No. 864,020.

PATENTED AUG. 20, 1907.

A. MONFALCONE.

SASH FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

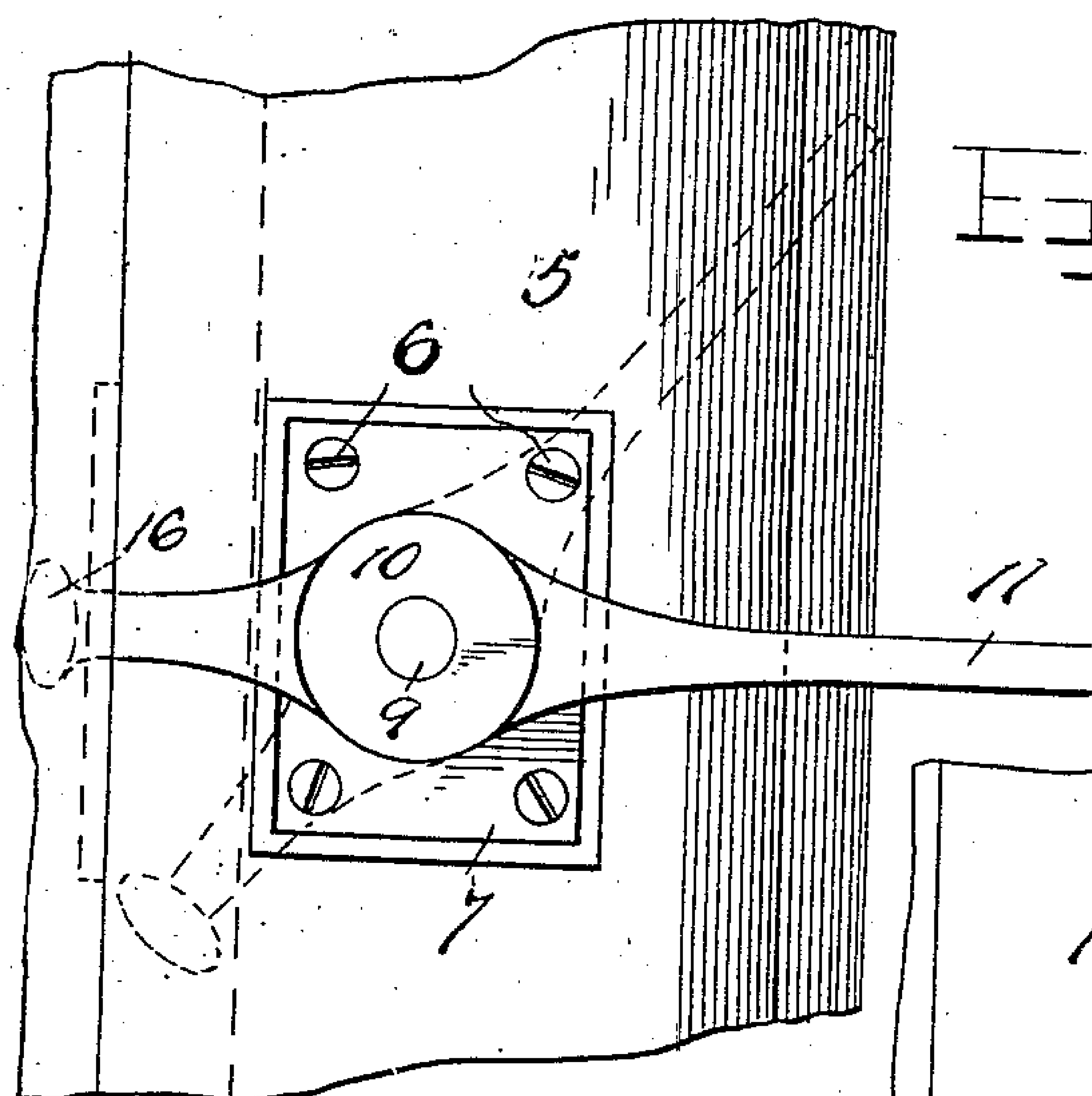

Fig. 1.

