

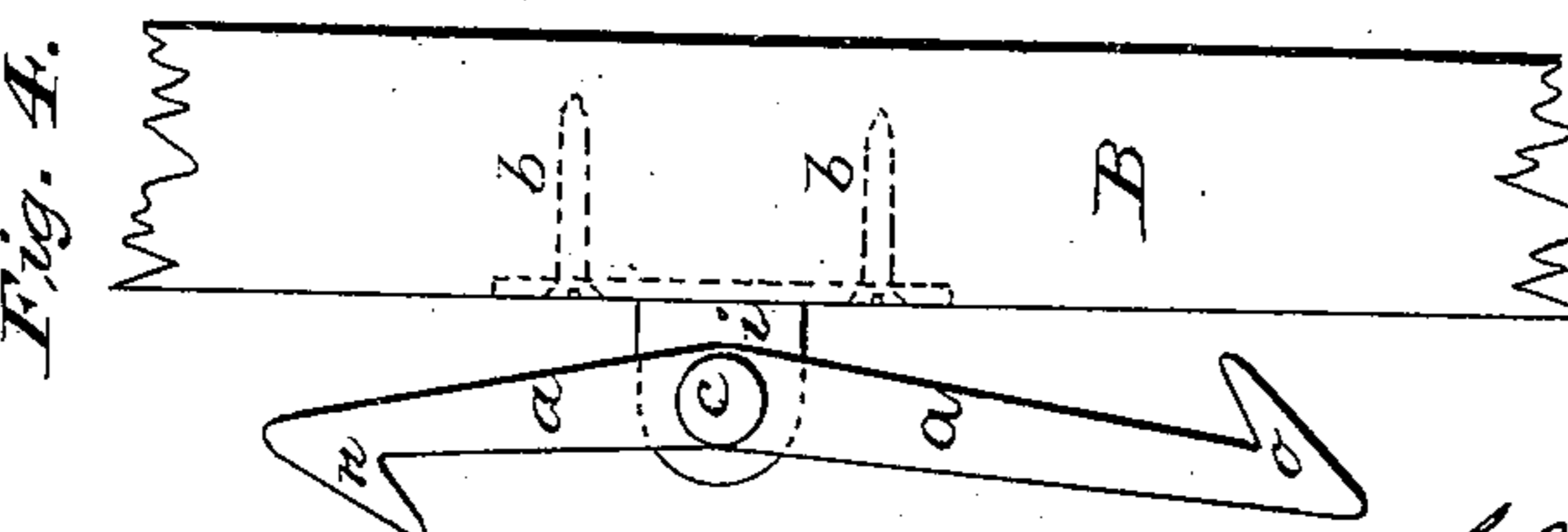
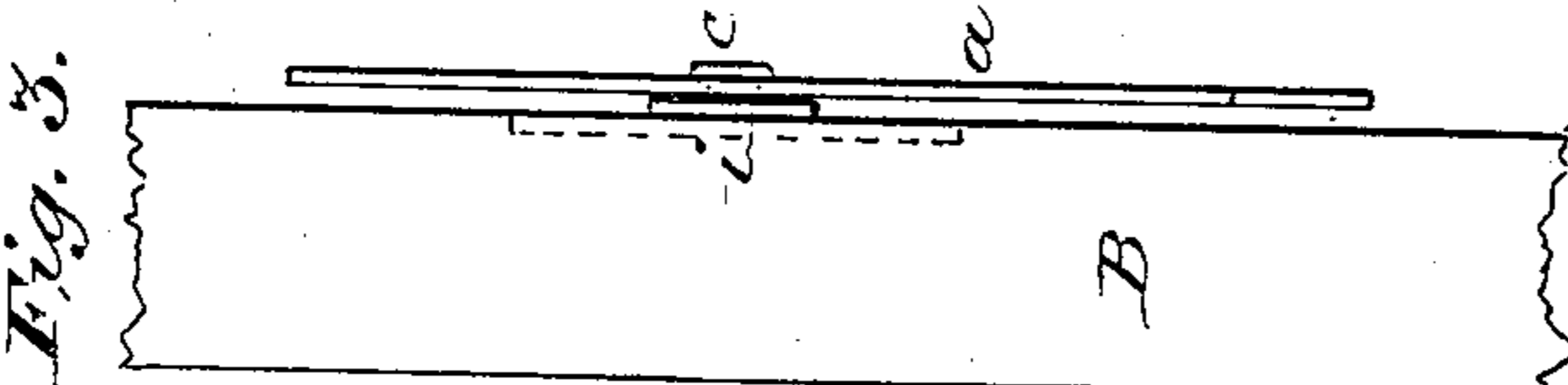
