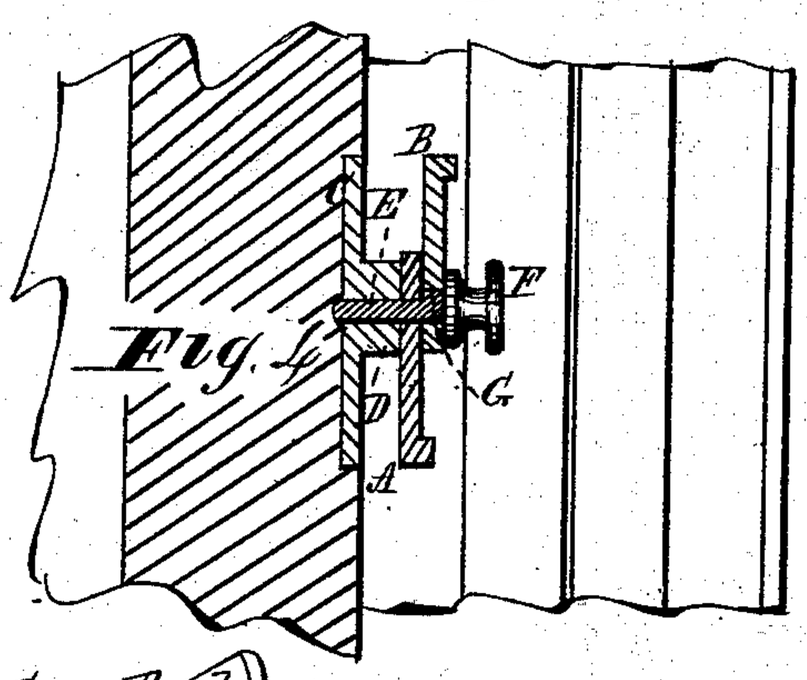

Fig. 4.

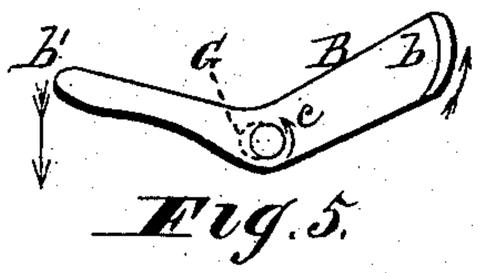

Fig. 5.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. BULTMANN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,474, dated April 14, 1885.

Application filed December 27, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK H. BULTMANN, of Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, and State of Ohio, have invented certain Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, the following being a complete description thereof.

The object of the said invention is to hold the upper and lower sash in the desired position, and to lock or fasten the same, so that it may not be further moved by one on the outside to admit of entrance into the room through the extended opening of the window.

The devices consist of two weighted arms pivoted to a plate fastened to the casing or sash, and so arranged that one arm will hold the sash in the desired position for ventilation or otherwise, and the other to prevent the window-opening from being enlarged to admit entrance from the outside until unfastened. Connected with the said devices is an eccentric for preventing the arms from being released from the outside of the window with the engagement of the casing or sash, as hereinafter fully shown and described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents the fastener in place upon the sash and fastening the same in position. Fig. 2 is a view of the fastener relieved from the casing, so that the window may be raised or lowered. Fig. 3 is a side view. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the fastener in connection with the casing. Fig. 5 is a detached section.

Like letters denote like parts in the several drawings.

