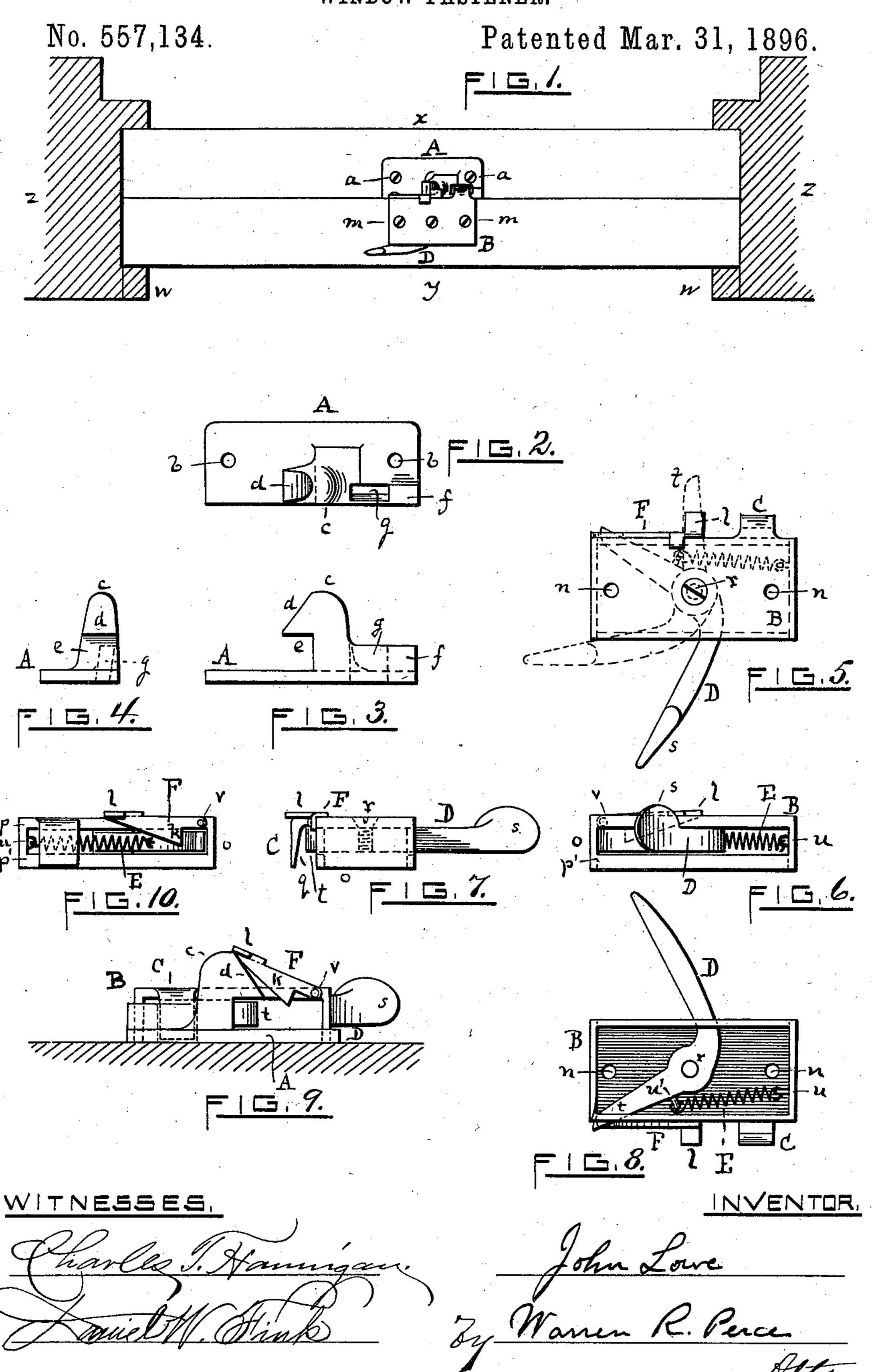
J. LOWE.
WINDOW FASTENER.



United States Patent Office.

JOHN LOWE, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

WINDOW-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,134, dated March 31, 1896.

