(No Model.)

R. SCHENCK.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 418,073. Patented Dec. 24, 1889.

Fig. 1.

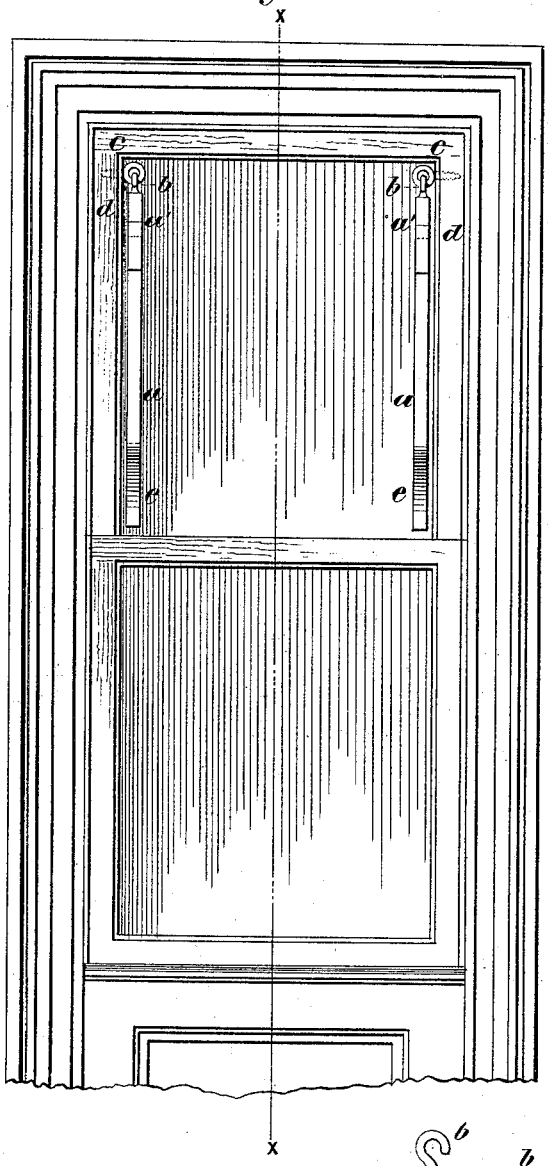


Fig. 2.

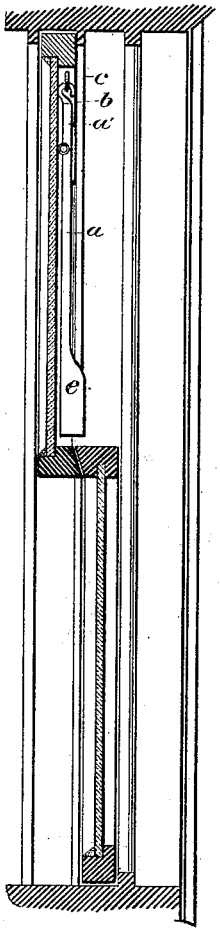


Fig. 3.

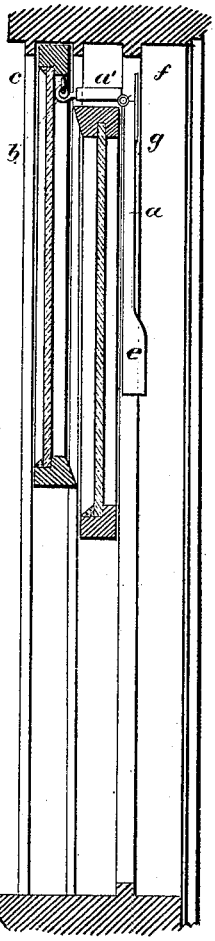


Fig. 4.

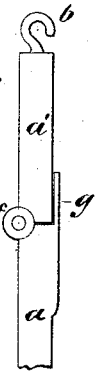
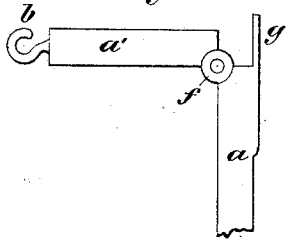


Fig. 5.



