

(No Model.)

F. M. CASE.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 360,417.

Patented Apr. 5, 1887.

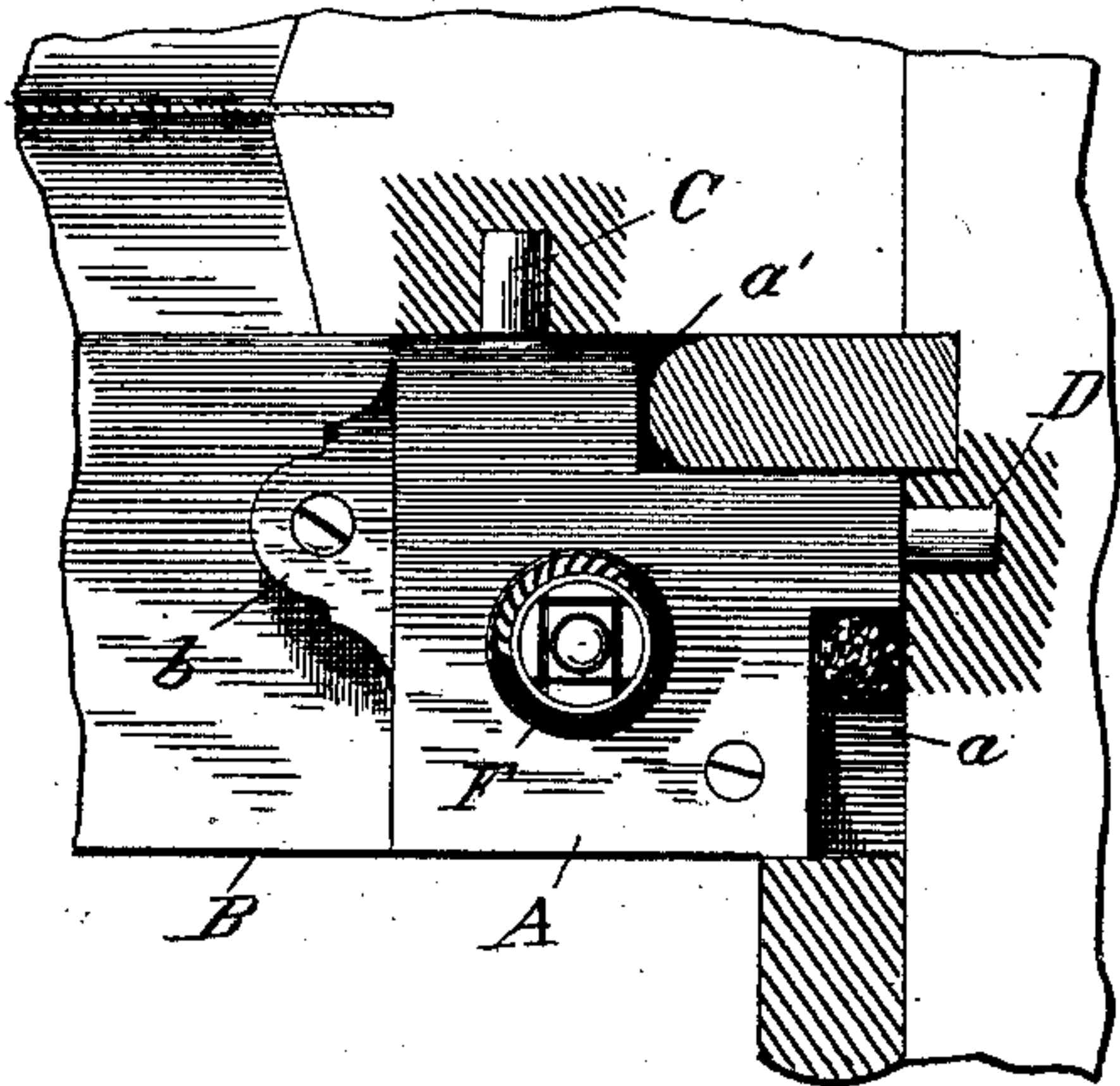


Fig. 1.

