

(No Model.)

W. J. S. BRYAN & I. BOUTELL.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 316,875.

Patented Apr. 28, 1885.

Fig. 1.

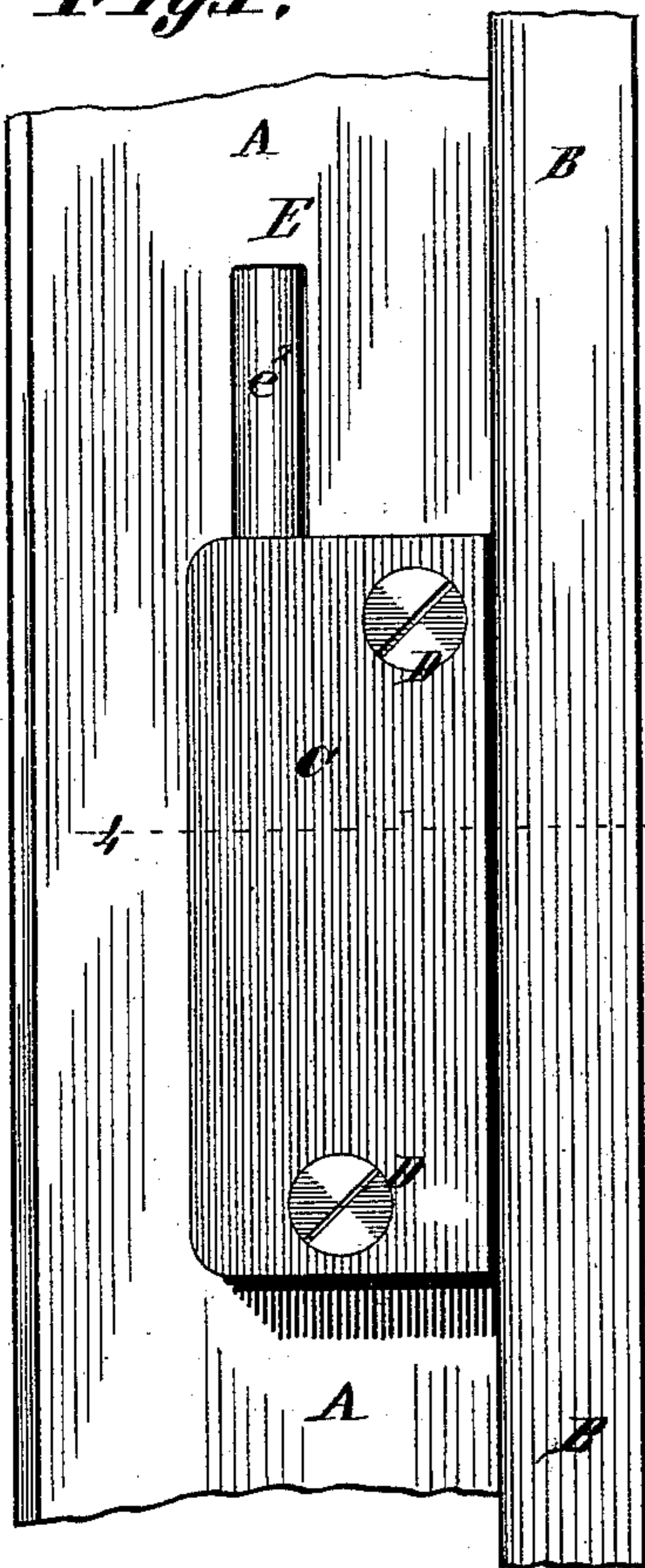


Fig. 2.

