No. 888,370. PATENTED MAY 19, 1908.

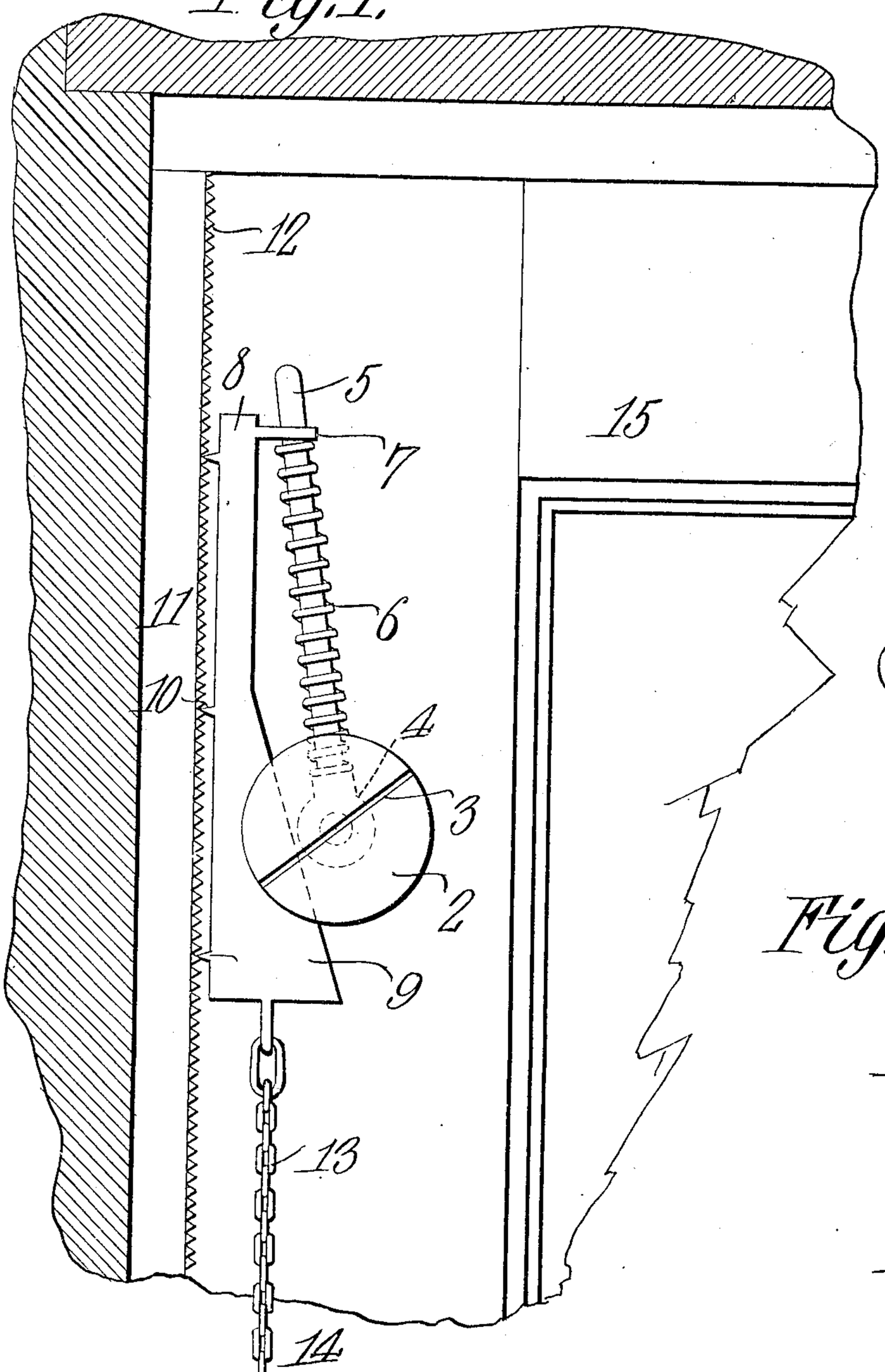
A. VAN DUZER.

