No. 675,621. Patented June 4, 1901.

N. P. CHANEY.

SASH FASTENER.

(No Model.) (Application filed Feb. 18, 1901.)

Fig. 1.

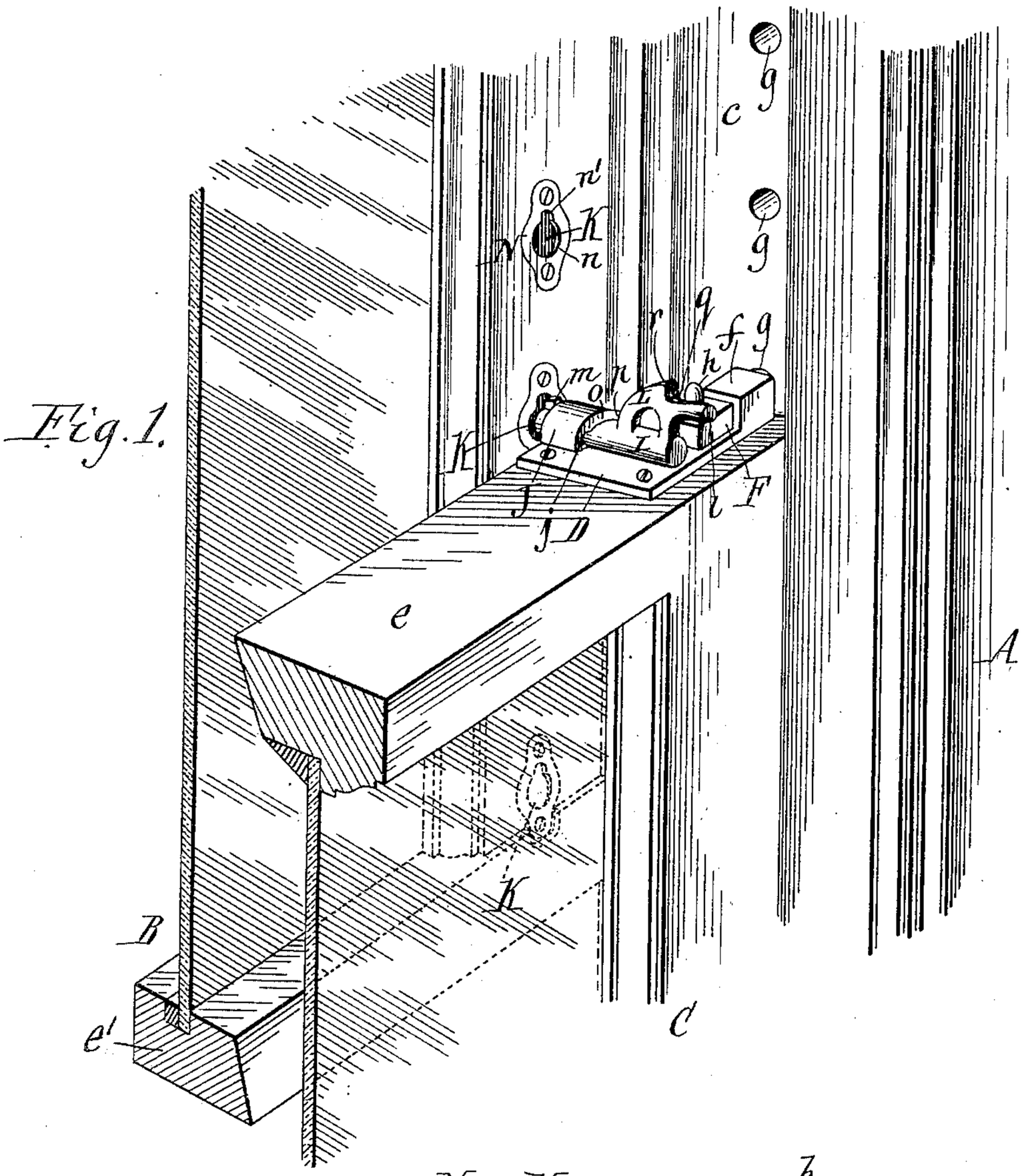


Fig. 3.