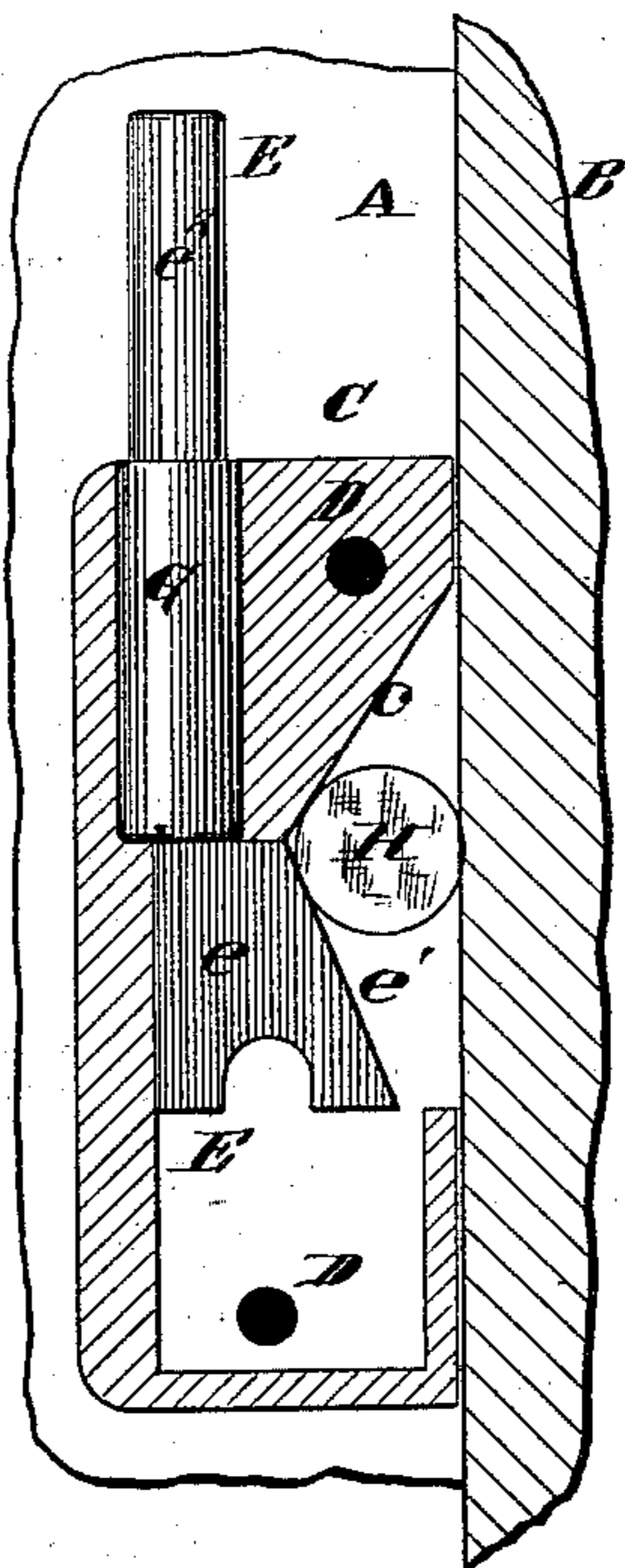


Fig. 3.

