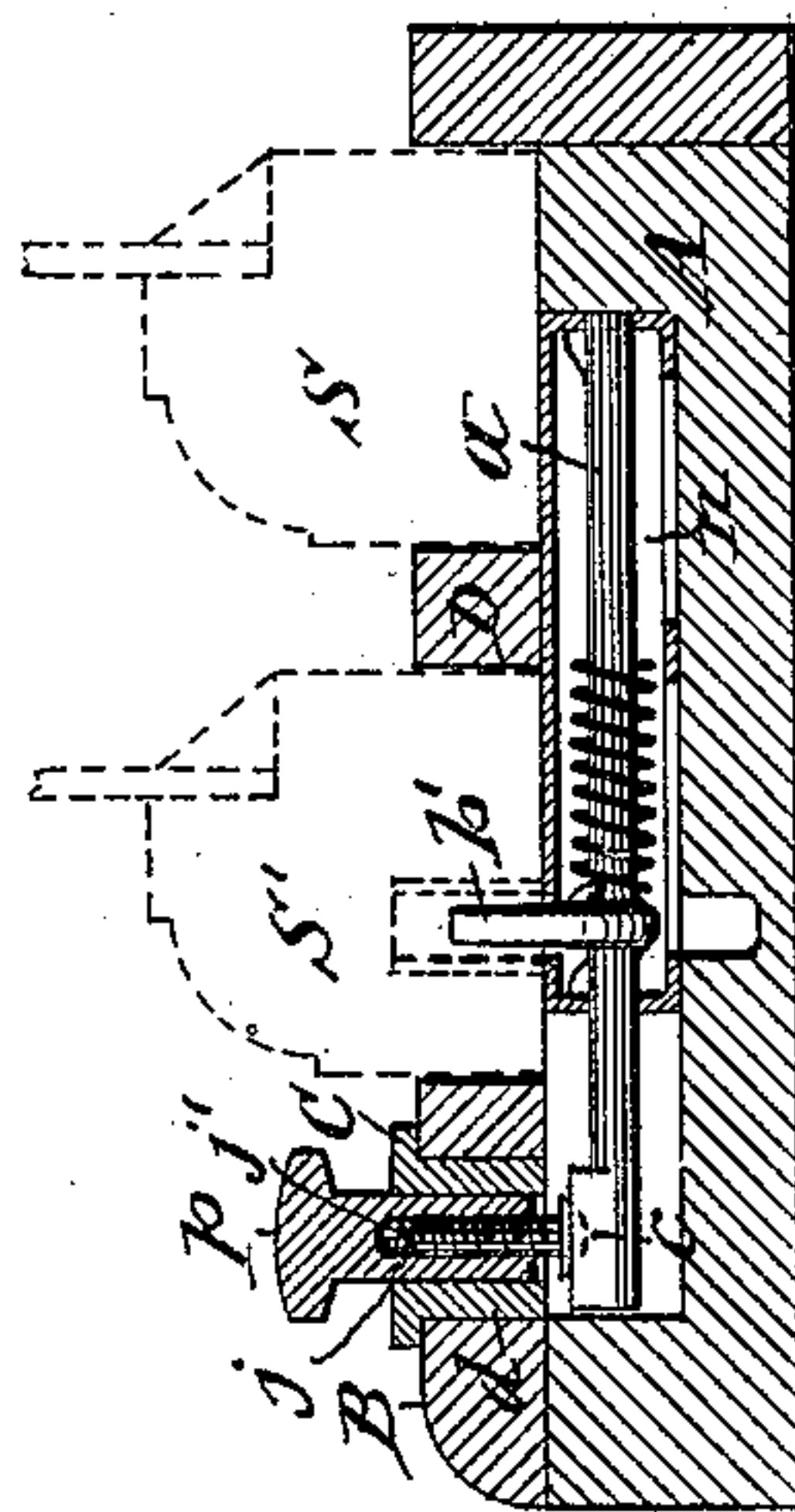
