

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. LETOURNEAU.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 528,728.

Patented Nov. 6, 1894.

FIG. 1.

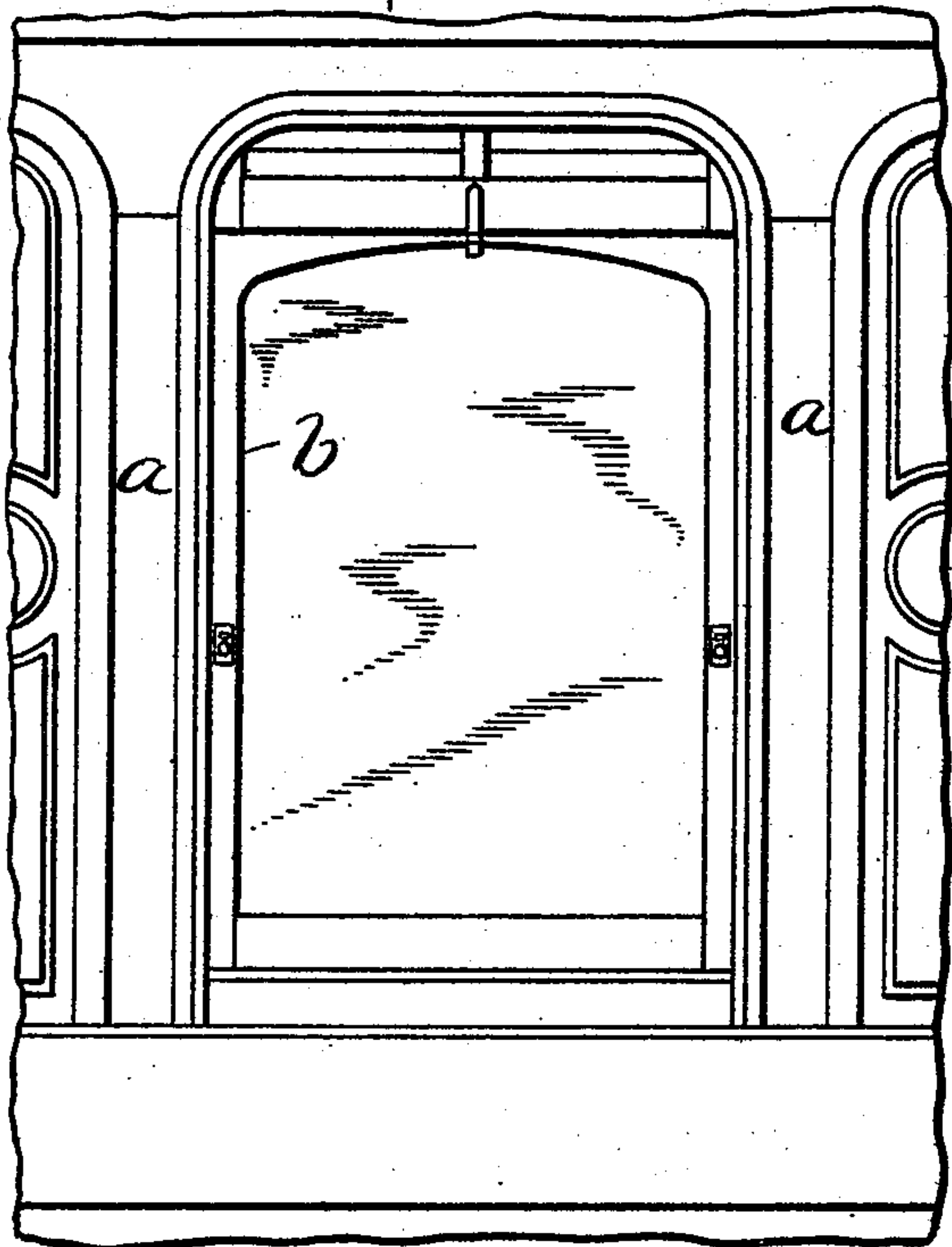


FIG. 2.