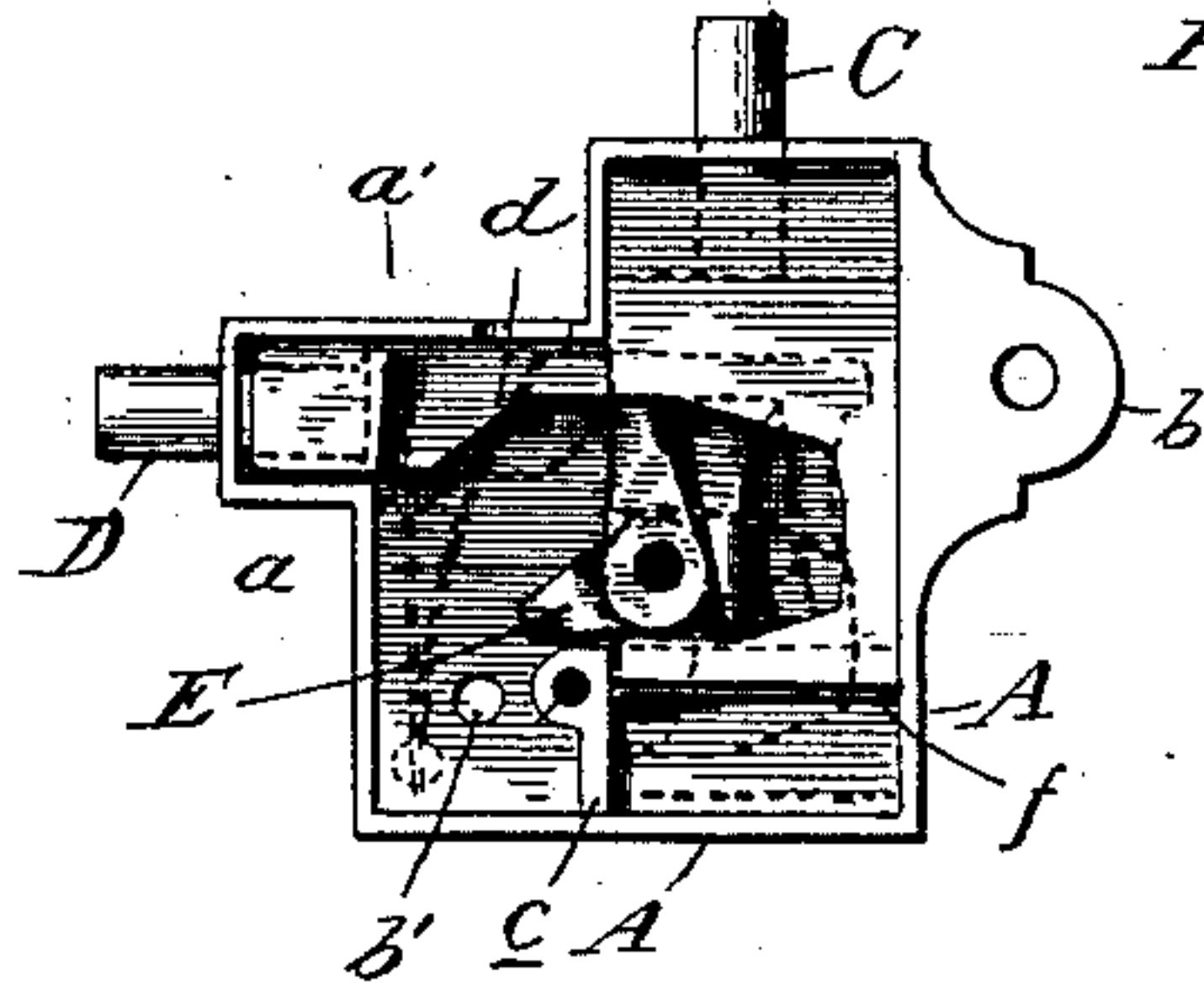


Fig. 2.