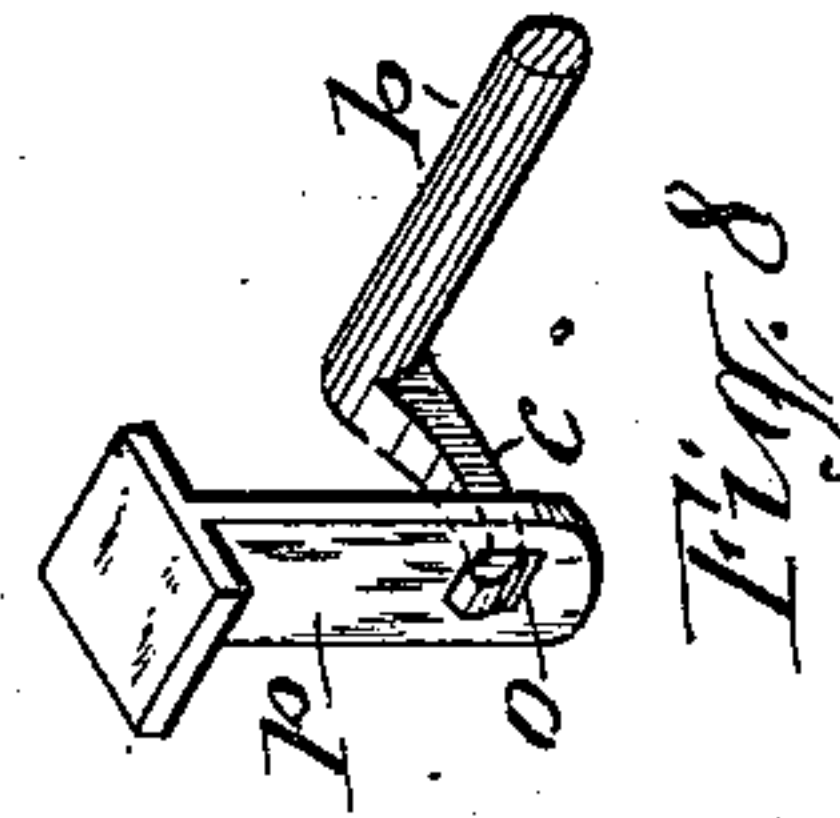
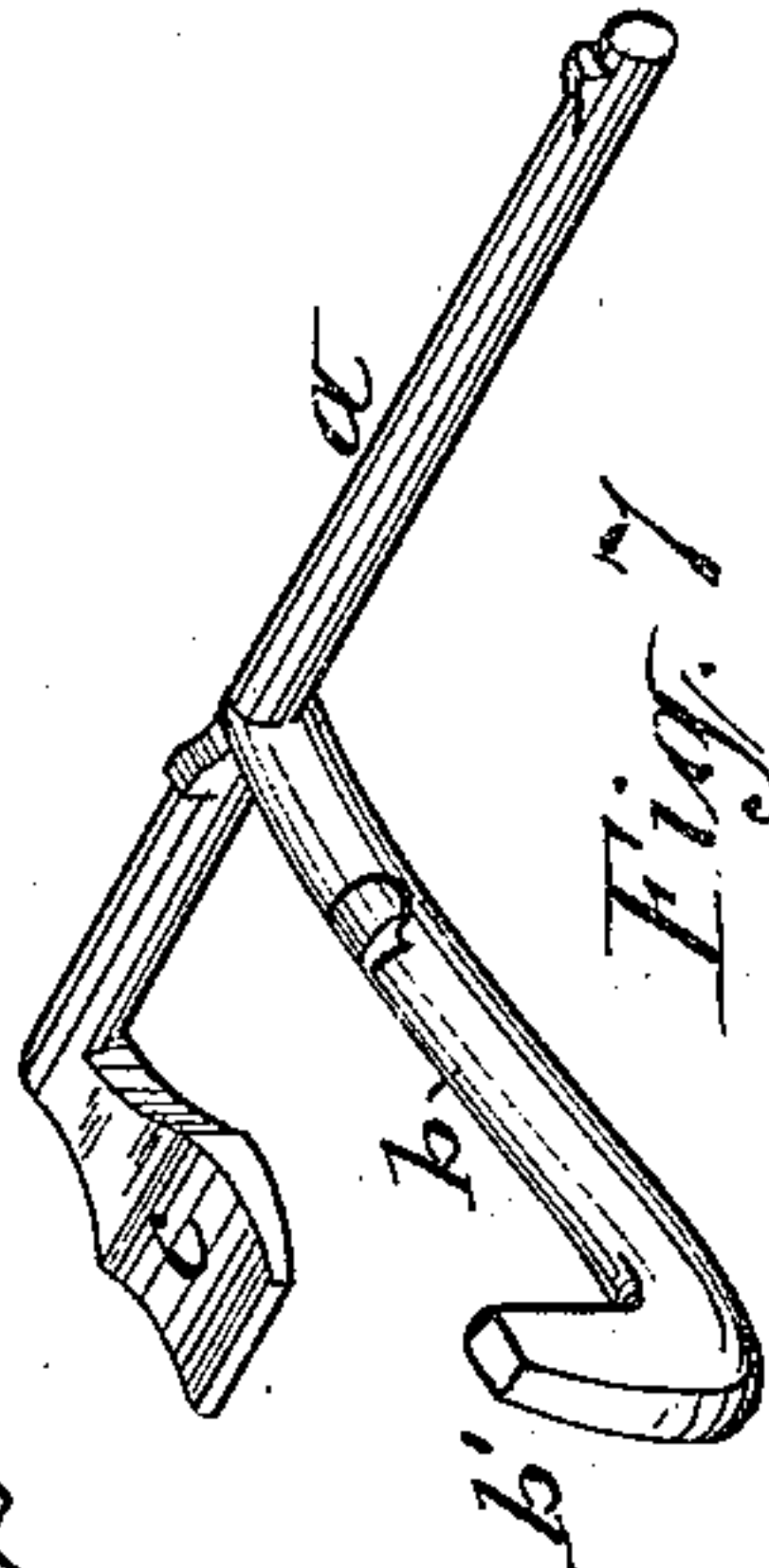
