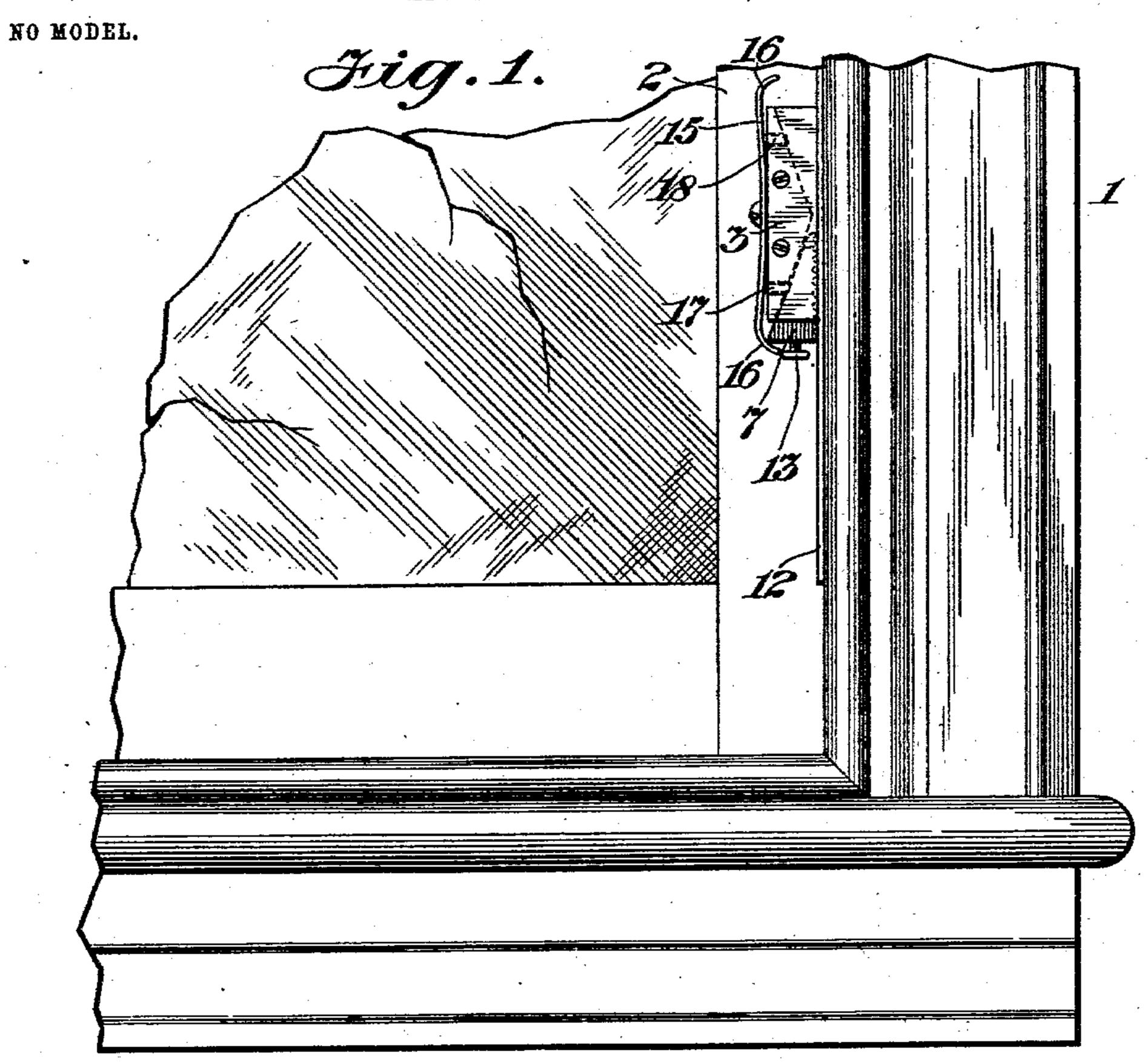
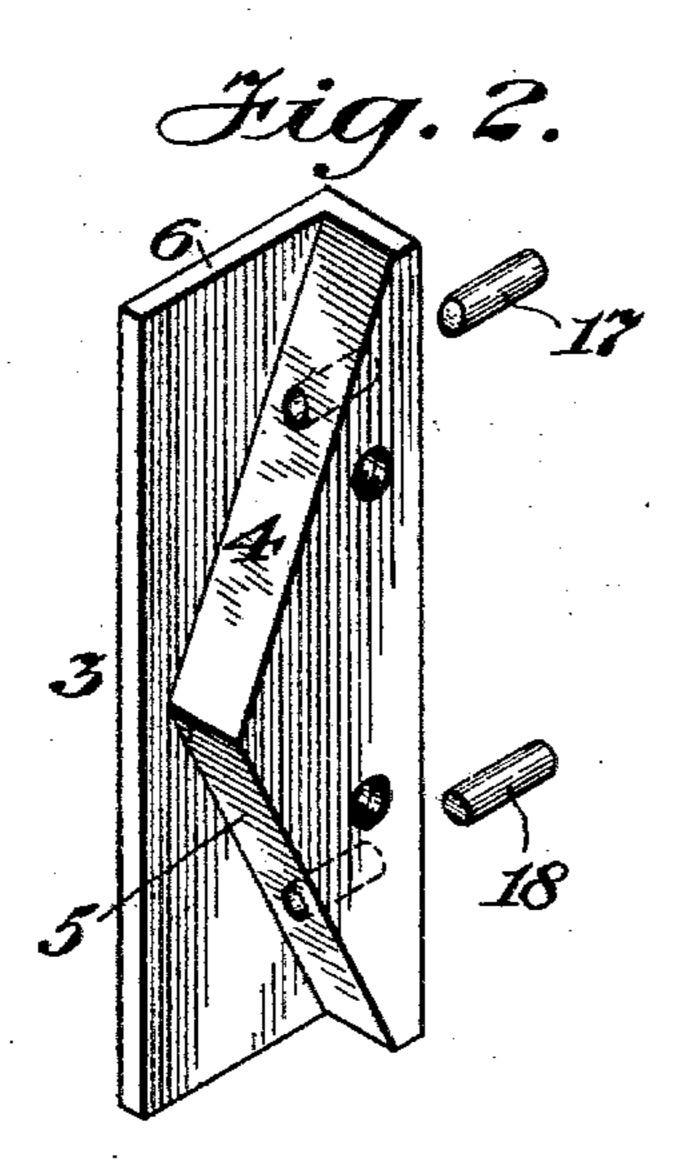
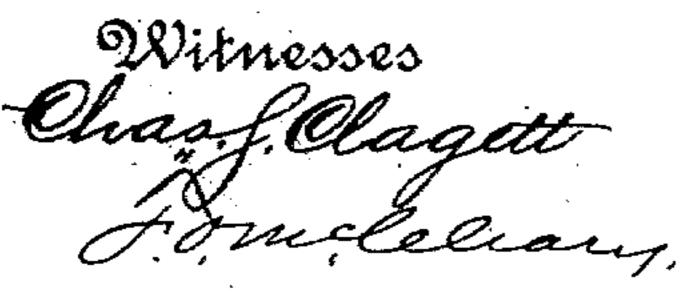
