

No. 871,727.

PATENTED NOV. 19. 1907.

M. MORRISON.
WINDOW FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28, 1905.

Fig. 1.

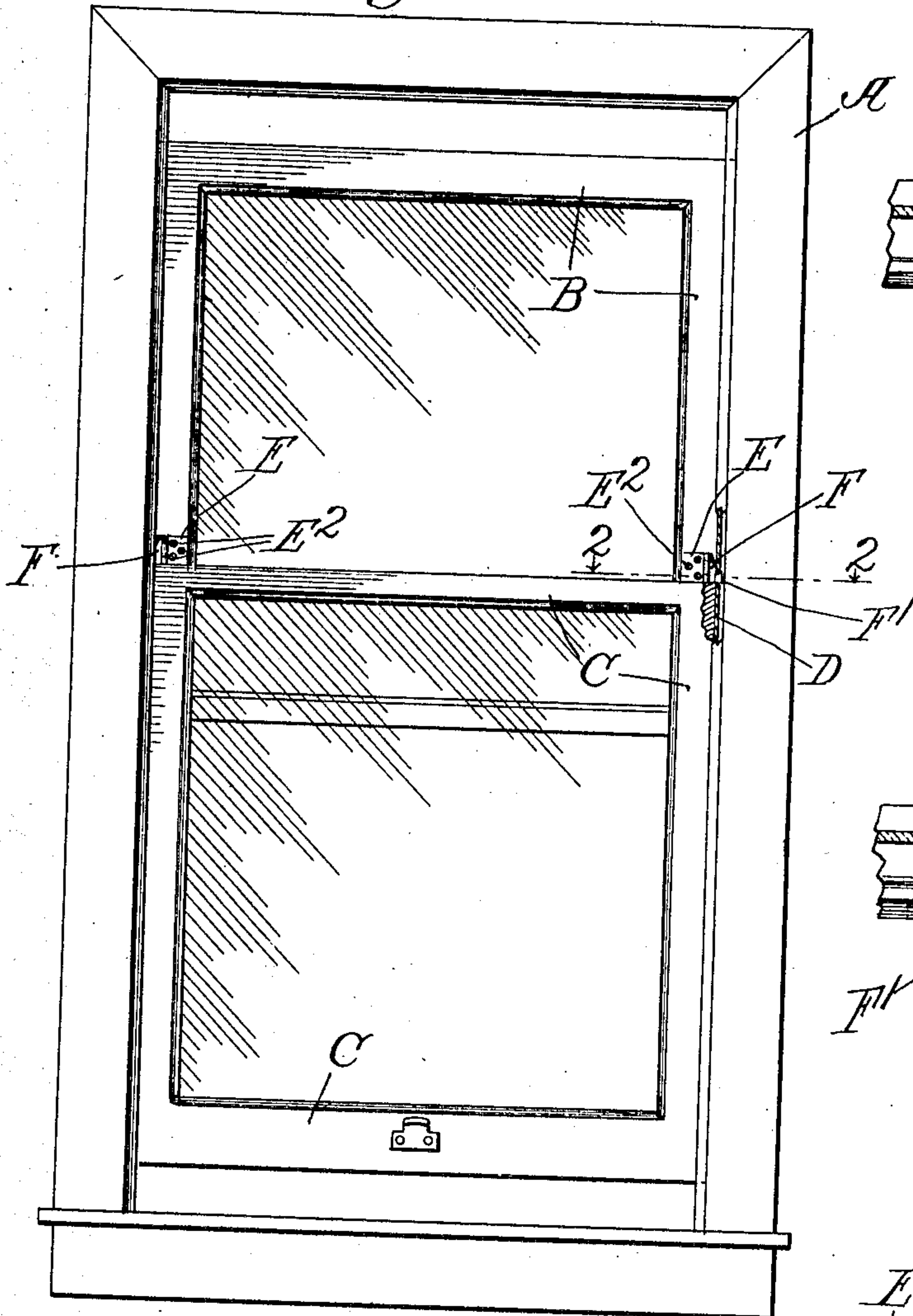


Fig. 2.