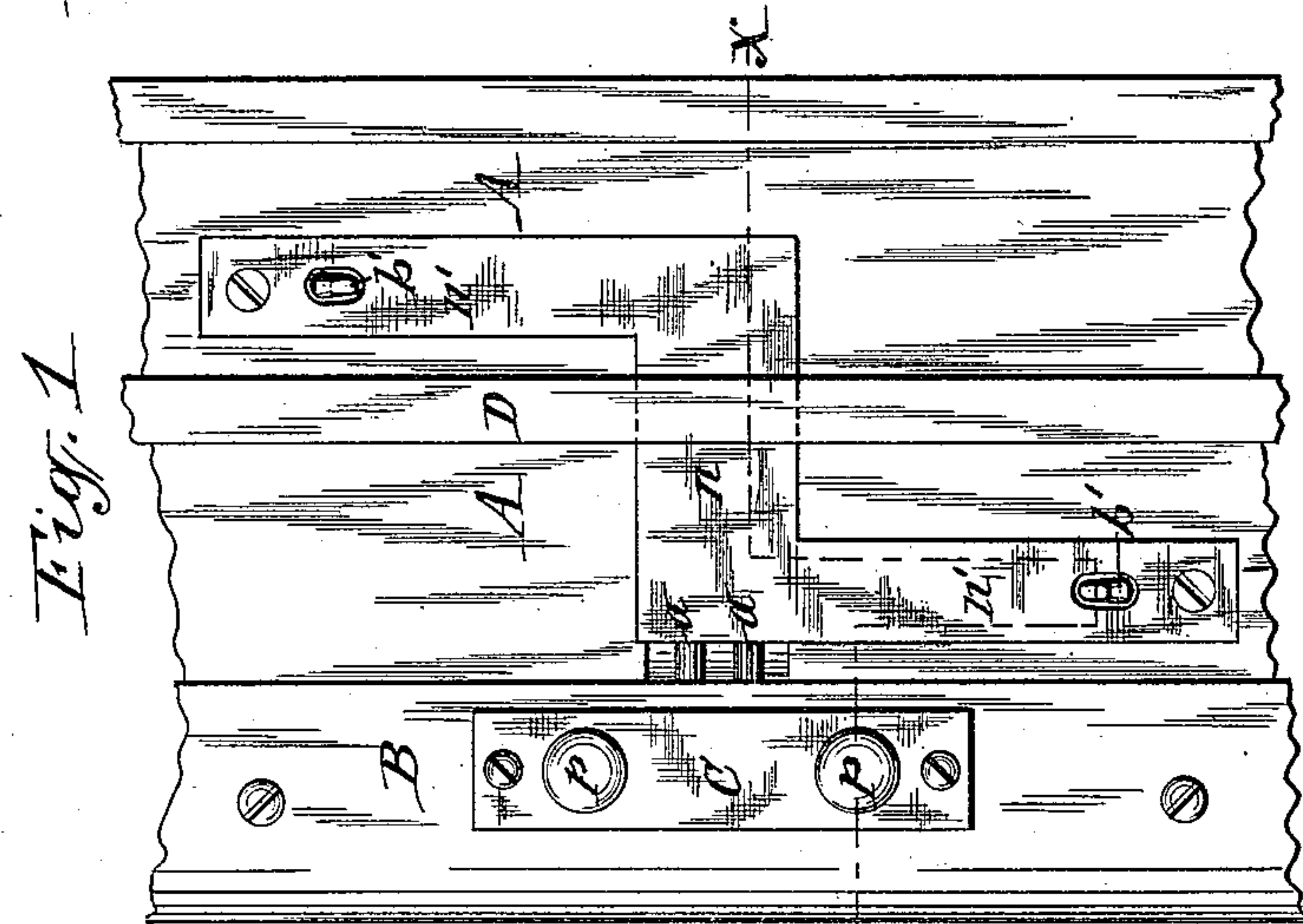
