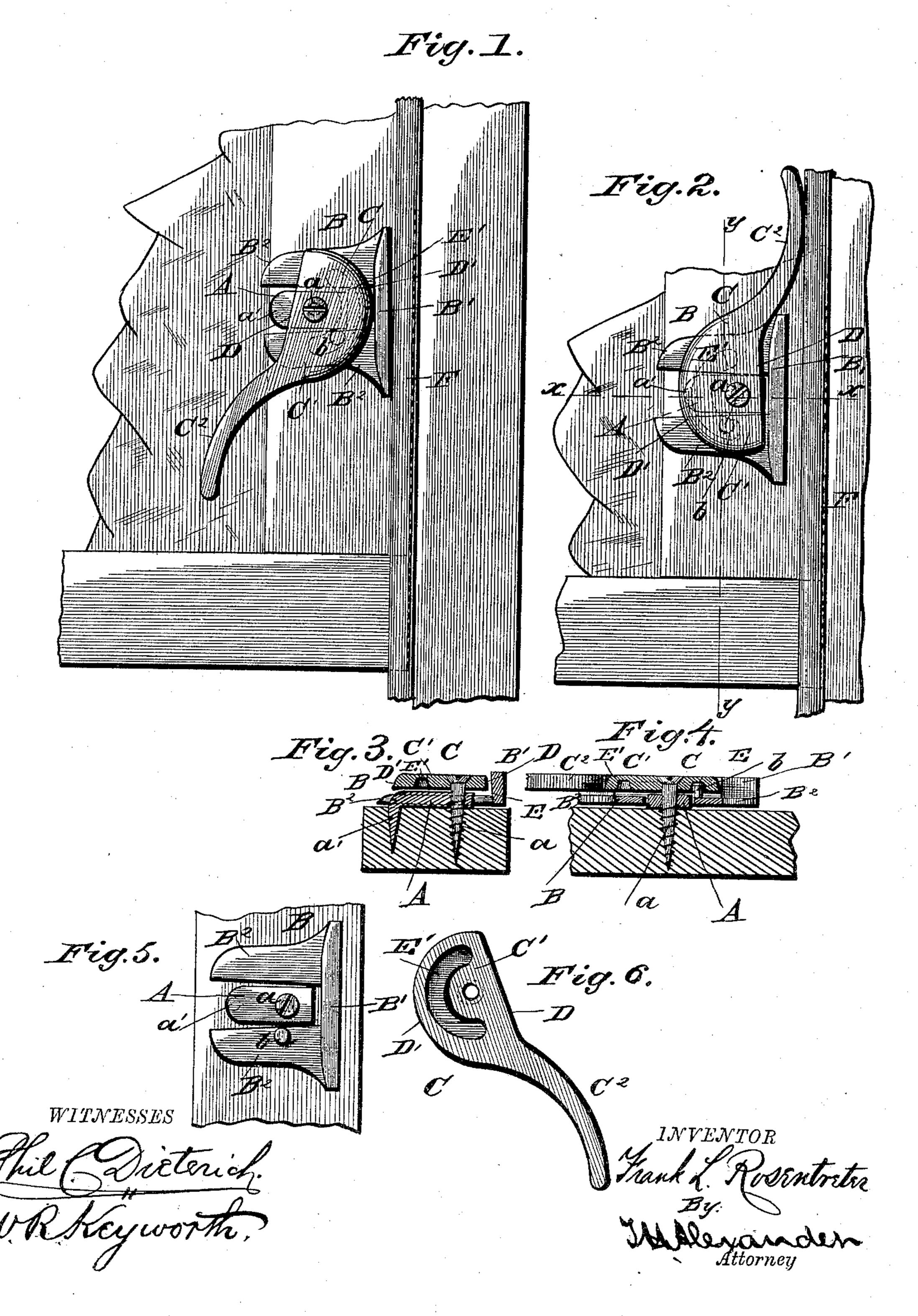
## F. L. ROSENTRETER.

SASH HOLDER.

No. 324,885.

Patented Aug. 25, 1885.



## United States Patent Office.

FRANK L. ROSENTRETER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE CHAMPION SAFETY LOCK AND NOVELTY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,885, dated August 25, 1885.