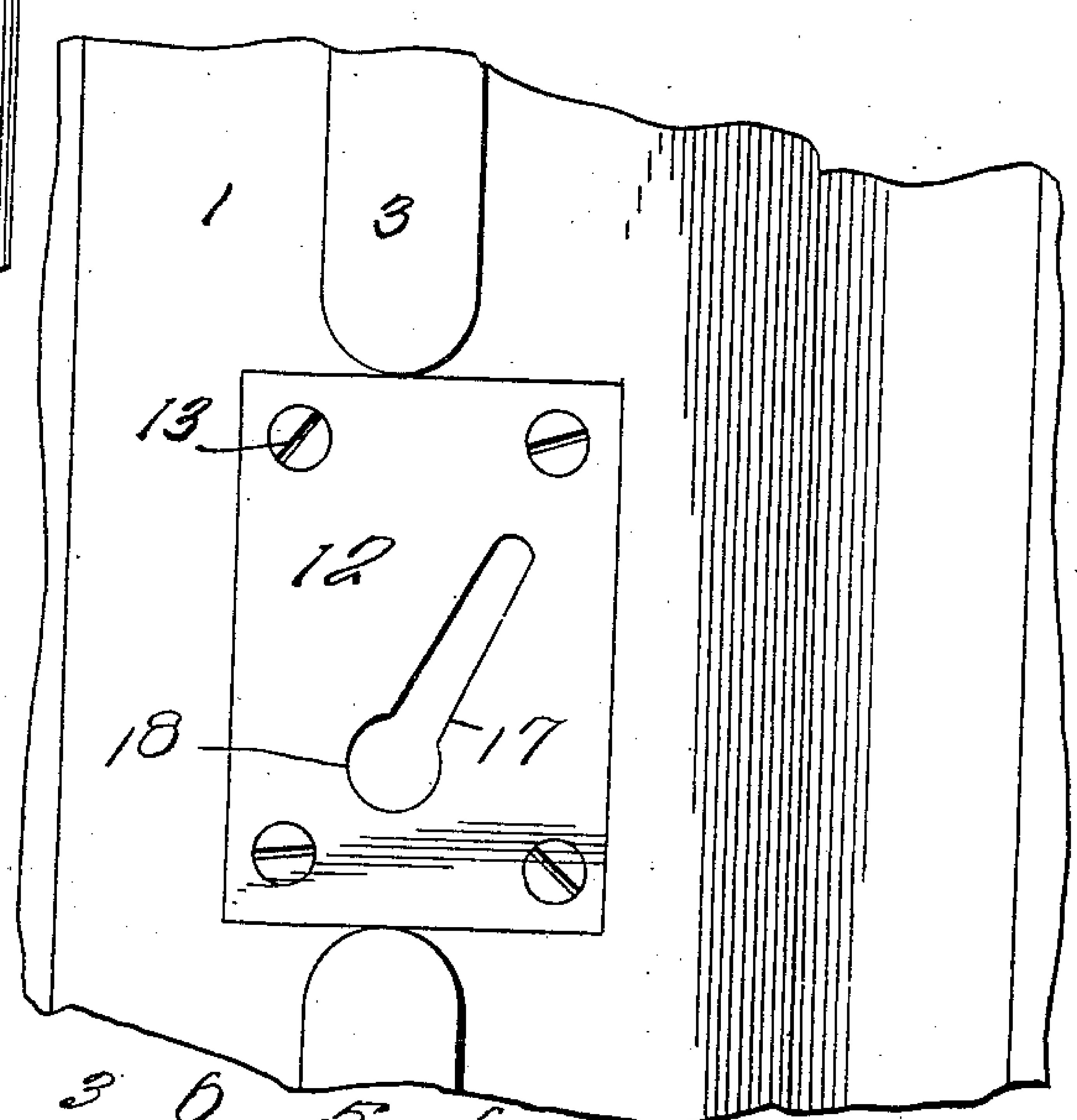

Fig. 2.