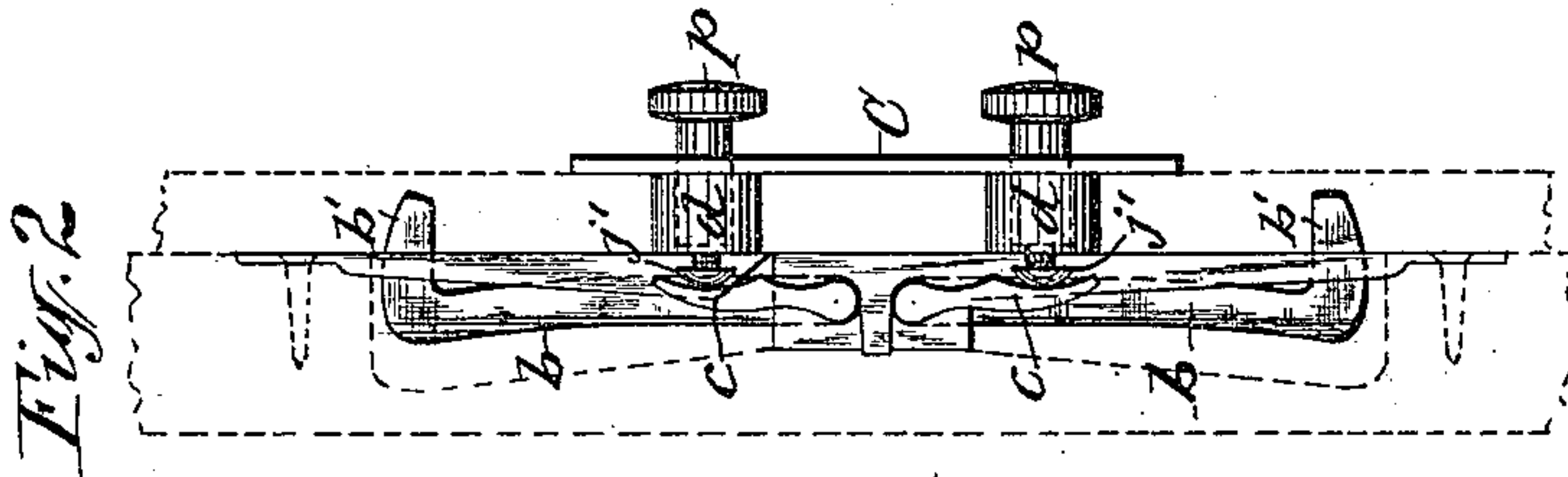
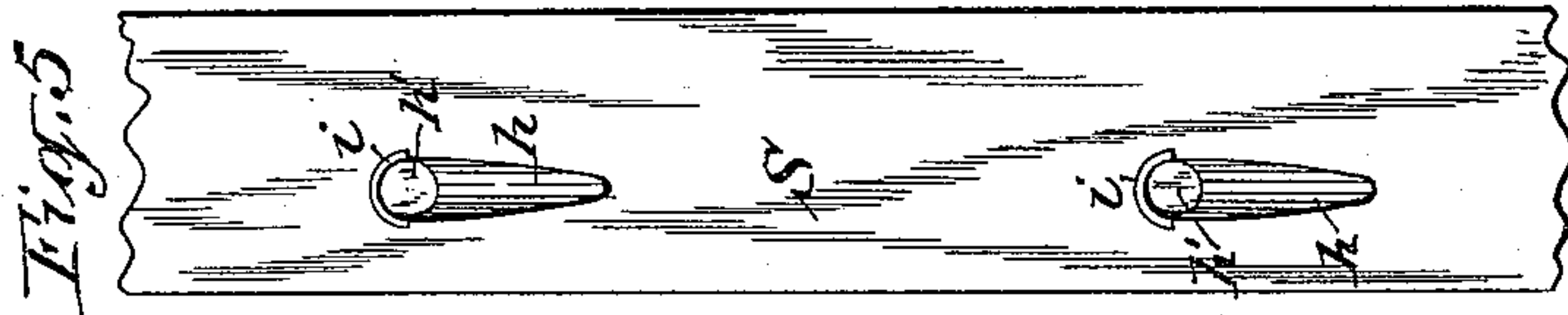