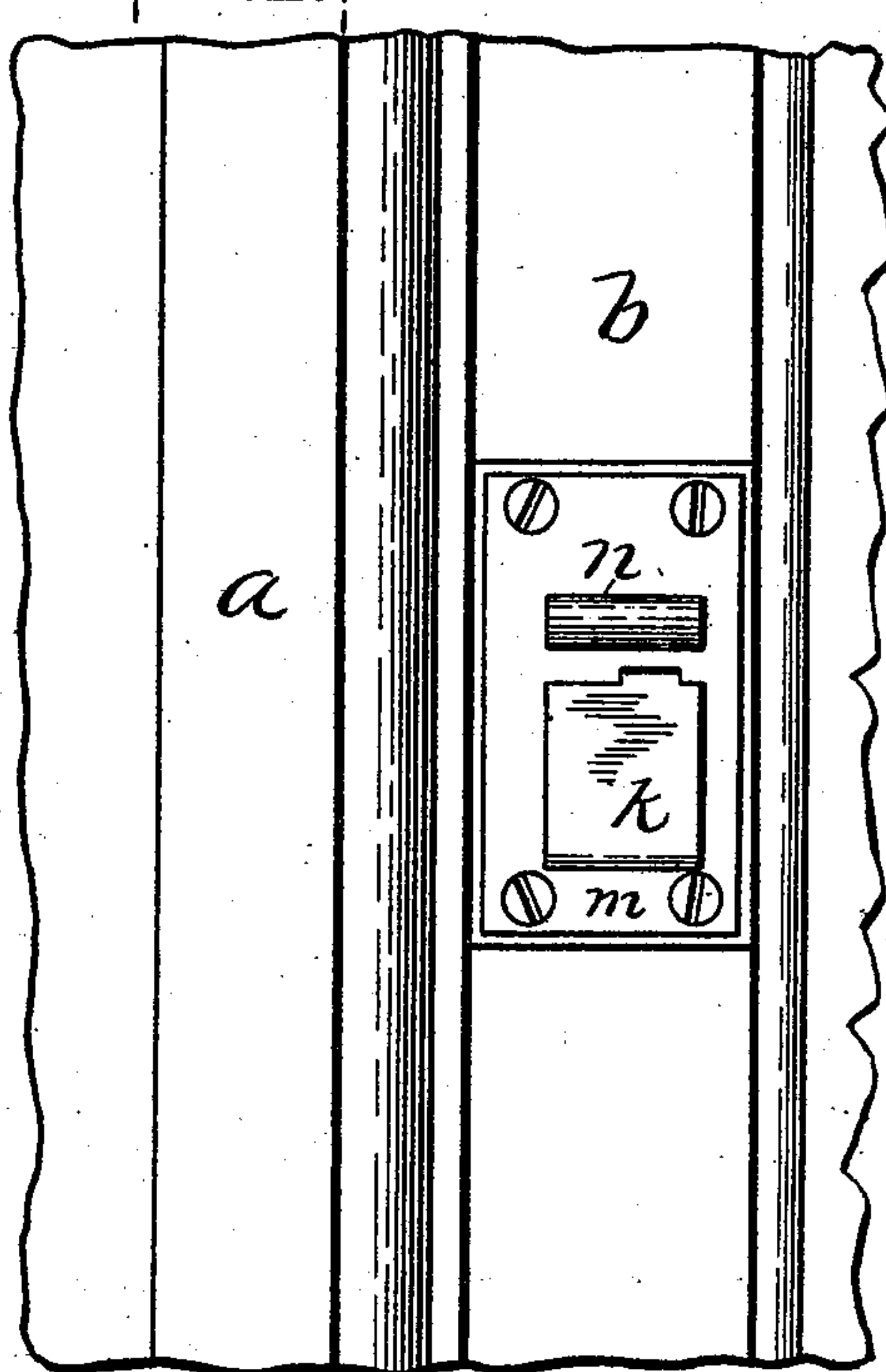


FIG. 3.