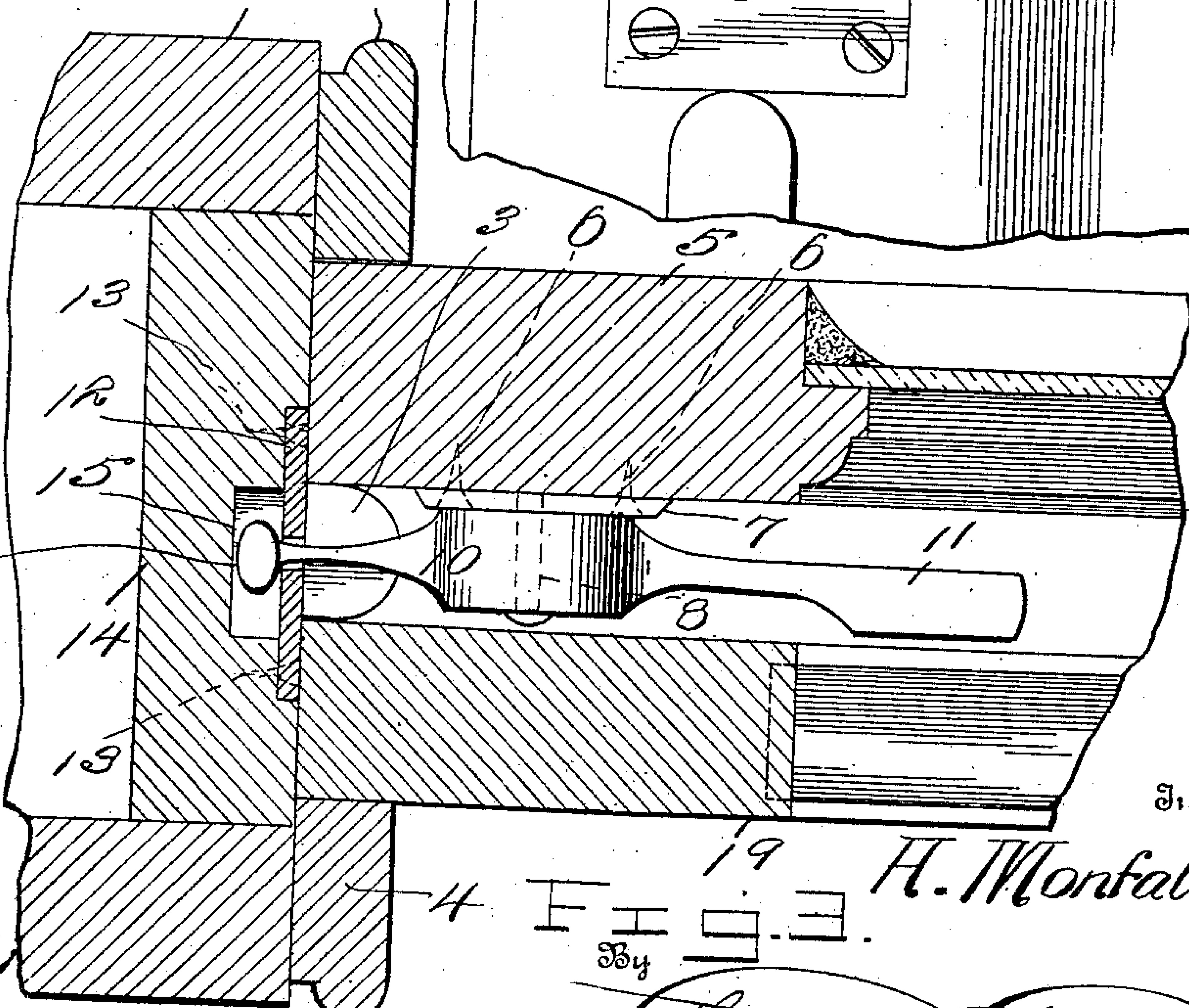

Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

