(No Model.)

S. E. JACKSON.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 533,815. Patented Feb. 5, 1895.

Fig. 1.

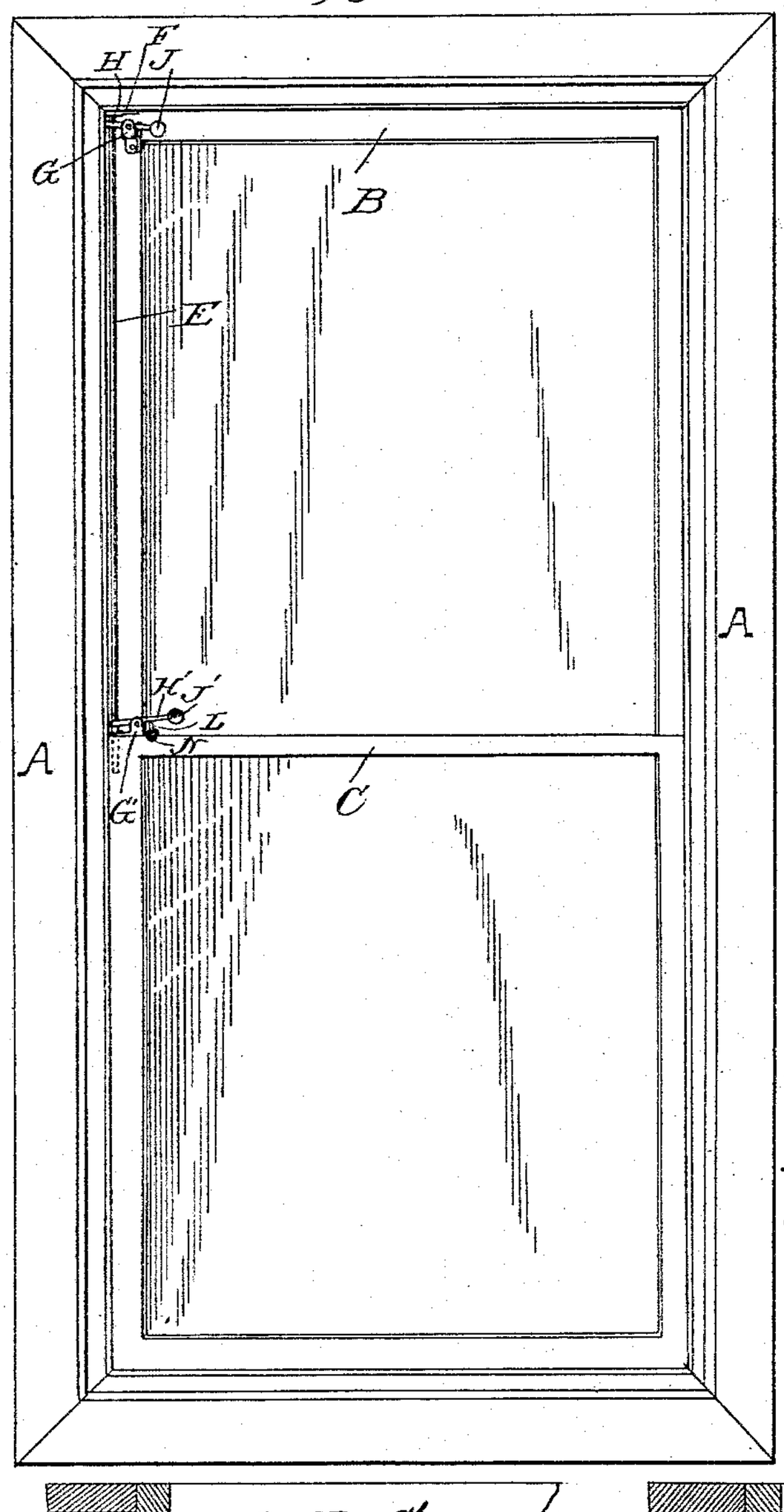


Fig. 5.