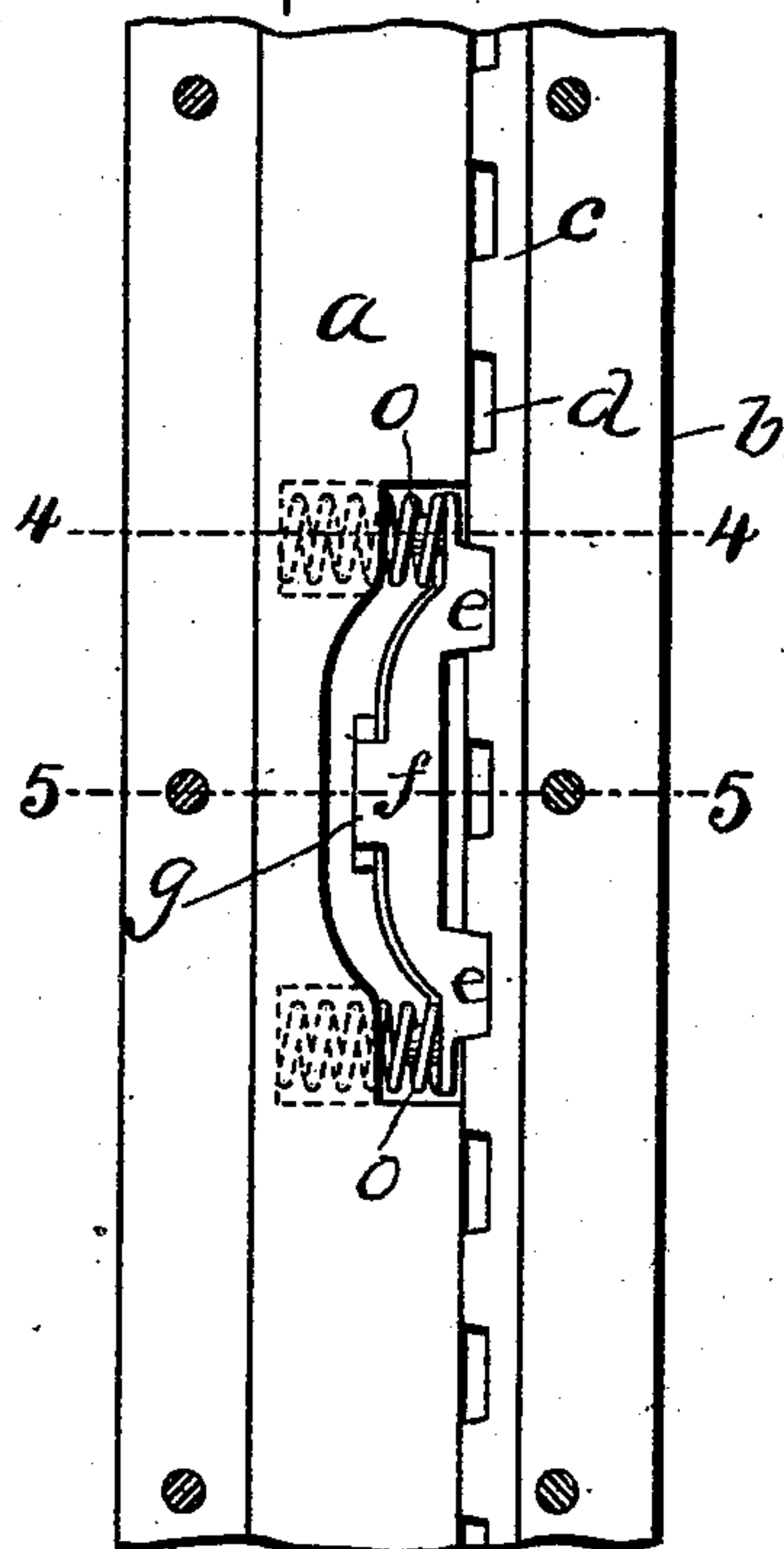


FIG. 4.

