

No. 882,135.

PATENTED MAR. 17, 1908.

G. ZELIFF.
SASH FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 25, 1907.

Fig. 1.

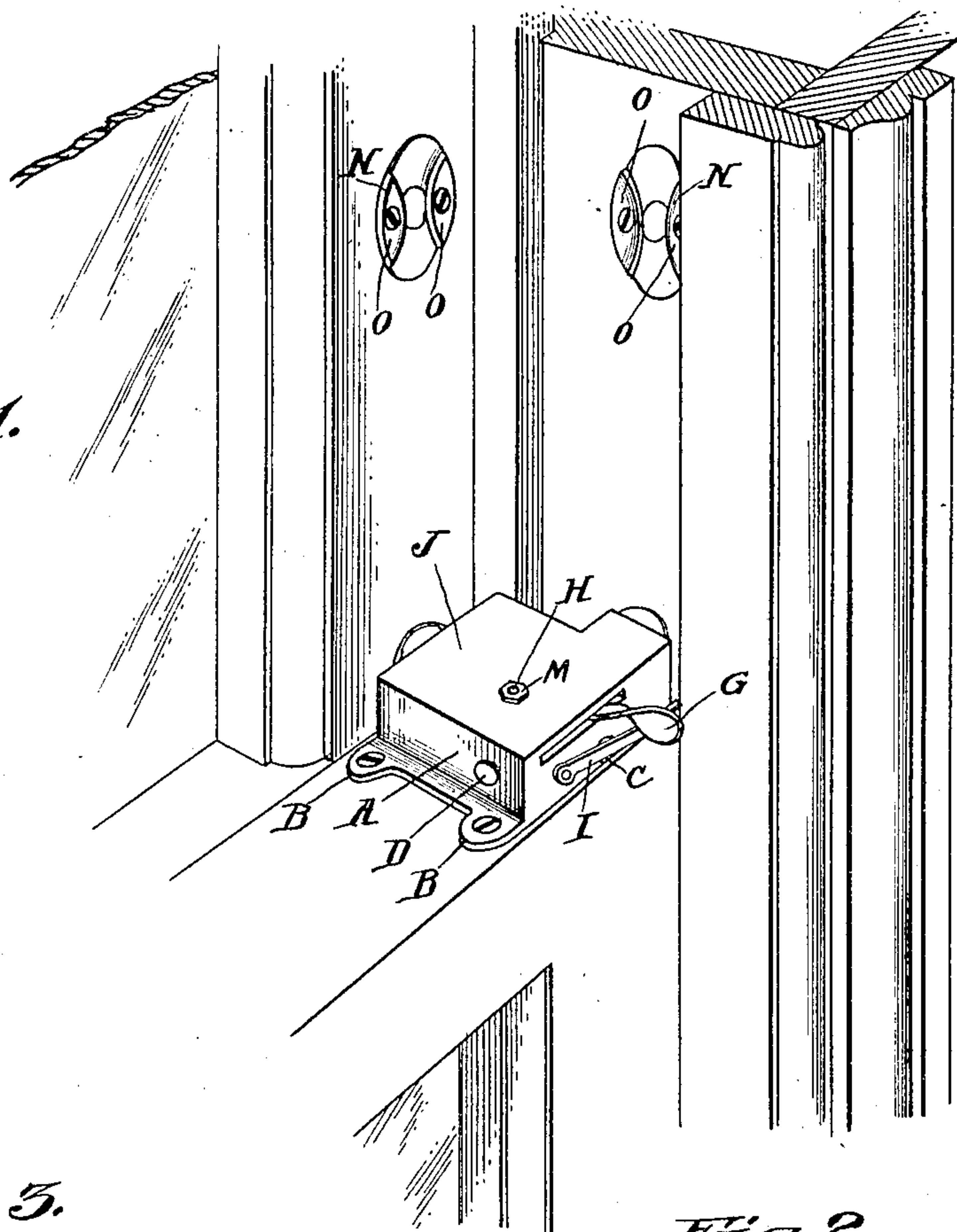


Fig. 3.

