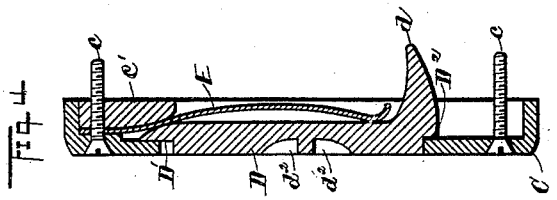
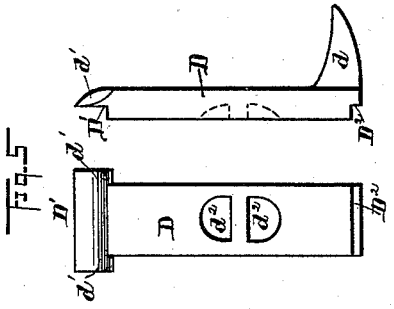
(No Model.)

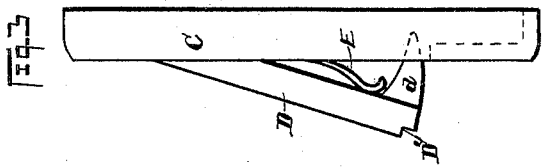
H. D. JANES.

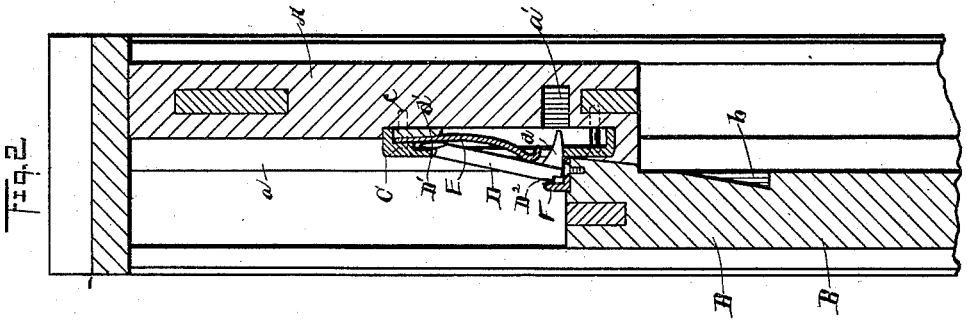
SASH FASTENER.

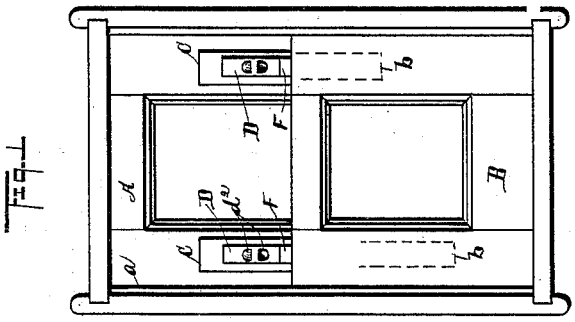
No. 417,868. Patented Dec. 24, 1889.











Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEMAN D. JANES, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO HEMAN JANES, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 417,868, dated December 24, 1889.

Application filed September 3, 1889. Serial No. 322,880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEMAN D. JANES, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in window-sash fasteners; and it consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation as seen from the inside of the window. Fig. 2 is an elevation in transverse section. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are enlarged elevations in detail.

A and B represent, respectively, the upper and lower sash separated in the usual manner by stops *a*. In Fig. 1 is shown two fasteners connected with the upper sash. These fasteners are supposed to be alike and one would answer the purpose, although two are preferable, for reasons hereinafter mentioned. The location of these fasteners is shown more clearly in Fig. 1, being respectively near the sides and bottom of the upper sash. Each fastener is constructed as follows:

C is a small metal plate having an integral rim C′, the plate and rim constituting substantially a casing or housing. This housing is set into the upper sash far enough to something more than clear the lower sash in opening the window. The central portion of plate C is cut away or cored, leaving a rectangular opening, in which operates with an easy fit lever D, the latter constituting the fastener proper. The lever shown is of cast metal and is cut away top and bottom on the front side thereof, leaving square shoulders and lips D′ D^2, respectively, above and below. When lever D is flush with plate C, lips D′ D^2 are adapted to extend behind and engage the rear side of the plate. (See Fig. 4.) The upper lip D′ terminates in lugs *d*′, that extend laterally behind plate C and constitute a sliding pivotal support for lever D, whereby the latter may be raised or lowered a limited distance and may be swung outward, as shown more clearly in Fig. 3.

In case lever D were constructed of wrought metal the ends thereof could be offset rearward to form lips D′ D^2. A rearwardly-projecting toe *d* is flush with the extreme lower end of lever D, these two members being preferably integral. The lower face of the toe should be curved on a radius from lugs *d*′ as a center. This toe serves as a stop to prevent lever D from sliding down too far when the lever is swung outward by the action of its spring; otherwise the levers might wedge in between the sash in opening the window. A small hole *a*′, preferably metal-lined, is usually bored in the wood to receive toe *d*, when lever D is swung back to the position shown in Fig. 4.