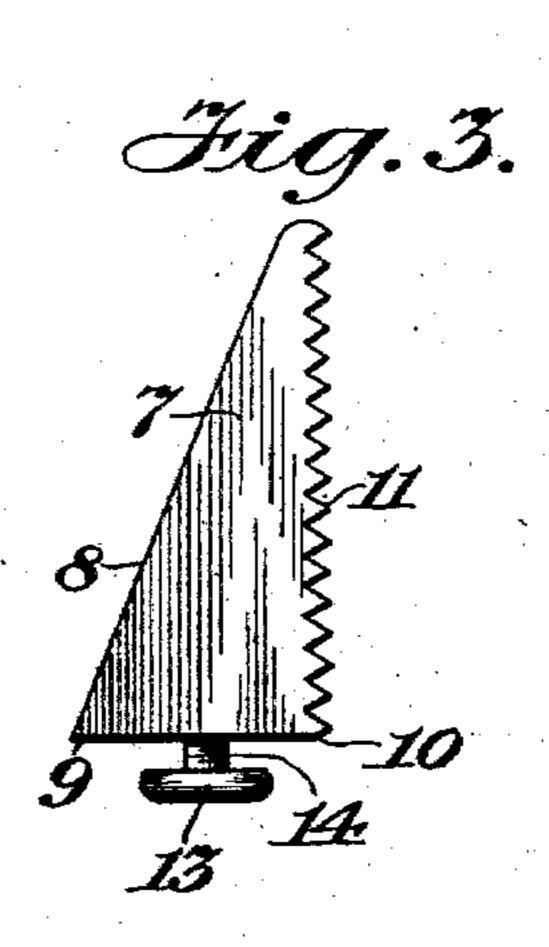
C. M. ZIRKLE. SASH FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1902.