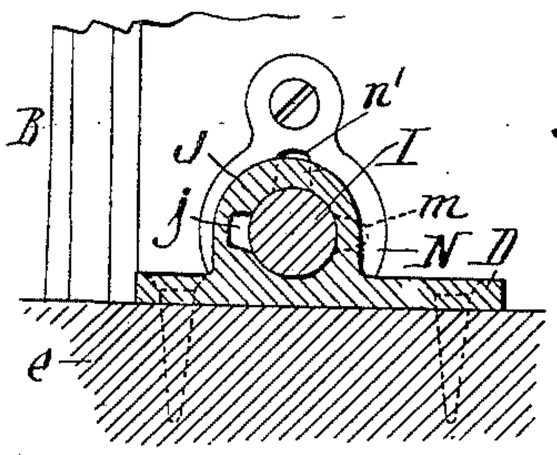
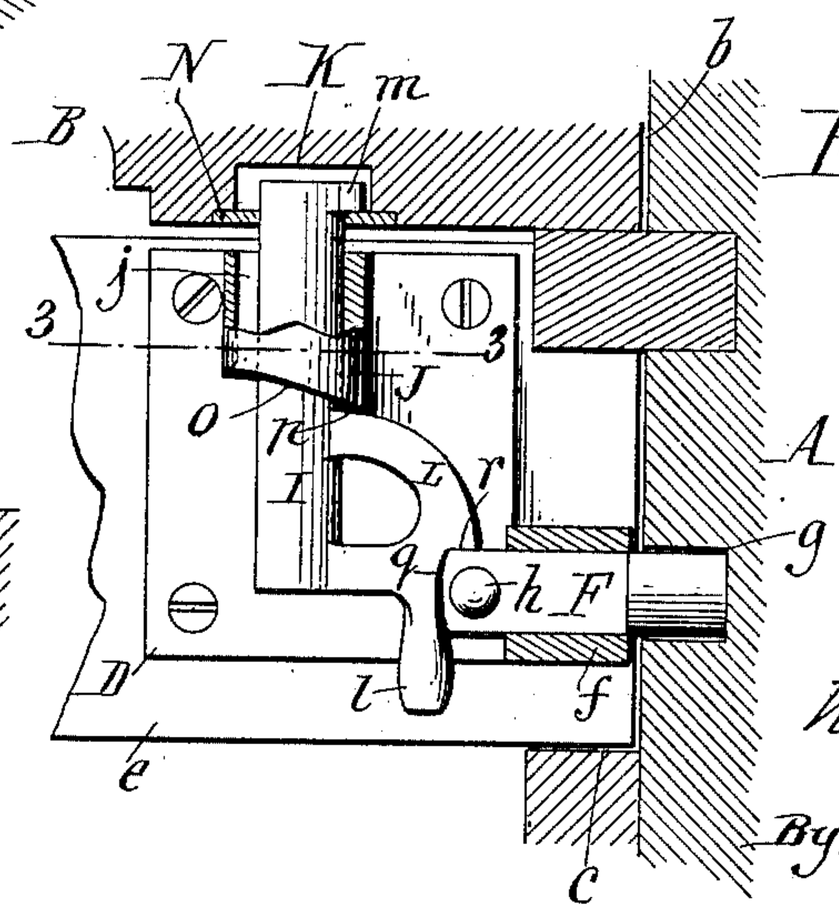


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN P. CHANEY, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,621, dated June 4, 1901.

Application filed February 18, 1901. Serial No. 47,719. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN P. CHANEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of sash-fasteners in which two locking-bolts are employed, one of which locks two sliding sashes against vertical movement with reference to each other and the other locks one of the sashes against vertical movement in the window-frame.

The object of this invention is to produce a sash-fastener of this character which is simple and inexpensive in construction and which will hold the sashes securely and reliably in position.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional perspective view showing a pair of sashes provided with my improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the same in line 3 3, Fig. 2.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the window-frame, and B C the upper and lower sashes, which slide in ways *b c* on the frame.

D represents the base-plate of the sash-fastener, which is secured by screws or otherwise to the upper or meeting rail *e* of the lower sash adjacent to one side of the frame.

F represents a locking-bolt whereby the lower sash is locked to the frame and which is guided in an eye or loop *f* on the outer edge of the base-plate, so that the bolt can be moved horizontally lengthwise of the sash, but is held against turning by coöperating flat sides on the bolt and the loops *f*. The back of the way *c*, in which the lower sash slides, is provided with a vertical series of openings or sockets *g*, with any one of which the outer end of the bolt F may be engaged. Preparatory to raising or lowering the lower sash the bolt F is moved inwardly or retracted, as shown in Fig. 1. After this sash has been raised or lowered until the bolt F is opposite the desired opening *g* the bolt is moved outwardly into engagement with said opening, whereby the lower sash is held against vertical movement in the frame. The bolt F is preferably provided at its inner end with a handle, button, or finger-piece *h* for manipulating the same.