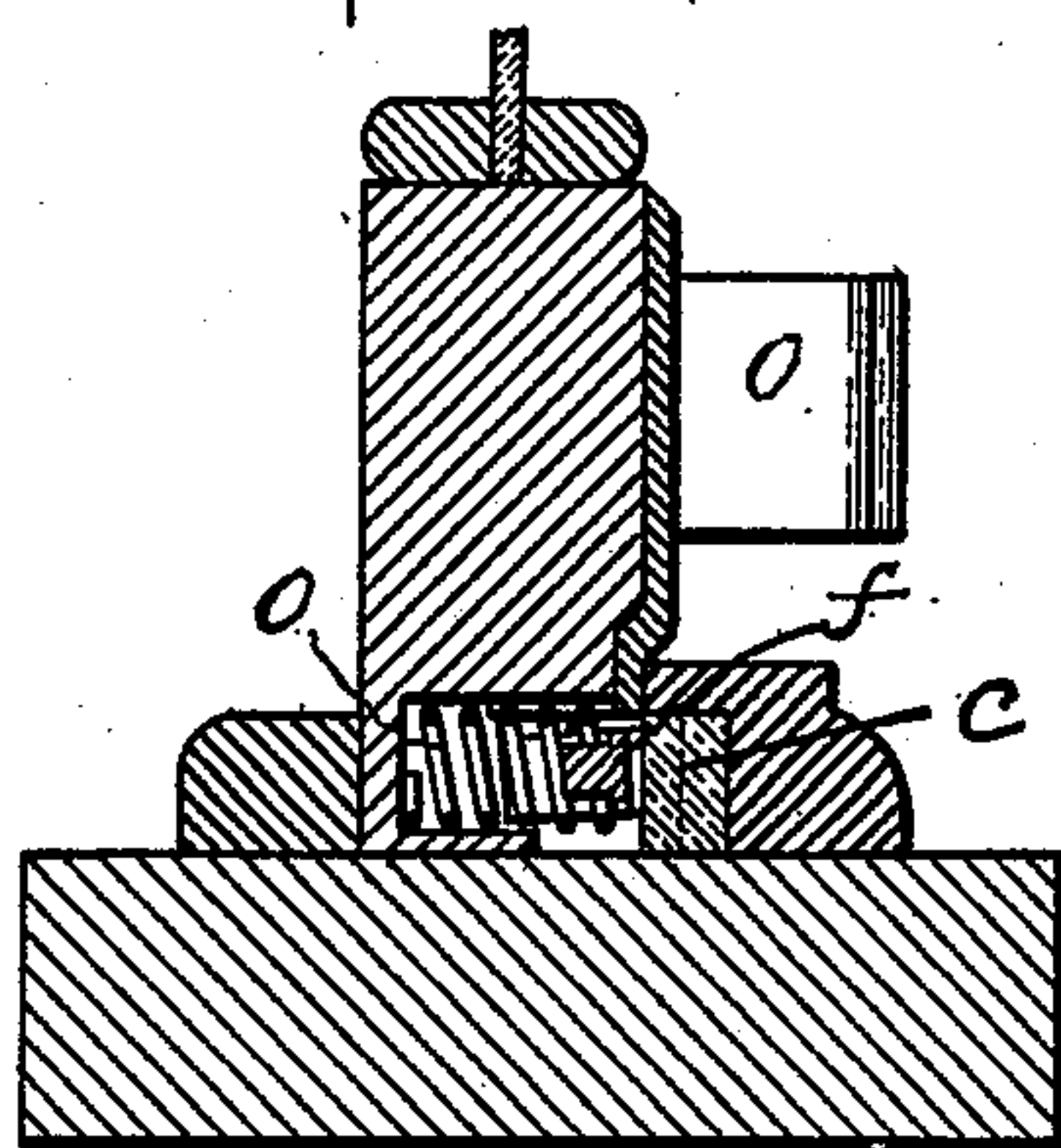


FIG. 6.