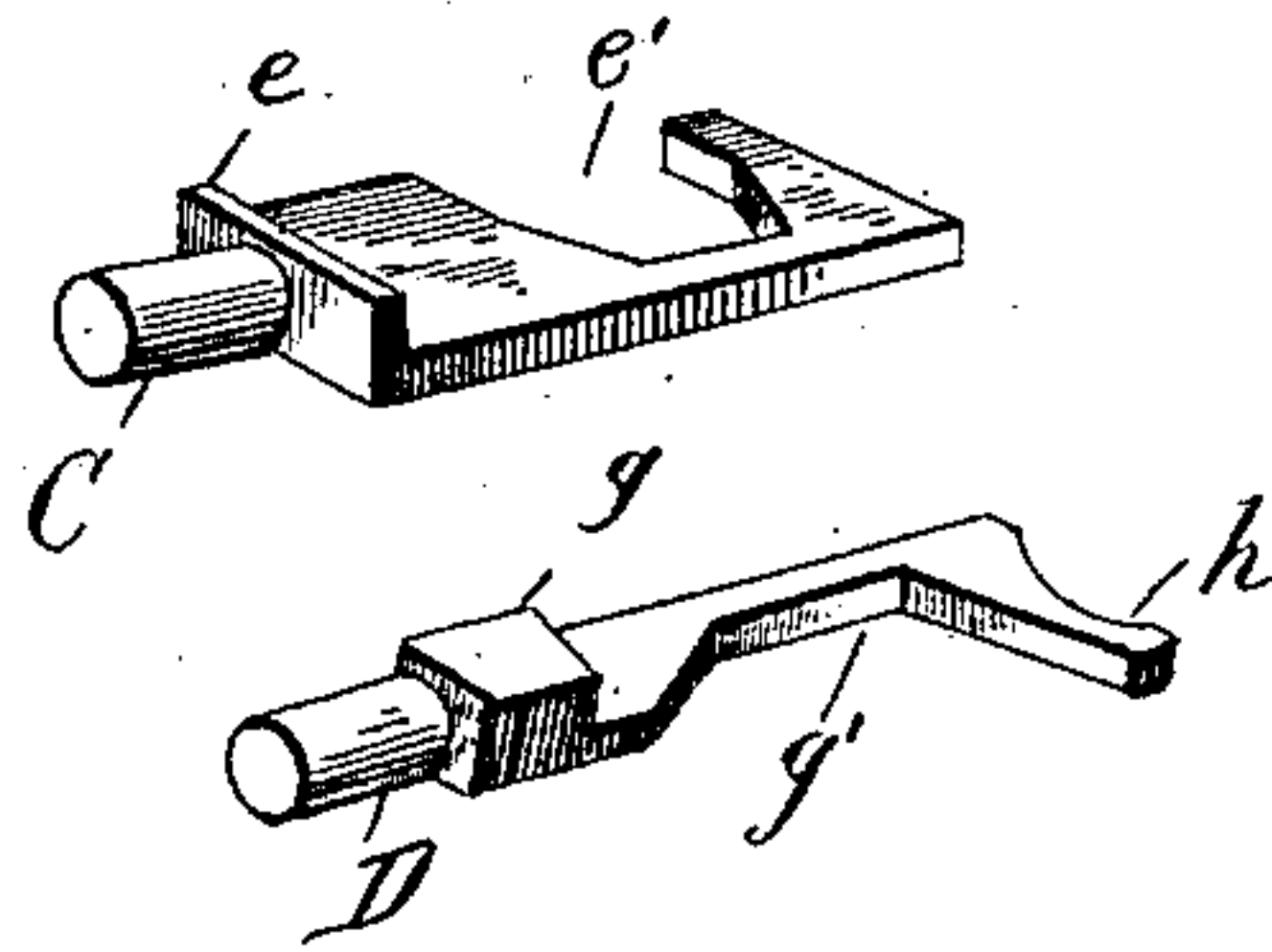


Fig. 3.

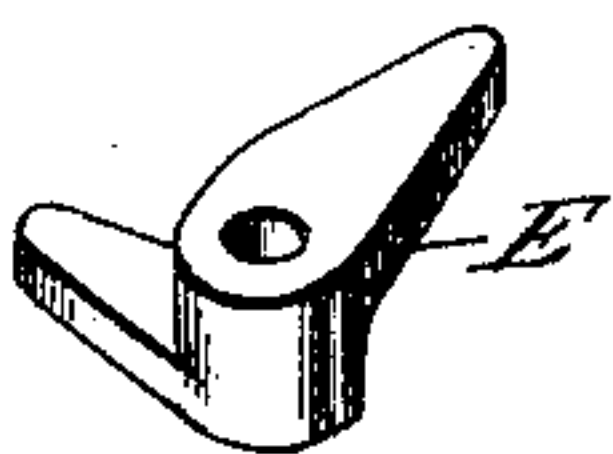


Fig. 4.