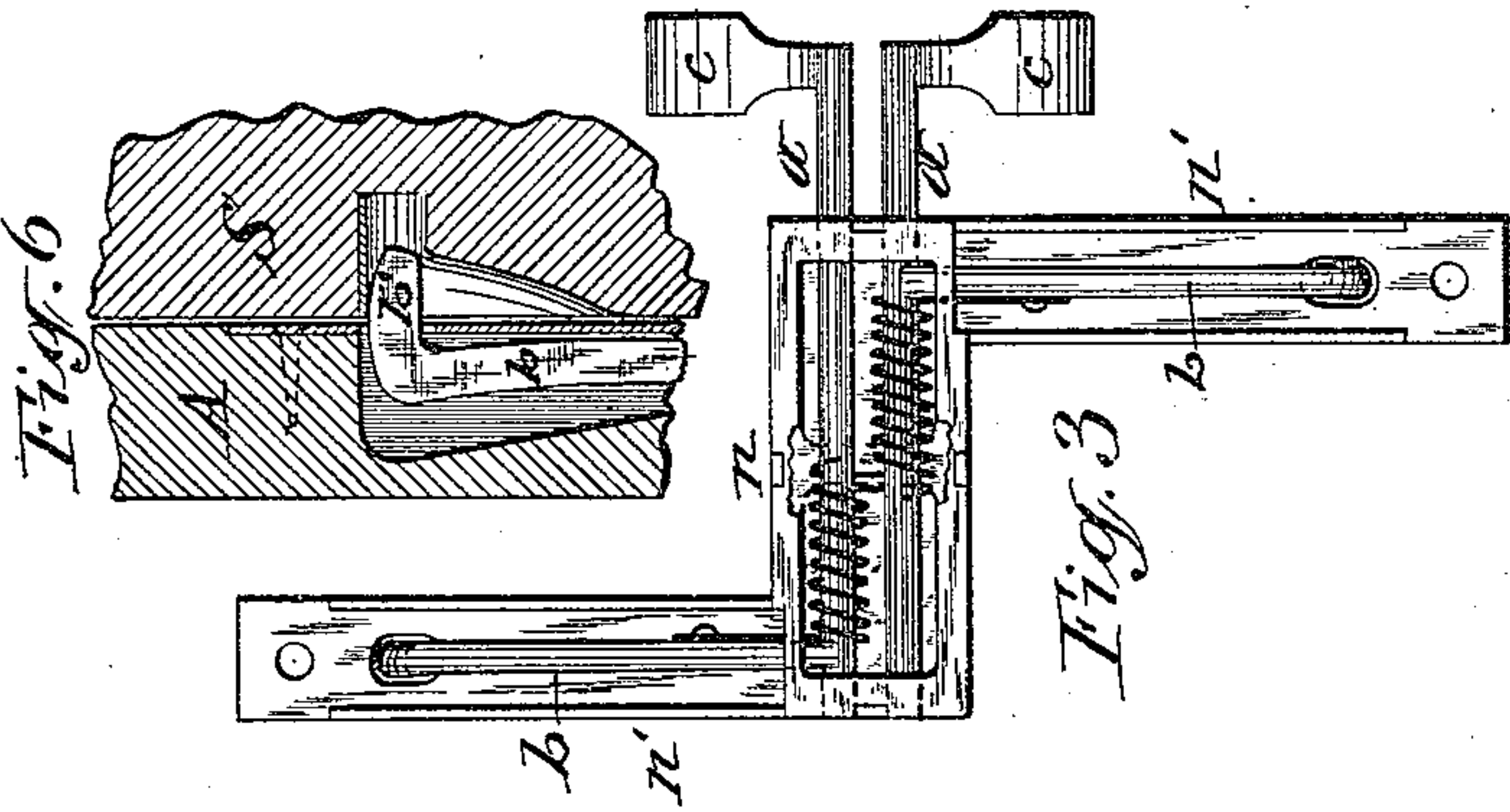