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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,073, dated December 24, 1889.

Application filed July 13, 1887. Serial No. 244,124. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REMSEN SCHENCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Window-Sash Attachment, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof.

This invention relates to an improvement in the attachment to the upper sash of the window, which attachment was patented May 10, 1887, by means of which the sash is readily lowered or raised.

The present improvement has reference to the construction of the bars, so that the lower sash can be raised to any height without the necessity of having such bars project out into the room.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window to which my invention is applied. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal cross-section taken in the line *x x* of Fig. 3, showing both sashes closed. Fig. 3 is a similar cross-section showing the lower sash raised. Fig. 4 is a view of the upper portion of one of the swinging bars. Fig. 5 is a similar view, except that it exhibits the bar as in the position shown in Fig. 3 by reason of the lower sash being raised.

a a are two bars, one on each side of the window, resting closely against the angle formed by the pane of glass and one of the vertical stiles of the window-frame. Inserted in the top of this bar is a screw-eye *b*, having its eye opened in the shape of a hook, so as to hook into another screw-eye *c*, which is inserted into the stile *d* of the upper sash. These bars *a a* are long enough to swing within the upper and lower horizontal stiles of the upper sash. *e* is an enlargement on the lower end of these bars *a a* for a short distance from their lower ends. The enlargement projects out for a sufficient distance, so as to impinge upon the top of the horizontal stile of the lower sash in case such sash is attempted to be pushed upward from the outside, so that no movement can take place in the two sashes unless these bars are pulled forward, which position they would be in in case it was desired to pull down the upper sash. The bars *a a* thus, while they serve the purpose of pulling down the upper sash, also serve as a substitute for a sash-lock, or will supplement the ordinary sash-lock.

The swinging bars I construct in two sections *a* and *a'*, the whole of the upper section *a'* being quite near the point at which the bars are connected to the stile of the window-frame. The size of this section *a'* is about sufficient to permit of the bar taking the position (as shown in Fig. 3) when the lower sash is wholly raised. These two sections are connected together by a hinge *f*. The hinge here employed is preferably that used in the construction of an ordinary ruler. Such hinge, it will be observed, will not prevent the bar from assuming its rigid position, as shown in Fig. 1, when both sashes are closed, or permit of the raising of the lower sash unless the bars are pulled downward by the hands, in order to open the joints at *f f*, as shown in Fig. 3.

g is a lap-plate placed at the back of each hinge to support or strengthen the hinge in case an attempt is made to raise the lower sash. When it is desired to raise the lower sash, the bars are pulled forward slightly, which opens the joint and causes the sections *a a'* of the bars to overhang the lower sash as it is being raised, bringing such sections in a position parallel to the top of such sash. This obviates the unsightly appearance of the bars sticking out in the room, as well as the interference of such bars with the curtains or other drapery which may surround the window. It is to be observed that this simple straight or I bar thus suspended out of the way and out of observation in the angle of the upper sash will act automatically and most efficiently to lock the sashes when they are closed, while in drawing the bar outward slightly by the simultaneous movement of its sections on the eye and the hinge-joints the bar is brought into a rectangular or ⅂ form, to fit neatly, closely, and unobtrusively over the lower sash when it is moved up or when the upper sash is moved downward.

I claim—

1. The window-bar having an open eye on its upper end to engage an eye on the upper sash, and composed of a short upper end and a long lower section connected together by a rule-joint, substantially as described, whereby is provided for locking the sashes a simple

rigid I-bar readily convertible into an ⅂-bar to fit unobtrusively over the lower sash, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with sliding window-sashes, of the swinging bar loosely suspended in the angle of the upper sash within the stile *d*, and consisting of a short upper section *a'*, connected by a rule-joint *f* to a long lower section *a*, having an enlargement *e* on its lower end, whereby when closed the sashes are automatically locked, and when open the bar, being flexed on its suspension and rule joints, fits neatly and unobtrusively over the lower sash.

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Witnesses:
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