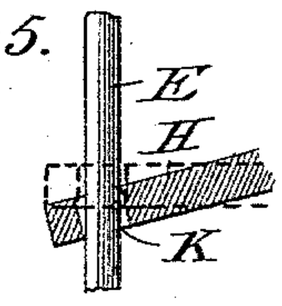


Fig. 5a.

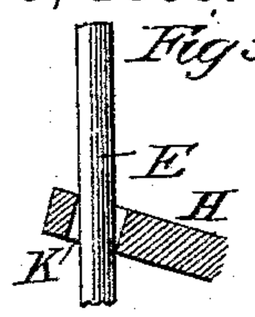


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

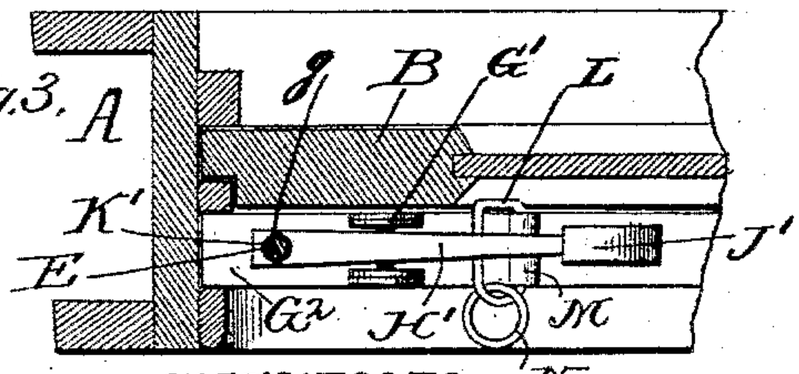
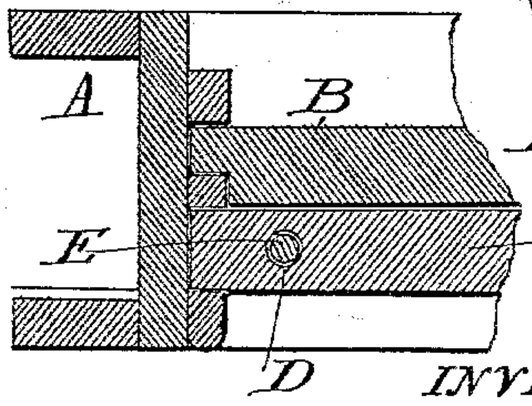


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHELDON E. JACKSON, OF WESTON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO W. C. SMITH, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,815, dated February 5, 1895.

