

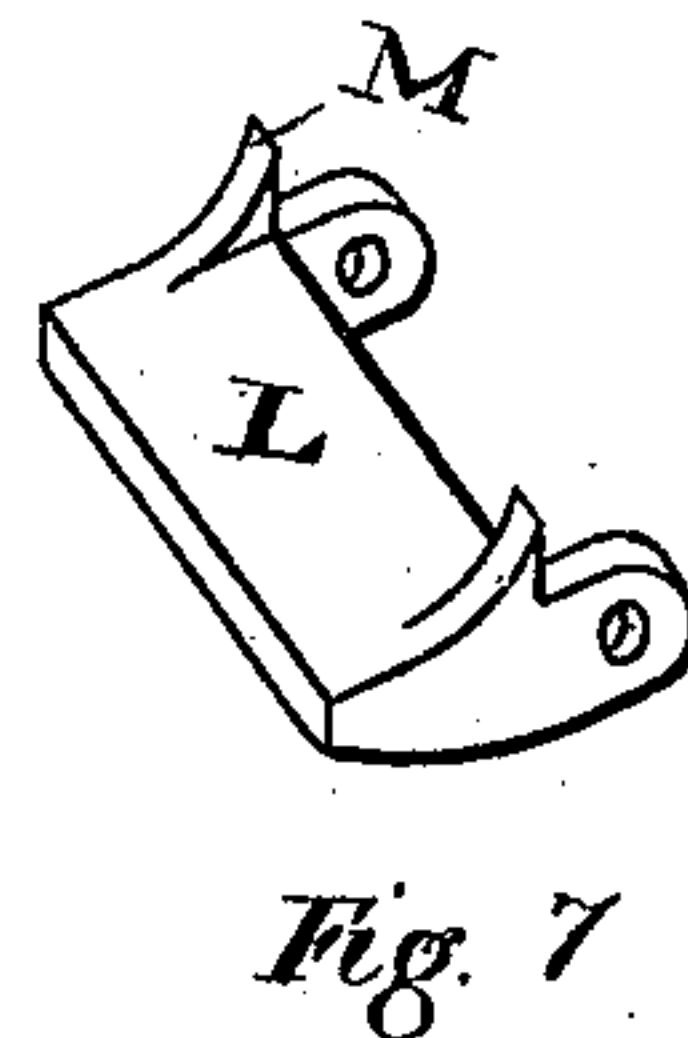