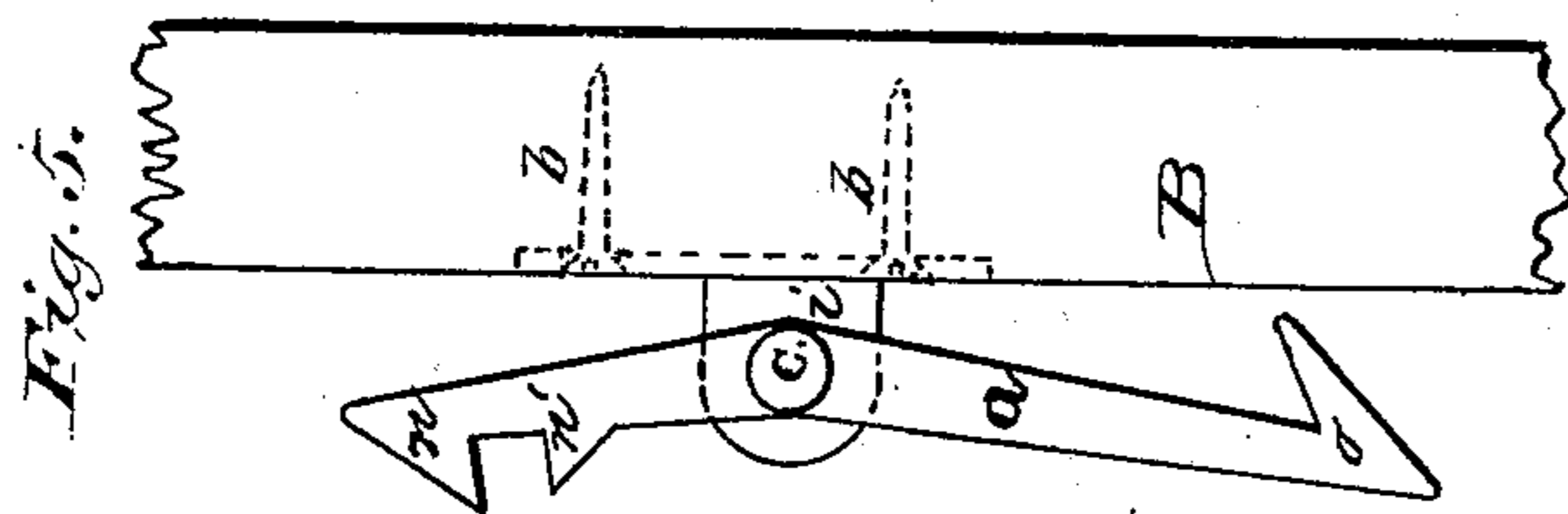