By kis Attorney,

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES M. ZIRKLE, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,870, dated February 17, 1903.

Application filed August 8, 1902. Serial No. 118,882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. ZIRKLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of 5 Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sash-fasteners adapted to securely lock a window-sash ro against raising or lowering, and it is designed as an improvement upon the device described and claimed in United States Letters Patent No. 692, 100, granted to me under date of Janu-

ary 28, 1902.

The present invention, like the patented device above referred to, comprises a plate having two oppositely-beveled surfaces and a wedge adapted to coact with either of the beveled surfaces, and in addition to these 20 features the present improvement includes means for insuring a firm engagement of the wedge with the window-frame without liability of marring the frame and improved means for retaining the locking-wedge in position 25 for use and for facilitating the removal of the same when it is desired to reverse the wedge.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a window sash and frame with my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a 30 view in perspective of the beveled plate of the fastener detached from the window-sash, and Fig. 3 is an elevation of the locking-

wedge.

Corresponding parts in all the figures are 35 denoted by the same reference characters.

The reference-numeral 1 designates the window-frame, and 2 the sash. Secured to one of the side rails of the sash is a plate 3, the edges 4 and 5 of which are oppositely bev-40 eled. The plate 3 is formed with an extension 6, which serves as a casing for the plate when the latter is secured upon the sash, as

shown in Fig. 1.

7 designates the locking-wedge of the de-45 vice in the form of a triangle, having one of its edges 8 beveled to adapt it to fit against either of the beveled surfaces of the plate 3, in which position the end 9 is adjacent one end of the plate; but by reason of the width 50 of the end 9 the corner 10 will project slightly beyond the adjacent edge of the extension 6 in advance of any other portion of its length.

Thus the widened end of the wedge 7 will be first brought into engagement with the window-frame, and any movement of the window 55 in opposition to the direction in which the wedge is inserted will cause the corner 10 to bite against the frame and prevent any movement of the sash.

As shown in Fig. 3, the edge 8 of the wedge 60 is formed with teeth 11 to insure a firm contact with the window-frame, and to afford a superior engaging surface for the wedge I may interpose a strip 12 of vulcanized wood fiber or other suitable material between the 65 fastener and the window-frame, securing said strip to the frame; but this is not essential.

The larger end of the locking-wedge is provided with a thumb-piece 13, having a threaded shank 14, bent at substantially right an- 70 gles to the thumb-piece and fitting an internally-threaded opening in the end of the wedge. This manner of attaching the thumbpiece permits it to be turned to either side of the wedge, thus adapting the latter to be in- 75 serted at either end of the plate.

As a guard to prevent the accidental displacement of the locking-wedge I employ a flat spring 15, secured at its longitudinal center to the outer side of the plate and having 80 its ends 16 curved outward toward the window-frame to project above and below the ends of the plate and prevent the withdrawal of the locking-wedge unless the ends of the spring are forced inward.

17 and 18 designate pins loosely extending through horizontal openings in the plate and having their ends impinging against the spring, as illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The utility and operation of the improve- 90 ment will be readily understood. The locking-wedge 7 is placed in the end of the plate toward which it is desired to prevent the window-sash from moving. When first inserted, the widened end of the wedge will project 95 laterally a little beyond the end of the plate, and when force is exerted to move the sash, the plate being carried therewith, the adjacent beveled surface of the plate rides on the beveled face of the wedge and forces the cor- 100 ner 10 against the strip 12, and the greater the force employed the tighter the wedge will bind. To release the wedge, the sash is given a slight movement in the opposite direction

to that in which it is locked, and the pin 17 or 18, which bears against the wedge and which has been slightly projected against the tension of the spring by the locking contact of the wedge, is forced against the adjacent beveled edge of the wedge, which tends to force the wedge out of locking contact with the window-frame. Thus the unlocking action is to an extent automatic.

The provision of the spring and the movable thumb-piece on the wedge avoids the necessity of employing a chain connection be-

tween the wedge and plate.

The device is applied to the window-sash, and no recessing or other alteration of either the window frame or sash is required.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination with a window frame and 20 sash, of a fastener secured to the sash and comprising a plate having oppositely-beveled surfaces, and a lateral extension, a wedge having a beveled edge, pins extending loosely through said plate, and a spring secured to 25 the plate and having its ends bent outward over the ends of the plate.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in the presence of the subscribing wit-

nesses.

CHARLES M. ZIRKLE.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CHRISTIAN, JOEL S. PERRIN.