

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. J. SLYDER.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 319,427.

Patented June 2, 1885.

Fig. 1.

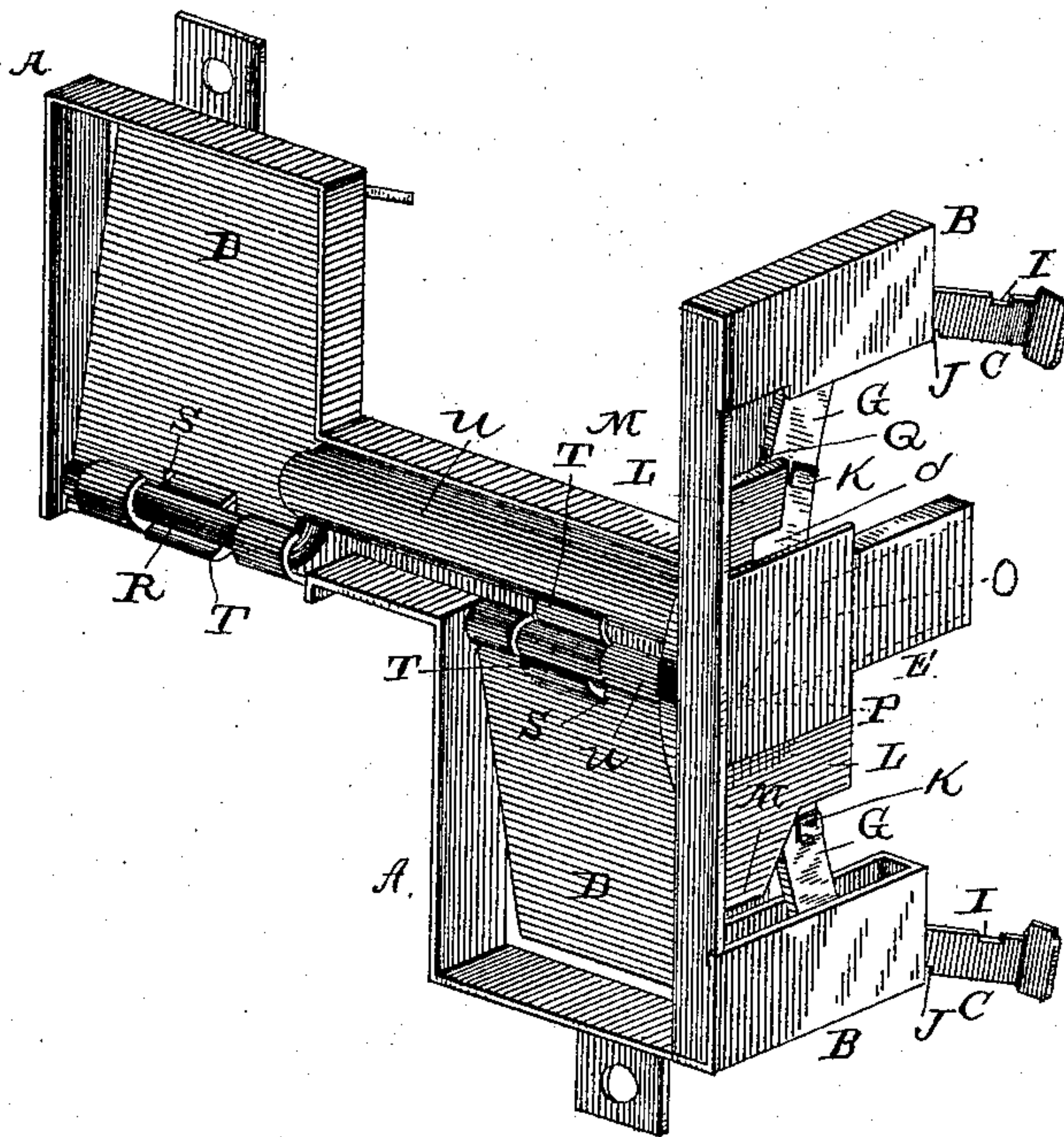
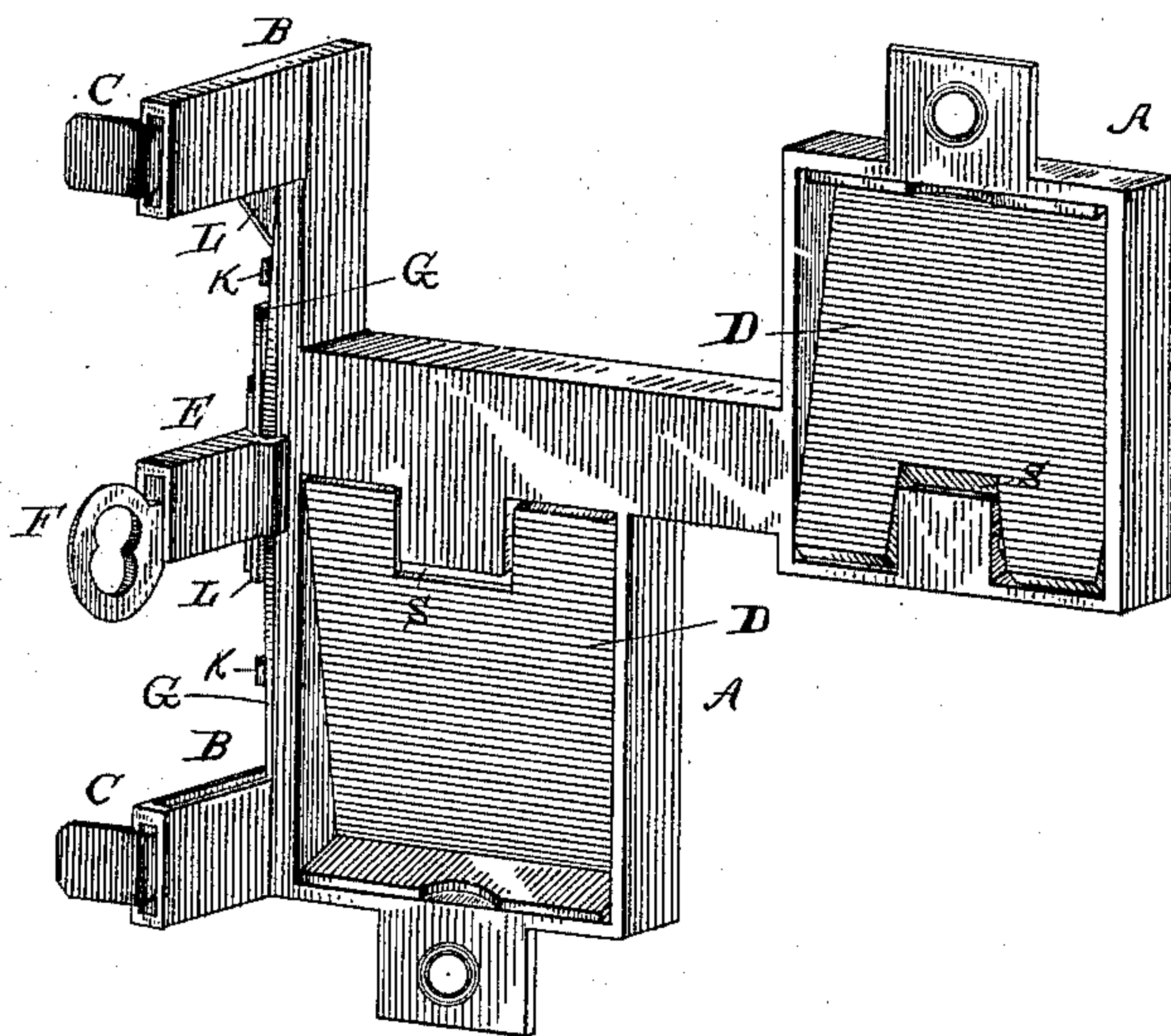