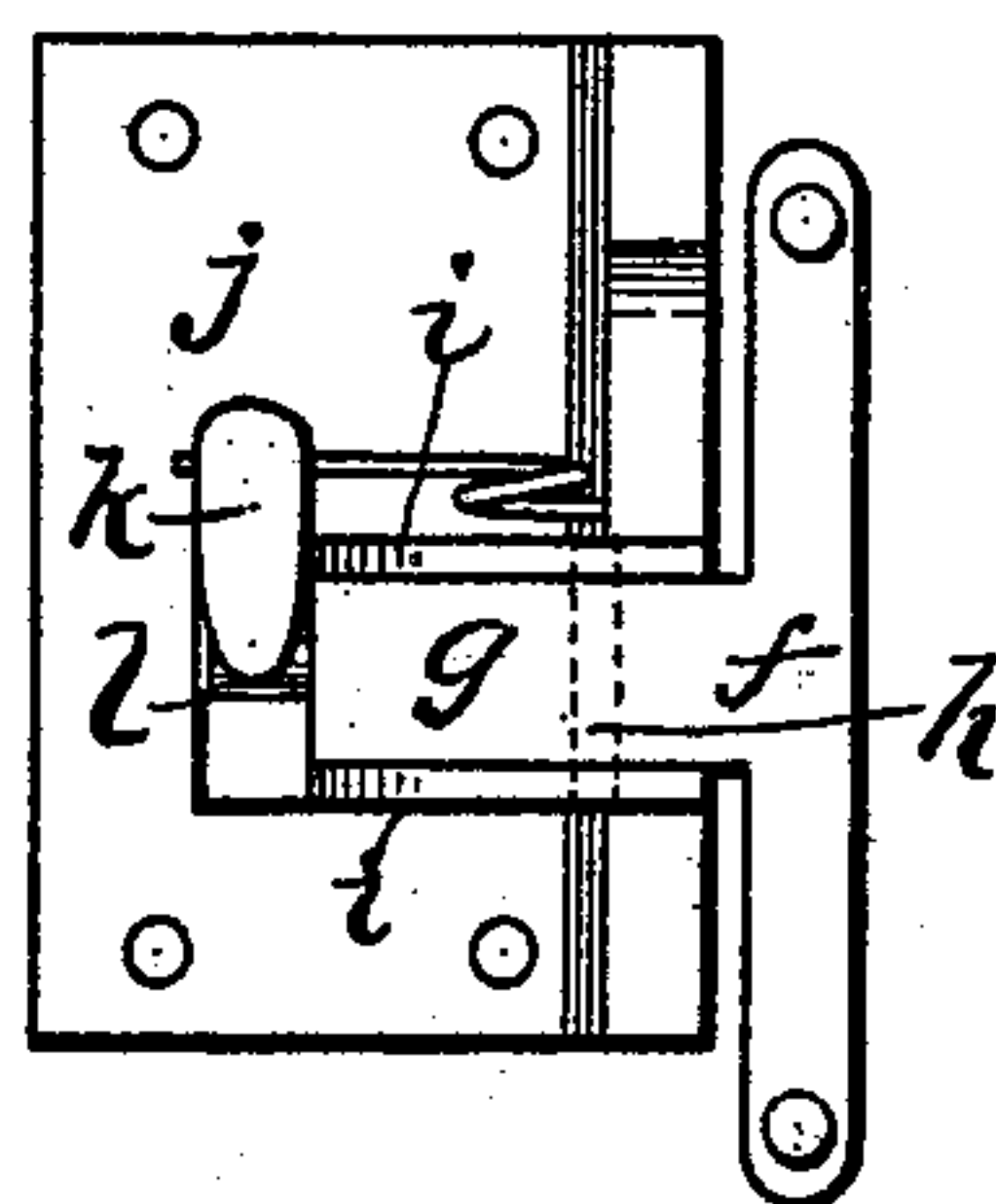


FIG. 5.