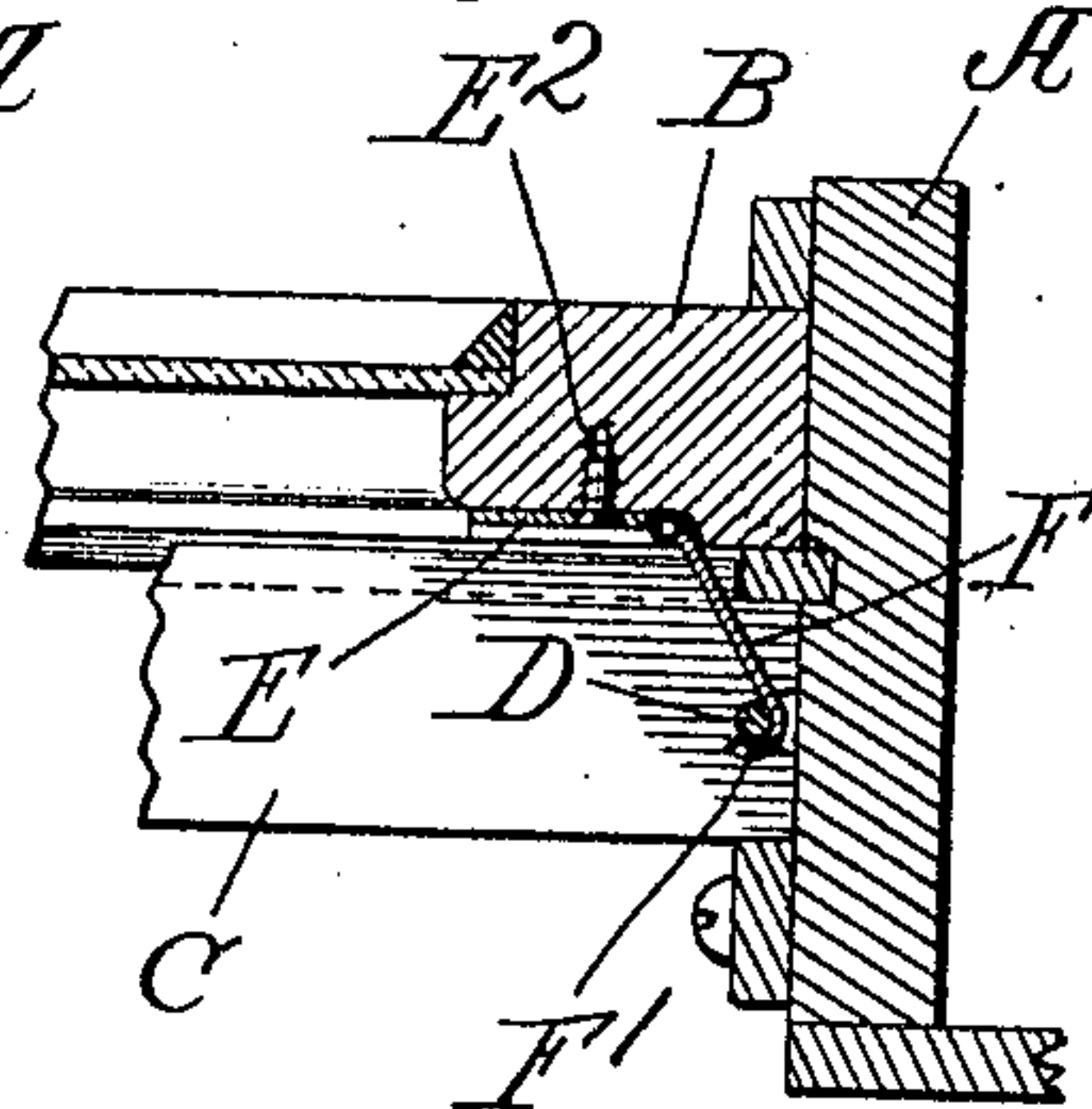


Fig. 3.