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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(Model.)

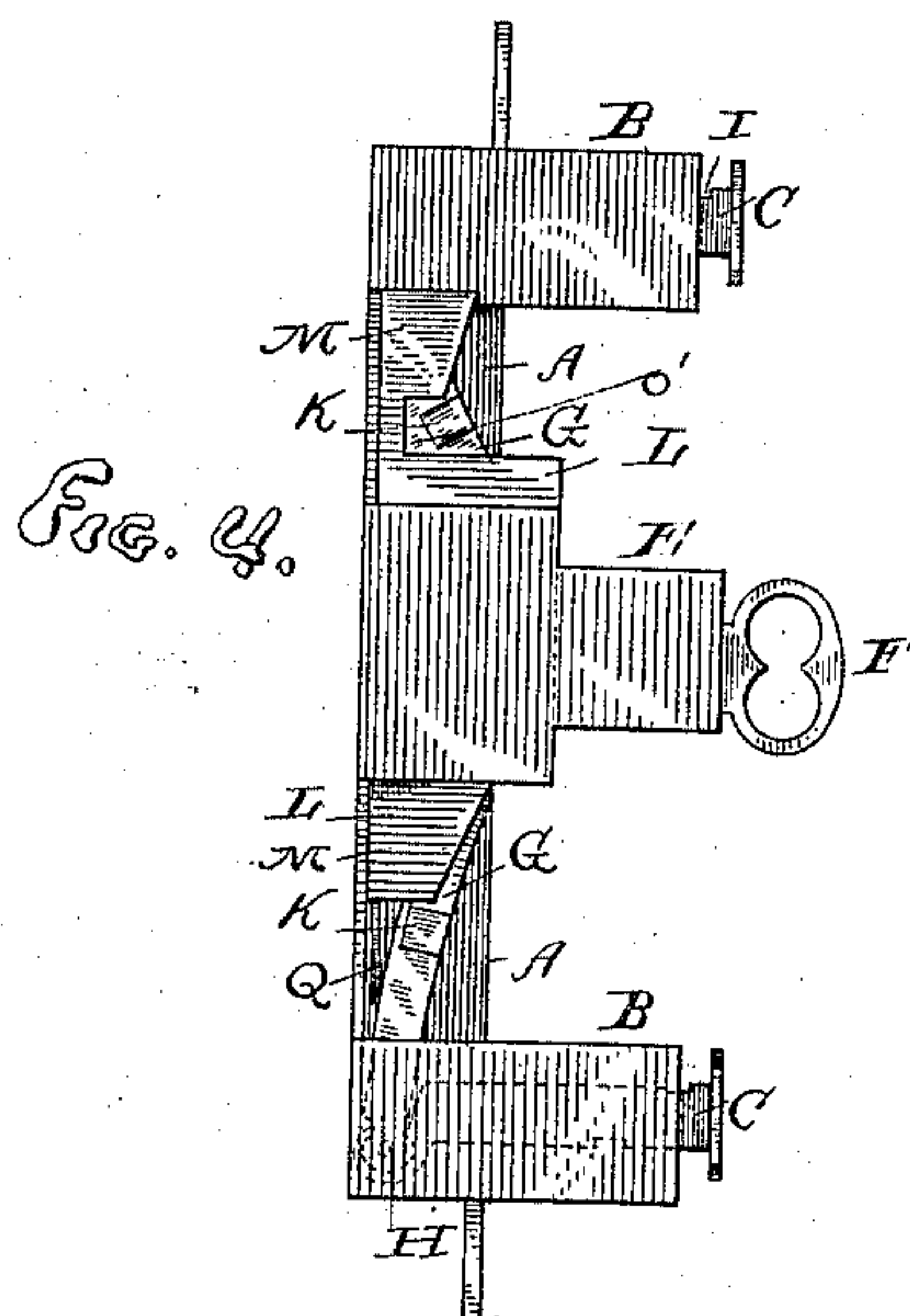
