(No Model.)

R. SCHENCK.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 362,668. Patented May 10, 1887.

fig. 1.

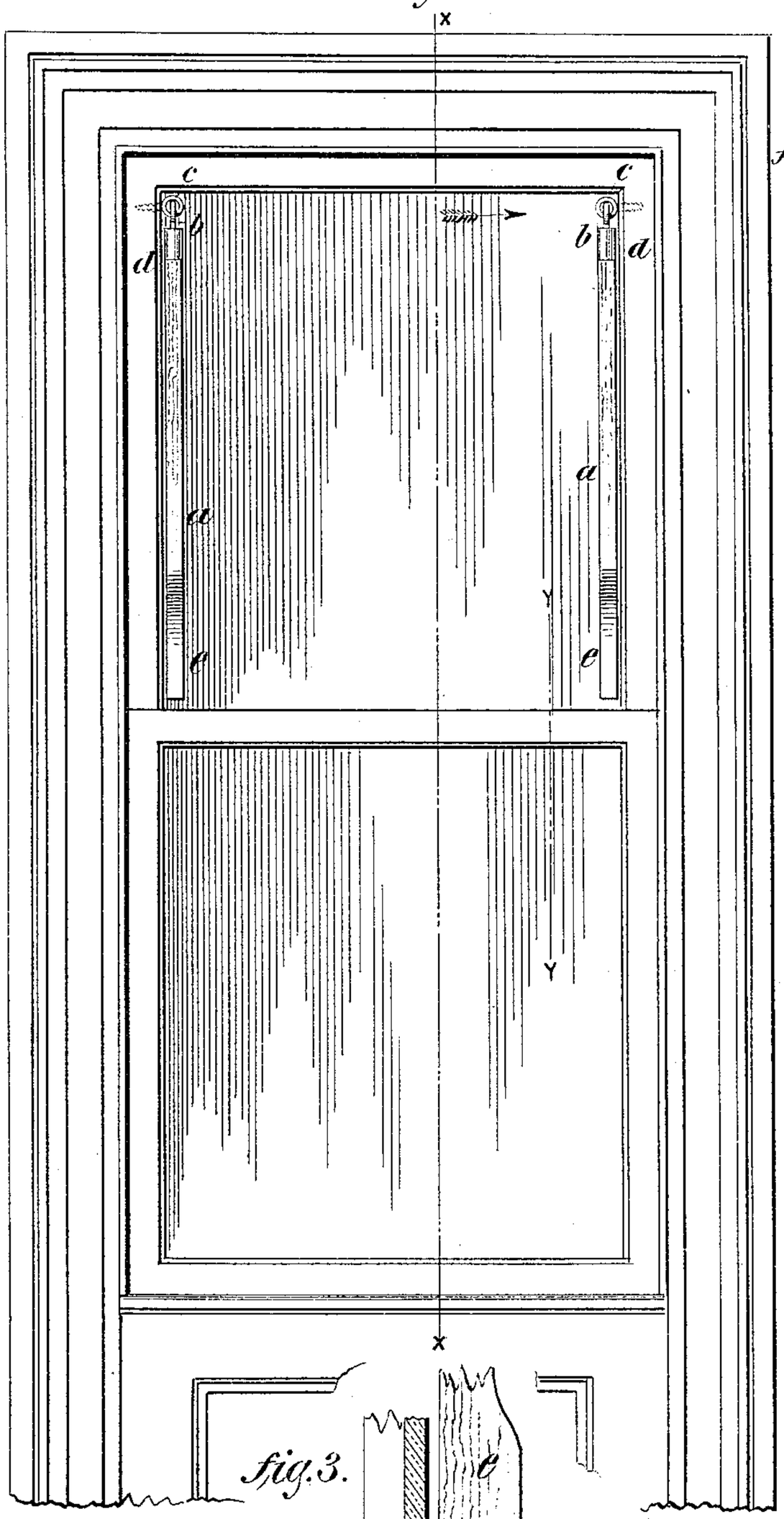


fig. 2.

