No. 715,531. Patented Dec. 9, 1902.

J. W. G. ALFORD & B. C. MARTIN.

SASH FASTENER AND LIFT.

(Application filed June 12, 1902.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.

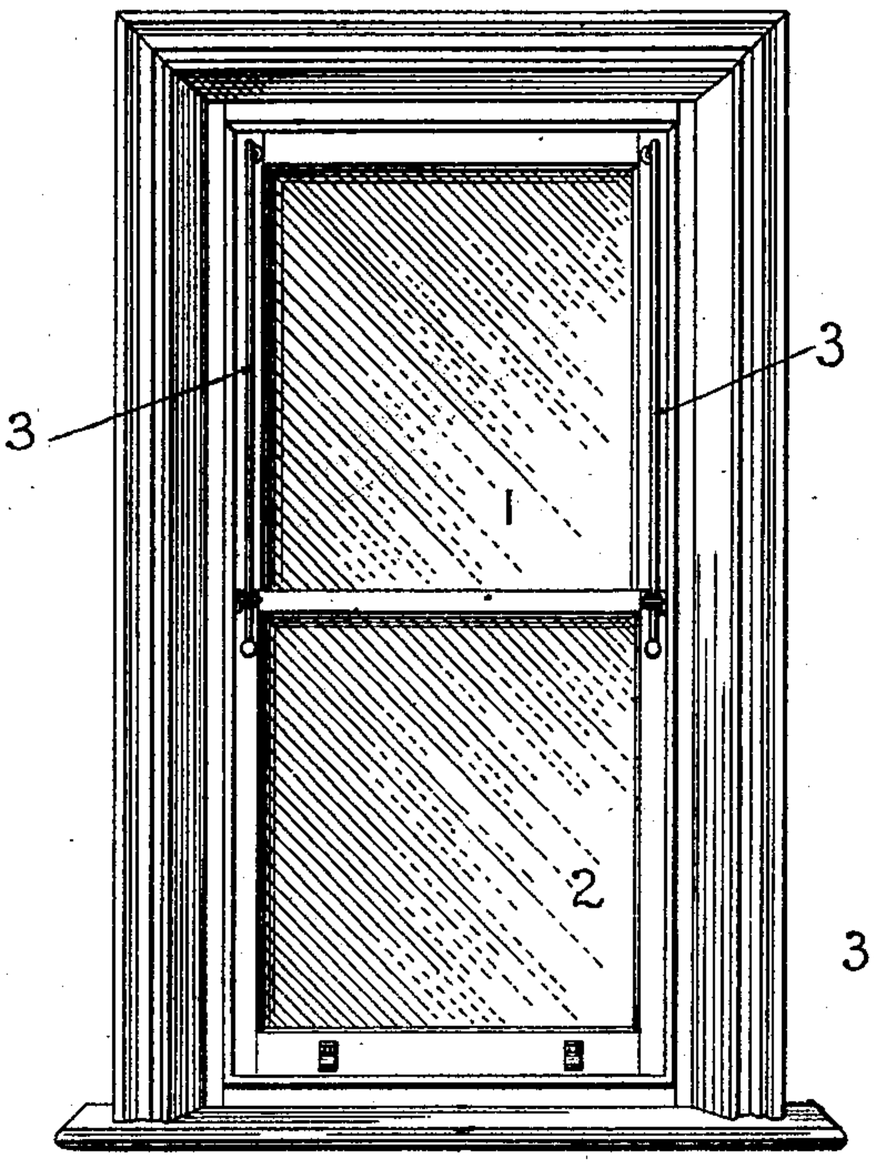

FIG. 2.

