

(No Model.)

H. C. REYNOLDS.
SASH LOCK AND FASTENER.

No. 381,485.

Patented Apr. 17, 1888.

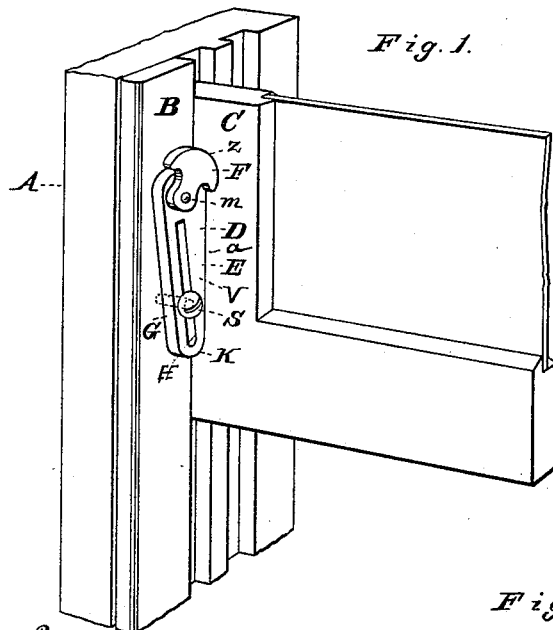


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

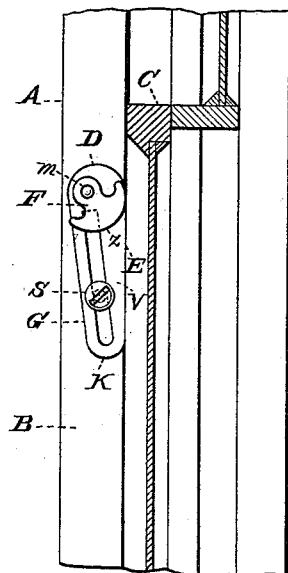
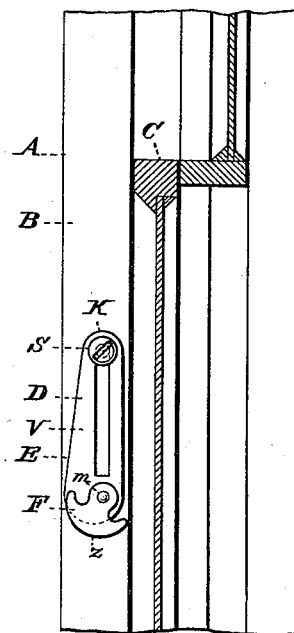


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

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HENRY C. REYNOLDS, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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SASH LOCK AND FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,485, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed January 3, 1888. Serial No. 259,602. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Norfolk, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash Locks and Fasteners; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of this invention, and is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a front view of the sash-lock, and shows the upper portion of a window-sash in vertical section. Fig. 3 is another front view of the sash-lock, and shows it as when unemployed to fasten the window-sash.

The object of my invention is to provide a sash-fastener of simple construction, which may be readily and quickly applied to the inner bead or stop, and is designed to prevent rattling, as well as to secure the sash in any desired position.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A designates the window-frame, B the inner bead or stop thereof, and C the lower sash.

D represents the fastener, which is made of metal, and consists of a slotted wedge-plate, E, and a sector-cam, F, pivoted to the broader end of the wedge, as shown.

The wedge-plate E is elongated in form, and is provided on one side with a parallel-edge bar, G, bounding the longitudinal slot H on one side, while the wedge-shaped portion V bounds the slot on the other side. The smaller end of the wedge-plate is circularly rounded, as indicated at K, a circular bend of the bar G extending around to join the narrow end of the wedge portion V, said bend having the same transverse width as the main portion of the bar G, so that the entire plate can be turned around on the holding-screw S, which engages the slot, when the circular bend K is in contact with said screw, without bringing the plate in

contact with the sash. In this way I have designed to make the fastener reversible, so that when it is not in use it can be turned down, and will then be entirely free of the sash. The bar G, therefore, is of less width than the distance or interval between the screw S and the face of the sash, and this width is continued in the bend K, while in the wedge portion V the width gradually increases, as shown in the drawings. The broad or head portion of the plate is provided with the sector-cam F, which is pivoted thereto at *m* on the face of the plate, so that it may be reversed or turned to bind either on the up movement or down movement of the sash. The curved binding-edge *z* of the cam is preferably circular, and the radius being short, although long enough to extend beyond the outer edge of the wedge V, there is a strong purchase when the sash is brought to bear either on its up movement or down movement, the cam-fastening having a sharper action than that of the long bearing-edge *a* of the wedge portion of the main plate.

The pivotal point *m*, at which the sector-cam is connected to the plate E, is located toward the off side of said plate, so that when the sector-cam is hanging down it will not touch the face of the sash.

The operation is as follows: When the sash is down, it may be locked down by pressing the wedge V downward until it becomes strongly engaged between the screw and the sash, and then turning the sector-cam up from below until it engages the face of the sash. Any movement upward of the sash will now cause the sector-cam to bind more strongly against the sash. When the sash is raised to any desired height, it may be fastened in position by pressing down the wedge-plate as before until it binds between the screw and sash, and then turning the sector-cam down from above until it engages the face of the sash. The weight of the window or its tendency to move downward will only increase the binding action of the cam.

It will be observed that the main object of the wedge-plate is to bring the sector-cam to position and to facilitate its action.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 The reversible sash-fastener consisting of the slotted plate having the wedge portion on one side of the slot, and on the other side thereof the parallel-edge bar continued by the bend to join the lower end of said wedge portion, the screw engaging the slot, and the reversible

sector-cam pivoted to the broader end of the 10 slotted plate, substantially as specified.

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

H. C. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

C. R. FERGUSON,
T. V. WEBSTER.