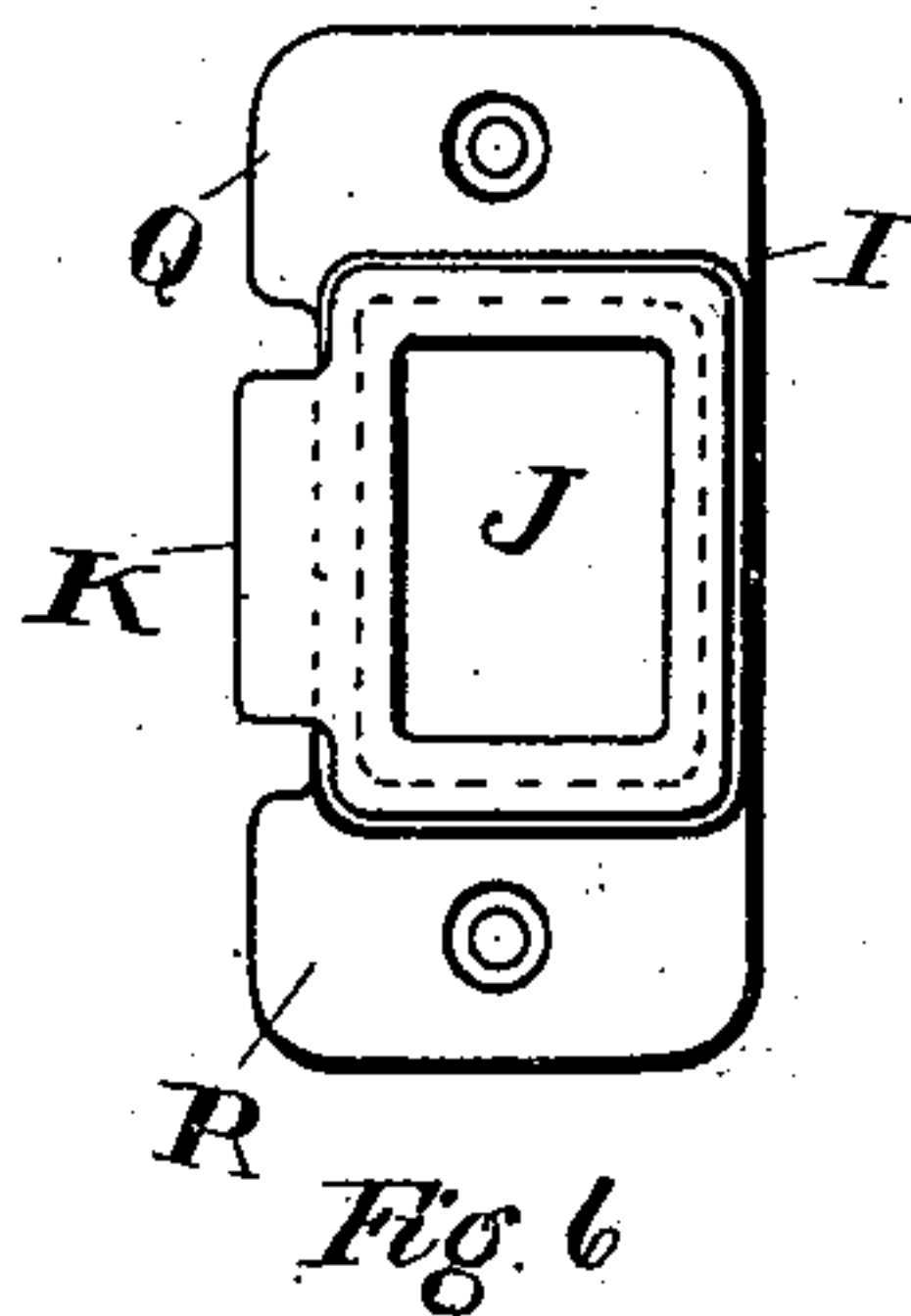