(No Model.)

I. G. JENKINS & J. H. BISHOP.
SASH FASTENER.

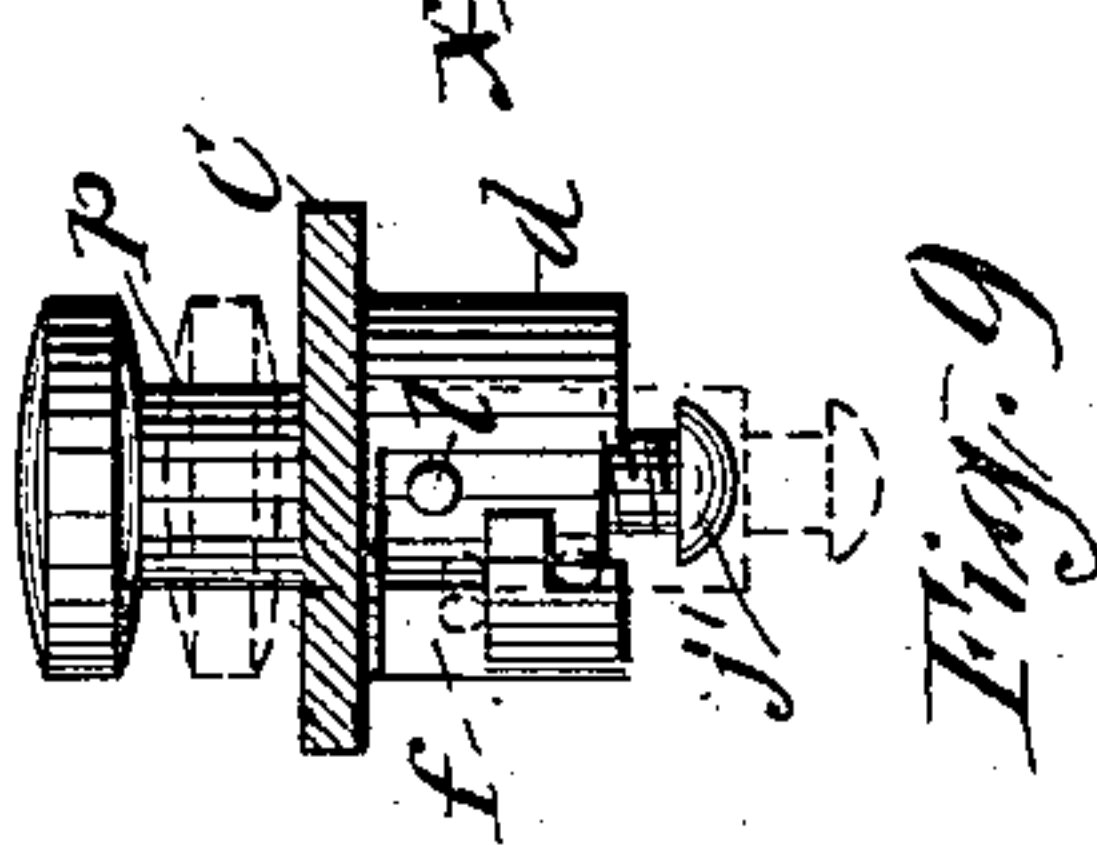
No. 428,306.