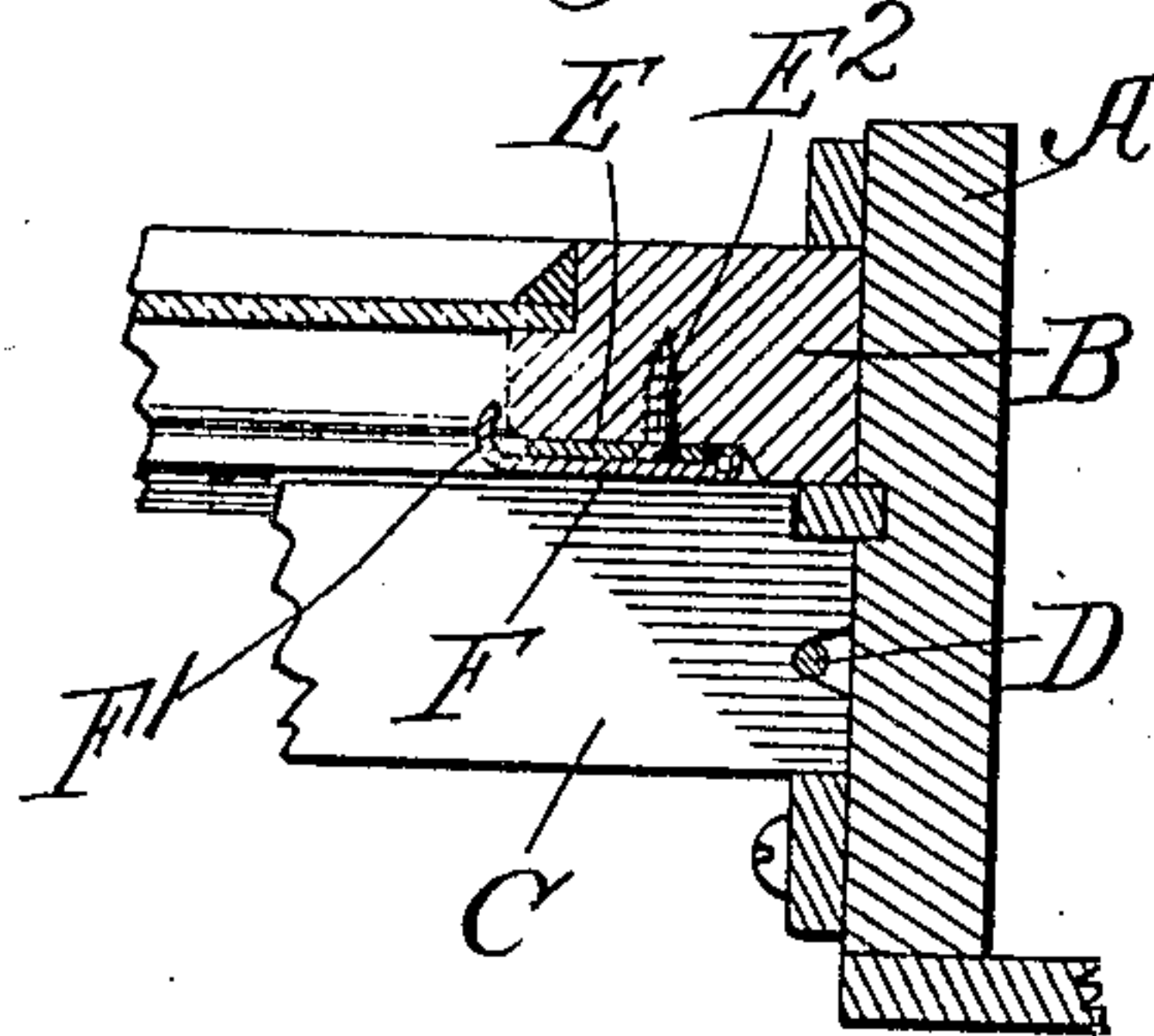


Fig. 4.