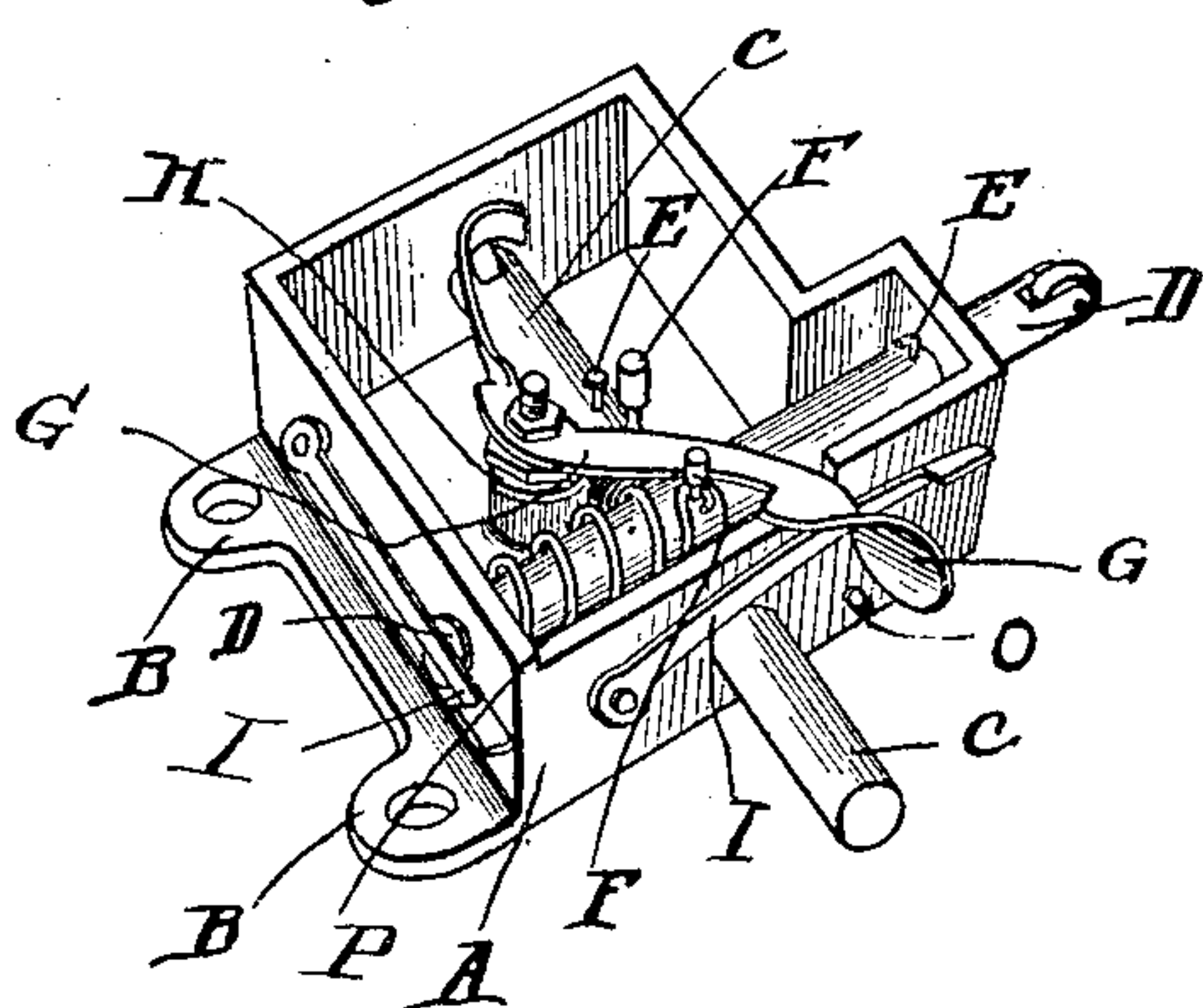
