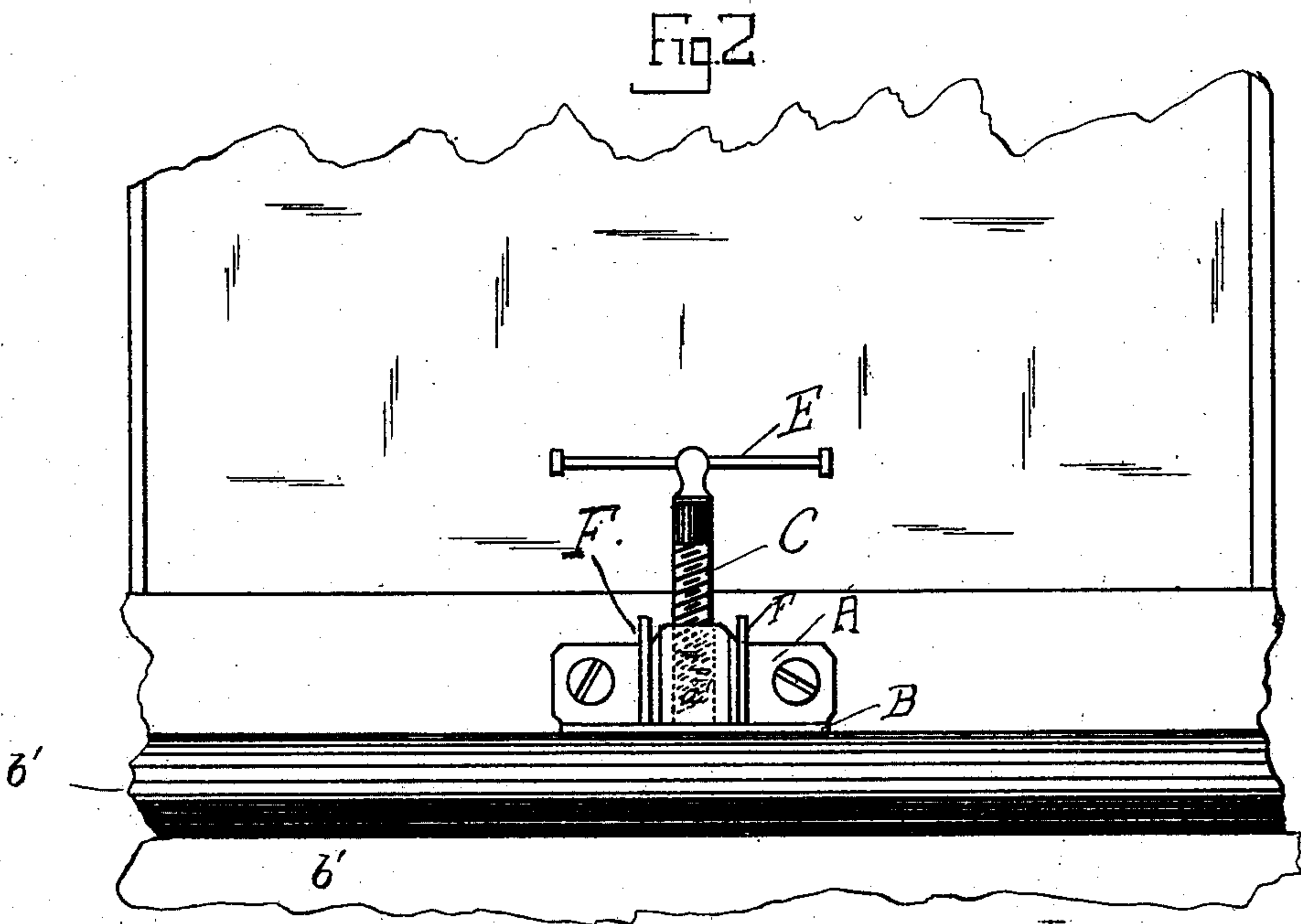
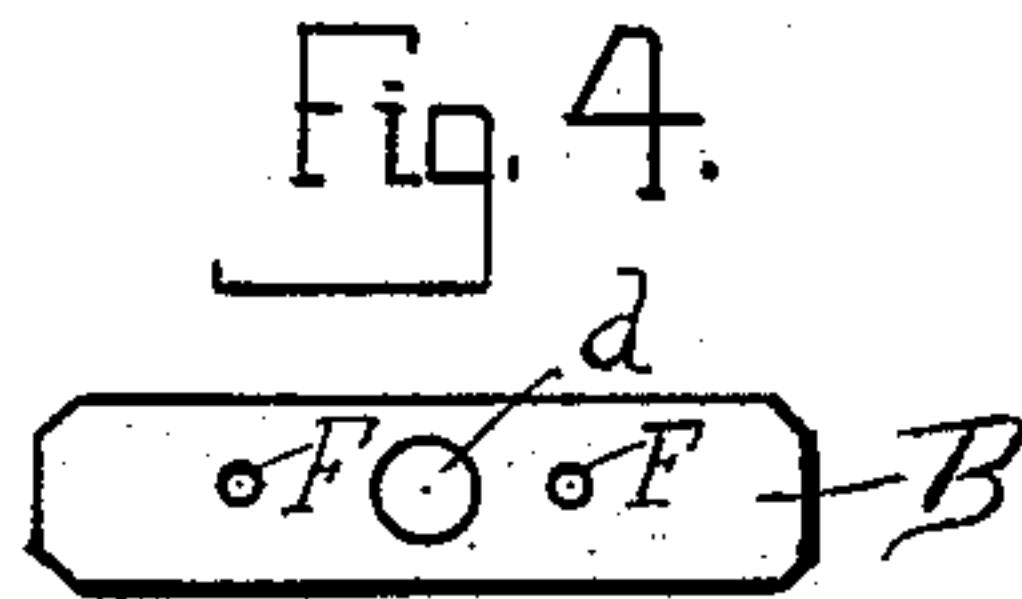