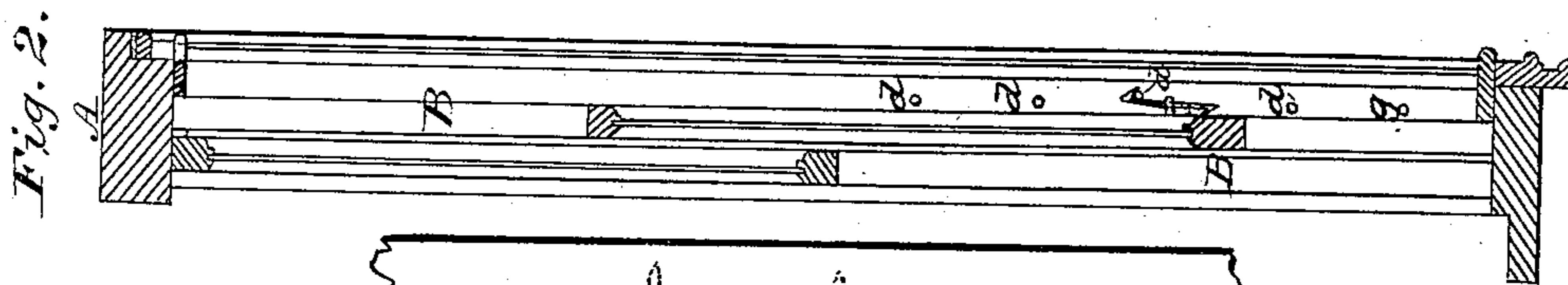
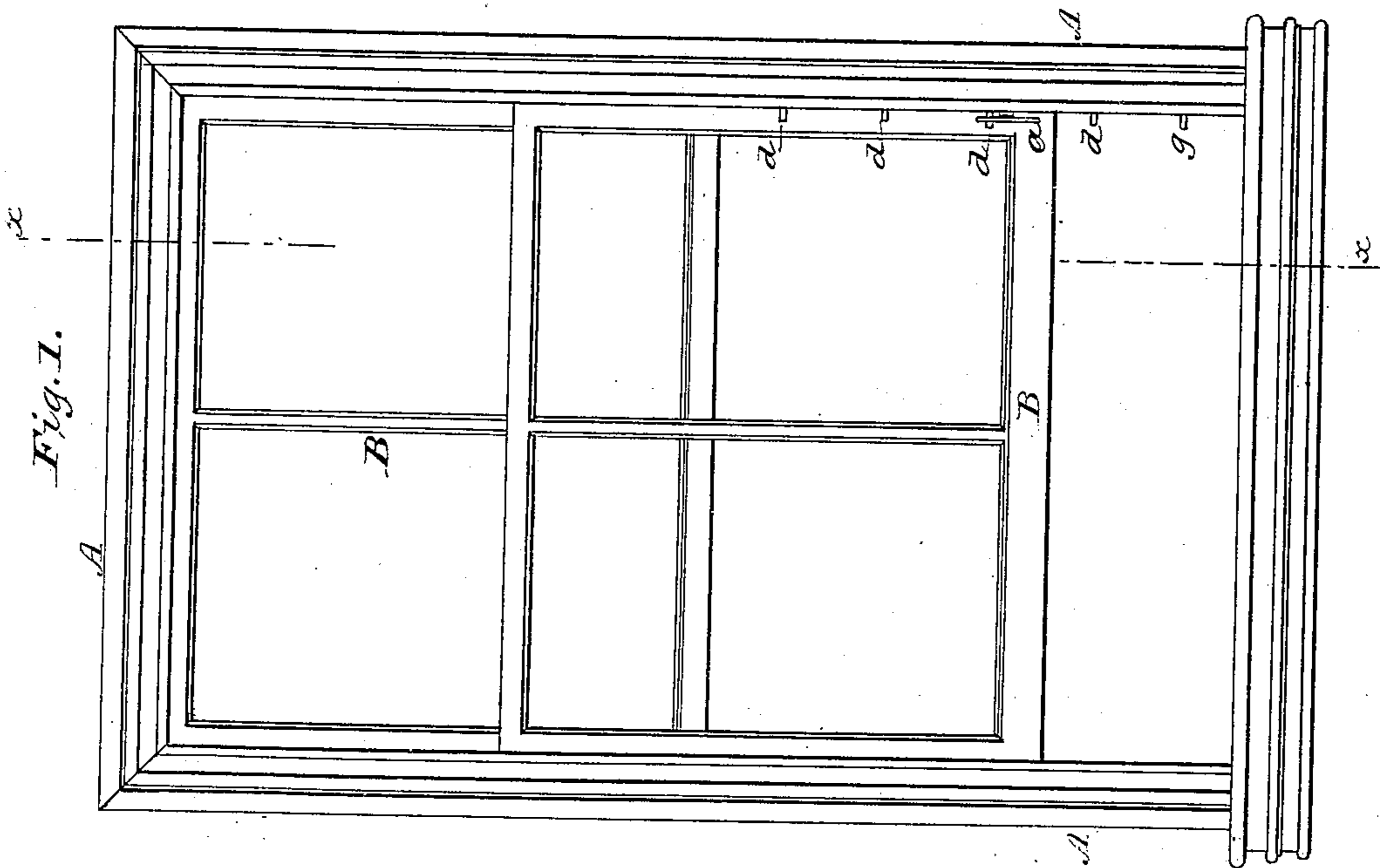
(Model.)