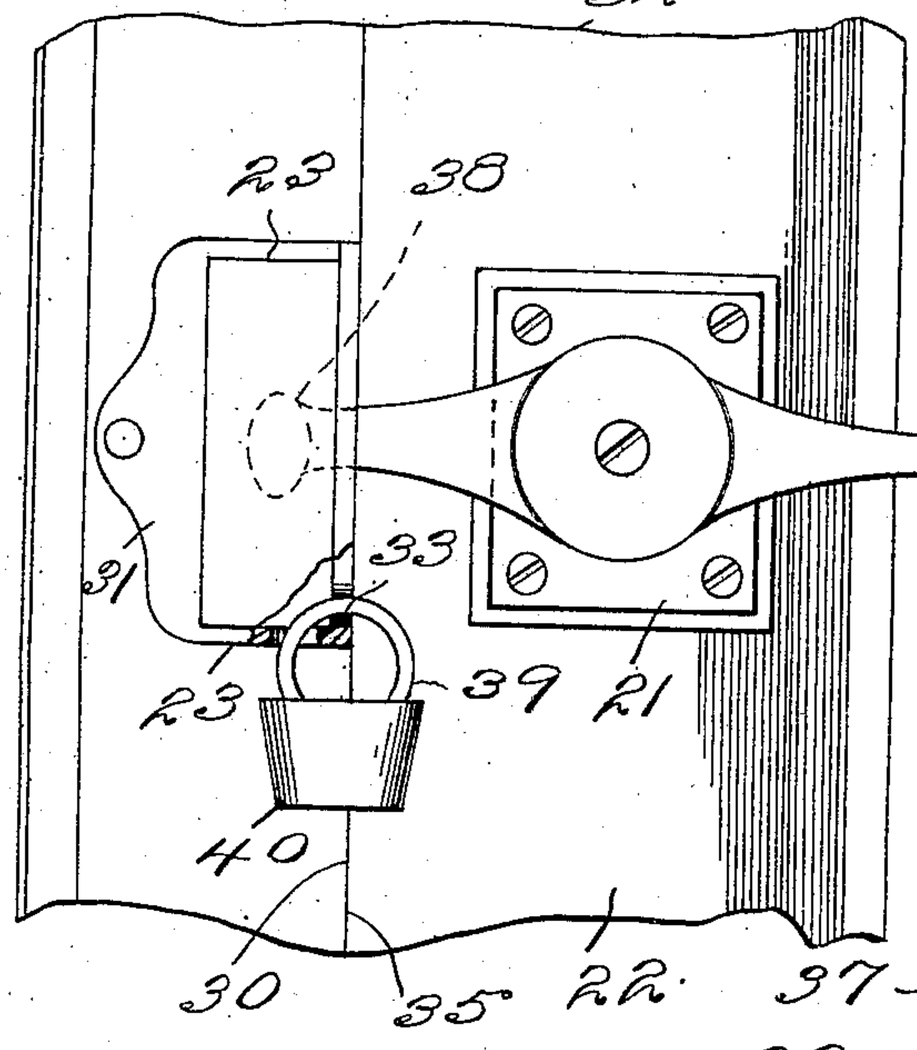
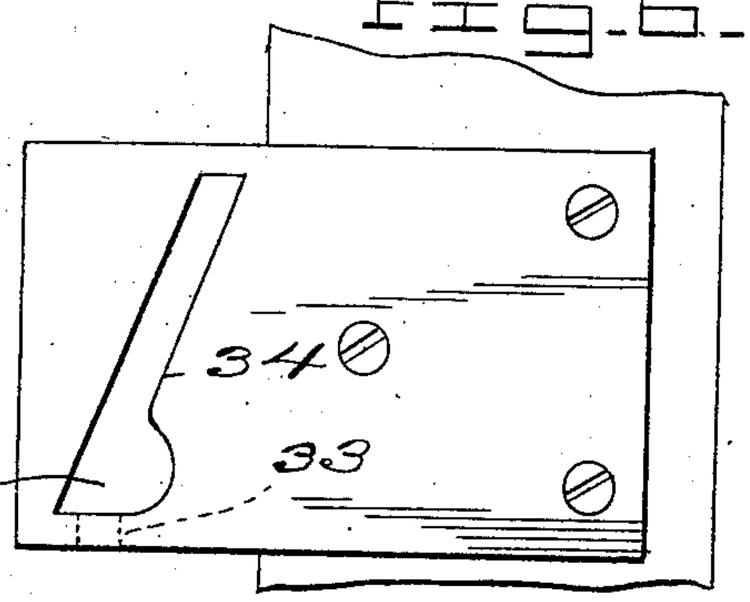


Fig. 6.