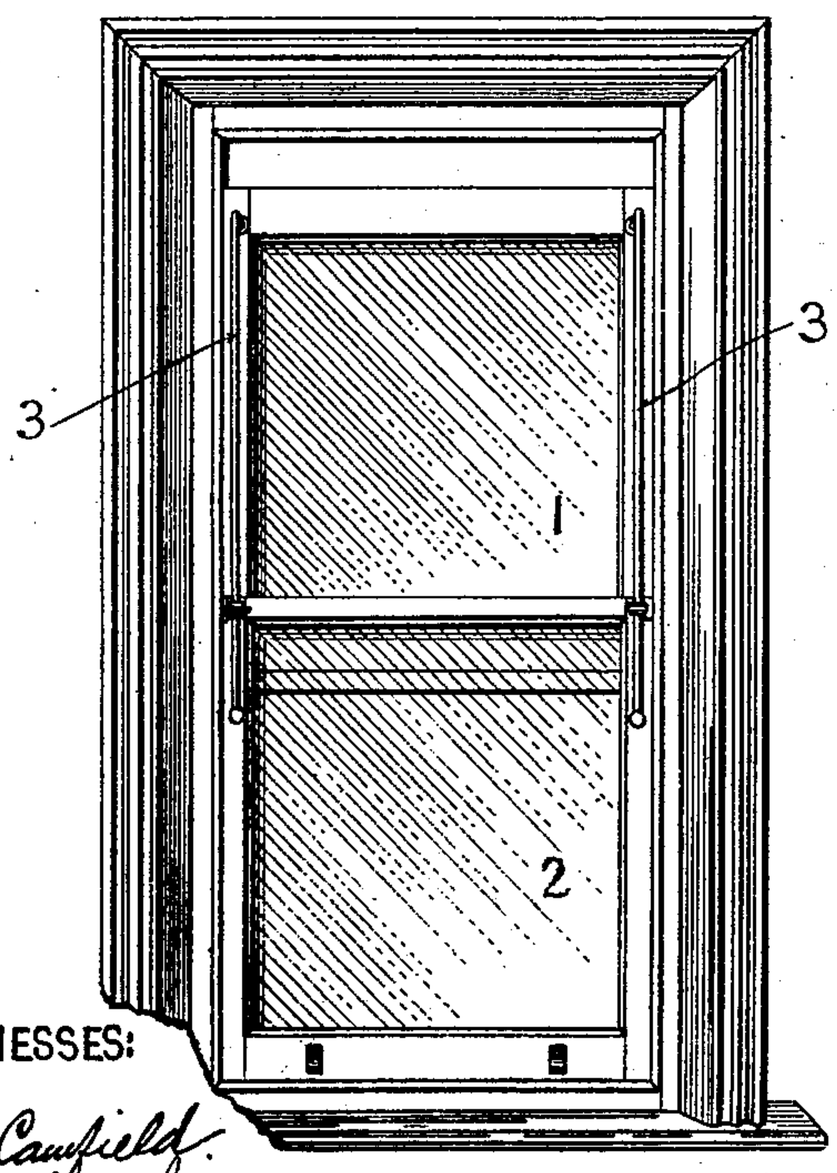

FIG. 3.