J. WHITE & G. THOMAS.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 356,182.

Patented Jan. 18, 1887.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WHITE AND GUS THOMAS, OF FULTON, TENNESSEE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,182, dated January 18, 1887.

Application filed July 3, 1886. Serial No. 207,090. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN WHITE and GUS THOMAS, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Fulton, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Window or Sash Lock, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to an improved simple device for fastening windows, both when closed and when open; and it consists in a pendulous obtuse angularly-formed metal bar, having securing-catches at each end on opposite sides, pivoted above the center to a seat secured on the window-sash in such a manner that the lower end will hang perpendicularly from the pivot, while the upper end protrudes forward, so as to engage with stationary studs arranged in the window-frame.

It also consists in the mode of mounting such fastener so that the lower end will hang vertically from the pivot along close to the window-sash, while the upper end protrudes forward sufficient to engage with the stop studs.

It also consists in providing said fastener with catching-lugs at each end, and, when desired, with double lugs at the upper end, to prevent the window from being accidentally displaced; also, in the manner of securing such fastener to the window-sash and engaging it with the stop-studs; also, in the mode of operating the same.

Figure 1 is an open window, showing the fastener on the lower sash, as well as the engaging stop-studs in the window-frame. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same, taken at the dotted lines *x x*, showing the fastener engaged. Fig. 3 is a fragment of the edge of the window-sash, showing the fastener enlarged, being an edge elevation. Fig. 4 is another fragment of a window-sash, showing the fastener in detail, being a plan view of the same. Fig. 5 is another fragment of a window-sash, showing a modified form of the fastener in detail, being also a plan view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is a window-frame. BB are window-sash. *a* is a window-fastener, pivoted at *c*. *i* is a metal seat, secured to the window-sash B by screws *b b*, to which the fastener is pivoted;

and *d d d* and *g* are stop-studs set in the side of the window-frame A, with which the window-fastener *a* engages to secure the window in place.

The metal fastening-bar *a*, which need not exceed three inches in length, a quarter of an inch to three-eighths in width, and a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in thickness, assumes in form an obtuse angle, the pivotal center *c* being the corner. At each end of the fastening-bar *a*, on opposite edges, is a truncated lug or catch, *n o*, preferably slightly hooked for engaging with the stop-studs *d d g*, to fasten the window open or closed, respectively. For the purpose of safety we prefer to use two lugs, *n n'*, on the upper end of the fastening-bar *a*, as seen in Fig. 5.

The lower portion of fastening-bar *a* is longer and heavier than the upper portion, so that when pivoted in its seat the lower portion will pend vertically close along the sash, thereby thrusting the upper and shorter portion forward to engage with the stop-studs *d* to keep the window open.

Anything to which the fastener *a* can be pivoted that may be fastened to the window-sash will serve as the seat *i* for the fastening-bar *a*, provided it is permitted to move freely.

The studs *d d d* are introduced at suitable intervals into the window-stops by the side of and at a suitable distance from the sash to allow the catch-lug *n* on the upper end of the fastening-bar *a* to engage naturally therewith. The stud *g* is introduced lower down in the window-stop, close to the sash, in such a position that when the window is closed the lug *o* on the lower end of the fastening-bar *a* will naturally engage with it and fasten the window closed.

It will be observed that the fastening-bar *a* acts like a pendulous reciprocating lever, and that when latched on the stud *g* it securely fastens the window closed, and that when unlatched the window-sash may be raised to any desired height without obstruction; and that its adjustment is such that it will engage with each of the studs *d* in their order and will fasten the window open wherever desired, and that, unless restrained, the fastening-bar *a* would engage with each of the studs *d* in its descent, so that any danger of the window coming down accidentally and doing irrepar-

able mischief is by this device and mode of fastening windows wholly overcome, and so, too, is the danger of leaving the windows unfastened through carelessness or by accident, 5 as this fastener works automatically. The window cannot be closed without being fastened, unless through design.

Having now fully described our invention, what we esteem as new, and seek to secure by 10 Letters Patent, is—

1. A pendulous elbow-shaped double latch in one piece having a pivotal point above the center, and whose opposite arms form an obtuse angle to each other from the pivotal point 15 and are provided with catches near their ends on opposite edges, and adapted to go over catches for the purpose of locking, substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination, a pendulous latch, *a*, whose opposite arms are set at an obtuse angle to each other and provided, respectively, with catch-dogs *n o*, near their ends, on opposite edges, pivotal seat *i*, secured to the window-sash, stop-studs *d d g* in the window-frame, and window-frame *A*, all constructed and arranged for fastening windows both closed and open, substantially as shown and described. 20 25

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses

JOHN WHITE.
GUS THOMAS.

Witnesses:

ED MARTIN,
FRED GREEN.