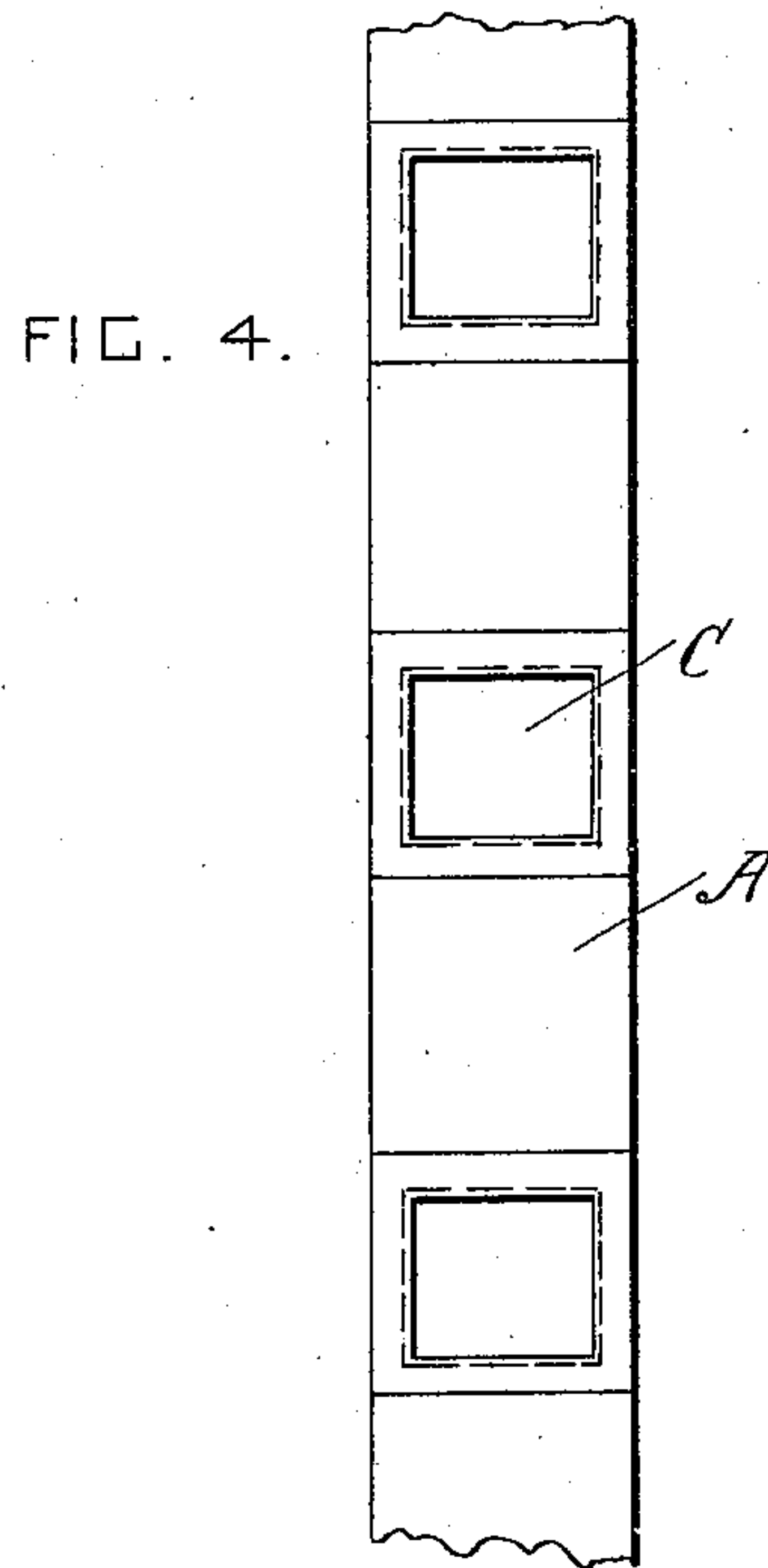
