No. 740,322. PATENTED SEPT. 29, 1903.

I. A. SHAW.

SASH FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig 1

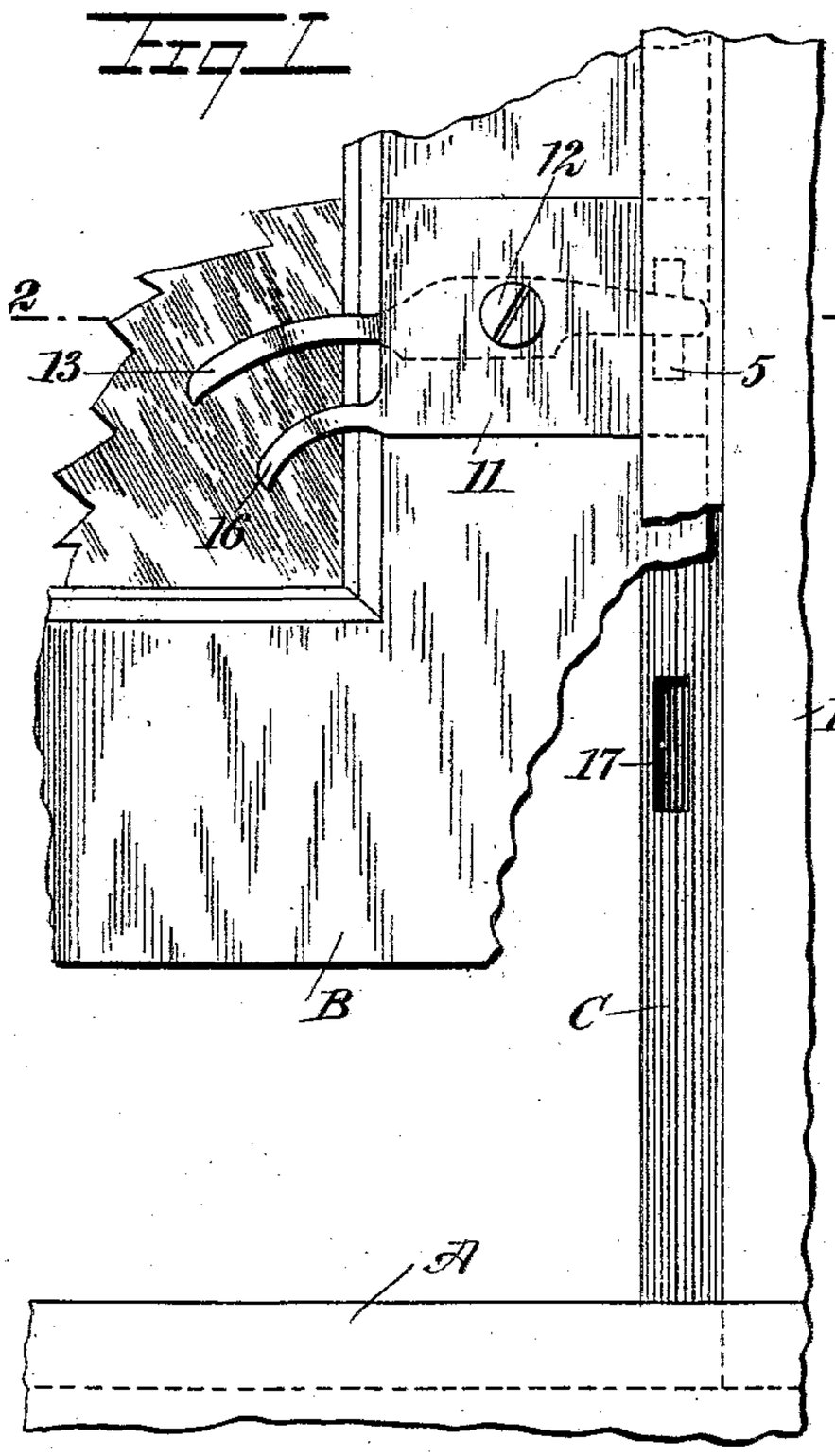


Fig 2