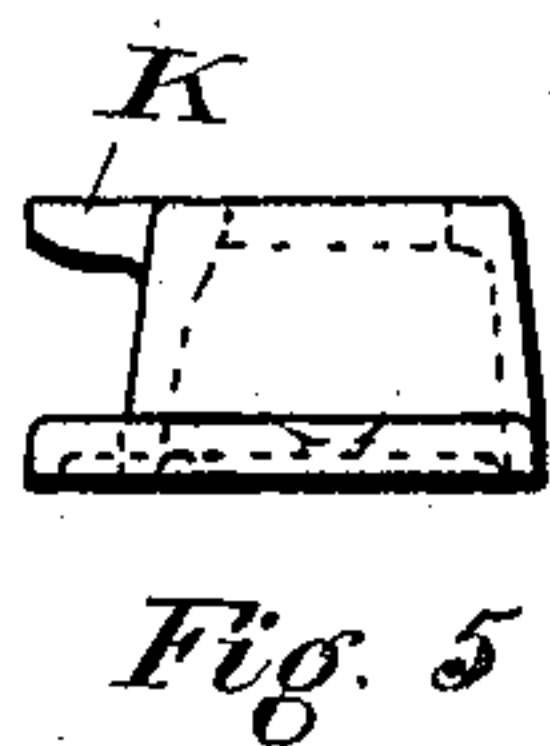
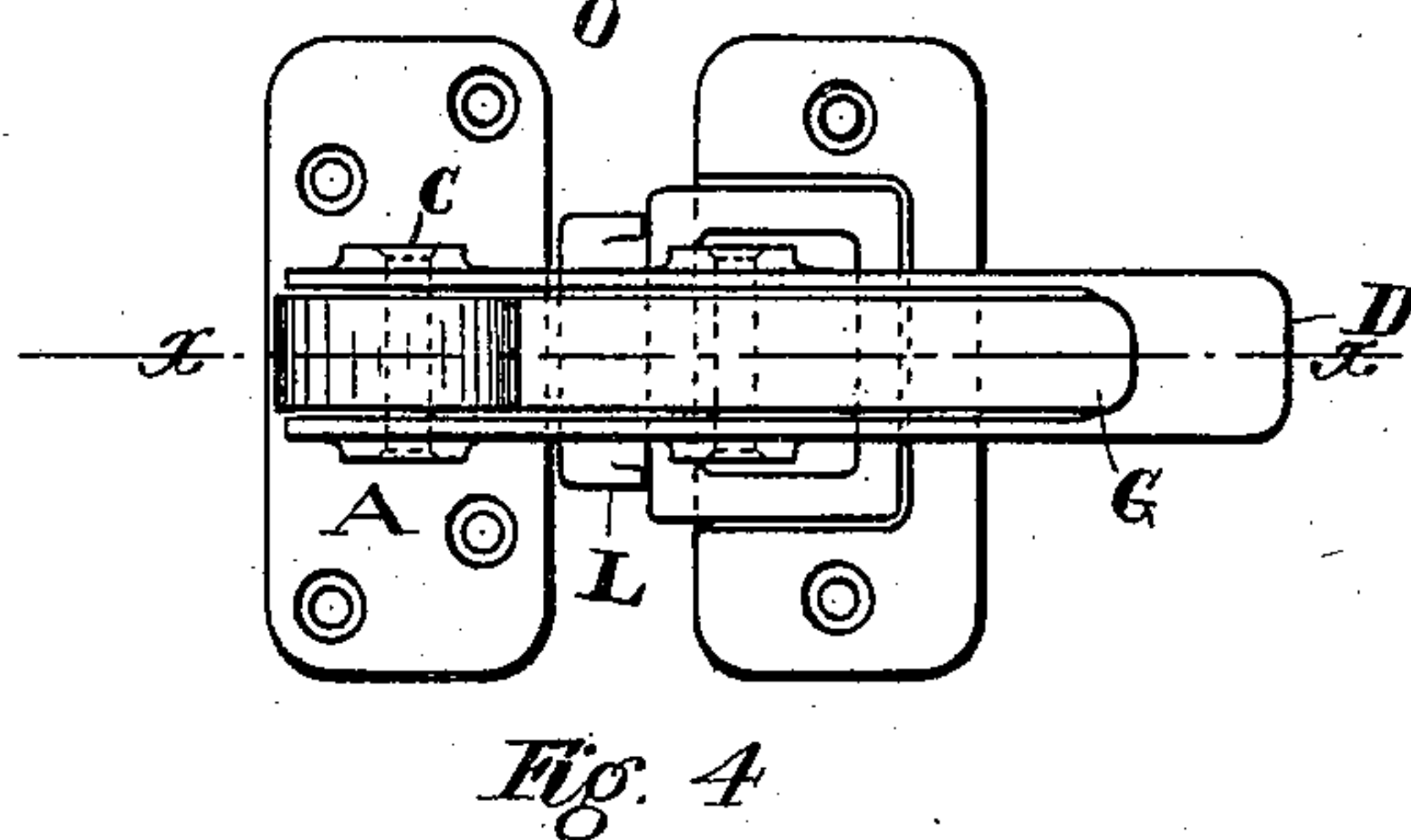