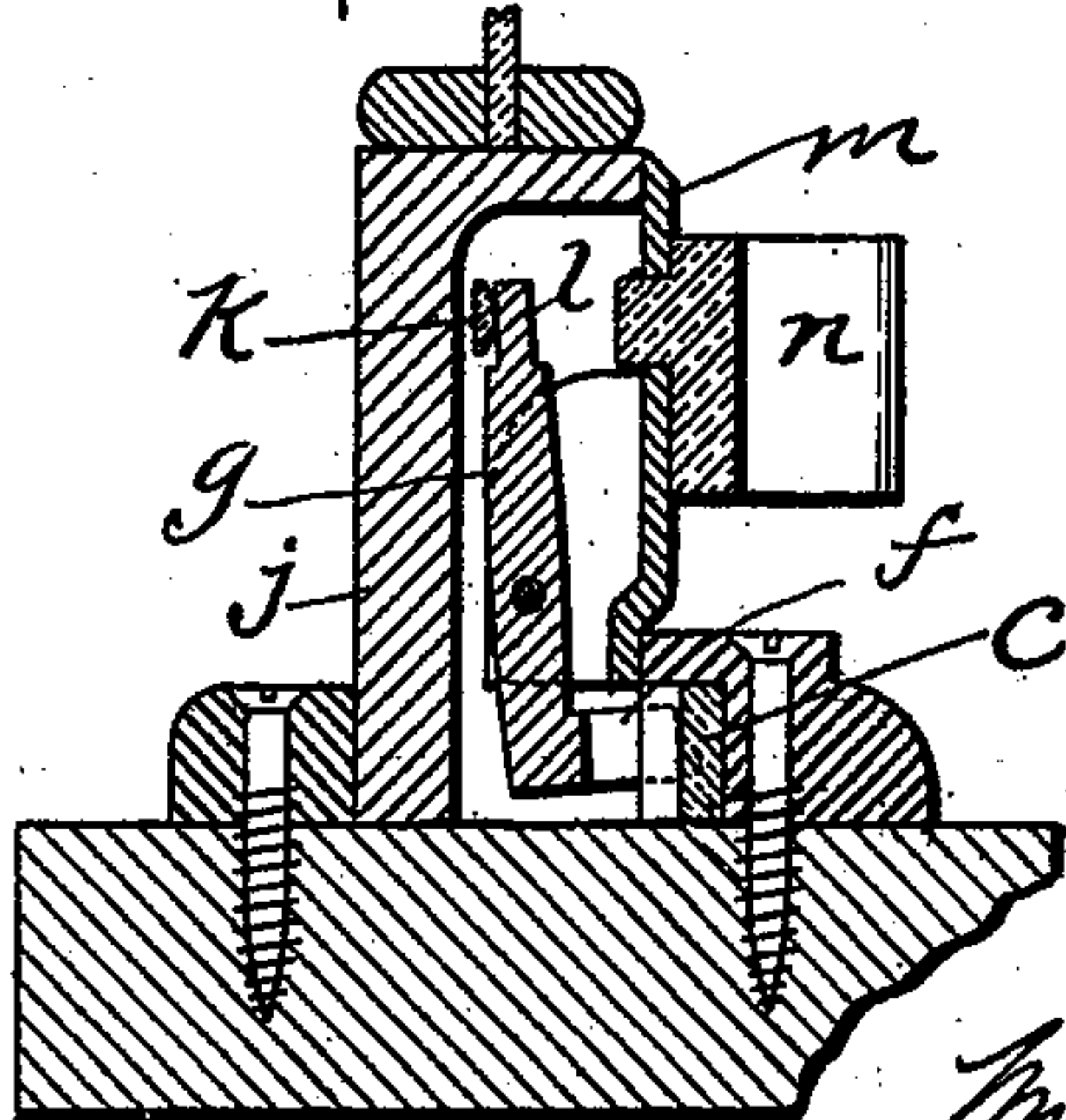
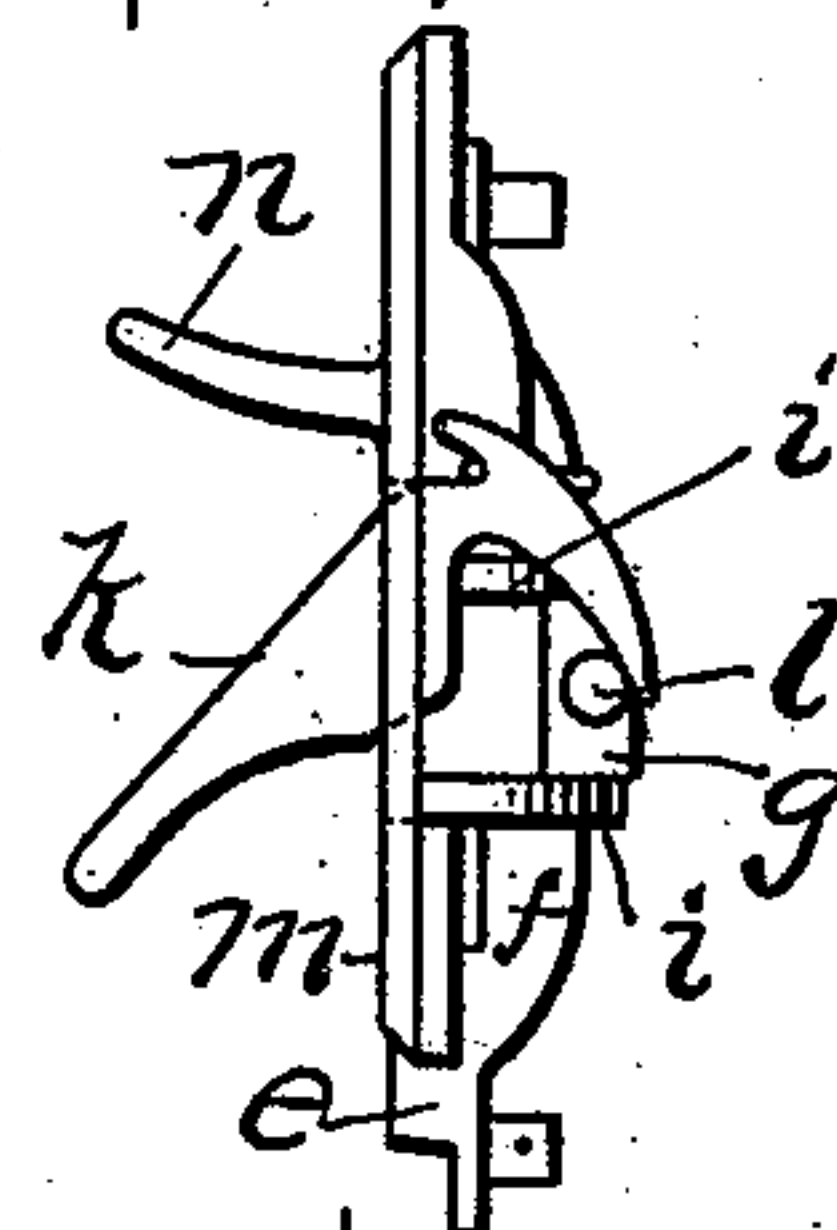