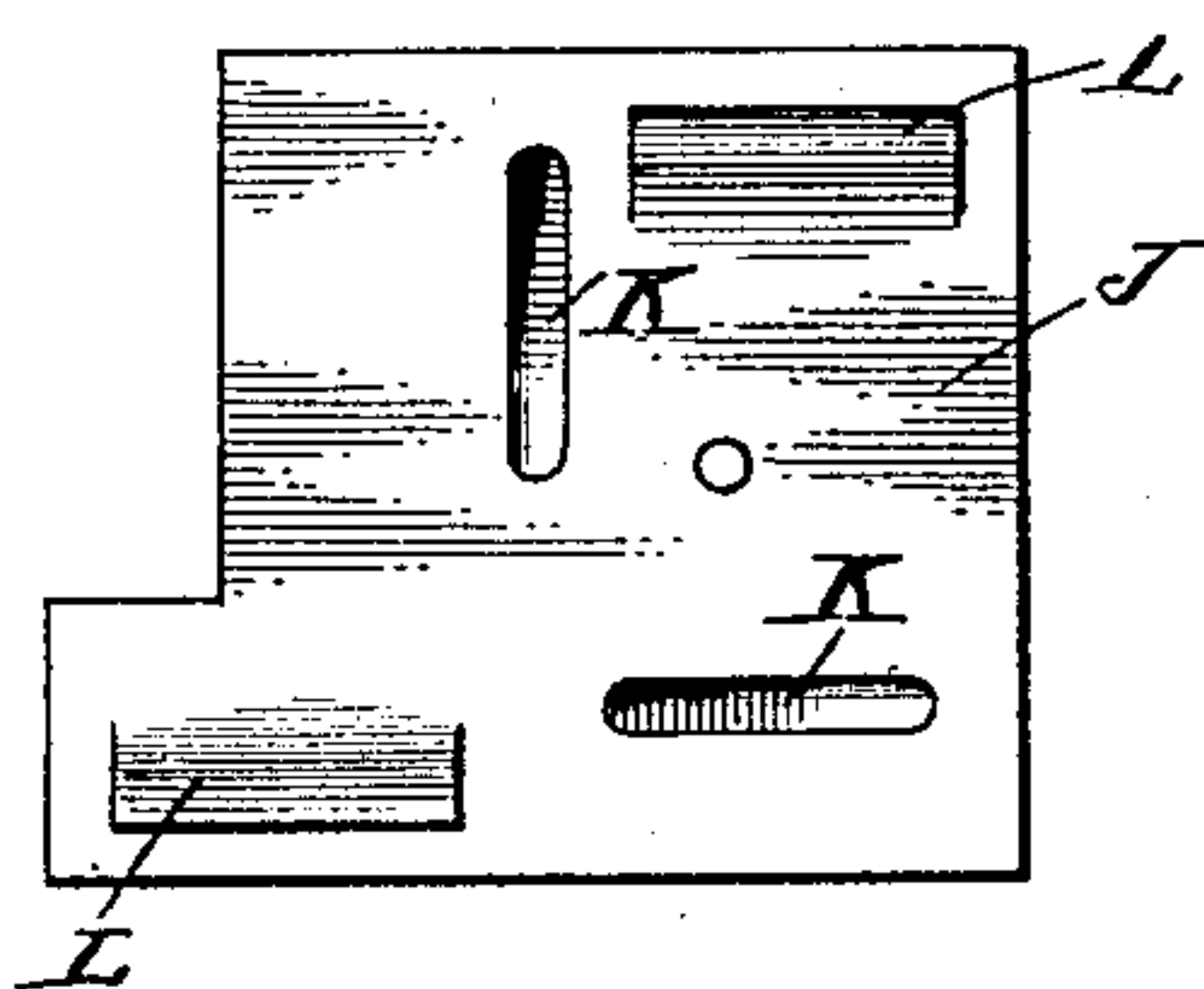