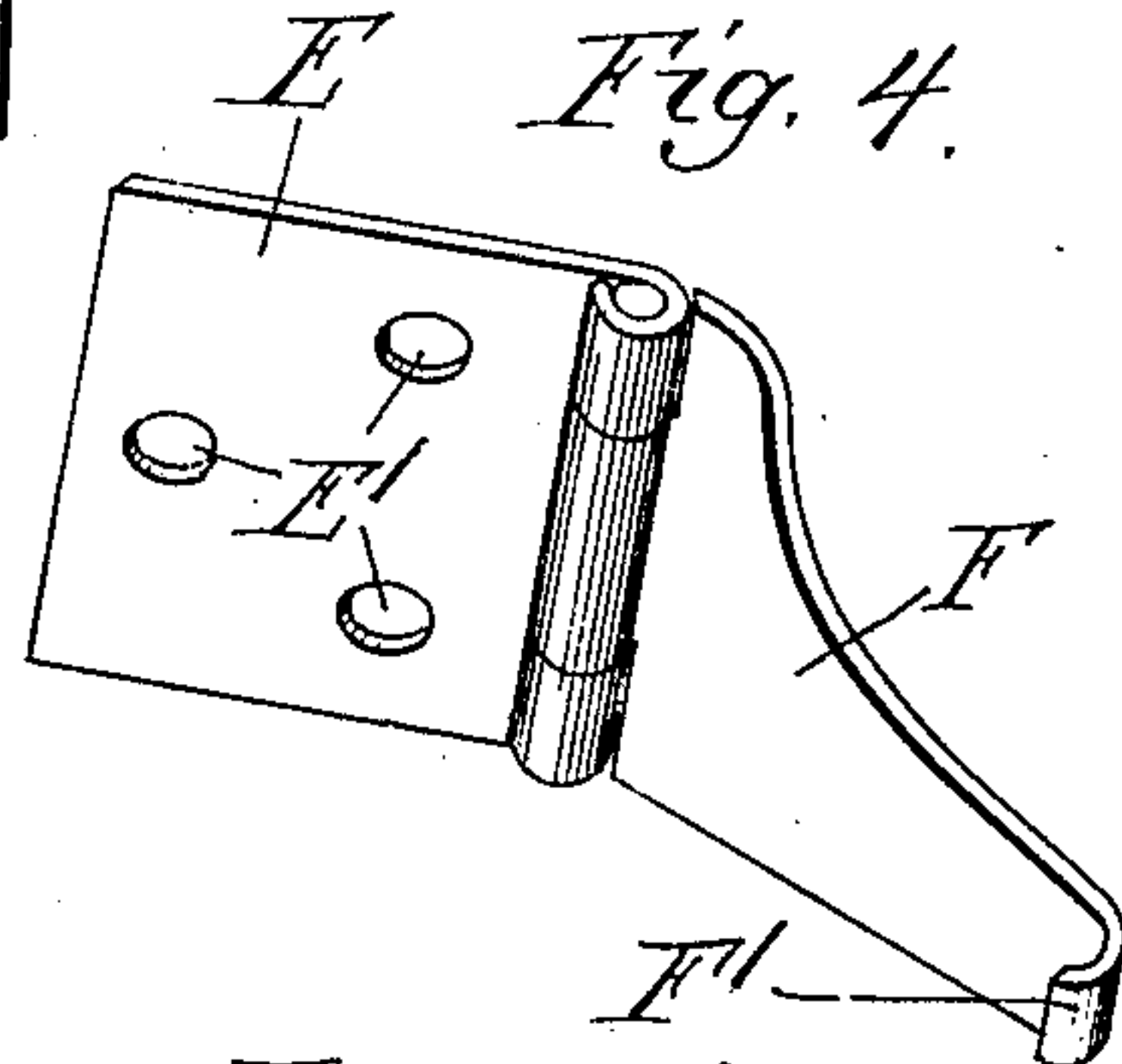