Patented May 20, 1890.



WITNESSES:

C. L. Burdison
J. J. Laas.



INVENTORS:

Isaac G. Jenkins
Joseph H. Bishop
BY
Smith, Laas & Smith
their ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC G. JENKINS AND JOSEPH H. BISHOP, OF OSWEGO, NEW YORK,
ASSIGNORS TO REBECCA C. JENKINS, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,306, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed October 19, 1889. Serial No. 327,504. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ISAAC G. JENKINS and JOSEPH H. BISHOP, of Oswego, in the county of Oswego, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has special reference to the sash-lock or sash-fastener shown and described in the Letters Patent of the United States No. 360,064, dated March 29, 1887.

The object of this invention is to render the sash-lock capable of releasing both the upper and lower sashes simultaneously; also, to adapt the sash-lock to be locked either in the position for releasing the sash or locking the same, as may be desired; also, to adapt the sash-lock to be adjusted to take up the wear of some of its working parts and to regulate the degree of the movement of the locking-arms; and, furthermore, to protect the sash from wear and abrasion at the points of the engagement of the sash-lock with the sash.

To that end the invention consists in the improved construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of that portion of the window-jamb to which the sash-lock is attached. Fig. 2 is a view of the inner end of the sash-lock. Fig. 3 is a face view of the reverse side of the sash-lock. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the section of the sash which is provided with the grooves and stops for the engagement of the sash-lock. Fig. 6 is a sectional side view of the locking-arm engaged with the sash. Fig. 7 is a detached perspective view of the sash-bolt. Fig. 8 is a detached perspective view of a modification of the push-pin and its connection with the crank-arm of the sash-bolt, and Fig. 9 is an enlarged side view of the push-pin and its supporting-plate.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the jamb of the window-casing; B, the so-called "stop" secured to said jamb at the inner side of the lower sash, and D the dividing-strip, which forms at opposite

sides thereof the two guides for the upper and lower sashes S S'.

n denotes an elongated metallic case formed with right angular extensions *n' n'* in opposite directions from opposite ends of said case. This case, with its said extensions, is rigidly secured in a mortise formed in the jamb of the window-casing so as to be flush with the latter, the case *n* being disposed horizontally, and thus having the extensions *n' n'* vertical, one upward and the other downward.

In the case *n* are journaled the two rocking sash-bolts *a a*, one of which is formed with an upwardly-extending locking-arm *b*, which is covered by the upward case-extension *n'*, and terminates with the dog *b'*, projecting from the face of said case-extension, and the other sash-bolt *a* is formed with a similar downwardly-extending locking-arm *b* and similar dog *b'*, and covered by the downward case-extension *n'*. The inner ends of the sash-bolts project through the inner wall of the case *n* and terminate with crank-arms *c c*, extending therefrom respectively in opposite directions and nearly or quite parallel with the locking-arms *b b*. Said crank-arms are located in recesses or mortises in the window-jamb back of the stop or inner cleat B, and through the latter at right angles to the plane of the sash slide push-pins *p p*, which bear with their inner ends on the free ends of the aforesaid crank-arms. Said push-pins we preferably form cylindrical and insert them in eyes in a plate C and in tubular bosses *d d*, projecting from the back of said plate and coinciding with the aforesaid eyes, the plate being firmly secured to the exterior of the stop B and the bosses *d d* extending through holes in the stop.