Application filed June 18, 1894. Serial No. 514,884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHELDON E. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Weston, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Holders; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window equipped with my improved sash holder. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of one of the upper and lower corners of the window, illustrating more clearly the construction and arrangement of the holders in relation to the top and bottom sash. Fig. 3 is a cross section on line *x—x*. Fig. 4 is a cross section on line *y—y;* and Figs. 5 and 5ª are enlarged detail views of the inner apertured end of one of the locking levers, illustrating its engagement with the vertical locking or holding rod.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to sash holders or devices for fastening either one or both of the sliding sashes in a window frame automatically in the frame when the sash is raised or lowered, as well as for locking either one or both of the sashes to the frame when the window is closed, of that type which consists of a weighted lever fastened upon and sliding with the sash, and adapted to engage, by friction, a rod fastened to the top of the window-frame or casing and extending downwardly parallel to the sides of the same; and my improvement consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of the fastening device, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A denotes the window frame or casing, having an upper sliding sash B and lower sash C of the usual construction. One of the stiles of the lower sash C is bored through longitudinally, as shown at D, for the insertion of the lower end of a slender but strong metal rod E, the upper end of which is screwed into a small plate, F, fastened to the under side of the crosspiece or top of the frame or casing, while its lower end is inserted loosely into the bore D in the lower sash; said bore being in vertical alignment with the rod, so that when sash C is raised, it will slide upon the rod, which terminates a short distance within the bore. Upon the front (or inner) side of the stile, on the same side of the upper sash B, is fastened a plate G, the bifurcated upper end of which forms a bearing for a lever H of the first class, having its fulcrum on a pin, I, inserted transversely through the two members of the bifurcated top part of the bearing-plate. Upon the inner end of lever H is fastened a weight J, while its outer end is broadened and drilled through with an aperture K, through which rod E is loosely inserted. Upon the upper rail of the bottom sash is also fastened a bifurcated bearing-plate G′, which supports on its fulcrum pin I′ a lever H′ having a weight J′ at one end, and at the other end an aperture K′, precisely like lever H appertaining to the top sash B; the lower end of rod E passing loosely through the aperture K′. Back of the bearing G′, however, is located a wire bail or spring L, hinged in a sleeve or hinge M and provided with a ring or handle, N, for manipulating it. The flat plate G^2, forming the base or fastening for the upright bifurcated bearing G′, is extended laterally in both directions, and is drilled through at one end as shown at *g*, to register with the bore D in the stile of the lower sash, so that the extended part of the plate on that side will form a guide for the lower end of the rod, and also effectually protect the wooden upper edges of the bore by forming a collar around the same. At the other end, this base-plate G^2 is rounded or doubled upon itself to form the sleeve M, in which the spring-bail L is hinged, transversely to and upon the top rail of the bottom sash.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, the operation of my improved sash holder will easily be understood. Normally, the weights J and J′ will cause their respective levers to assume the positions shown in full lines on the drawings; that is to say, the edges of the apertures in the levers will bind obliquely against the

rod, as shown more clearly on the enlarged detail view Fig. 5, thus preventing the sashes to which the levers are respectively affixed from being raised or lowered; but when the weight is lifted so that the lever will be raised to an approximately horizontal position, the apertured end will be tilted so as to disengage or release the rod; and the sash may be moved freely up or down while the appropriate lever is maintained in that position. To avoid undue wear, and as it is important that the edges of the apertures in the levers should always be sharp, so as to bite against and not slide upon the rod E when the sashes are in their locked position, the levers (or, at least, the apertured ends of them) should be made of steel or other hard metal, while rod E can be made of brass, iron, or other suitable softer metal.

If it is desired to maintain the lower sash C in its raised position, its lever H′ may be kept in its locked position by raising the spring-bail L (by means of its ring or handle N) into the position shown in Fig. 2, thereby lifting the weighted end of the lever sufficiently to tilt its opposite apertured end downward, so that the aperture will bind with its opposite edge against the rod, as shown in Fig. 5, thus preventing the sash from being moved until the lever is released by turning down the spring-bail, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 5, and then, by taking hold of the weighted end of lever H′, holding said lever in an approximately horizontal position while the sash is being raised or lowered, as the case may be. The levers, it will be seen at a glance, are so located that they may be manipulated by the same hand that raises or lowers the sash, and simultaneously with such raising or lowering; requiring no separate manipulation to effect the engagement or disengagement with rod E.

It will be observed that this device is exceedingly simple in its construction, and that it can be applied to any window with sliding sashes at very little cost and trouble. It cannot be tampered with from the outside, and, when properly constructed and arranged, forms an absolutely safe and secure fastening or holder for both sashes, in addition to which the vertical rod forms a desirable and useful auxiliary guide for the lower sash in its up and down movements.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

The sash-holding and locking-device comprising the base-plate G^2 having the upright bifurcated bearing G′, hinge-sleeve M, and aperture *g;* weighted and apertured lever H′ and locking-bail L; in combination with one another and with the combined locking and guide-rod E; substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SHELDON E. JACKSON.

Witnesses:
HENRY C. RETAN,
CHAS. WYMAN.