The fastener consists of two arms, A B, Figs. 1 and 2, in connection with the several parts hereinafter set forth. The end *a* of the arm A is so made as to be of more weight than the end *a'*, and the end *b* of the arm B is also made to be of greater weight than the end *b'*. These counter-weights of the arms, respectively, are opposite to each other, as shown in the drawings. The action of gravity on the counter-weighted arms A B causes the ends *a'* and *b* to be in contact with the sash or casing, according to the position of the fastener, as it may be attached either to the sash or window-casing, as the nature of the construction may require. In either event the action of the fastener is the same in securing the sash and holding it in position.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the plate C of the fastener is represented as being let into the wood for greater security and strength. Extending from the plate is a boss, D, in which is inserted a stem, E, Fig. 4. This stem may be either screwed thereon or riveted on the end over the plate C, as noted in Fig. 4, and is made to fit in the boss D, so as to turn easily by the thumb-piece F of the stem. Adjoining the stem E and the thumb-piece F is an eccentric, G, (indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5)—that is to say, it is eccentric to the stem E, as shown at G, Fig. 4, for a purpose hereinafter shown. The arm A is hung upon the stem E and the arm B upon the eccentric G, as shown in Fig. 4. The ends of the arms are widened out to secure more bearing upon the sash or casing, according to the position of the fastener. In case the article is secured to the sash-frame, as indicated in Fig. 1, and the window is raised to a given height, the gravity of the counterweighted end *a* of the arm A will cause the end *a'* thereof to be in close contact with the casing, and the weight of the sash, in its tendency to descend, causes the end *a'* to be in closer or more pressing contact with the casing H, which effectually arrests the descent of the window until the end *a* is raised, so as to withdraw the end *a'* from the casing, as indicated at *a'* in Fig. 2, which represents its release from the casing H, so that the window may be let down.

As before stated, the end *b* of the arm B is of more weight than the opposite end, *b'*. Owing to this weighted end *b*, it will rest against the casing H, as seen in Fig. 1; hence any attempt to raise the sash in the direction of the arrow will cause the end *b* of the arm B to be pressed against the casing, and the more tightly as the effort to raise the window is increased, as the pressure on the arms in raising and lowering causes the ends *a'* or *b* to be forced against the casing, according to the movement of the window, as before stated, the stem E and eccentric G acting as a fulcrum upon which the arms move, and by which they are supported in holding and locking the sash in the desired position.

The described fastener may be attached to the upper or lower windows and casing.

In securing the fastener to the casing the

arms are brought to engage the sash, and when attached to the sash the arms engage the casing, as seen in the drawings.

Additional security in preventing the lower sash from being raised or the upper one lowered, is the object of the eccentric G, Fig. 4.

It will be supposed that the sash is raised for a certain opening of the window, and it is required to be fastened in that position, so that the opening may not be enlarged to admit entrance from the outside. Now, to lock the arm B when the end *b* is in contact with the casing, so that it may not be released from the outside by a hook, rod, or long nippers, the cam G is turned by means of the thumb-piece F in direction of the arrow *c* in Fig. 5, which will force the end *b* closer to the casing, and the tendency will be to force the end *b* still more closely to the casing, in the attempt to turn the end *b* from the casing, by pressing on the opposite end, *b'*, of the arm B, will cause the eccentric to move in the same direction as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 5, thus making the end *b* of the arm B to move and firmly engage the casing H. To relieve this additional engagement of the arm B with the casing, the eccentric G is turned back in a reverse direction of the arrow *c*, so as to bring the eccentric in about the position seen in Fig. 5.

The fastener, for all ordinary purposes of holding the upper and lower sash, is sufficient; but the eccentric locking gives additional security.

The arms may be pivoted and supported upon the stem F without the employment of the eccentric, for the purpose stated.

The sash may be raised and lowered by compressing the ends *a* and *b'* of the arms together, which will move the ends *a'* and *b* from the casing, as indicated in Fig. 2. This disengagement of the ends *a'* and *b* from the casing allows the sash to freely slide up and down as required. On the arms are stops *d*, to prevent their slipping down or turning down by each other, and so as to hold them in proper relation to each other, and in position for fastening the windows.

What I claim as my improvement, and for which I solicit Letters Patent, is—

1. In window-sash fasteners, the counter-weighted arms A B, pivoted or jointed upon the stem E, supported in the boss of the plate, arranged with the weighted ends of said arms respectively opposite to each other, that the counter-weight of one arm may hold the sash up, and the counter-weight of the other prevent its being raised without releasing the engagement of the said arms with the casing, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In window-sash fasteners, the stem E, inserted in the boss, and provided with an eccentric, G, in combination with the arms A B, having counterweighted ends arranged respectively opposite to each other, and hung one upon the stem E and the other on the eccentric G, constructed substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK H. BULTMANN.

Witnesses:

W. H. BURRIDGE,

J. H. BURRIDGE.