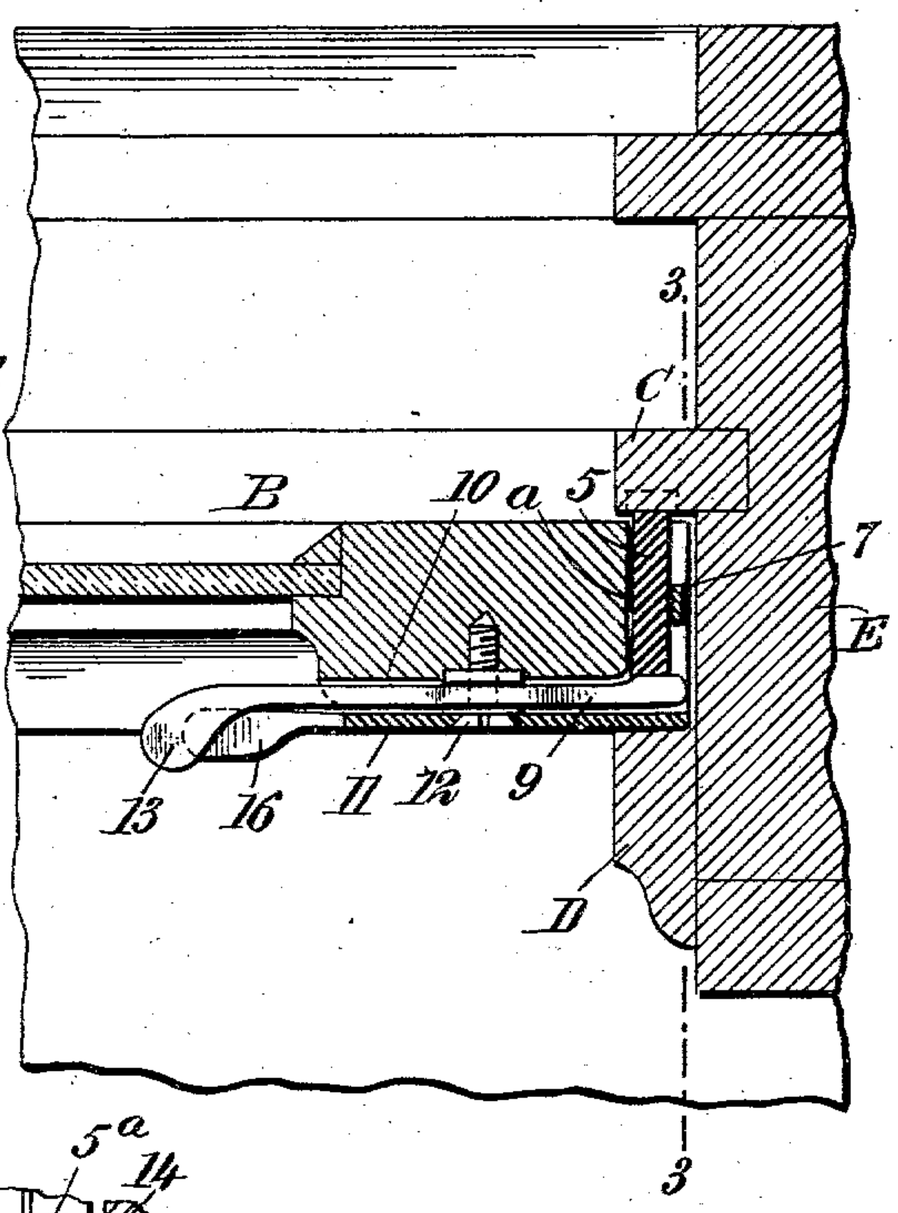
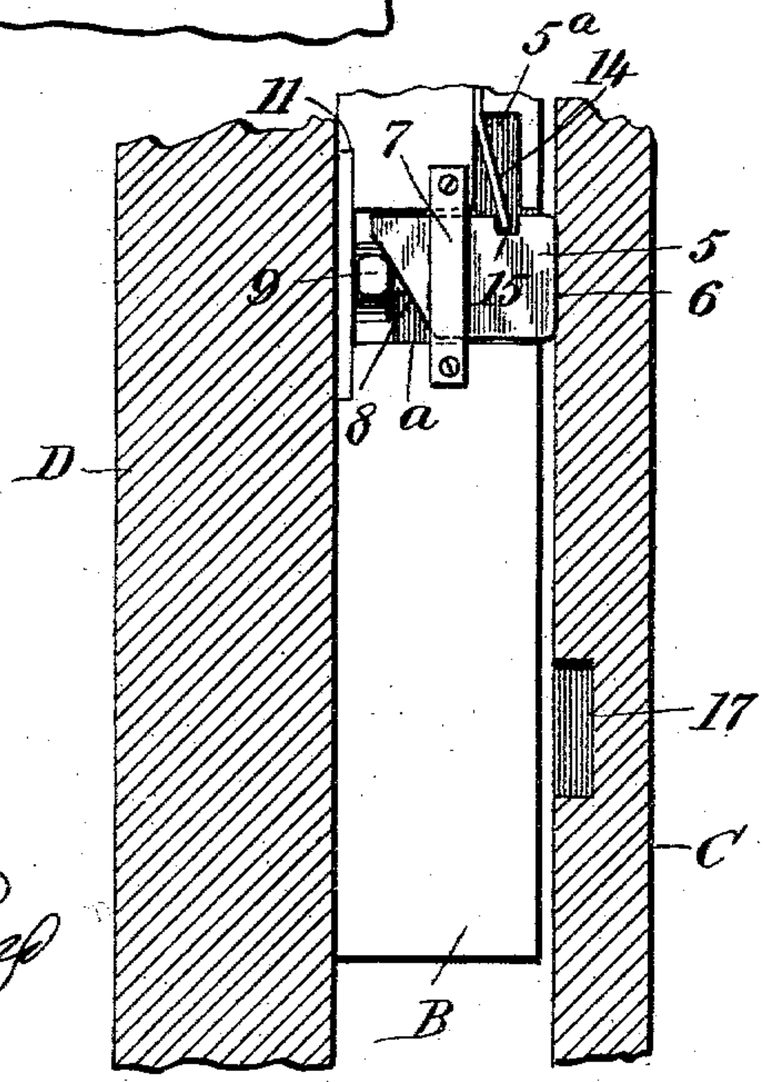