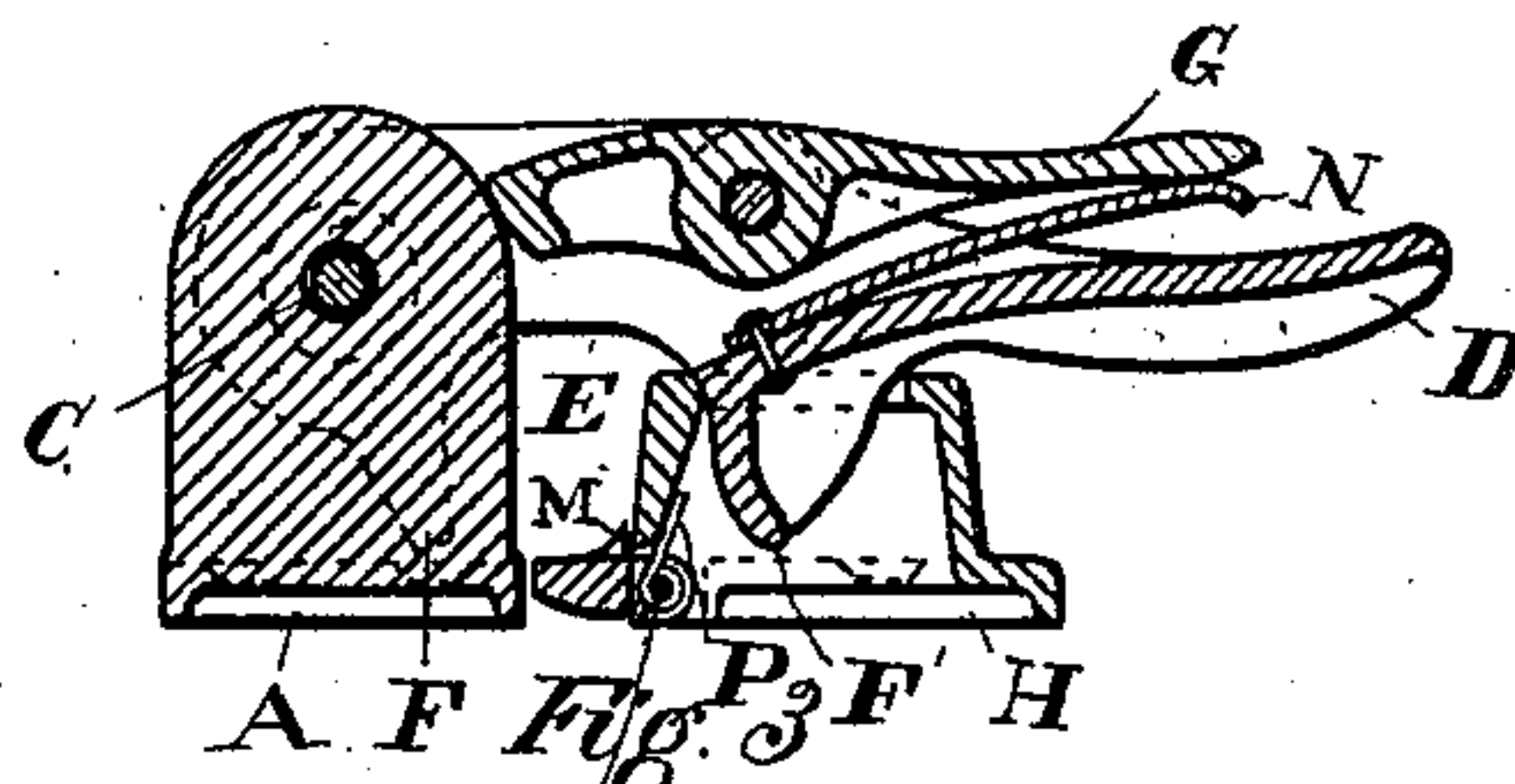