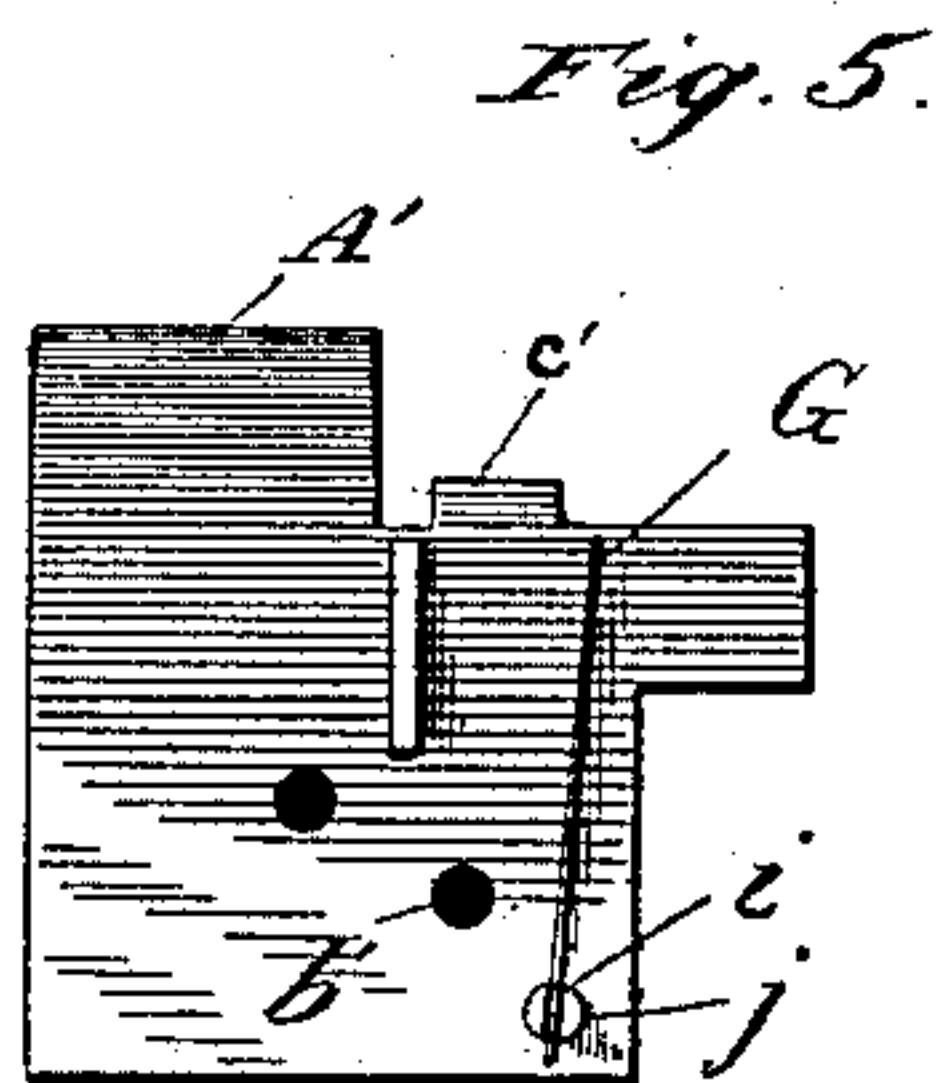


Fig. 5.

Witnesses
C. J. Raeder.
C. J. Robertson.

Inventor
Francis M. Case
By his Attorney
J. J. W. Robertson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS M. CASE, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JOAB O. BOSWORTH, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,417, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed November 30, 1886. Serial No. 220,231. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS M. CASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved sash-fastener attached to a sash. Fig. 2 is a reversed plan of the same detached, with the bottom plate removed. Fig. 3 shows in perspective the locking-bolts removed from the case. 15 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the bell-crank detached. Fig. 5 is a plan of the bottom plate removed.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in that class of sash-fasteners which are designed to be attached to the 20 top of the lower sash and to lock the upper sash to the lower one, and also to lock both sashes to the window-frame at the side, and it is designed more especially as an improvement 25 upon the construction shown in my Patent No. 312,251, dated February 17, 1885.

The object of the invention is to provide for the locking of the two sashes to the frame when said sashes are both open, (more or less,) as 30 may be desired, whereby the said sashes may be left open for the purpose of ventilation without the liability of being opened from the outside; and to this end, and to such others as the invention may pertain, it consists in the peculiar combinations and the novel construction, 35 arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, and then particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring now to the details of the drawings, A designates the case, which is of an irregular rectangular form, provided with recesses *a a'*, which effect a saving of material, and the portion *a* leaving a space for the window-cord. This case is designed to be secured 40 to the top bar, B, of the lower sash by two screws, one passing through the lug *b* and the other through holes *b'*, made in the case A and its bottom plate, A', which plate is made of the proper size to fit within the said case so 45 as to be flush with its outer edge, said plate being prevented from going too far in said case by means of the rib *c* and the lug *c'* on

the said plate, which fits into a recess, *d*, in the side of the case, all being so arranged as to allow of the free movement of the operating-bolts 55 without contact with said plate. This plate is secured in place by means of a screw engaging a threaded hole in the rib *c*, and protects the operating parts of the device.