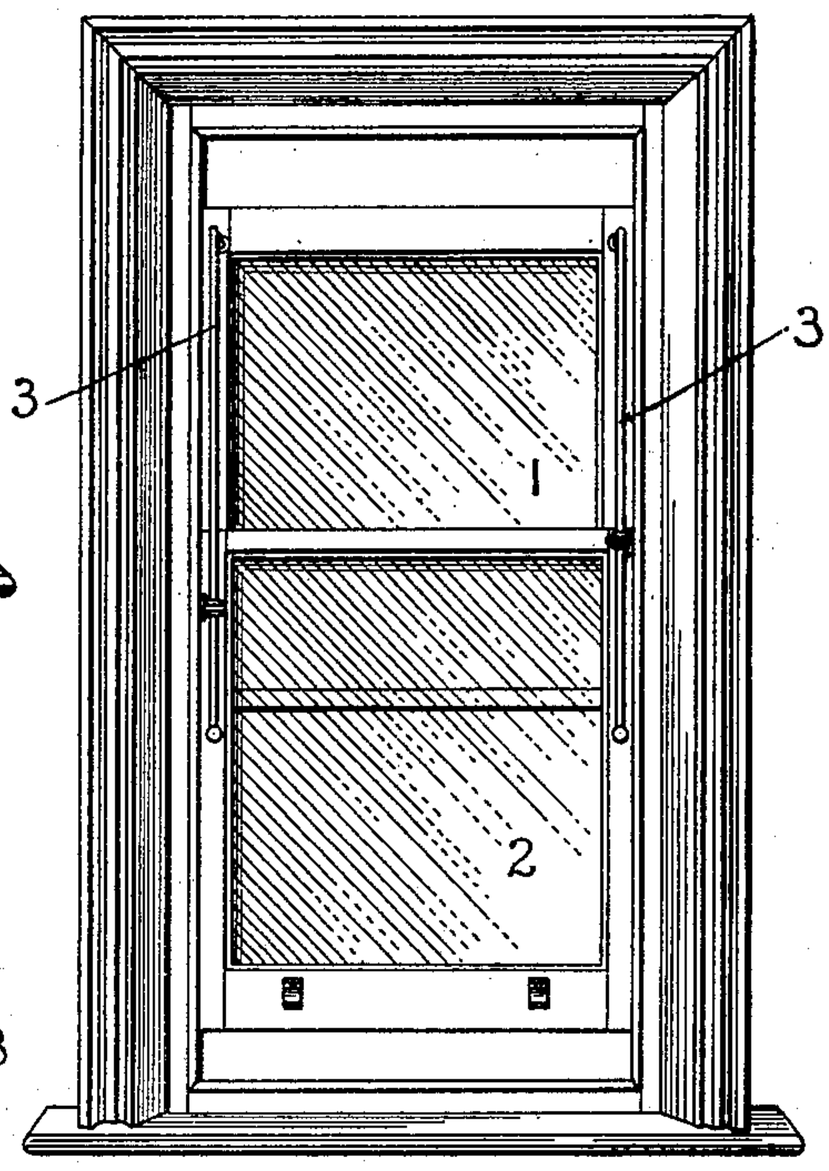

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FIG. 4.

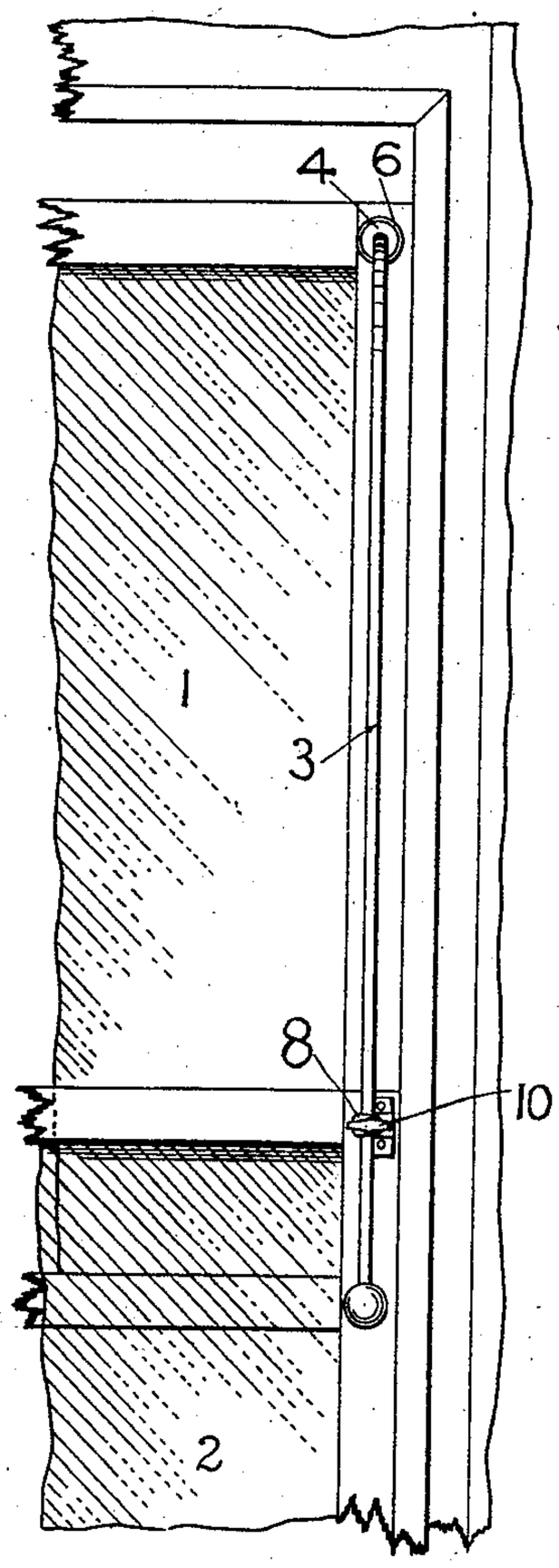


FIG. 5.