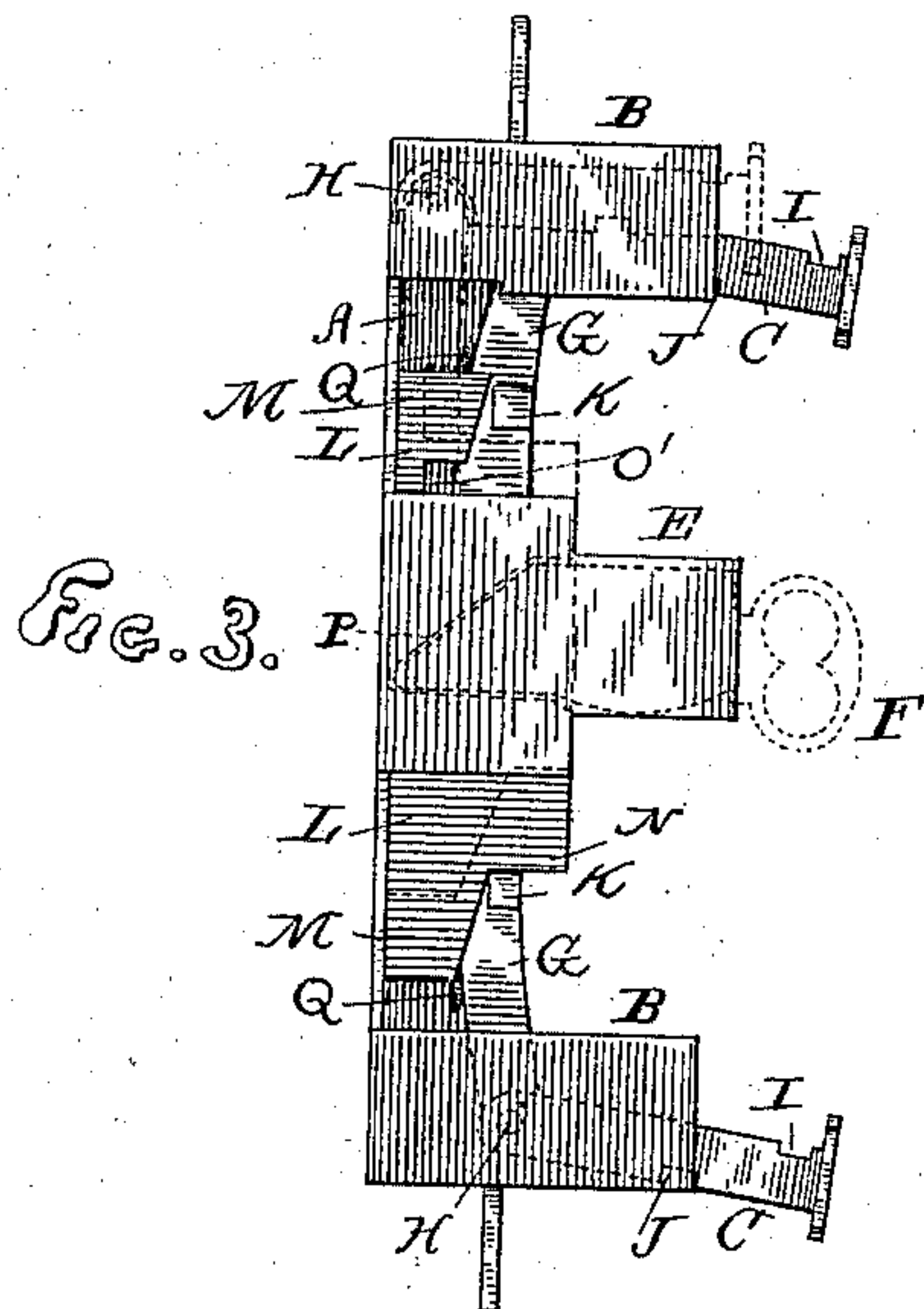
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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C. E. Jones.