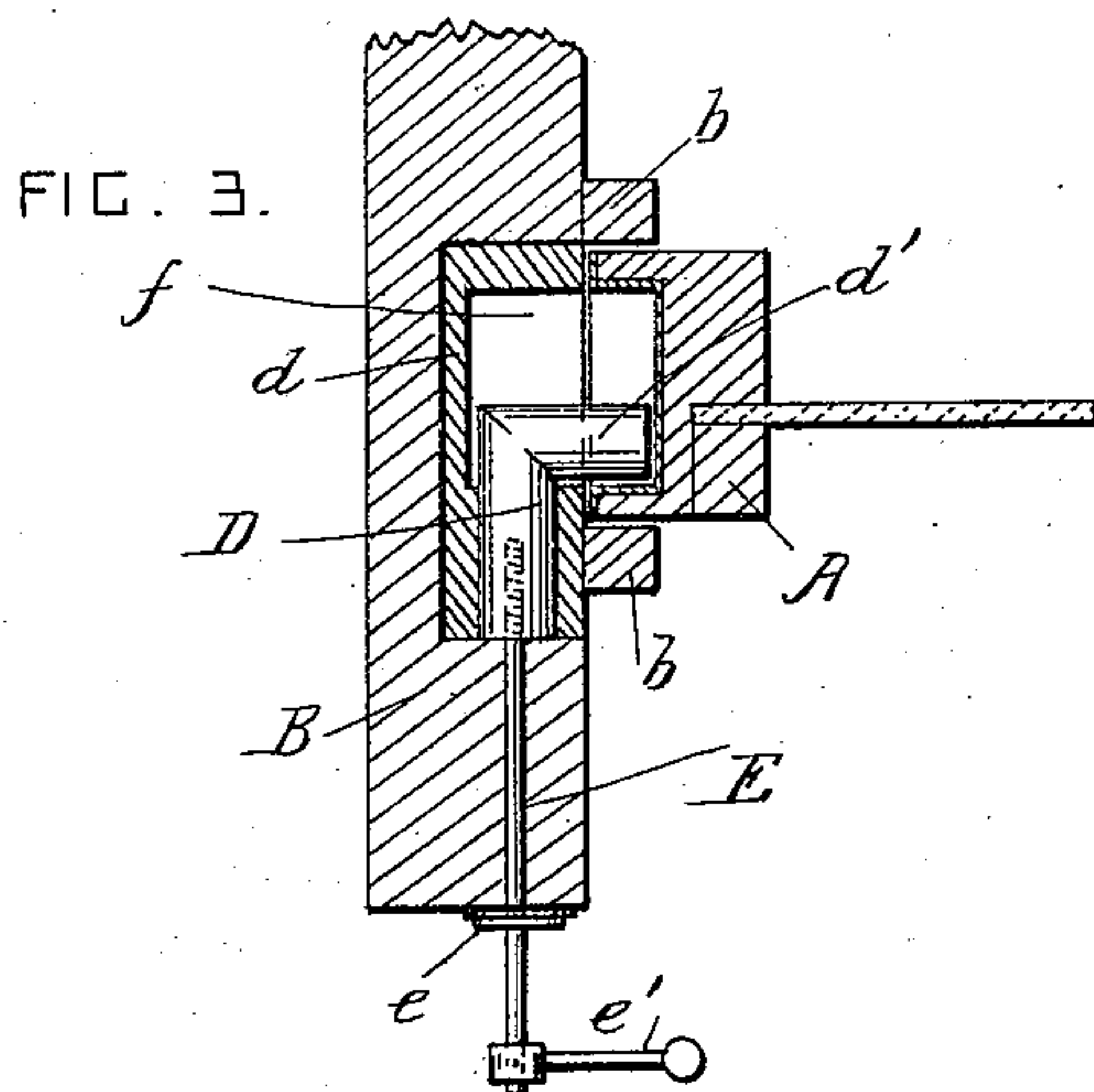
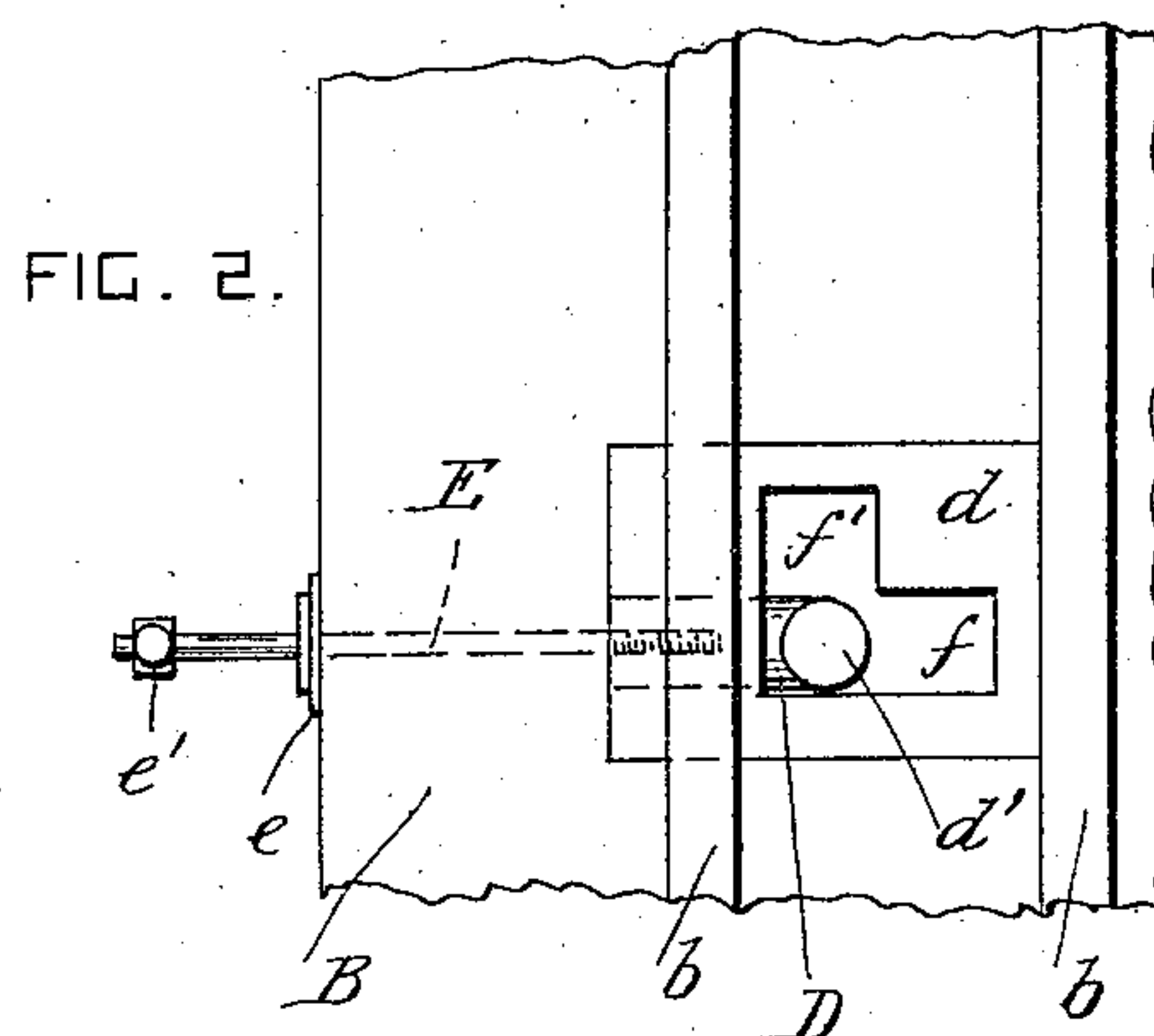