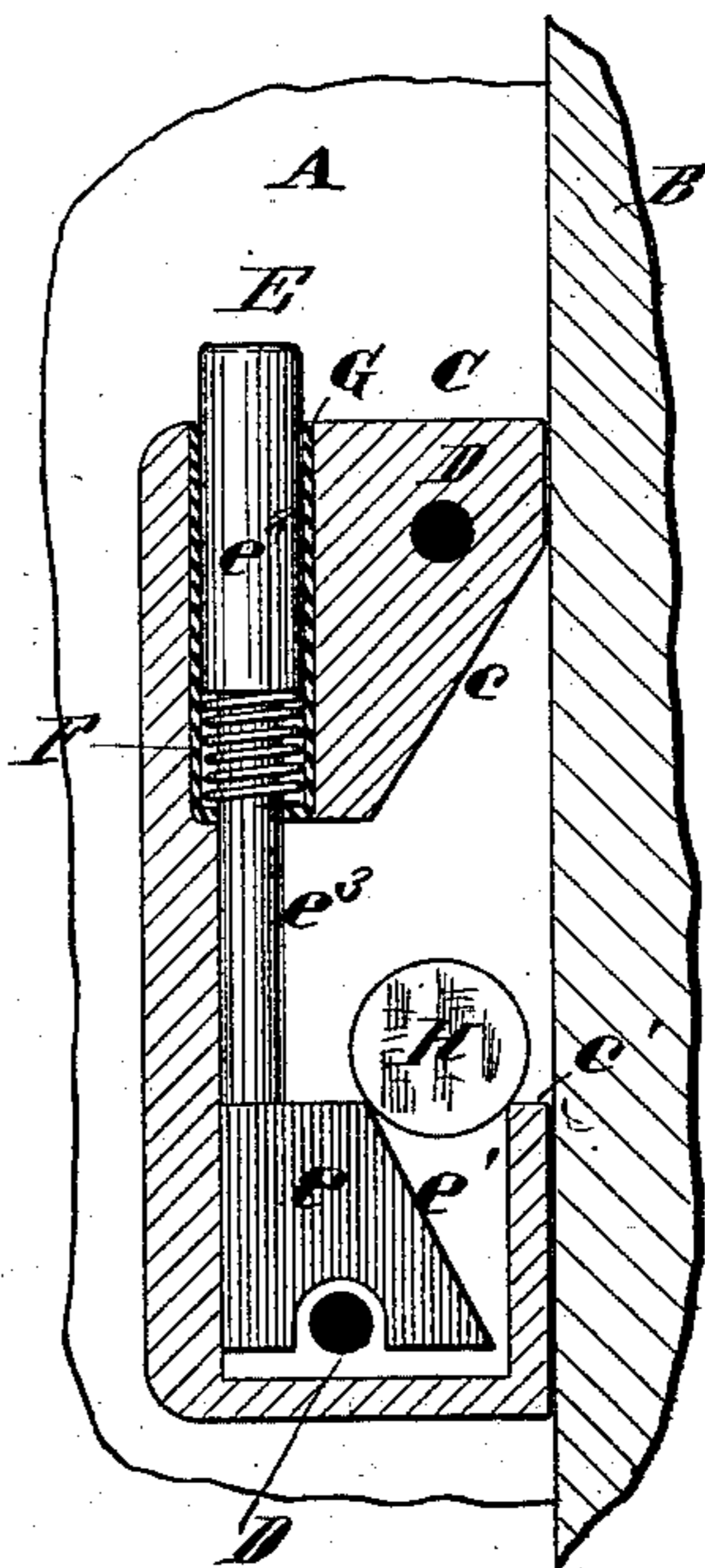


Fig. 4.