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. SLYDER, OF TROY, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE TROY BURLAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 319,427, dated June 2, 1885.

Application filed May 21, 1884. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. SLYDER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Troy, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Holders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to sash-holders and window-fasteners; and it consists, essentially, of a framing or plate adapted to be contained within the framing of a window and having spring-pawls so constructed and located within
15 said plate as to be adapted to engage with the upper and lower sashes, respectively, and either independently or conjointly, and to be entirely retracted from engagement with the sashes, as described, a vertically-sliding latch
20 having lugs and recesses at its inner edge, whereby the same is adapted to hold the pawls in locked or unlocked position, and also to receive a key by means of which said latch may be slid vertically to unlock the pawls, and a
25 removable key or lever for operating said locking-pawls, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of the rear face of my improved
30 attachment with the pawls in locking position. Fig. 2 represents a similar view of the front face thereof. Fig. 3 represents an end elevation thereof, partly in section, the full lines showing the position of the parts when
35 locking both the upper and lower sashes, and the dotted lines showing the position of the parts when locking the upper and lower sashes, respectively. Fig. 4 represents a similar view showing the position of the parts when the
40 pawls are retracted to permit of the free vertical movement of both sashes.

It is the object of this invention to secure a simple and cheaply-constructed device having few parts and one easily applied to the framing of a window, whereby either one or both of
45 the vertically-sliding sashes may be securely held and locked either at any desired elevation or when entirely closed, or when one sash is entirely closed and the other partly or

wholly opened, and also to secure the retraction of the locking devices, so as to permit of the free vertical movement of both sashes at the same moment, the several parts being adapted to be easily and quickly operated, so as to either leave the sashes free to move vertically or to lock either or both in any desired position without the possibility of interference with or any unauthorized change in the position of either sash by parties on either the inside or outside of the window.

A represents the frame or plate, within which the operative parts of the device are contained and move. This frame is of a shape and size to adapt it when inserted within a mortise or recess in the framing of a window to extend across the path of the respective sashes, as shown in the drawings. The outer edge of each sash is provided with either transverse notches or recesses or with a corrugated or notched bar, or equivalent device, with which the outwardly-extending lips or lugs of the pawls, to be presently described, may engage. The outer face of this plate or frame A is plain, as shown, with the exception that at one end there is at each corner an inwardly-projecting bearing and guide-lug, B, within which reciprocate and rock the outwardly-projecting lugs or levers C, by which the pawls D are operated, and at or near the center a slotted guide, E, within which the key F is inserted when it is desired to retract the pawls.

Each lever or lug C is at its lower end pivotally connected with the outer end of an arm, G, (of which there are two, one for each pawl,) said arms being pivotally attached at their inner ends to the short shafts on the pawls, as hereinafter described, and rocking therewith as the levers C are depressed and released.

Near its upper end each lever C is provided with recesses, lugs, or notches I and J, by means of which said levers may be held in either the raised position they assume when the pawls are extended outward into operative position or in the depressed position they assume when the pawls are retracted. These recesses or notches may either both be formed in the lower edge of the lever at a suitable distance apart, or one of such lugs or notches

may be formed in each upper and lower edge. By pivotally connecting these levers C at their lower ends they can be rocked upon such pivots H, so as to place the notches in engagement with the rims or upper edges of the guides B or of the frame, whereby the levers are held rigid in either their depressed or extended position.

Extending outwardly from each rocking arm G is a lug, K, which engages with the vertically-sliding pawl-locking plate or arm L, as will be presently described. This pawl-locking plate or arm is held with capability of free vertical movement within the key-guide or centrally-projecting portion, E, the constant tendency of said plate L being to descend to its lowest position by the force of its own gravity. This plate or arm L is at each end provided with a lug or inwardly-extending projection, M, which, as said plate falls by gravity to its lowest position, pass and remain beneath said lugs K, and thereby prevent the depression of the levers C, and consequently of the pivotal arms G and the pawls D. The downward motion of the pawl locking plate L is limited by a shoulder, N, which, when said plate drops down, impinges against the lower lug M.

Centrally, or nearly so, of the pawl-locking plate L is a slot or recess, O, of a shape corresponding with the wedge-shaped lower portion, P, of the key F. Upon said key being inserted within the key-guide E, its lower end will enter the recess O in the plate L, and as said key is passed inward it will, by reason of its wedge shape, push said plate L upward out of contact with the lugs K on the pivotal arms G. When so pushed up, the lower end of the locking-plate L passes up beyond the lower lug K and a slot or recess, O, in the upper end of said plate L, and comes opposite to the upper lug K, by which means, when the levers C are depressed, said upper lug has free movement within said slot O, and the lower lug has also a free movement beyond the lower end of said plate. In some instances, however, I dispense with this slot O, and so construct and arrange the lugs K on the arms G and the lugs on the ends of the gravity-latch that the lugs K will pass clear of the outer ends of the lugs on the latch when said latch has dropped out of locking position and the arms G are depressed.