SASH FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



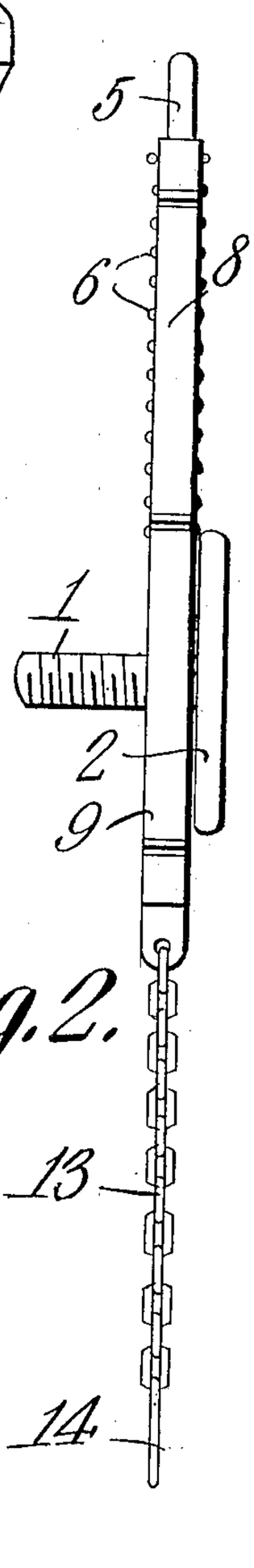


Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

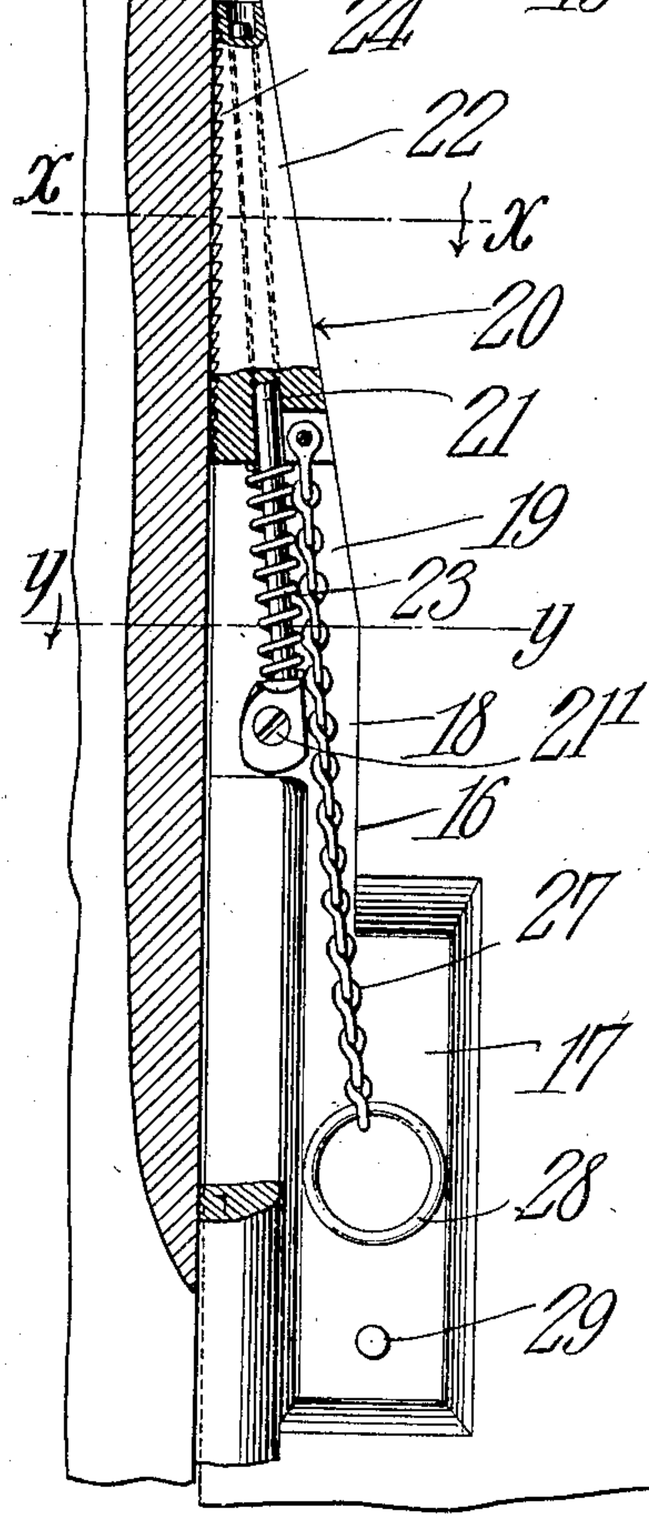


Fig. 4.