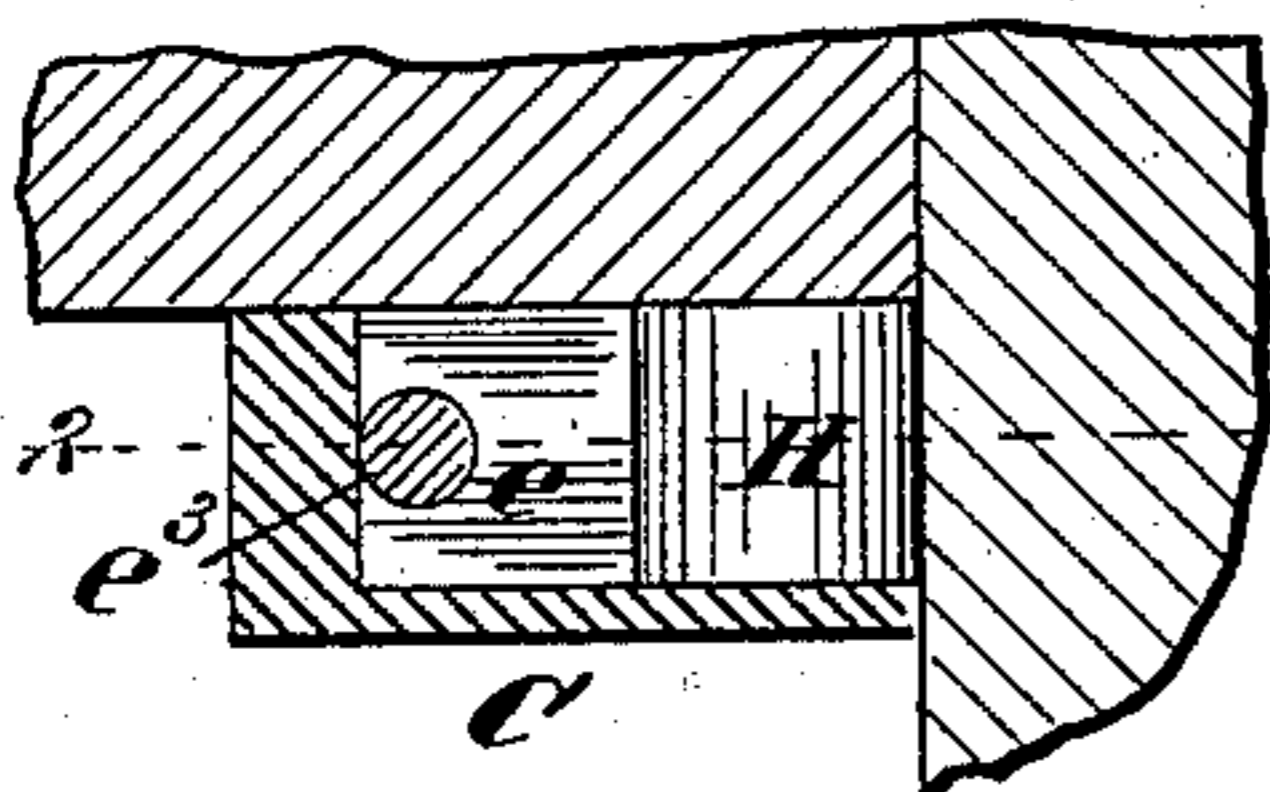


Fig. 5.