Fig 3



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No. 740,322. Patented September 29, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVIN A. SHAW, OF HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO LOUIS A. BUNKER, OF HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 740,322, dated September 29, 1903.

Application filed March 11, 1903. Serial No. 147,252. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVIN A. SHAW, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hutchinson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Fastener, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in sash-fasteners; and the object that I have in view is the provision of a simple and inexpensive construction capable of easy application to a sash for the purpose of holding it tight against the window-stop, for stopping it at any desired height, and for locking the sash when lowered. The device is so constructed that it will not be clogged by accumulations of dust and dirt, and it also embodies a pull or lift by the aid of which the operator is able to secure a firm grip on the sash, so as to raise the same to good advantage should it become wedged in place.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the course of the subjoined description, and the novelty will be defined by the annexed claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation broken away, illustrating the application of my improved fastener to the lower portion of a window-sash and its casing. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

A designates a window-sill, and B is a portion of the lower sash, which is arranged to travel between the parting-strip C and the window-stop D in the ordinary way, said stop and parting-strip being provided on the inner face of a window-casing E. The sash B is provided in its edge with a transverse recess *a*, in which is arranged a slidable bolt 5, as shown by Figs. 2 and 3. This slidable bolt is provided with a flat active face 6, which is presented in opposing relation to the parting-strip C, and said bolt is confined in the recess by the walls thereof and by the employment of a strap or plate 7, the latter being secured to the edge portion of the sash and across the recess *a* therein. The other end of the bolt 5 is inclined or beveled to form the cam-face 8, (see Fig. 3,) and with this cam-face engages the active end of a lever 9, the latter extending at right angles to the bolt 5 and disposed in the plane of the exposed face of the sash. This inner exposed face of the sash is provided with a recess 10, which extends at right angles to the recess 5 and has communication therewith, as shown by Fig. 2, and said recess is normally closed by the employment of a metallic face-plate 11, which is fitted in the edge portion of the recess to lie flush with the exposed face of the sash. The face-plate 11 is flush with the edge portions and the face of the sash-stile, and it is secured in place by the employment of a single screw 12, the latter passing through a suitable opening in the plate and being embedded in the sash-stile. The lever 9 is considerably longer than the base-plate, and it is provided at a point intermediate of its length with an opening adapted to receive the shank of the screw 12, said lever fitting loosely on the screw, so that the latter will serve as a means for fastening the face-plate firmly in place and as the fulcrum for the bolt-actuating lever. This lever is prolonged or extended at its inner end beyond the face-plate and is fashioned to form the thumb-piece 13, the latter being curved laterally with relation to the sash in order that the operator may firmly grasp said lever.

The bolt 5 is normally moved to its retracted position by the action of a spring, and, as shown by the drawings, I prefer to employ a leaf or flat spring, although it is evident that a coiled spring may be substituted for such leaf-spring by the skilled constructor. The leaf-spring 14 is arranged to play in an offset 5^a of the recess 5 in the edge portion of the sash, and the free end of said spring projects into a notch 15, which is provided in the top edge of the bolt, the other end of the spring being secured firmly in a slit of the sash, as shown by Fig. 3.

The face-plate 11 is formed at its lower inner corner with a sash-lift 16, the same being made in one piece with the face-plate

and extending downwardly beyond the inner edge of the sash-stile, to which the fastener is applied. This lift lies below the finger-piece of the lever 9, and it lies in a position wherein it may be easily and firmly grasped by the operator when it is desired to raise the sash.

The parting-strip C is provided at its lower portion with a socket 17, in which is received the active end of the bolt 5 when the sash is lowered to its closed position, thus furnishing a means for locking the sash against movement. When it is desired to raise the sash, the operator grips the finger-piece 16 and presses up the lever, thus throwing down the free end of the lever and allowing the spring to withdraw the bolt 5 from the notch 17, after which the sash can be lifted. When the latter shall have been lifted to the desired height, the operator retains hold of the finger-piece 16 and presses down on the lever 9, thus making the inner end of the lever ride against the cam-shaped edge of the bolt and forcibly pressing the latter against the inner face of the parting-strip, while the sash is forced against the window-strip D, the sash being thus held firmly in place by the action of the bolt.

Although I have shown and described the improved fastener as being applied to the lower sash, it is evident that two of the fasteners may be applied to the lower sash, one on each side, and that two other fasteners may be similarly applied to the upper sash to be used in connection with the parting-strip and the outside stop for holding the sashes in their adjusted positions and for locking the sashes in their closed positions.

The use of the improved fastener secures the sash so firmly in place within the window-frame that the entrance of dust and wind is effectually excluded.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with a parting-strip having a socket, and a sash provided with meeting recesses in its edge and face, of a slidable bolt disposed in one of said recesses of the sash and arranged to engage with the parting-strip, a spring to hold the bolt in one position, and a lever fulcrumed on the sash and engaging with the bolt to positively force it against the parting-strip.

2. The combination of a slidable bolt having a cam-shaped inner edge, a face-plate, a single screw for fastening said plate on a sash, and a lever fulcrumed at a point intermediate of its length on said screw and engaging at one end with the cam-shaped edge of the bolt, said lever being disposed at right angles to the path of said bolt.

3. The combination of a sash having recesses in its face and edge, a face-plate fitted in the recess of the sash-face, a single screw for fastening said plate in position, a slidable bolt in the recess in the edge of the sash and having a cam-shaped face, a spring engaging said bolt, a lever fulcrumed on the screw and engaging the cam-shaped face of the said bolt, and a lifting projection integral with the face-plate.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

IRVIN A. SHAW.

Witnesses:
E. D. HOBBS,
J. B. SWEET.