FIG. 7.



WITNESSES:
A. D. Harrison.
Rollin Abell.

INVENTOR:
J. B. Letourneau
By *Wm. Brown Kennedy*
att'y.

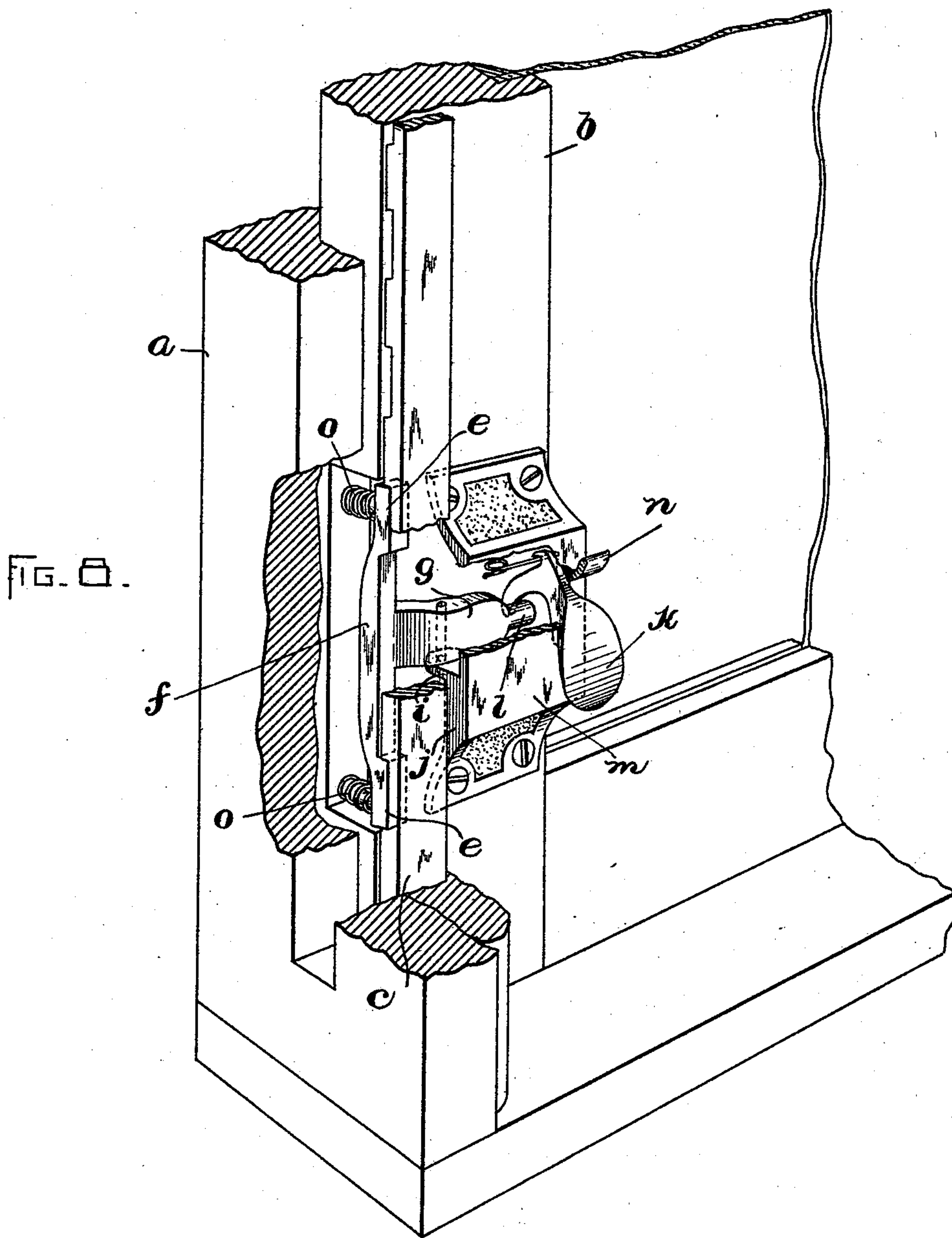
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. B. LETOURNEAU.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 528,728.