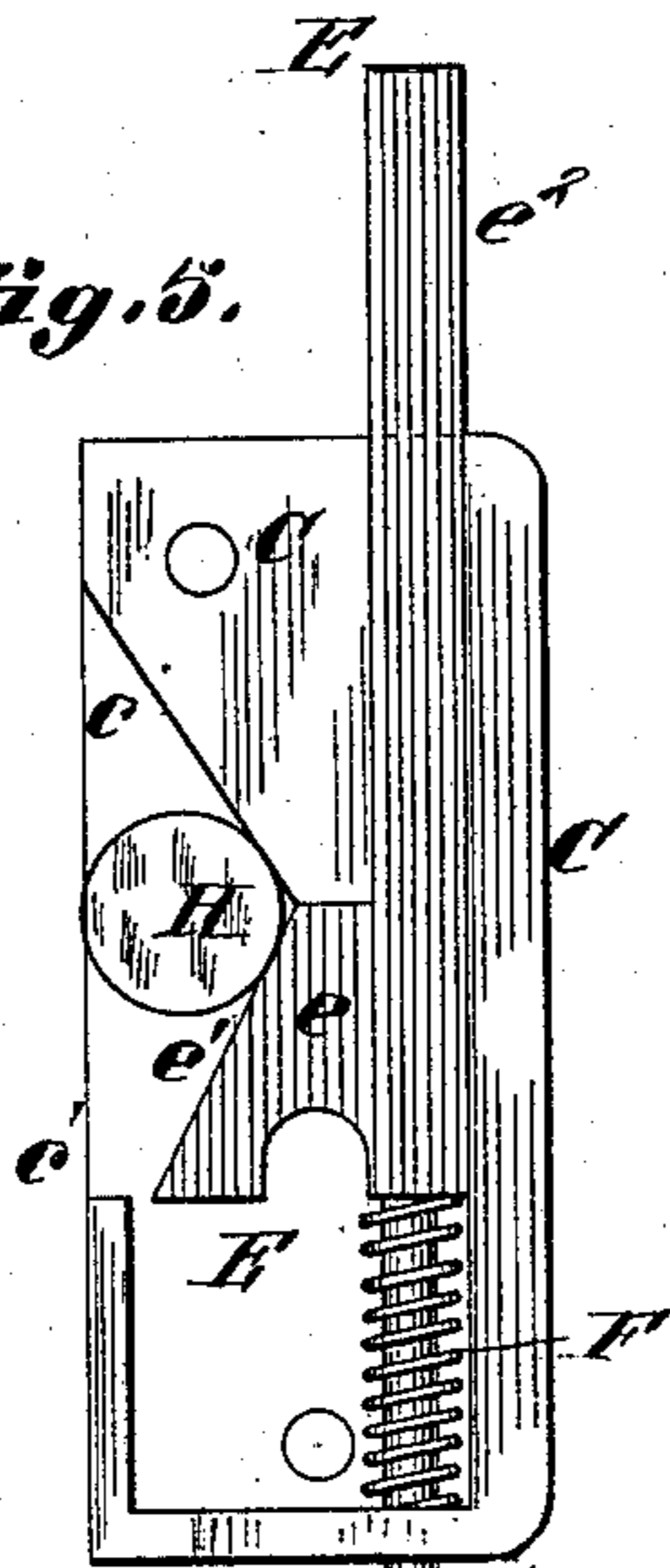
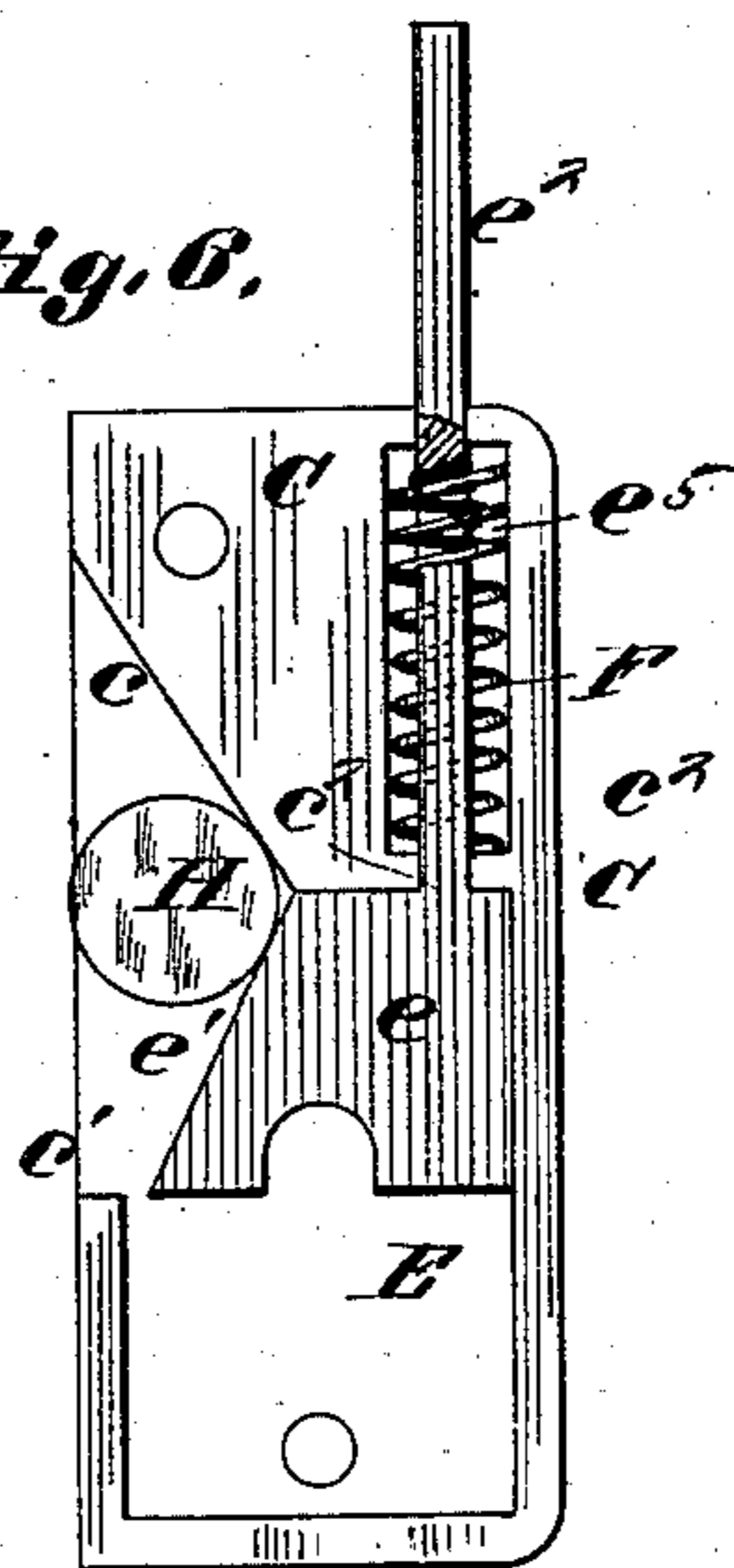