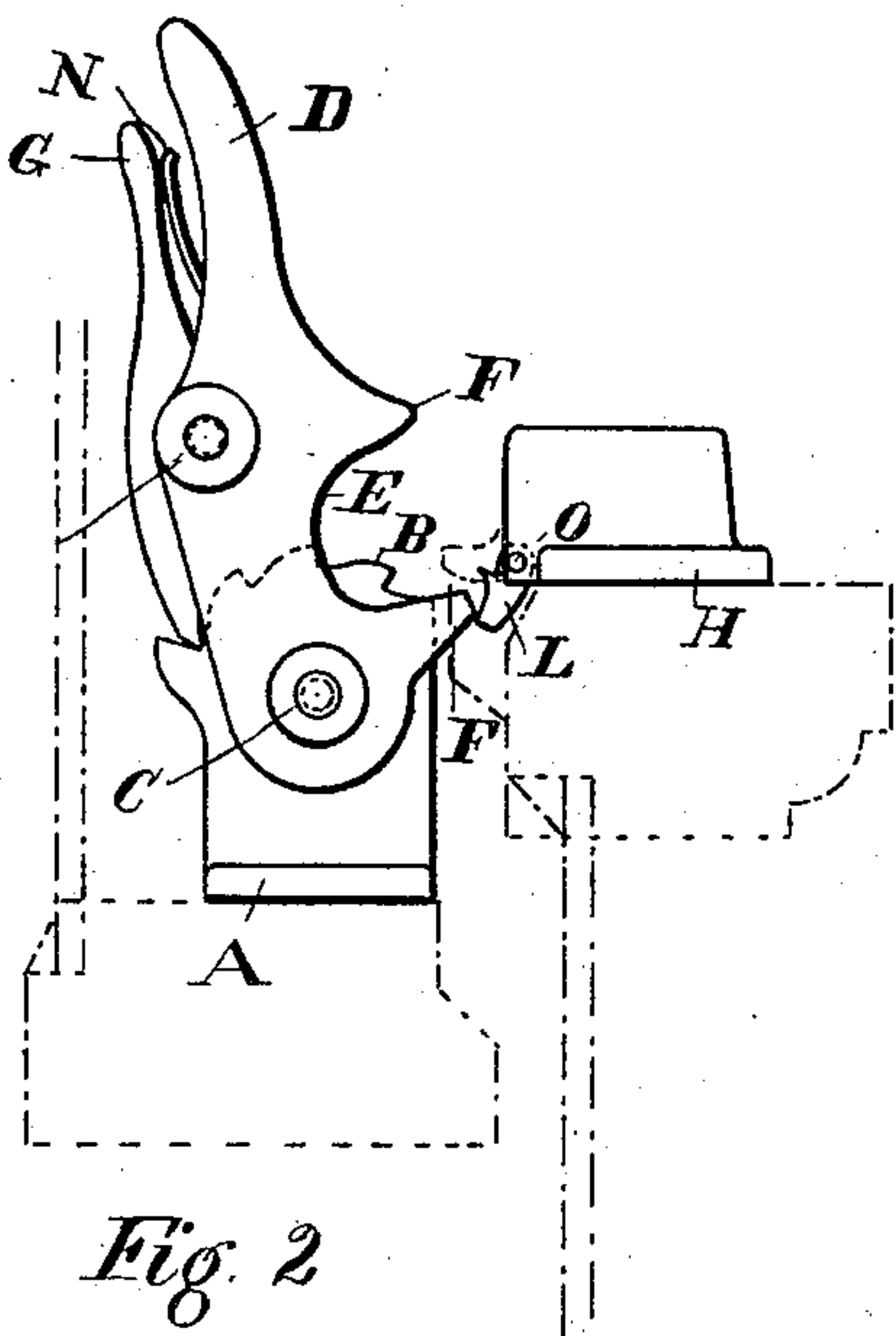