Patented Nov. 6. 1894.



WITNESSES:

A. D. Harrison.
P. Davis.

INVENTOR:

J. B. Letourneau
by Hight Brown Conley
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. LETOURNEAU, OF BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,728, dated November 6, 1894.

Application filed April 28, 1894. Serial No. 509,344. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. LETOURNEAU, of Brockton, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash Holders or Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to that class of sash fasteners which are adapted to secure the sash in position, against unintentional movement, at any point to which it may be raised, as well as when in its lowermost place.

It is the object of the invention to provide a simple device of the kind mentioned which shall be highly efficient for the special purpose for which it is intended, and which shall also operate to hold the sash against rattling.

Reference is to be had to the annexed drawings and to the letters marked thereon, forming a part of this specification, the same letters designating the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

Of the drawings,—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window and its casing provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a portion of a window and window casing equipped with my invention drawn to an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a rear view of the invention detached. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 8 shows a perspective view of the fastener applied to a window, the window-casing being represented as broken away, and also the casing of the fastener, so as to disclose the hidden parts.

In the drawings—*a* designates the window frame or casing, and, *b*, the sash. To the side of the casing, *a*, at each side of the window is attached a rack-bar, *c*, provided with notches, *d*, at suitable intervals for the reception of the teeth or projections, *e*, of a dog, *f*, arranged one at each side of the window sash so as to move therewith. The said dog, *f*, is provided with an arm, *g*, operating as a lever fulcrumed upon a pin, *h*, between ears, *i i*, of a base-plate, *j*, secured to the sash.

k designates a lever fulcrumed upon a suitable part and having its inner arm extending

at an angle to the main part and engaging with a pin, *l*, on the inner end of the lever-arm, *g*, of the dog, *f*, as is clearly shown in Fig. 7. The outer arm of the lever, *k*, extends through a slot formed in the front plate, *m*, on the face of the window sash, and connected with and forming an integral part of the latter is a stationary thumb-piece, *n*, which may be engaged by the thumb of the hand when the fingers are employed to manipulate the latch lever, *k*, to raise the window.

o designates springs suitably arranged to bear upon the dog, *f*, to press its teeth, *e*, into engagement with the notches of the rack-bar, *c*.

By this construction and arrangement of parts, when the parts are at rest, whether the window is fully down or partially raised the springs, *o*, will operate upon the dog, *f*, to press it into engagement with the notches, *d*, of the rack-bar, *c*, and so hold the window against being moved in either direction vertically.

When it is desired to raise or lower the window by taking hold of the lever, *k*, and pressing it toward the stationary thumb-piece, *n*, the dog, *f*, will be moved back against the stress of the springs, *o*, and disengaged from the rack-bar, when the window may be moved freely up or down.

The springs, *o*, serve not only to keep the dog in engagement with the notches of the rack-bar, but they serve as well to keep the sash pressed back against the window-casing so as to prevent rattling, and also to form a tight joint between the sash and frame.

It is obvious that the dog, *f*, may have more than two lugs or catches, *e*, or but one, one end of the dog in the latter case riding on the rack, and not engaging the notches, *d*. It is furthermore obvious that the rack-bar may be made as a plate provided with holes instead of notches for the reception of projections on the dog.

Having thus explained the nature of the invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, it is declared that what is claimed is—

The combination of a rack on the window-casing set edgewise against the inner side of the same, a lever on the window-sash and ex-

tending transversely thereof, said lever being
pivoted intermediate of its ends and formed
as a dog at one end for engagement with the
rack, springs exerting themselves to produce
5 such engagement, and an angular operating
lever on the sash and standing out from the
same, the inner arm of said lever taking over
the transversely extending lever whereby
upon raising the outer end of the operating
10 lever its inner arm will act as a cam on the

transversely extending lever and disengage
the dog from the rack.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification, in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses, this 25th day of 15
April, A. D. 1894.

JOHN B. LETOURNEAU.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY,
A. D. HARRISON.