Application filed November 2, 1895. Serial No. 567,682. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Lowe, of the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Fasteners; and I declare the following to be a specification thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Like letters indicate like parts.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my invention in position upon the window-sashes. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the catch portion of my device. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is an end elevation thereof. Fig. 5 is a top plan of the latch portion of my device. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 7 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 8 is an inverted plan view of the latch portion of my invention. Fig. 9 is a rear elevation of my device when the two parts are locked together. Fig. 10 is a rear elevation of the latch portion of my invention.

My invention is a window-fastener having a bent spring-actuated lever movable into and out of engagement with a catch and provided with a pawl of peculiar shape pivotally mounted in such position as to automatically hold said lever against the operation of its spring, but adapted to be raised by its contact with the catch from its engagement with said lever, so as to release said lever and enable the latter to enter into engagement with the catch, as hereinafter described.

In Fig. 1 I show two window-sashes x and y, placed in the window-frames z, as usual,

and w are the splines.

On the top edge of the bottom rail of the outer sash x the catch portion A of my device is secured by screws a, passing through the 40 holes b into the sash, as shown. This portion of the device consists of a plate having a catch c with a beveled edge d and a recess or slot e. Said plate also has one portion of its edge adjacent to the catch c, raised to form a 45 rim f, in which is formed a slot g. (Shown in plan in Fig. 2 and in dotted lines in Figs. 3 and 4, in the latter of which it is seen that said slot is inclined at an angle and passes entirely through the plate.)

On the top edge of the inner sash y I place the latch portion of my device, which consists of a box-like case open beneath and se-

cured to the sash y by screws m, passing through holes n, as shown. The top plate of the case of said portion is shown at B, and it 55 has solid ends o and bars p and p'. From the rear edge of the top plate B extends a prong or projection C, bent at a right angle thereto and having an inner beveled face, as seen at q in Fig. 7. A bent or bell-crank lever or 60 latch D is pivoted at or near its center to the top plate B by the screw r. Said latch or lever D has its outer end enlarged, as at s, to form a thumb-piece or handle, and its inner end is beveled or rounded, as shown at t. A spi- 65 ral spring E is secured at one end to a hook or eye u on the end of the case and at its other end to the hook or eye u' on the lever D.

F is a pawl pivoted to the rear edge of the plate B by the pin v. It has the beveled catch 70 k, and at its end a bent projecting piece l, extending therefrom at a right angle and lying substantially in the plane of the top plate B when said pawl is in the position to hold the latch D, as shown in Fig. 10.

The sashes x and y when closed are always locked, as the latch end of the lever D is in engagement with catch c. When the parts are in this position, as seen in Fig. 9, the pawl F is elevated, and by its bent projection l rests 80 at its free end upon the top of the catch c.

To raise the lower sash \hat{y} the latch or lever D is moved from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. 8. Here the latch or lever D has been moved out of engagement with the catch c of the portion A and the spiral spring E is expanded. The pawl F, by its beveled edge, slides up on the edge of the latch end of the lever as said lever is moved. As seen in Fig. 10, the pawl F, 90 being free to fall by gravity, descends to a horizontal position when the latch end of the lever has been moved inwardly, so that the beveled catch k of said pawl shuts down over the latch end t of the lever D and confines it 95 in position against the strain of the spring E.

When the lower sash y is brought down, the fastening device operates automatically. The free end of the pawl F, by its bent projection l, first strikes upon the top of catch c and rises, 100 thus liberating the lever D, so that the spring E can move it into the position seen in Fig. 1. The latch end of the lever D, by this movement of the spring E, enters the recess e of the

catch c, and the sashes are thus locked together. At the same time the bent prong C enters the slot g, and as the sash y moves down the beveled face q of said prong C, in contact with the outer edge of the slot g, draws the two sashes together, and so serves to prevent the rattling of the sashes caused by wind and storm.

I claim as an ovel and useful invention and

10 desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The improved window-fastener herein described, consisting of a catch portion A, adapted to be secured to a sash and provided with a catch c, having a recess e, and a latch portion adapted to be secured to another sash,

and a bent lever, pivotally mounted and having a latch end, engageable in the recess e, of the catch c, and a spring E, adapted to move said lever, and a pawl F, mounted on the edge of the top plate of the latch portion and 20 adapted to hold by a catch k, the latch end of the lever D, against the action of the spring E, and provided with a bent extension l, adapted by contact with the top of the catch c, to lift said pawl out of engagement with 25 the lever D, substantially as specified.

JOHN LOWE.

Witnesses:
HORACE F. HORTON,
HARRY H. LOWE.