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ZELIFF, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SASH-FASTENER.

No. 882,135.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 17, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ZELIFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sash fasteners adapted to lock both sashes closed, both sashes partly open, or one sash closed and the other sash partly open, and particularly to that class which has a casing mounted on the top rail of the lower sash in which are two bolts adapted to engage apertures in the jamb and in the face of the stile of the upper sash.

The object of my invention is to produce a more efficient device of this class and to that end comprises means for mounting the bolts in the casing so that either, or both bolts may be locked in their outer position, and so that either may be retracted while the other is in its outer position and so that both tend to normally be in their outer position and in engagement with an aperture in the adjoining stile or jamb.

A further object is to provide on the stile and jamb means for guiding the ends of the bolts into their apertures.

One application of my invention is shown in the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved sash fastener in position to lock both sashes closed. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the cover of the casing and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the device removed from the window and with the cover removed.

A is a casing having lugs B provided with holes to receive screws or other means for fastening it on to the top of the top rail of the lower sash.

C is a bolt adapted to engage apertures in the adjacent face of the stile of the upper sash.

D is a bolt adapted to engage apertures in the adjacent jamb of the window. In the present instance these bolts are arranged at right angles to each other and pass through apertures in the casing which act as guides therefor. The bolts have anti-friction rollers in their engaging ends and are provided with stops, E, which prevent their protruding further than is necessary from the casing, and also with pins, F, which are engaged by an angle lever, G, pivotally mounted on a

pillar, H, on the base of the casing so as to be free to move in a horizontal plane.

Surrounding the bolts C and D, and between the pins, F, and the sides of the casing are coil springs, P, which tend to hold the pins, F, in engagement with the lever, H. The lever, H, is normally held in such position by these springs that the bolts are both normally in their outer position. It is obvious that when the lever is turned on its axis both bolts will be retracted. An arm, I, is pivoted to the side of the casing just under the thumb piece of the lever, G, and when the bolt C is in its forward position this arm falls until it rests on a lug O when it extends across the end of the bolt and locks it against retraction.

It is obvious that in order to operate the lever, G, the arm, I, must be raised. It is also obvious that the arm, I, might be on another side of the casing and similarly lock the bolt, D, or that there might be two arms, one for locking each bolt as shown in Fig. 3. The cover, J, has on its under side, guide-ways, K, for the heads of the pins, F. It has also, as on its under sides, projecting lugs, L, engaging the sides of the casing, A, and holding the cover in position. The cover is fastened to the casing by the nut, M, on the pillar, H, which extends through an aperture in the cover.

The holes in the stile and jamb which receive the bolts C and D are surrounded by plates, N, having guideways, O, converging toward the holes so as to lead the bolt end into the holes, even when the sashes are so loose in the frames that otherwise the bolts might pass over the edges of the holes without entering them.

To operate the device from the locked position shown in Fig. 1, the arm, I, is raised unlocking the bolt, C, then pressure is applied to the thumb piece of the lever, G, and the lever operated to retract the two bolts. When in this position both sashes are free to move. As soon as the sash movement is commenced the lever G may be released. If the top sash alone is moved the bolt, D, will at once reënter the aperture in the jamb, while the bolt, C, will remain retracted, as shown in Fig. 3. If a small opening only is desired, the sash movement may be stopped with the fastener in this position, the lower sash being locked and the upper sash free. If at any time, thereafter an effort is made to

further open the upper sash, from the outside for instance, it will open only till the guides, O, meet the bolts, C, when it will be led into the aperture of the stile and the upper sash locked against further motion, the bolt being locked in this position by the arm, I, which is heavy enough to fall of its own weight, thus preventing the retraction of either bolt by the lever, G, until the arm, I, is again raised. It will be seen that even if both sashes are moved the limit of movement of the upper sash will be no greater and that the limit of movement of the lower sash will be the same as that of the upper sash, and that it would be impossible to get the window open from the outside far enough for a person to gain admission to the room, provided the plate, N, be set near enough to the bottom of the top sash, say about 6".

Usually one fastener on each window is sufficient but if desired a device similar to that shown in the drawings may be applied to the other end of the upper rail of the lower sash.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a sash fastener two bolts at an angle to each other, a lever adapted to retract the bolts, and means for holding the lever and bolts in engagement so that the bolts may be retracted independent of each other and without disturbing the lever, and means for locking the bolts against retraction.

2. In a sash fastener two bolts at an angle to each other, a lever adapted to retract the bolts, and means for holding the lever and bolts in engagement so that the bolts may be

retracted independent of each other and without disturbing the lever, and a pivoted arm for locking each bolt separately against retraction.

3. In a sash fastener two bolts at an angle to each other, a lever adapted to retract the bolts, and means for holding the lever and bolts in engagement so that the bolts may be retracted independent of each other and without disturbing the lever and for holding the bolts normally in their unretracted position.

4. In a sash fastener two bolts at an angle to each other, a lever adapted to retract the bolts and so connected to them that the bolts may be retracted independent of each other and without disturbing the lever.

5. In a sash fastener two bolts at an angle to each other, a lever adapted to engage pins on the bolts and springs tending to hold the pins in engagement with the lever so that both bolts may be retracted by the lever but permitting of retracting the bolts independent of each other and of the lever.

6. In a sash fastener two bolts at an angle to each other sliding in openings in the casing, and detents adapted to automatically fall across the ends of the bolts when unretracted and lock each bolt separately against retraction.

Signed at New York, this 24th day of April, 1907.

GEORGE ZELIFF.

Witnesses:

HENRY PREKEHR,
JAMES BENEDICT.