Fig. 6.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. S. BRYAN AND IRA BOUTELL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,875, dated April 28, 1885.

Application filed September 1, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM J. S. BRYAN and IRA BOUTELL, both of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

In the drawings the device is represented as attached to the sash and the locking-cylinder bearing against the guide-strip of the frame or window-casing.

Figure 1 is a front view of the fastener in locking position. Fig. 2 is a section of the same at 2 3, Fig. 4, except that the spring-case is shown in side view and the cylinder entire. Fig. 3 is a section at 2 3, Fig. 4, with the parts in unlocking position. Fig. 4 is a transverse section at 4 4, Fig. 1. Figs. 5 and 6 are vertical sections showing modifications.

A is part of a window-sash, and B of a guide strip of the window-frame. C is a case, preferably made of iron or other metal and attached to the sash (or window-frame) by screws D. In the case is a sliding piece, E, having a head, *e*, with an inclined face, *e'*, and a stem, *e²*, which projects at its upper end from the case, so as to give means for the depression of the piece by pressure upon the upper end of the stem.

The form of device shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 will be first described.

The stem has a part, *e³*, of reduced diameter, upon which is a spiral spring, F, whose upper end bears against the shoulder at the upper end of the reduced part, and whose lower end bears against an intumed flange at the lower end of a sheet-metal case, G, which surrounds the spring. The spring tends to keep the piece E in its elevated position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and to restore it to such position after its depression. The case has an interior chamber open at one side to the window-frame, and containing, besides the head of the piece E, a cylinder, H, of hard rubber, which, when the sliding piece E is in its upper position, is pushed or held by the inclined face *e'* against the window-frame B, so that if an attempt is made to lift the sash the inclined face forces

the cylinder with considerable pressure against the window-frame and by frictional contact locks the sash fast. On the other hand, if an attempt is made to depress the sash, a similar fixed inclined face, *c*, of the case C acts upon the cylinder, producing a similar result, and thus the sash cannot be moved either upward or downward except a little distance.

To enable the sash to be moved freely, the sliding piece E is depressed into the position shown in Fig. 3, when the cylinder rolls out of contact with the window-frame, resting upon the upper end of the incline *e'* and the top of the part *c'* of the case.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5 the spiral spring F is placed below the sliding piece E, and is shown as surrounding a guide-stem, *e⁴*, which works in a hole of the bottom of the case. This guide-pin or stem *e⁴* is not essential in this form of the device, as the spring would work without a guide. The stem *e²* in this case is shown rectangular in section, but this is not essential. In Fig. 6 the stem *e²* is flat, and it is slotted at *e⁵*, and the spiral spring placed in the slot so as to bear against the upper end of the slot and upon the shoulders *e²* at the lower end of the spring. Thus the spring acts, as in the other forms, to lift the slide-piece E.

The cylinder H has been described as made of hard rubber. This we believe to be the best material, but we do not confine ourselves to the same, as other material might answer the purpose. A ball might be used in place of the cylinder, and would act in essentially the same manner but less perfectly.

We claim as our invention—

In a sash-fastener, the combination of a case having a fixed incline, a sliding piece having an incline opening at one side of the inclines, a spring to press the sliding piece toward the fixed incline, and a cylinder or ball placed loosely in the opening and bearing on both inclines.

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Witnesses:

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GEO. H. KNIGHT.