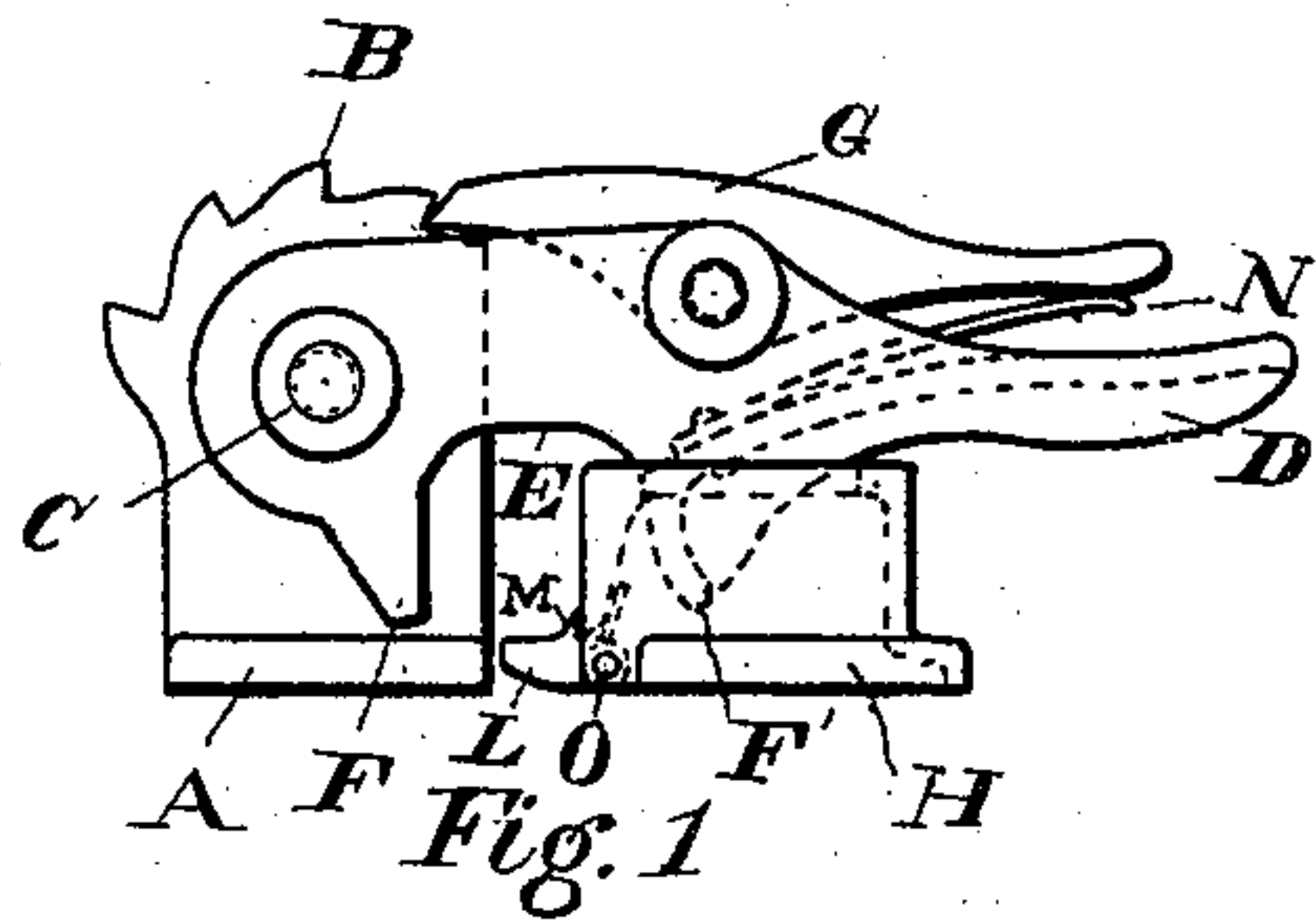
No. 613,714.