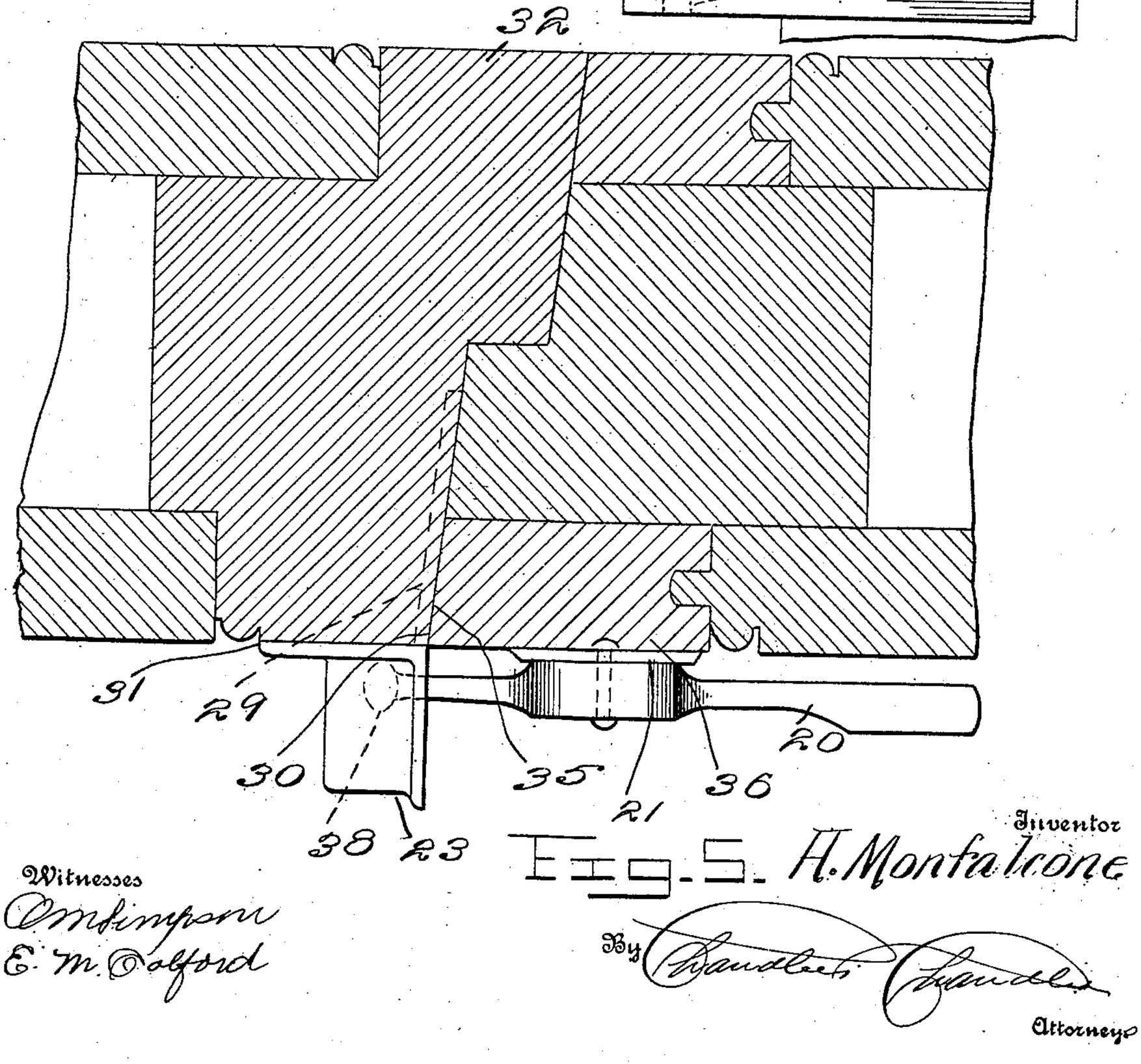


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH-FASTENER.

No. 864,020. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 20, 1907.

Application filed July 18, 1905. Serial No. 270,266.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS MONFALCONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport News, in the county of Warwick, State of Virginia, 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.

This invention relates to door and window fasteners.

One object of the invention is to provide an exceedingly simple, inexpensive, durable and efficient fastener for the purpose stated.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a fastener of the nature stated embodying such characteristics that it will serve to securely lock windows or doors against opening and effectually exclude the entrance of air between the windows and doors or the frames in which they are mounted.

With these and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of a window sash illustrating in dotted lines a keeper plate and the locking end of the lever, the unlocked position of the lever with respect to the keeper being also shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a face view of a window frame illustrating the position of the keeper plate with respect to the beads or guide rails of the windows. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view through a window frame, a window sash and the blind. Fig. 4 is a front elevation illustrating a portion of a refrigerator showing my improved fastener in its locked position. Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view of the ice box illustrating my improved fastener in plan. Fig. 6 is a face view of the form of keeper plate employed in connection with the refrigerator, ice box or other door.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, the reference character 1 designates a portion of a window frame provided upon its inner face with the guide rails or beads 2, 3 and 4, the window sash 5 being designed to move vertically or otherwise between the beads 2 and 3. Secured by means of suitable screws 6 to the inner face of the sash 5 adjacent one edge of the latter is a plate 7 provided with a central perforation 8. Pivotally mounted upon plate 7 by means of a suitable pivot pin 9 is a lever 11 which has its intermediate portion 10 of greater thickness than the ends by reason of which the ends of the lever do not bear upon the plate 7 or the window sash, thereby reducing friction to a considerable extent. The bead 3 is broken away to permit of the insertion between the adjacent broken ends thereof of the keeper plate 12. This keeper plate is fastened by means of suitable screws 13 to the jamb portion 14 of the window frame, the keeper plate being counter-sunk into the latter as shown. Formed in the jamb 14 immediately in rear of the keeper plate 12 is a recess 15 in which the head 16 of the lever 11 moves forwardly and backwardly in a manner to be presently explained. The keeper plate 12, alluded to above, is provided with a key hole slot 17 which is arranged upon an incline with respect to the plate in which it is formed and with respect to the movement of the window sash 5, the larger portion 18 of the slot permitting of the entrance of the head 16 of the lever 11 through the slot and into the said recess 15 of the window frame. It will be observed that the inner portion of the lever 11 immediately in rear of its head 16 is somewhat flattened or thinned with respect to the sides or head 16. This flattened or thinned portion of the lever engages in sides of the slot 17 with the head 16 in the rear thereof and is of larger size than the cross sectional diameter of the slot 17 whereby the head 16 of the lever cannot become disengaged from the keeper plate except when the outer end of the lever is thrown upwardly to bring the head 16 into alinement with the enlarged portion 18 of the key hole slot when the lever may be disengaged from the keeper plate.