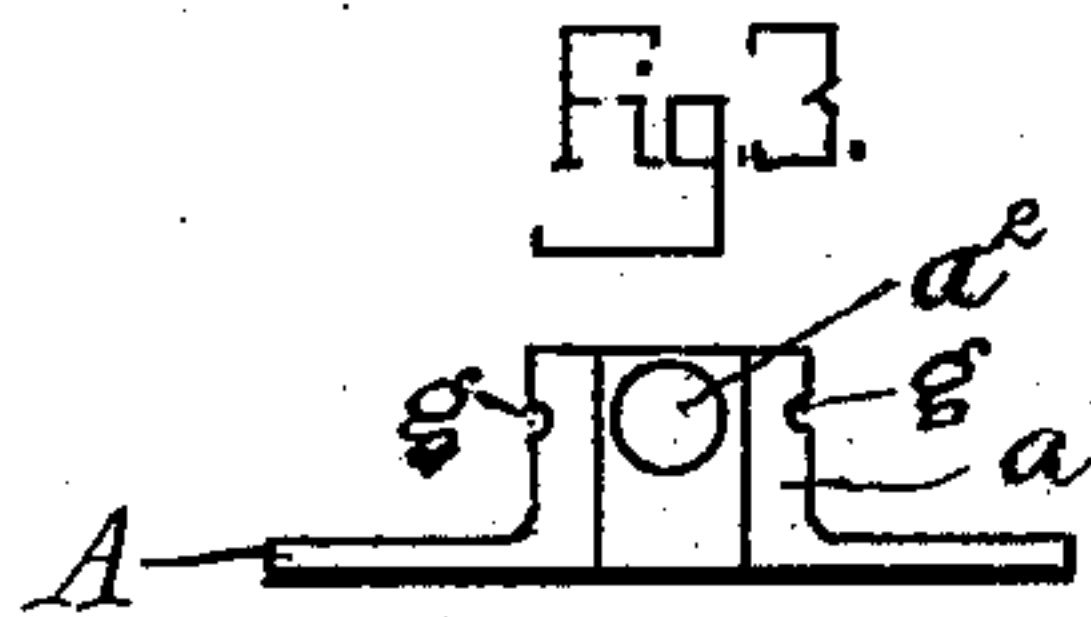
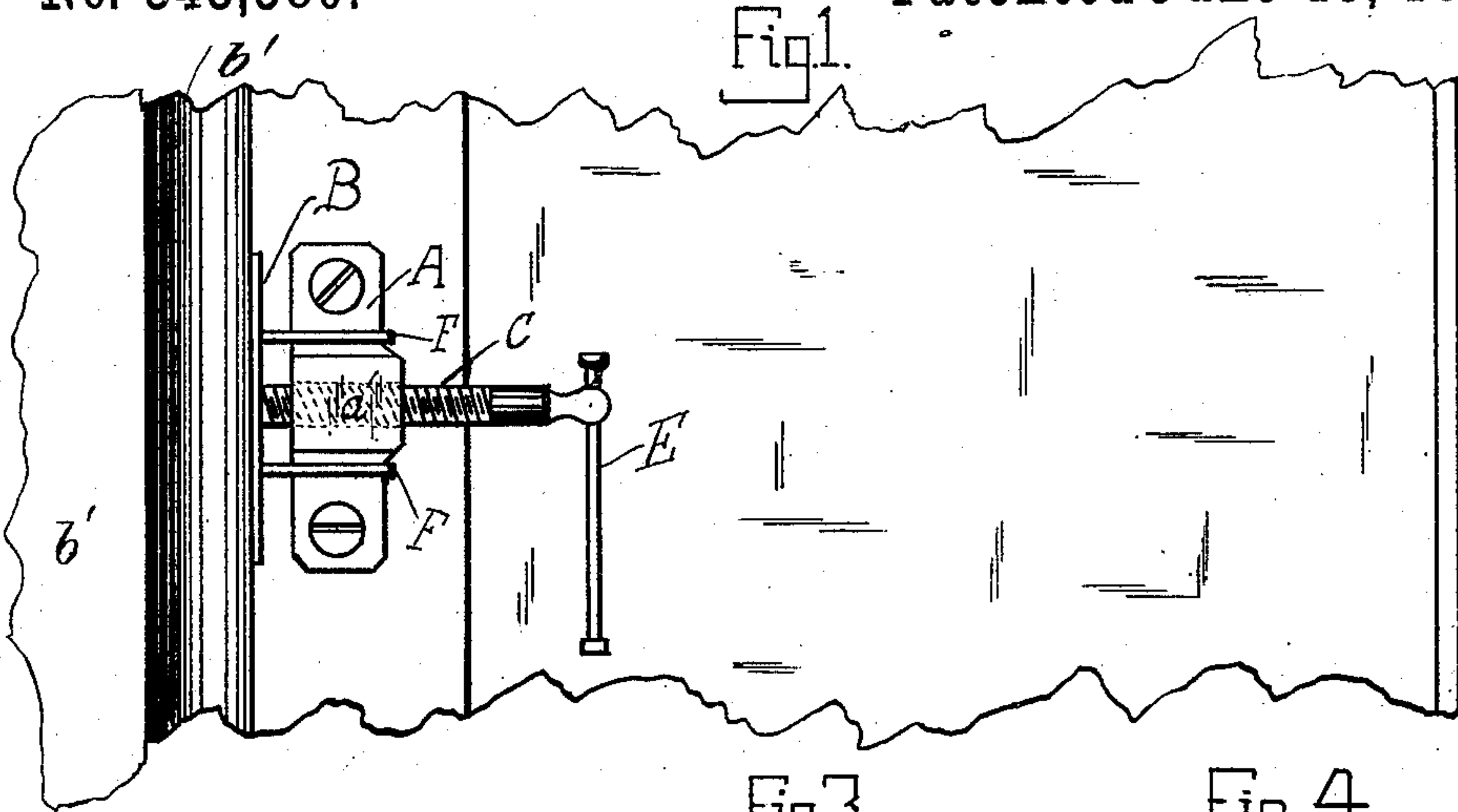