Patented Nov. 8, 1898.

G. H. POOR.
SASH FASTENER.

(Application filed Feb. 26, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. POOR, OF DEERING, MAINE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
GEORGE H. LIBBY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,714, dated November 8, 1898.

Application filed February 26, 1897. Serial No. 625,133. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. POOR, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Deering, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-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 it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in sash-fasteners, and especially to that class of sash-fasteners which are operated automatically by the movement of different sashes.

In the drawings herewith accompanying and forming a part of this application, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved sash-fastener, showing the catch down. Fig. 2 is an elevation of my improved catch, showing the lower sash slightly raised and the catch in an upright position. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of my improved fastener, showing other means of locking the catch, taken on line X X in Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a plan view of my improved sash-fastener, showing a cam in place of a ratchet and pawl. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the striker. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 7 is a detail view of the pivoted lip on the striker.

Same letters refer to like parts.

In said drawings, A represents a suitable base provided with teeth B. Pivotaly attached to said base-plate by a bolt C is a forked arm D, having a portion of its under side cut out, as shown at E, forming thereby two lugs F and F'. The forked arm being cut out, as shown, allows it to fit over the striker, hereinafter described, the lug F' fitting into the open portion of the striker, thereby locking the sashes together, and the lug F serving as the means whereby the arm is thrown forward and into a locking position. Pivotaly mounted in said forked arm is a pawl G, which is adapted to engage the teeth B on the base.

Attached to the inner or lower sash of the window is a striker or locking-plate H, consisting of the side and end portions I and the open portion J. Rigidly attached to the front portion of said striker and at the top thereof is a lug or projection K. This is adapted,

when the lower sash is brought down in position, to strike against the lug on the catch and throw the catch forward into the open portion J. It also serves to assist in raising the lower sash when the same has become jammed in the frame or from some similar cause, as follows: The forked arm may be raised slightly, then the lug F will engage the lug on the striker, and by raising said forked arm as a lever the window may be raised slightly and thereby assist materially in raising the sash.

I sometimes find it necessary to provide the lower portion of the striker with a pivoted lug L, so as to allow the upper sash to be lowered without raising the lower sash and without interfering with the catch C. This arrangement is shown in Fig. 2, from which figure it will be seen that when the upper sash is lowered the lug on the catch bears against the pivoted lug on the striker and forces the same downwardly, allowing the sash to be lowered. Said pivoted lug is provided with a shoulder M, which bears against the front portion of the striker and prevents the same from being forced upwardly when the inner or lower sash is lowered. I sometimes use a cam in place of the ratchet and pawl, as described. This arrangement is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In order to insure the cam binding against the base portion of the catch, I insert a spring N within the handle of the catch. This normally tends to keep the cam forced against the base. When the cam is used, the base portion A is circular in form, the surface thereof not being provided with teeth, as is necessary when the pawl is used. I use a similar spring when the ratchet and pawl are used and for the same purpose. In order to insure the pivoted lug returning to its normal position when the sash has been raised, I surround its pivot O with a spring P, as shown in Fig. 3.

In order to insure the placing of the striker in the proper position on the lower sash, I provide it with two lips Q and R, which are adapted to be placed even with the inner top of the sash. This insures the striker being in the proper position, so that when the sash is lowered it will operate the catch. It will be seen that after the window is closed or in

the process of closing the catch will be thrown forward and prevent either of the sashes from being raised or lowered. If it is desired to lock the windows more securely to prevent
5 dust from coming in between the sashes or under them or to prevent them from rattling, it is only necessary to press the catch downwardly, and that will bring the two sashes firmly and rigidly together.

10 The advantages of my improved invention are that it is simple, effective, and that it automatically locks the upper and lower sashes.

Having thus described my invention and its use, I claim—

15 In a sash-fastener, a suitable base secured to the upper sash, a locking-arm pivotally secured to said base and provided with a pivotally-mounted locking member adapted to

engage said base in all possible positions of the locking member and a downwardly-ex- 20 tending lug on said locking-arm, and a raised striker secured to the lower sash and having a lug extending into the path of the lug on the locking-arm when both sash are closed; said striker being hollow and the locking-arm 25 being provided with a V-shaped projection on its under side adapted to seat itself within the hollow striker.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 24th day of 30 February, A. D. 1897.

GEORGE H. POOR.

Witnesses:

ELGIN C. VERRILL,
NATHAN CLIFFORD.