fig. 5 *fig. 6*

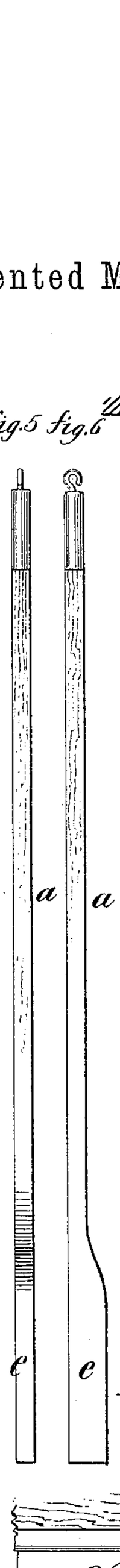
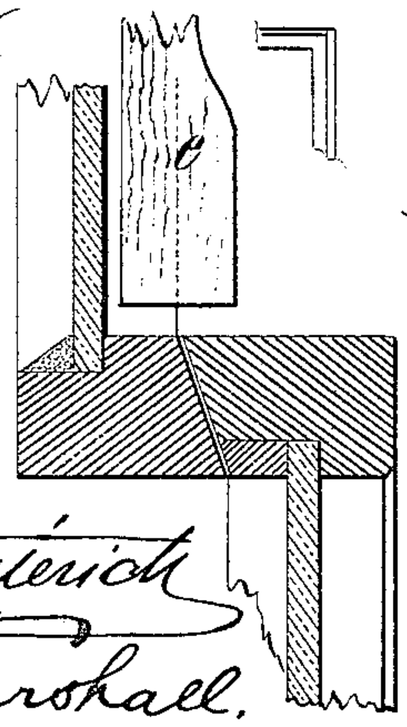
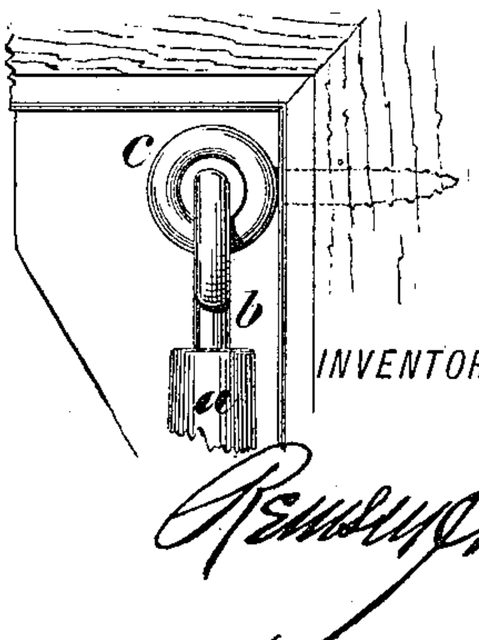


fig. 4.

fig. 3.





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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,668, dated May 10, 1887.

Application filed January 5, 1887. Serial No. 223,450. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REMSEN SCHENCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Window-Sash Attachment, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof.

This invention relates to an attachment to the upper sash of a window by means of which such sash can be readily raised or lowered, and such attachment at same time serves as a lock between the sashes, so that the lower sash cannot be raised or the upper sash lowered from the outside of the window.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window to which my invention is applied. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal cross-section taken in the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detached vertical section taken in the line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detached view of one of the upper corners of the upper sash. Fig. 5 is a front view of one of the swinging bars. Fig. 6 is a side view of the same.

a a are two bars, one on each side of the window, resting closely against the angle formed by the pane of glass and one of the vertical stiles of the window-frame. Inserted in the top of this bar is a screw-eye, *b*, having its eye opened in the shape of a hook, so as to hook into another screw-eye, *c*, which is inserted into the stile *d* of the upper sash. These bars *a a* are long enough to swing within the upper and lower horizontal stiles of the upper sash. *e* is an enlargement on the lower end of each of these bars *a a* for a short distance from their lower ends. The enlargement projects out for a sufficient distance so as to impinge upon the top of the horizontal stile of the lower sash in case such sash is attempted to be pushed upward from the outside, so that no movement can take place in the two sashes unless these bars are pulled forward, which position they would be in in case it was desired to pull down the upper sash. The bars *a a* thus, while they serve the purpose of pulling down the upper sash, also serve as a substitute for a sash-lock, or will supplement the ordinary sash-lock.

The arrangement of the bars at the angle formed by the pane of glass and the vertical stiles of the window-frame gives a window-sash operator and fastener combined which is practically both out of the way and not easily detected as a supplemental part of the sash. It can be made of the same color of the sash or molded, and by its location and arrangement practically presents the same appearance as the molded stiles themselves. The bars are very easily detached when not required on the window or it is desired to wash the windows. On heavy windows there is such a leverage brought to bear upon the upper sash as to make it move easily up or down, as the force may be exerted. By reason of this construction and arrangement of the parts the bars *a a* automatically lock by falling into place, unlike prior devices, which latter have either to be shifted into place or locked into place by the aid of additional elements.

I claim—

The swinging bars *a a*, loosely secured to and having screw-eyes *b b* near the top of the sash, so as to serve for pulling it up and down, and constructed with enlargements *e e* at their lower ends to lock over the lower sash and prevent it from being raised, substantially as described.

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