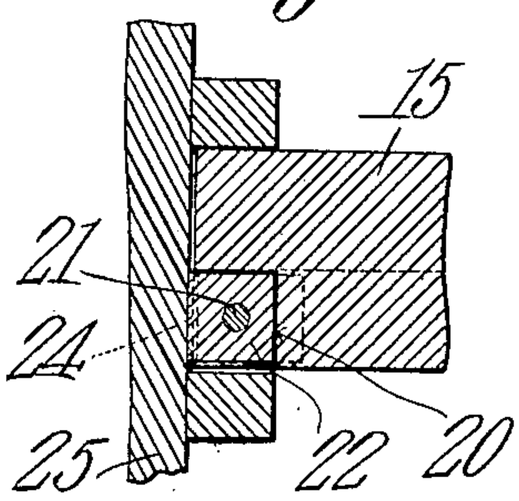
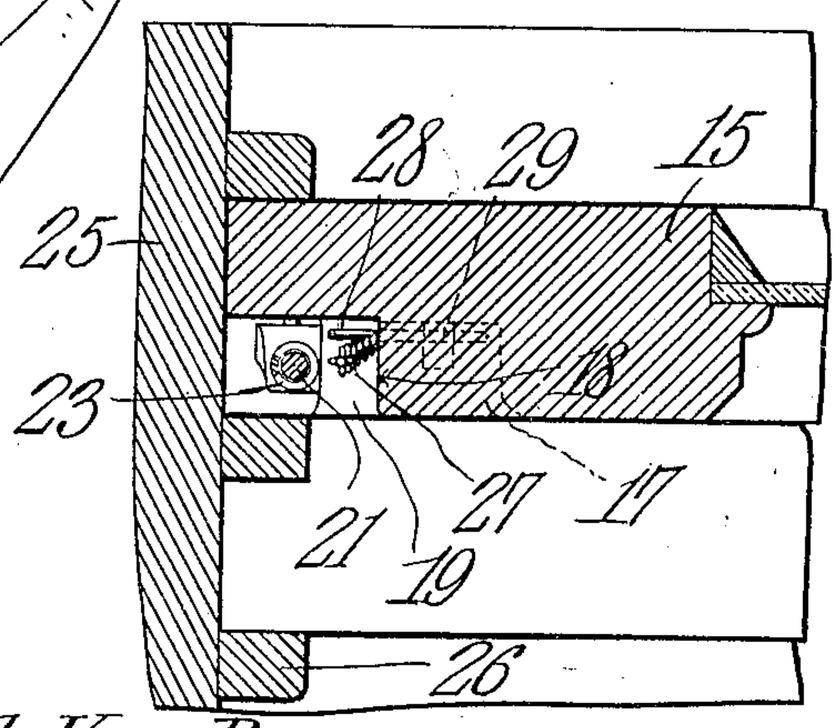


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT VAN DUZER, OF LOLETA, CALIFORNIA.

SASH-FASTENER.

No. 888,370. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 19, 1908.

Application filed June 17, 1907. Serial No. 379,508.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT VAN DUZER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Loleta, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, have invented a new and useful Sash-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sash fasteners and it is more particularly designed for use upon upper window sashes although it can be used with a lower sash simply by reversing the parts.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple form of fastener which can be readily attached to a window sash and which will act as an effectual means for holding the sash positively in raised position so as to prevent it from being pulled downward by unauthorized persons outside of the window.

A still further object is to provide means whereby the fastener can be easily shifted out of locking position to permit the sash to be lowered.

A still further object is to provide a fastener which will not interfere with the raising of the window but which will automatically lock the window against downward movement.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings is shown the preferred form of the invention.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a window sash showing the fastener in position thereon. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the fastener detached. Fig. 3 is a view partly in elevation and partly in section of a modified form of fastener, the same being shown in position upon a sash. Fig. 4 is a section on line *x*—*x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a section on line *y*—*y*, Fig. 3.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 is a threaded stem designed to be screwed into a window sash at a point adjacent one side thereof and this stem has a large disk-like head 2 which may be formed with a kerf 3 to facilitate the securing of the stem in position. An eye 4 is loosely mounted upon the stem and has an arm 5 projecting therefrom. A coiled spring 6 is arranged upon the arm and one end thereof bears against the eye 4 while the other end bears against a lug 7 in which the arm 5 is loosely mounted. This lug extends laterally from one end of an arm 8 extending from a wedge block 9, the inclined face of which is disposed to bear against the eye 4. Teeth or projections 10 extend from the opposite face of the wedge block and also from that face of the arm alining therewith and these teeth are designed to engage the bead strip 11 of the window or a plate 12 which may be secured longitudinally upon said strip. Said plate can be toothed or corrugated so as to prevent the teeth 10 from slipping after they have been placed in engagement therewith. A chain 13 is connected to the wedge block 9 and is preferably provided with a ring 14 at its free end whereby the same can be conveniently grasped.