E is a spring fastened by means of the upper securing-screw *c*, the screw passing through a hole in the spring and in the housing, and passing also through a hole in the metal block *c*′, the latter serving merely to fill up the space between the spring in the wood and to give a firm seat to the spring. The spring bears against the inner side of lever D, causing the latter to swing forward, as shown in Fig. 3, in case the lever is in its elevated position, so that lip D^2 does not engage the housing.

F is a small metal angle-plate fastened on the top edge of the lower sash in position to receive the thrust of lever D, the upright leg of this angle-plate serving as a stop to prevent lever D from swinging outward too far. Depressions d^2 on the face of lever D are for the fingers, whereby the lever may be raised or lowered. When the sash are in their normal or closed position with levers D resting on plates F, and the upper shoulders of these levers consequently engaging the housings, (see Fig. 2,) a very strong fastening is had, it being remembered that the housings are set into the upper sash, by reason of which it would be impossible to open the window without breaking the sash, and consequently making more noise than would be agreeable to a burglar seeking to enter the house. Of course two fasteners hold the sash more securely

than one fastener, and are preferable for other reasons, hereinafter mentioned.

When it is desired to open the window, levers D are pressed back against the action of their springs, and are then slid downward until lips D^2 hook behind the housing, thereby fastening back these levers and rendering them inoperative, whereupon the sash may be raised or lowered at pleasure.

In closing the window, by raising levers D to disengage the lower lips from the housing the recoil of the spring will press levers D outward to their seats on plates F, thus fastening the window-sash; but suppose it is desired to lower the upper sash a short distance for the purpose of ventilation, and to leave the sash in such position over night. For this purpose notches *b* are provided on the outside of the lower sash in position to engage levers D when the upper sash shall have been lowered a predetermined distance, these notches being preferably metal lined.

In unfastening the device, so that the upper sash can be lowered, levers D may be pushed back only far enough to clear the lower sash, in which position toes *d* rest on the edges of the housing, and in such position of parts levers D cannot move downward in the housing, and when the upper sash is moved downward the recoil of the springs causes levers D to enter notches *b*, thereby preventing the upper sash from moving any farther downward. In such position of parts the upper sash of course covers notches *b*, and consequently levers D are inaccessible. In such position of parts the lower sash can be raised the distance that the upper sash has been lowered, but in so doing will carry with it the upper sash, and, except this movement of the two sash together, the sash are as firmly locked as if both were closed, and the raising of the lower sash an inch or two would not materially help a burglar in gaining admittance to the house. When the upper sash is again raised to its normal position, levers D, by the action of their springs, automatically fasten the two sash in their closed position. In case of two fasteners being employed notches *b* are preferably made at different elevations. Suppose notch *b* (shown at the right hand in Fig. 1) to be located so as to admit of lowering the upper sash an inch, and suppose notch *b* at the left hand to be located so as to admit of lowering the upper sash two inches. If both levers D were left free, of course the lever at the right hand would engage its notch when the sash was lowered an inch. If, however, this lever were fastened back in the manner already described, the sash could be lowered two inches, or until the lever at the left hand had engaged its notch *b*. It will be seen, therefore, that the employment of the two sash admits of lowering the sash more or less, as required, according to the relative position of the respective notches *b*.

There are several varieties of window-fasteners that are secured to the top of the check-rails of the sash by one or more screws, and consequently it does not require a great force to push up the lower sash, thereby drawing out the screw, and this can be done making but little, if any, noise.

With my improved fastener in position the raising of the lower sash would involve a general wreck of the window, and a burglar would hardly apply such force as would necessarily thwart his object by reason of the resultant crash.

What I claim is—

1. A window-fastener consisting, essentially, of housing, spring-actuated locking-bar having vertically-sliding pivotal engagement with the housing, such locking-bar having a depending lip for engaging the housing with the depression of the locking-bar, whereby the latter is held rearward against the action of the spring, substantially as set forth.

2. In window-fasteners, in combination, housing, spring-actuated locking-bar having a vertically-sliding pivotal attachment with the housing, substantially as indicated, a rearwardly-projecting toe connected with the locking-bar, such toe being adapted to ride on the housing with the vibrations of the locking-bar, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with housing having a sunken seat in the upper sash, spring-actuated locking-bar adapted to engage the lower sash, notches in the outer face of the lower sash for receiving the locking-bar when the upper sash is lowered a predetermined distance, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with housing and locking-bar, substantially as indicated, of spring E and metal block *c'*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 6th day of April, 1889.

HEMAN D. JANES.

Witnesses:
CHAS. H. DORER,
WILL B. SAGE.