(No Model.)

J. GEISER.
WINDOW SASH LOCK.

No. 343,580.

Patented June 15, 1886.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH GEISER, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WINDOW-SASH LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,580, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed February 15, 1886. Serial No. 191,967. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH GEISER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention consists in a special construction of sash-fastener adapted for locking the sash in position by friction, and it is applicable not only to sashes which rise and fall, but also to those which slide sidewise.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents my improved sash-fastener as applied to a sash which is adapted to rise and fall. Fig. 2 represents the fastener as applied to a sash which is adapted to slide sidewise; Fig. 3, a detail showing an elevation of that plate which is to be permanently affixed to a window sash or frame; and Fig. 4 a plan of the friction-plate detached.

A is a plate provided with screw-holes, whereby it may be permanently secured by screws to the sash in such position that the sliding friction-plate B may be forced against the casing b' of the window-frame. The plate A has on its outer side a strong projecting part, a' , through which is a threaded hole, a^2 , adapted for a screw, C. One end of this screw is reduced and enters a hole, d , in the friction-plate B, and is upset or headed, so that when the screw is turned in either direction it may carry the plate B with it. At the other end is a handle, E, for turning the screw to move the friction-plate forward or back, as desired. Guide rods or pins F, secured to the friction-plate, and with their free ends so placed as to run in guides or grooves g in the part a' , serve not only to keep the friction-plate in proper alignment with the plate A, but also prevent its revolving when the screw is turned.

With a rising and falling sash the device is fastened on the upright part of the sash, (see

Fig. 1,) so that the plate B may be forced against the casing of the window-frame. With a sash arranged to slide sidewise the device may be secured in a similar manner to the lower part of the sash. (See Fig. 2.)

The device may, if desired, be secured on the top rail of a lower sash of a window, and in such case the turning of the screw will project the plate B against the upper sash, instead of against the window-frame. In some cases it may be found advisable to place one of the fasteners at each side of a sash, especially if the sash be broader than usual.

The friction-plate B is of a length or breadth nearly equal to the length of plate A, and by reason of its large area of surface is adapted to take a large purchase against the frame or sash against which it may be pressed, thus lessening the amount of tightening necessary for holding up the sash. The parallel rods F project back from this plate B, one on each side of the screw, the pins severally fitting in its appropriate guide-groove g in the part a' of the plate A, these grooves g being also parallel, and one of them being on each side of the part a' . Thus the friction-plate is positively precluded from accidental turning, and this avoids any downward starting of the frame which such a turning would permit, and thereby prevents the sudden dropping of a sash, which is almost certain to follow the initial downward start. This construction also avoids that damage to the paint and wood-work which must necessarily attend the use of small pressure devices like screw-heads, when they are pressed into and indent the wood before they can obtain a sufficient hold.

I claim—

In combination, the plate A, having a threaded part, a' , and guide-grooves g , the friction-plate B, having parallel guide-rods F, extending backward therefrom and fitting in said grooves, and the actuating-screw C, connected to the plate B at a point between the guide-rods, all as and for the purpose set forth.

JOSEPH GEISER.

Witnesses:

F. R. McCORMICK,
E. J. JOHNSON.