The fastener is disposed with its wedge block 9 lowermost and it is apparent that when the window sash 15 to which the fastener is secured is pushed upward the stem 1 will be moved toward the lug 7 because the wedge block 9 is held against movement by the teeth 10 engaging bead strip 11 and spring 6 will be partly compressed. The stem will therefore be moved away from the inclined face of the wedge block 9 and the pressure exerted against the lug 7 by spring 6 will be sufficient to swing the bolt 8 so as to withdraw the teeth 10 from engagement with the surface contacted thereby. It is therefore apparent that the sash can be easily raised without requiring the manipulation of the locking device. When, however, an effort is made to lower the sash the eye 4 will bear against the inclined face of the wedge block 9 and force said wedge block laterally so that the teeth thereon will bite into or engage the bead strip 11 or the toothed strip 12. As the block is thus held against downward movement and as the stem 1 and eye 4 can not move past the wedge block it is apparent that the sash will be securely locked in raised position. If, however, it should be desired to lower the sash it is merely necessary to pull downward on the chain 13 so as to withdraw the enlargement from between the stem 1 and the strip 12 whereupon the teeth 10 will move out of engaging position and the sash can be readily lowered. As soon, however, as the chain is released the compressed spring 6 will pull the arm 8 and the wedge block 9 upward into its original position, whereupon the sash will again be locked against downward pressure. Obviously by reversing the arm 8 so that the wedge block will be upper-

most and the arm 5 will project downward the fastener can be used effectively upon a lower sash to prevent it from being raised. It is apparent that the large head 2 prevents displacement of the parts.

In order that the upper sash may be lowered without danger of the fastener coming into contact with the lower sash and limiting the movement of the upper sash the fastener may be constructed as shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. By referring to said figures it will be noted that the sash 15 has a longitudinal groove 16 enlarged at its lower end as shown at 17 while its upper end opens into an elongated recess 19 extending inward from the edge of the sash and having an inclined wall 20. Pivotally secured within the recess 19 by means of a screw or other connecting device 21′ is an arm 21 on which is slidably mounted a wedge block 22 corresponding with the wedge block 9 heretofore referred to and said bolt is normally supported upon the upper portion of the arm 21 by a spring 23 which is arranged on said arm and exerts an upward pressure upon the block 22. One face of said wedge block is toothed as at 24 and is designed to engage the window casing 25. The block 22 is held in proper position within the recess 19 by the bead strip 26 of the window and which extends across said wedge block. A chain 27 or other flexible device is connected to the lower end of the wedge block 22 and extends through the groove 16 and into recess 17 where it terminates in a ring 28. A holding pin 29 is also locked within this recess 17.

It is obvious that the spring 23 normally presses the wedge block 22 against the inclined wall 20 of recess 19 and therefore said wall deflects the wedge block 22 outward into engagement with the casing 25 and securely holds the sash in raised position. Should it be desired to lower the sash the chain 27 is pulled downward so as to withdraw the wedge block 22 from engagement with the casing whereupon the ring 28 can be placed on the pin 29 so that the upward and downward movement of the sash will not be interfered with.

What is claimed is:

1. A sash fastener comprising a pivoted arm, a wedge block slidably mounted on the arm and movable therewith, a deflecting device exterior of the block, a spring upon and movable with the arm for holding the block normally in contact with the deflecting device, means connected to the block for actuating the same against the stress of the spring.

2. The combination with a window casing and sash; of a stem upon the sash, a head thereon, an arm pivotally mounted upon the stem, a wedge block interposed between the stem and the window casing, said head overlapping the block, an arm extending from the wedge block and having laterally extending means thereon slidable upon the pivoted arm, a spring upon the arm and bearing at opposite ends against the stem and said laterally extending means, and means connected to and depending from the wedge block for shifting said block against the stress of the spring.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT VAN DUZER.

Witnesses:

A. J. MONROE,

J. F. DOFFLMAIER.