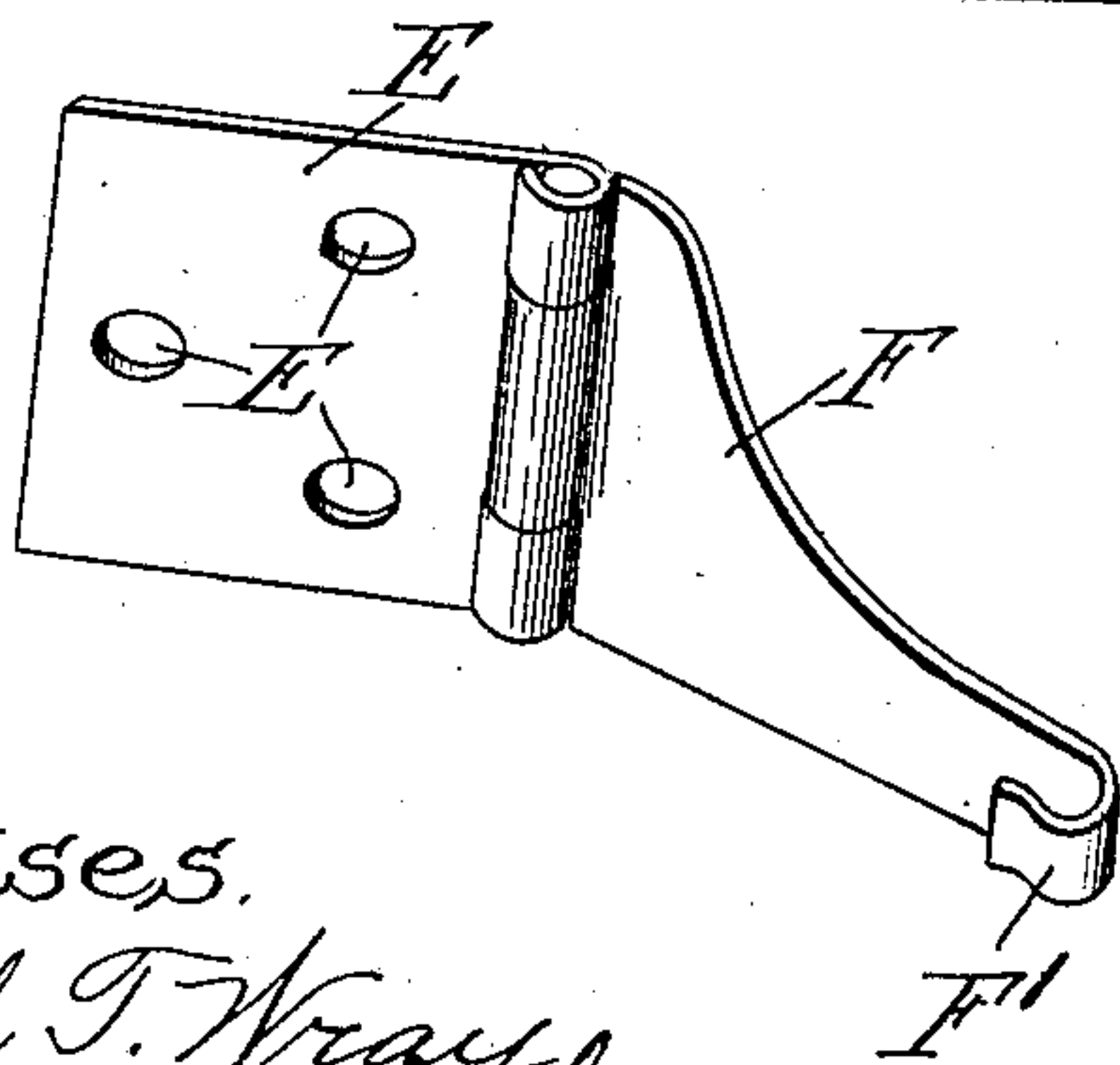