Q represents a spring attached to the frame, its free ends extending upwardly and impinging against the under edges of the respective pivotal arms G, for the purpose of raising or forcing said arms G and the levers C and the pawls D upward and outward upon said levers being released from engagement with their guides and from being pressed downward. The lower rear portion of the upper and the upper rear portion of the lower pawl are each formed with a rim or enlargement, R, and a slot or opening, S.

T represents inturned lugs, which extend

rearwardly from the frame A in opposite directions and embrace such rims or enlargements for the purpose of holding said pawls in place within the frame and affording a rocking bearing therefor.

Extending inwardly from each pawl is an arm or shaft, U, which connects with the pivotal ends of the arms G, so that on the levers C being depressed and rocking the arms G said pawls D will, through their shafts U, be correspondingly rocked and retracted, and, similarly, upon the release of said levers, the pawls will rock back outward to their normal locking position.

This device forms a very secure and effective fastening for holding and securing window-sashes and other vertically-moving objects in any desired position, as by means thereof each sash can be raised or lowered to and held at any desired position independently of or jointly with each other, so that when desired either the upper or the lower sash can be securely locked, while the other sash can be raised or lowered; or either or both sashes can be locked either partly or wholly closed. When it is desired to leave the sashes locked while either partly or entirely closed without the possibility of their position being changed or tampered with by parties inside the house or building, the key P is removed. Upon the removal of the key the plate L will by its own gravity drop down until the lugs M on the ends thereof come immediately beneath the lugs K on the rocking arms G, whereupon said arms G, and consequently the levers C and pawls D, are securely held from movement and the whole of the moving parts locked.

By placing this attachment within the side framing of the window it is out of the reach of parties on the outside, and by removing the key P the device cannot be operated by parties either outside or inside of the window. Consequently, even should a burglar cut away a portion of the glass with the expectation of thereby being able to release the catch, he will not be able to unlock said catch.

This locking attachment cannot be operated from the outside by the insertion between the sashes or between the sashes and window-frame of a knife or other tool. It therefore affords a very secure and effective fastening at all times, especially as the key P can be removed at any time after the sashes have been adjusted.

Although I have shown the gravity-latch as operated by a wedge-shaped key, it is evident that in lieu thereof an ordinary slot or opening may be formed in the side E of the frame, and a key of any ordinary construction passed therein into engagement with the latch so that upon turning such key partly around said latch may be slid along, such being a very evident modification and no departure from my invention, as herein set forth.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A sash-holder consisting of a suitable frame, A, latches or pawls having pivotal bearing therein and adapted to engage the respective sashes, levers or arms connected
5 with said pawls and adapted to rock the same, a gravity-latch adapted to engage said pawl-operating mechanism, and means, substantially as described, for retracting said gravity-latch, as and for the purpose set forth.
- 10 2. The combination, in a sash-lock, of a gravity-latch adapted to engage the sash-lock-operating mechanism and hold the same rigid, and having a slot or recess therein, a key adapted to fit the recess in said latch and
15 force said latch upward out of contact with the sash-lock mechanism, and a key-guide for guiding said key to and holding it in operative position, substantially as set forth.
- 20 3. The combination, with the pivotal pawls or latches, of rocking spring-arms connected

therewith and having outwardly-projecting lugs, levers adapted to depress said rocking arms, a gravity-latch having at each end a lug adapted to engage the lugs on the rocking arms and hold the same from movement, 25 and means, substantially as described, for raising said latch out of operative position.

4. The combination, with the pivotal pawls or latches, of the frame A, having guideways for guiding the pawl-operating levers, and 30 the pawl-operative levers adapted to engage said guideways for the purpose of retaining them and the parts connected therewith in position, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 35 presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. SLYDER.

Witnesses:

PHIL. J. GATES,
A. F. BROOMHALL.