When it is desired to fasten the window, it is simply necessary to throw the head 16 of the lever into the enlarged portion 18 of the key hole slot 17 of the keeper plate 12 and bear down upon the outer end of the said lever which movement will force the inner end of the lever upwardly into the narrow portion of the key hole slot 17. Now by reason of the inclination of the key hole slot 17 with respect to the keeper plate 12 and the sash, such wedging action is created between the inner end of the lever and said slot as to positively force the window frame tightly against the bead 3 whereby air is prevented from entering the dwelling between the window frame and the sash. It will thus be seen that my improved fastener has a two fold function in that it fastens the window against displacement and also prevents the entrance of cold air into the dwelling.

The reference character 19 designates a blind which has sliding movement between the beads 3 and 4 as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6, I illustrate my invention as applied to a door. In this instance, the lever 20 is of the same form as the aforesaid lever 11 and is pivotal upon the plate 21 in the same manner as is the other lever, the plate 21 being of the same type of plate as that designated above by the reference character 7 and is secured in any suitable manner near the edge of a door

22. However, the keeper plate in this instance is of a somewhat different form than that described above. In other words, the keeper plate 23 is in the form of a box having a web 29 which is counter-sunk in the meeting face of the jamb 30 and secured against said face in any suitable manner, there being another web 31 disposed at a right angle to the web 29 and secured in any suitable manner to the outer face of the jamb 30 of the wall of a refrigerator, ice box or other wall 32. It will thus be understood that the body portion of the keeper 30 is in box form and that the box is closed save for a perforation 33 in its under-face and a slot 34 in its side face adjacent to the meeting faces 35 of the door 36 to which the lever 20 is pivoted. In other words, the slot 34 is formed in the web 29 which web 29 forms one side of the boxing of the keeper 23. This slot 34 of the keeper 23 is arranged upon an incline with respect to the boxing and has its lower end enlarged as at 37 to permit of the entrance of the head 38 of the lever 20 into the boxing of the keeper.

In Figs. 4 and 5, it will be seen that the door is in its closed position and fastened by my improved fastening means, and especially in Fig. 4, it will be seen that the hook 39 of a padlock 40 is passed through the enlarged portion 37 of the slot 34 and the aforesaid perforation 33 in the bottom of the boxing of the keeper 23. Now in order to open the door 36, the padlock is removed from the keeper and the outer end of the lever 20 is forced upwardly which will cause the headed end 38 of the lever to be thrown downwardly and out of the boxing of the keeper 23 as soon as the head 38 reaches the enlarged portion 37 of the slot 34. By reason of the inclined disposition of the slot 34 a binding action is created between the inner end of the lever 20 and the keeper whereby the door is caused to fit tightly against the jamb of the frame in which it is mounted.

It will therefore be seen that the only difference between the forms of the invention as applied to the window and the door, resides in the form of keeper plate and that the same action is obtained in either application of the invention. However, in the event that the edge of the door should be uneven, rubber or other flexible material 41 could be secured to the jamb of the frame to compensate for such unevenness, it being obvious that the binding action between the lever and keeper would effect the desired result.

What is claimed is:

A device of the class described comprising a latch member pivoted for vertical swinging movement and provided at one of its ends with a head of greater diameter than the latch member itself, and a keeper plate having an inclined slot for the reception of the headed end of the latch member, said slot being enlarged at its lower end to permit passage of the head of the said member, the head upon the latch member being designed to bind against the rear face of the keeper plate when the latch is engaged with the keeper.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

AUGUSTUS MONFALCONE.

Witnesses:
T. V. SMITH,
G. MONFALCONE.