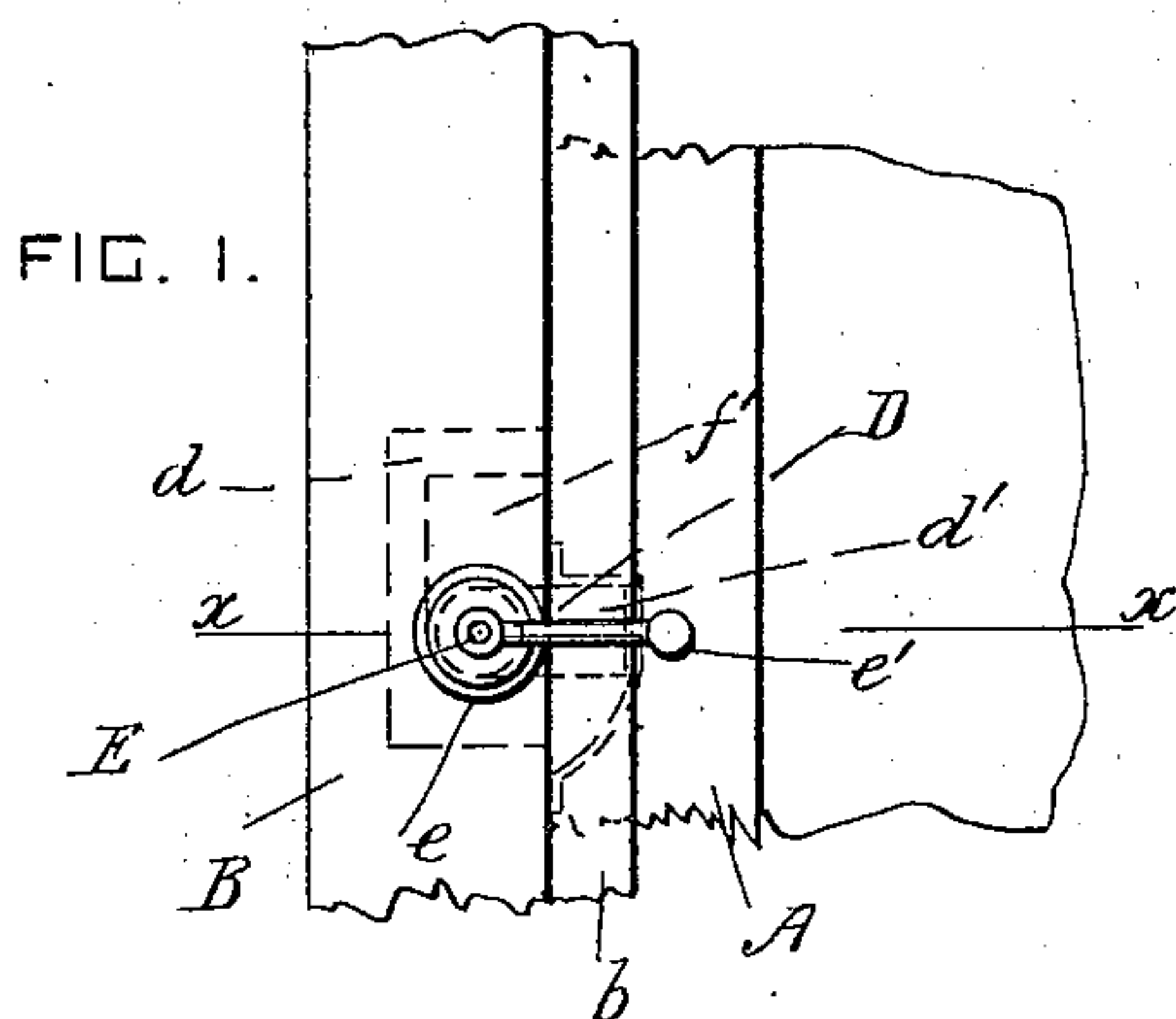