The locking-arms *b b* are held with their dogs *b' b'* normally in engagement with the sockets *h' h'* in the edges of the sashes by means of spiral springs surrounding the bolts *a a* and connected thereto and to the case *n*, and by pushing the push-pins toward the cams *c c* the bolts are turned so as to throw the locking-arms *b b* out of engagement with the sashes.

By providing two push-pins, each operating the lock of one of the sashes separately and

independently of the other push-pin, both sashes can be unlocked simultaneously, when desired, in the operation of cleaning the windows or for other purposes, which advantage is not afforded by the sash-lock shown in the prior patent hereinbefore referred to.

In order to permit the push-pin to be adjusted so as to compensate for the wear and abrasion of its bearing on the crank-arm *c*, we provide the lower end of the push-pin with a screw-threaded socket *j*, and insert therein an adjusting-screw *j'*, which bears on the crank-arm *c*. By turning this screw it is caused to project a greater or less distance from the end of the push-pin, as may be required for the aforesaid purpose.

The bosses *d d* we provide each with a bayonet-joint slot *f*, and secure to the side of each push-pin a lug *l*, which projects into the aforesaid slot. The longitudinal portion of the slot *f* allows the push-pin to freely move endwise in operating the sash-lock. The lateral offsets of the aforesaid slot allow the push-pin to be turned so as to cause the lug *l* to enter either of said offsets, and thereby retain the push-pin either in its outer or in its inner position. One of said positions prevents the push-pin from being forced inward and operating the sash-lock and the other position retains the sash-lock released from the sash. We do not, however, limit ourselves to the exact form of the push-pin as before described, inasmuch as the same permits of many modifications without departing from the nature of our invention. One of such modifications is illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawings, and consists in forming the push-pin of a flat elongated plate, having in its lower end a perforation *o*, through which the end of the crank-arm protrudes.

The edges of the sash we provide with inclined grooves *h h*, terminating with the sockets *h' h'*, which the dogs *b' b'* of the sash-lock enter. To protect the said sockets from being battered and worn, we insert in the side of each socket opposite the groove *h* a semi-circular metallic plate *i*, disposed axially at right angles to the edge of the sash, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a sash-lock, the combination, with the rocking sash-bolt *a*, having the locking-arm *b* extending at right angles therefrom, and a spring holding the said bolt in engagement with the sash, of the crank-arm *c*, extending from the end of the sash-bolt parallel with the arm *b*, and the push-pin *p*, arranged at right angles to the plane of the sash and bearing on the free end of the crank-arm, substantially as described and shown.

2. In combination with the rocking sash-bolt *a*, provided with the crank-arm *c*, the push-pin *p*, and the screw *e*, connected to the end of said push-pin adjustably toward and from the free end of the aforesaid crank-arm, as set forth.

3. In combination with the rocking sash-bolt *a*, provided with the crank-arm *c*, the plate *C*, formed with the tubular boss *d* axially at right angles to the crank-arm, and provided with the bayonet-joint slot *f* in said boss, the push-pin *p*, sliding in said boss, and the lug *l*, projecting from the side of said push-pin, substantially as described and shown.

4. In combination with the frame *A* and the two sash-bolts *a a*, pivoted both to said frame and provided with the locking-arms *b b*, adapted to respectively engage the upper and lower sashes, and springs holding said locking-arms in engagement with the sashes, the crank-arms *c c*, extending, respectively, from the ends of the sash-bolts in opposite directions and parallel with the locking-arms, and the push-pins *p p*, independent of each other and engaging, respectively, the crank-arms, substantially as described and shown.

5. In combination with the locking-arm *b*, formed with the dog *b'*, the sashes provided with the inclined groove *h*, terminating with sockets *h'*, the metallic plate *i*, secured in said sockets at right angles to the edge of the sash, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto signed our names this 5th day of October, 1889.

ISAAC G. JENKINS. [L. S.]
JOSEPH H. BISHOP. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

FRANK DILTS,
JOHN J. COIT.