Application filed January 27, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Frank L. Rosentre-Ter, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my improved sash-lock applied to a window-sash closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same open. Fig. 3 is a section on line x x, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on line y y, Fig. 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are details of the parts detached.

This invention relates to improvements in locking or clamping devices, and is specially adapted for a sash-holder, but by slight modifications may be used as a door lock or for clamping work.

The invention consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a guide-piece, of metal, secured to the edge of a window-sash by the screw a, with 30 its parallel guide-edges horizontal; and a' is a pin on its inner surface, which enters an opening in the outer surface of the sash, and, in conjunction with the screw, keeps the piece from turning.

B is the latch or bolt, composed of the vertical binding bar or plate B' and the guide-arms B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup>, standing from said bar, with their inner edges horizontal, and lying loosely upon the guide-edges of the piece A, for a purpose hereinafter explained.

b is a pin standing outward from the lower guide arm, and entering an eccentric recess in the inner surface of the latch actuating piece C. If desired, a slot may be substituted for the recess.

The piece C is composed of the plate C' and the handle  $C^2$ , and is secured in place by the screw a, which passes through the guide-piece.

D is the straight edge of the plate C', run-50 ning from the base of the handle C<sup>2</sup>, and lying against the inner surface of the binding-bar when the latch is drawn inward on the sash; and D' is the curved edge of the plate C', extending from the lower end of the edge D eccentrically around the screw a to the base of 55 the handle C<sup>2</sup>. The edge D' is beveled outwardly from the outer to the inner surface of the plate C', and drives the bar B' outward from the sash when the handle C<sup>2</sup> is turned downward. The inner surface of the bar B' is 60 beveled inward at E, so that when the curved edge D' presses against it the latch B will be pressed against the surface of the sash.

E' is a recess on the inner surface of or a slot in the plate C', into which recess the pin 65 b enters. The said recess is eccentric to the bolt a, its lower end being nearer thereto than its upper end.

When the straight edge D of the plate C' lies against the inner surface of the binding- 70 bar B', the handle C<sup>2</sup> is vertical, and the binding-bar is drawn inward from the window strip or stop F. Upon turning the handle downward the eccentric edge D' bears against the inner surface of the binding-bar and 75 drives the same outward against the window-strip. It also, by its action against the bevel E, binds the latch against the surface of the window, and is itself kept from slipping off the binding-bar. When the handle is turned 80 back, the action of the pin b in the eccentric recess or slot E' draws the latch from the window-strip.

The latch will hold against the strip at all points beyond that in which the meeting-point 85 of the edges D and D' is in the same horizontal line with the screw a. Thus the device will accommodate itself to different distances between the sash and the strip.

By making the guide-arms B<sup>2</sup> loose on the 90 edges of the guide-piece A the binding-bar B' is free to oscillate to a small degree, and will turn its upper end against the strip when it is attempted to force the sash up, and its lower end against the same when it is attempted to 95 draw the sash down, thus more effectually holding the sash.

The pin b may be either screwed into or made in one piece with the lower guide-arm.

If desired, the device may be secured to the 100

strip and may bind against the edge of the sash. The outer side of the binding-bar may

be either straight or concave.

Having described my invention, I claim—
1. In a sash-holder, the combination, with a latch composed of a vertical binding-bar and two parallel guide-arms moving on a horizontal guide-piece secured to the sash, of a pivoted actuating-piece provided with an econtric edge arranged to bear against the binding-bar and move the latch in one direction, and an eccentric recess or slot engaging a pin on the latch, and thereby moving the latter in the reverse direction, substantially as specified.

2. In a sash-holder, the combination, with the guide-piece A and latch B, provided with the binding-bar B', having the beveled inner surface, E, of the actuating-piece C, pivoted at

a, and provided with the eccentric beveled 20 edge D', adapted to bear against the bevel edge E, when the handle of the actuating-piece is turned downward, substantially as specified.

3. In a sash-holder, the combination of the 25 guide-piece A and latch B, provided with the lug or pin b, with the actuating-piece C, composed of the handle C<sup>2</sup> and plate C', provided with the straight edge D, eccentric edge D', and eccentric slot E', substantially as specified. 30

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of

two witnesses.

## FRANK L. ROSENTRETER.

Witnesses:

T. H. ALEXANDER, W. R. KEYWORTH.