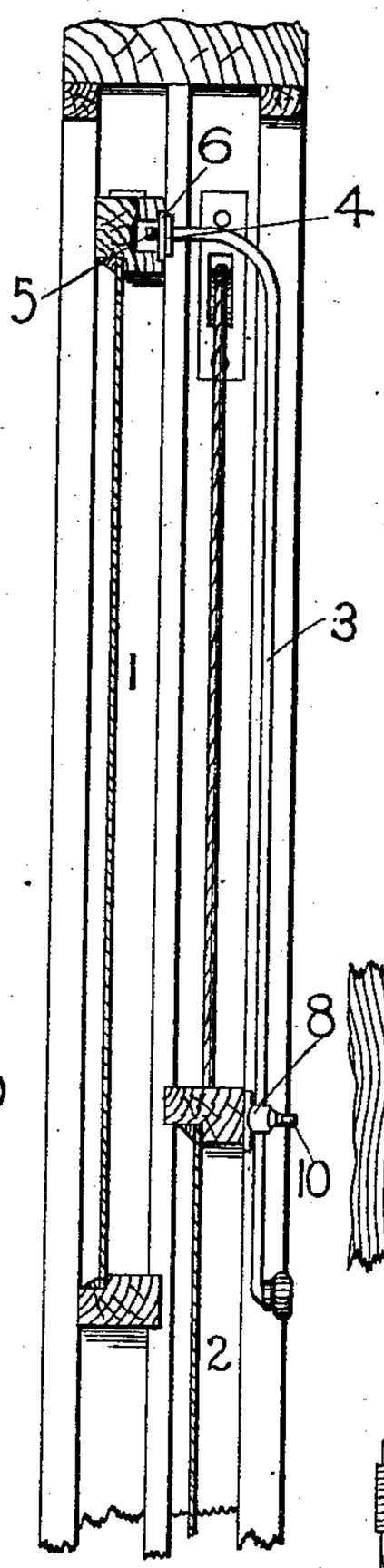


FIG. 6.

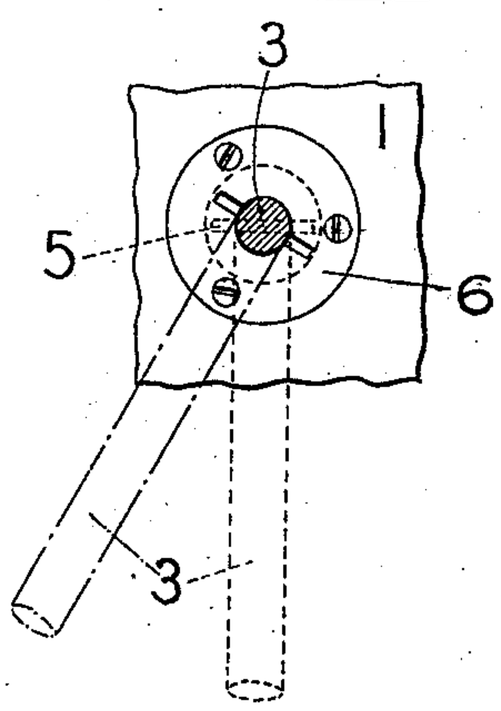


FIG. 7.

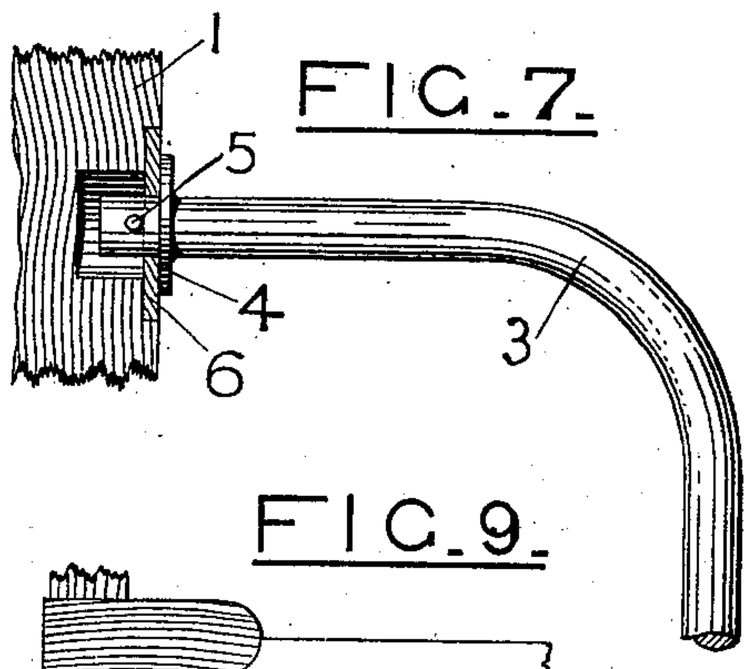


FIG. 8.