C is a bolt, which projects through a hole in 60 the case A, and is designed to enter any one of a plurality of holes in the side rail of the upper sash. The shank of this bolt is formed with a shoulder, *e*, and to the rear of said shoulder is a recess or cut-away portion, *e'*, as 65 shown in Fig. 3. The rib *c* is formed with a rib, *f*, at right angles thereto, which rib *f* is but about half the height of the rib *c*, and is designed to support and guide the inner end of the shank of the bolt C, the rib *c* also serving 70 as a guide for said shank, as will be readily understood.

D is a bolt, whose nose projects through a hole in the case A at right angles to the bolt C, and is designed to enter one of a plurality 75 of holes in the window-casing. This bolt is provided with a shoulder, *g*, within the case, the object of which will soon be seen. The shank of this bolt is also formed with a recess or cut-away portion, *g'*, as shown in Fig. 3, 80 leaving a portion, *h*, extending substantially at right angles to the shank, for a purpose hereinafter explained. The shanks of these two bolts are arranged so as to permit of the uninterrupted travel thereof on the same 85 plane—one having the shank arranged nearest the casing, while the other has its shank nearest the plate.

E is a bell-crank, pivoted on the shank of the knob F, which passes through a hole in the 90 case. The two arms of this bell-crank are upon different planes, one operating in the recess or cut-away portion of the shank of the bolt C and the other in the recess or cut-away portion of the shank of the bolt D. 95

G is a spring, having one end secured, preferably, in a slot, *i*, formed in the stud *j* on the inner side of the cover, the other end of said spring bearing against the shoulder *g* of the bolt D. The holes in the casing and in the 100 side rail of the upper sash may or may not be provided with bushings or covered by escutcheons, as desired, the same as in my patent above referred to.

The operation is as follows: Supposing the window to be closed, the bolt C engages its appropriate hole in the side rail of the upper sash and the bolt D its appropriate hole in the casing, thus securely locking the two sashes together and the sashes to the casing, preventing rattling. Now, if it be desired to open the lower sash, it is only necessary to turn the knob F, so as to retract both bolts, when the lower sash can be raised as much as desired, and when at the proper height the bolt D, by the action of the spring G, will engage a hole in the casing and hold the sash in position. If it is desired to have both the sashes open, the knob F is turned, so as to retract the bolts, when the lower sash is raised and the upper sash lowered the desired distance, when the bolt C is projected to engage a hole in the upper sash, thus holding the two sashes together. Now the two sashes can be simultaneously raised or lowered till the bolt D is opposite a hole in the casing, when the spring G projects said bolt into the hole, thus preventing the opening of the sashes until the bolt has been retracted from the inside by means of the knob. When the bell-crank is turned so that the arm thereof that operates the bolt C is in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2, it locks the said bolt in a projected position; but when it is turned in the opposite direction, as represented by dotted lines in the same figure, it fixedly holds both the bolts retracted, and thus the sash may be moved up or down without scratching or defacing the paint, as it would be if the bolts

were not so held. The normal tendency of the bolt D is to be projected by the spring G; but as this bolt bears against the casing, if the latter is marred at all it will make no difference, as it will be out of sight.

I attach importance to the arms of the bell-crank lever being arranged on different planes, whereby one of the arms may pass over the arm of the bolt operated by the other arm of the crank, for by this construction the bolts are locked by the arms of the elbow-lever without requiring a locking device such as is shown in my patent above referred to, which locking device requires a separate movement of the bolt independent of that required to move the bolt out of engagement with the sash.

What I claim as new is—

In a sash-fastener, the combination, with two bolts arranged at right angles to each other and each having an arm substantially at right angles to its own length, of a bell-crank having two arms arranged on different planes, each engaging an arm of said bolts and one passing over the arm of one of the bolts to lock both of said bolts retracted, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 26th day of November, 1886.

FRANCIS M. CASE.

Witnesses:

C. T. DEATRICK,
R. H. GLEASON.