I represents a transversely-sliding bolt whereby the upper and lower sashes are coupled or locked together. This bolt is arranged horizontally adjacent to the inner end of the longitudinally-sliding bolt F and at right angles thereto and is guided in an eye or loop J on the base-plate. The transverse bolt I is also capable of turning in its guide-loop J.

K represents a vertical series of openings or sockets which are formed in the adjacent stile or side of the upper sash in line with the transverse bolt F and with any one of which the latter may be engaged for holding the two sashes at different elevations with reference to each other. Upon raising or lowering the two sashes relatively to each other until the transverse bolt I is opposite the desired opening K, as shown in Fig. 1, and then moving this bolt outwardly into engagement with said opening the two sashes will be locked against movement with reference to each other. The inner end of the transverse bolt I is provided with a laterally-projecting head L, having a handle or finger-piece *l*, whereby the transverse bolt is manipulated.

In order to permit of drawing the two sashes together, and particularly for drawing together the meeting-rail *e'* of the upper sash and the meeting-rail *e* of the lower sash for producing a weather-tight joint between the rails when both sashes are closed, a clamping device is provided, which is constructed as follows:

m represents a hook or nose which projects laterally from the outer end of the transverse bolt I.

N represents escutcheon-plates, one of which may be secured over each opening or socket K and each of which is provided with a circular opening *n* and a notch *n'* in the side of the opening *n* corresponding to the hooked outer end of the transverse bolt. The inner end of the guide-loop J is provided with an inclined face or cam O, which trends backwardly or inwardly toward the adjacent side

of the frame. This cam is engaged by a shoulder *p*, formed on the outer side of the head L.

For the purpose of clamping the two sashes together the transverse bolt I is placed with its hook in line with the notch *n'* of the desired escutcheon-plate and then the bolt is moved forwardly or outwardly until its hook stands in rear of said plate. Upon now turning the bolt I so that its upper side moves toward the adjacent side of the frame the hook will be moved behind the contracted part of the escutcheon-plate and then the bolt will be moved longitudinally inward by reason of the shoulder *p* on the bolt moving from the low to the high part of the cam-face O, whereby the two sashes are drawn together. The guide-loop J is provided in its bore with a longitudinal groove *j*, which permits the bolt I, with its hook *m*, to be passed through the loop J upon assembling the parts.

In order to lock both of the bolts F and I in their operative position and prevent tampering with the same from the outside of the window, a locking contrivance is provided, which is constructed as follows:

q represents a stop or shoulder which is formed on the side of the head L and which is adapted to hold the longitudinal bolt F in its operative position.

r represents a stop or shoulder which is formed on the head L at right angles to the shoulder *q* and which is adapted to hold the transverse bolt I in its operative position.

In fastening the two sashes to the window-frame and to each other the longitudinal bolt is first pushed outwardly into the desired socket of the frame and then the transverse bolt I is pushed into the desired socket of the upper sash and turned so that the action of the cam O draws the two sashes together. By this turning of the transverse bolt I the head of the latter is moved between the adjacent ends of the longitudinal and transverse bolts and its shoulder *q* is caused to stand in front of the inner end of the longitudinal bolt F, while its shoulder *r* is caused to stand along the outer side of the longitudinal bolt F, as shown in Fig. 2. In this position of the parts neither of the bolts can be retracted, because each bolt is blocked against backward movement by the other bolt. This means of locking the bolts in their operative position is extremely simple and is accomplished without increasing the number of parts or the cost of the sash-fastener.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with the frame and the upper and lower sashes of a window, of a sliding bolt whereby one of said sashes is locked to the window-frame, a transverse sliding bolt whereby the two sashes are locked together and which is also capable of rotation, a hook arranged on the transverse bolt and adapted to engage with a plate on the upper sash, and stops arranged on said transverse bolt and which by the rotary movement of the transverse bolt are carried in front and along the outer side of the first-mentioned bolt whereby both bolts are locked in their operative position, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the frame and the upper and lower sashes of a window, of a longitudinally-sliding bolt mounted on the lower sash and adapted to engage the window-frame, a transversely-sliding bolt which is mounted on the lower sash adjacent to the longitudinal bolt and which is also capable of rotary movement, a hook arranged on the transverse bolt and adapted to engage with a plate on the upper sash, a shoulder arranged on the transverse bolt and engaging with a cam on the lower sash, and two stops which are arranged on the transverse bolt and which by the rotary movement of the transverse bolt are carried in front and along the outer side, respectively, of the longitudinal bolt, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 15th day of February, 1901.

NATHAN P. CHANEY.

Witnesses:

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