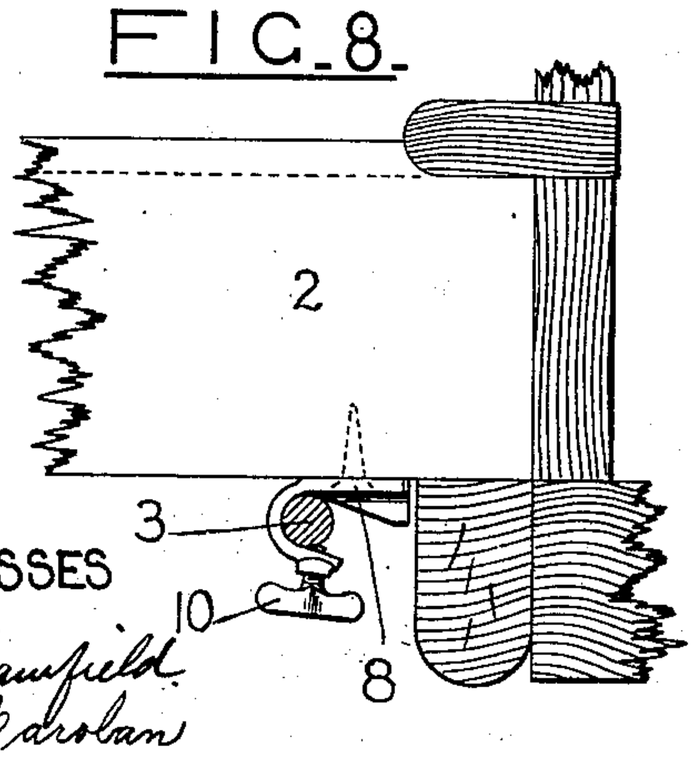
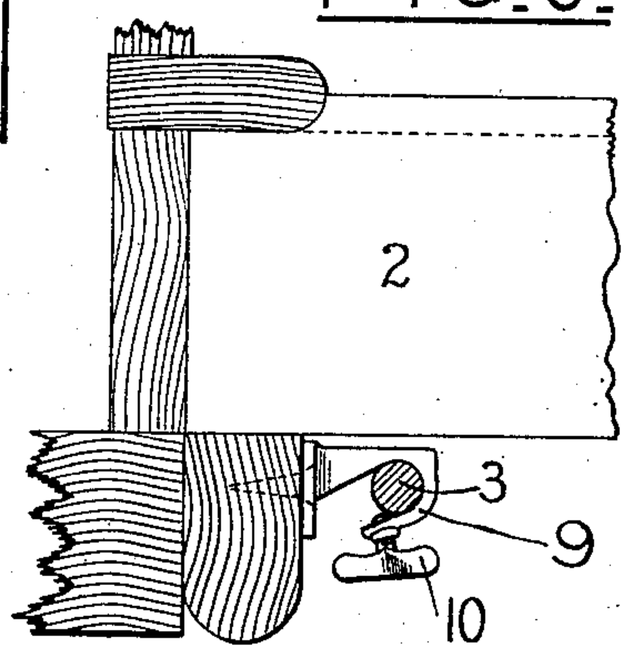


FIG. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH WILLIAM GILBERT ALFORD, OF ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND BRIDGET CATHERINE MARTIN, OF BROKEN HILL, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

SASH FASTENER AND LIFT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,531, dated December 9, 1902.

Application filed June 12, 1902. Serial No. 111,236. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH WILLIAM GILBERT ALFORD, auctioneer, a resident of No. 173 Gilles street, Adelaide, State of South Australia, and BRIDGET CATHERINE MARTIN, spinster, a resident of No. 2 Blende street, Broken Hill, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, subjects of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in and connected with Opening, Closing, and Locking Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been devised for the purpose of enabling the top sash of sliding windows to be opened for the ventilation of rooms and at the same time enabling both the sashes to be locked when closed or at any degree of openness to one another and also locked to the window-casing so that they cannot be interfered with clandestinely from the outside.

We are aware that rods and locks have been proposed with a similar object; but in our invention the fixture locking the upper end of the rod is neat and compact and conceals the fastening means of the rod. The rods are used in pairs and absolutely detachable, and each rod will fit either side of the window.

In order that our invention may be clearly understood, we will describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are front elevations of the inside of a window-casing to which our invention is applied. In each of these three views the top sash is locked to the bottom sash, while both sashes are locked to the window-casing by means of a lock on the window-casing. In Fig. 1 the two sashes are shown closed. In Fig. 2 the top sash is a little way open and the bottom sash closed. In Fig. 3 both sashes are a little way open. Fig. 4 is a view showing in front elevation a portion of one side of the interior of a window-casing with our attachment affixed. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of Fig. 4. Figs. 6 and 7 are detail views showing the means of attaching the rod 3 to the top sash. Fig. 6 is a front view with the rod in section. Fig. 7 is a side view with the sash in section. Fig. 8 is an enlarged plan view of the lock 8 attached to the bottom sash. Fig. 9 is an enlarged plan view of the lock 9 attached to the window-casing.