(No Model.)

J. A. BLACK.  
SASH FASTENER.

No. 602,051.

Patented Apr. 12, 1898.



WITNESSES

*J. Spragg Pool*  
*George Bliss*

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Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. BLACK, OF PARNELL, IOWA.

## SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,051, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed June 15, 1897. Serial No. 640,869. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. BLACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Parnell, in the county of Iowa and State of Iowa, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which  
10 it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to window-fasteners; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of portions of a window-sash and a window-frame provided with a fastener according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a front view of the window-fastener and a portion of the window-frame. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view taken  
20 on the line  $xx$  in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front view of the sockets on the window-sash.

A is a portion of a window-sash provided with a pane of glass in the usual manner.

25 B is a portion of the window-frame provided with guides  $b$ , between which the window-sash slides. The window-sash is provided on its edge with a series of sockets  $C$ , which are let into it at short distances apart.

30 D is the window-fastener, which consists of a pawl which works in a bracket  $d$ , let into the window-frame opposite the side edge of the window-sash and between the guides  $b$ .

35 The pawl or fastener D is journaled in a hole in one side of the bracket  $d$ , and it is provided with a lateral projection  $d'$  for engaging with the sockets on the window-sash.

40 E is a small rod secured into the end of the fastener D and projecting through a hole in the window-frame. A plate  $e$  is secured to the front face of the window-frame for the rod to turn in, and  $e'$  is a handle on the end portion of the rod for operating it. The handle  $e'$  projects laterally from the rod on the same  
45 side as the projection  $d'$ , and the weight of it causes the pawl to engage with the sockets on the window-sash whenever they come opposite to it. When the pawl is in engagement

with a socket, the rod can be slid longitudinally, so that the projection  $d'$  of the pawl  
50 passes from under the vertical recess  $f'$ , in which it is normally free to work, into a horizontal recess  $f$  in the bracket  $d$ . In this position the pawl cannot be raised and it then operates to lock the window-sash. When the  
55 pawl is not in the recess  $f$ , the window-sash can be raised, but it cannot be lowered until the pawl is held up by means of the handle  $e'$ . As the pawl is arranged in a position which is practically inaccessible from the out-  
60 side of the window, the window-sash cannot be raised from the outside after the pawl has been slid into the recess  $f$ .

Both the upper and lower sashes of the window are provided with similar fasteners, but  
65 the rod which works the upper pawl is longer than the rod that works the lower pawl.

What I claim is—

1. In a window-fastener, the combination, with a bracket carried by the window-frame  
70 and provided with a vertical recess  $f'$  and a horizontal recess  $f$ , of a longitudinally-slidable pawl journaled in the said bracket and free to oscillate in a vertical plane while under the recess  $f'$ , and means for sliding the  
75 said pawl into the recess  $f$  whereby it is prevented from oscillating, substantially as set forth.

2. In a window-fastener, the combination, with a bracket carried by the window-frame  
80 and provided with a vertical recess  $f'$  and a horizontal recess  $f$ , of a longitudinally-slidable pawl journaled in the said bracket and free to oscillate while under the recess  $f'$ , a small rod secured to the pawl at its axis and  
85 projecting through the front of the window-frame, and a laterally-projecting handle secured to the said rod and operating to depress the said pawl, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
90 in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH A. BLACK.

Witnesses:

JOHN G. GRADY,  
GRANT MILLER.