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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MURDOCK MORRISON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW-FASTENER.

No. 871,727.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1907.

Application filed January 28, 1905. Serial No. 243,032.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MURDOCK MORRISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to safety devices for windows and the like, and has for its object to provide a new device for preventing the opening of windows from the outside.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein

Figure 1 shows a window in elevation with my device in place; Fig. 2, a cross section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a like view showing the device out of use; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the device detached, and Fig. 5, a like view of a modification.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the drawings.

In the drawings, A represents a window frame of any ordinary construction, B the upper sash of the window, C the lower sash, and D the lower sash cord, the latter may, of course, be of ordinary tow or hemp cord such as is commonly used in such cases, or it may be a chain or the like. By the word cord, I intend to cover any equivalent means of supporting the window sash.

My device itself, in the preferred form of construction, consists of a plate E having screw holes E¹ E¹ for the screws E² E² by means of which it may be securely fastened to the upper window sash. Hinged to the part E, is the part F which is adapted to be turned so as to form a stop against which the lower sash C abuts when it is raised a certain distance, or which comes into contact with such lower sash when the upper sash is lowered. Preferably I provide the part F with a hook like formation F¹ which engages with the cord D. My preferred form of hook is shown in Fig. 4 and a modified form in Fig. 5.

I prefer to hinge the part F to the plate E as that construction enables the stop F to be sprung out of the path of the lower sash when desired. The part F then lies closely upon the plate E with the hook extending over the frame work of the sash, as shown in Fig. 3. While this is the preferred construction of my device, I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the precise

forms shown, insomuch as they might be very considerably varied without departing from the scope and purpose of my invention.

I have shown the device as attached to the upper sash of a window of ordinary type and the stop part as engaging with the window cord. It will be clear, however, that the device is capable of application for use where conditions are considerably different.

The part F, it will be seen, forms a movable stop device which may be turned out into the path of the lower sash as is shown in Fig. 2, or may be turned back out of the way as appears in Fig. 3. It is desirable, of course, that there should be some means for holding the part F in its stop position and particularly to keep it from being moved by an instrument inserted between the open sashes. This end might be accomplished in various ways, but I have preferred to make the part F with the hook F¹ which is slipped over the sash cord as described.

The use and operation of my invention will perhaps have been made sufficiently clear by the foregoing. When applied to windows having the ordinary sliding sashes, the device is secured to the upper or outer of the two sashes at a point about six inches up on the side piece of the sash. In this position the stop part F when hooked over the window cord will absolutely prevent either sash from being opened more than a distance of six inches. This will effectively prevent any one from getting in while still allowing the window to be opened at the top or bottom or both, for the purpose of ventilation and the like. The engagement of the stop part with the cord D prevents the tampering with the device by any instrument slipped between the sashes while allowing the sashes to be moved within the prescribed limit. When it is desired, the hook may be disengaged from the cord and folded inward out of the path-way of the lower sash; the window may then be opened in the ordinary way. When the windows are closed, the hook may easily be pushed behind and around the sash cord D by pulling the latter out a little from the window frame.

I claim:

1. In combination with the sashes and sash cord of a window or the like, a hinged stop secured to one of the sashes and adapted to be turned so as to stand in the path of the

other sash, said stop having an engaging part formed so as to engage with and slide upon the window cord.

2. In combination with the sashes of a window or the like, a hinged stop secured to one of such sashes and adapted to be turned so as to stand in the path of the other, and a hook on such stop to extend around the window cord.

10 3. In a window, the combination of an upper and a lower sash, a stop hinged to the up-

per sash at a distance above the meeting rail and adapted either to be turned into the path of the lower sash or to be folded over the upper sash to allow the lower sash to pass, and a hook formed on the end of said stop and adapted to extend about the window cord. 15

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Witnesses:

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