In the drawings the top and bottom sashes are marked 1 and 2, respectively. For the purpose of opening and closing the top sash we provide a pair of detachable rods 3, to be used one at each side. Each of the rods 3 consists of one solid continuous piece of metal having a knob or handle at the bottom and having the upper end bent at a right angle and fitted with a collar 4 and cross-pin 5. The upper end of the rod is when in use fitted into a slotted disk 6, secured by screws to the front of the sash at one side over a suitable recess at any desired height. When a rod is attached for use, the cross-pin 5 abuts against the back of the slotted disk 6 and the collar 4 abuts against the outer face or front of the slotted disk 6, covering the heads of the screws which hold the same, and thereby absolutely preventing the clandestine removal of the disks, which might otherwise be effected by a burglar from outside. The slot of the disk 6 is located so as to permit of the ready insertion or removal of the end of the rod 3, with its cross-pin 5, when the rod is placed in the inclined position indicated by long and short dotted lines in Fig. 6. When the rod is inserted and allowed to fall, the horizontal cross-pin engages the back of the disk and the collar the front, which causes the rod to adjust itself vertically with the short bent end perpendicular to the sash, so that on being lifted across the pinching set-screw it automatically falls into the slot in the locking-block hereinafter described.

The securing of the sashes is accomplished by two locks 8 and 9, each of which consists of a slotted block with a pinching set-screw 10 and which serve also as guides for the rods when the window is being operated. The slot is so designed and positioned that when the rod automatically falls into vertical position and is lifted over the locking-block it enters the slot therein and takes its proper position to be engaged and acted upon by

the set-screw. The lock 8 on the right-hand side is screwed upon the bottom sash and moves therewith, but the lock 9 on the left-hand side is screwed upon the window-casing and is stationary. It will be noticed more particularly from Figs. 8 and 9 that the bed of each block is beveled or inclined, so that the weight of the rod will cause it to fall back behind the pinching set-screw automatically. When it is desired to remove one of the rods from the sash, it is swung out from the lock and then over toward the center of the window until the cross-pin 5 can be lifted out through the slot in the disk 6. This may be necessary in the event of it being desired to clean or repair the window or to use the rods for another window.

In operating windows fitted according to our invention the top sash is raised and lowered by means of the rods 3 on each side, which, unless specially removed, lie at all times in their operative position vertically and in the bottom of the locking-blocks 8 and 9. The sashes may be locked in any desired position with either one or both open. When the sashes are in the desired position, the pinching set-screws 10 of the two locks are operated and screwed down upon the rods. Since the lock 8 on the right-hand side is secured to the bottom sash, the two sashes are securely locked together, and since the lock 9 on the left-hand side is secured to the window-casing the two sashes are securely locked to the casing, so that no movement is possible. Should it be attempted to pry the sashes either way, they will, owing to the arrangement of the rods and locks, be thrown over in opposite angles and jamb more securely as the pressure is increased, and thus relieve the rods and locks from any further strain. There is no projection of any part of the rods or apparatus beyond the vertical plane of the blind or curtain, so that the opening and closing of the sashes and the locking thereof according to our invention can be accomplished with ease and without disturbing the window blind or drape.

The slotted disks and recesses for reception of the upper ends of the operating-rods may be placed either at the top of each sash or at any lower position on the sides of the sash, which enables rods of one length to be used for windows of various heights.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is—

The combination and arrangement in a window-opening fitted with sliding sashes of a pair of solid continuous rods one on each side each rod having a handle or knob on its lower end and having a single bend in its upper part the end of the rod having a cross-pin and a collar whereby its end is removably fitted into a socket in the top sash the holding-screws of the socket-fixture being covered by the collar on the rod and means for securing and locking the rods to the sashes and window-frame substantially as described and as illustrated in the drawings herewith.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in the presence of two witnesses, this 24th day of April, 1902.

JOSEPH WILLIAM GILBERT ALFORD.
BRIDGET CATHERINE MARTIN.

In presence of—
CHARLES NICHOLAS COLLISON,
ARTHUR GORE COLLISON.