

Bogert & Perkins,
Sash Fastener.
N^o 83,824. Patented Nov. 10, 1868.

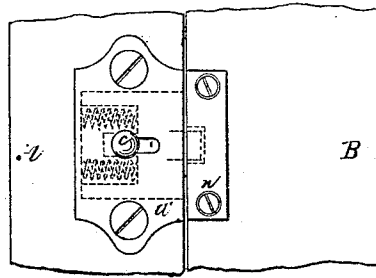


Fig. 1

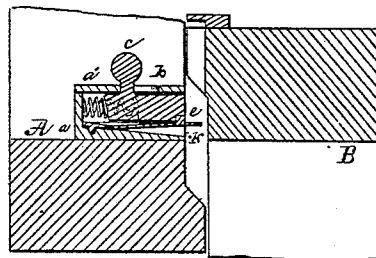


Fig. 2.

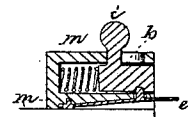


Fig. 4

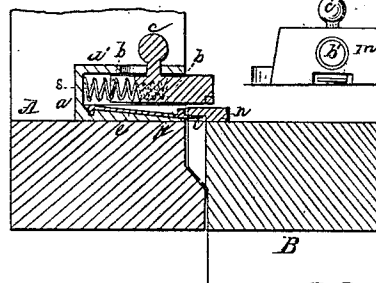


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

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Inventors:

J. V. Bogert and M. R. Perkins
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United States Patent Office.

JOHN VREELAND BOGERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND MICHAEL R. PERKINS, OF PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ASSIGNORS TO THEMSELVES AND JOHN F. LOWELL, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 83,824, dated November 10, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-FASTENER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN VREELAND BOGERT, of the city, county, and State of New York, and MICHAEL R. PERKINS, of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham, and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and improved "Sash-Fastener;" and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view, and

Figures 2 and 3 are sections of one form of our invention; and

Figure 4 is a section, and

Figure 5, a front view of another form of our invention.

The object of our invention is to provide a "sash-fastener," which will operate automatically, that is to say, one which will, of itself, fasten the sashes together when they are closed, by the mere operation of shutting the window, and is an improvement upon the fastener of J. J. Crook, patented April 8, 1856.

One form of our fastener is constructed with a metal box, made in two parts, *a a'*, which is screwed on the outside sash, *A*, as shown in the drawings. In this box is fitted a flat bolt, *b*, shown in section in figs. 2 and 3, and by dotted lines in fig. 1. Two spiral springs, *s*, serve to throw the bolt, and the knob *c*, affixed to the bolt through a slot in the upper plate, *a'*, serves to retract it. A spring, *e*, fastened to the bottom of the box, *a*, (inside,) projects beyond the face of the sash, and has upon it a catch, *k*, which fits in a notch in the bolt *b*. On the inner sash, *B*, is a striker, *n*, which is notched underneath, to receive the projecting end of the spring *e*.

When the sashes are apart, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, the catch *k* is held, by the spring *e*, in the notch in the bolt *b*, retaining the bolt in that position; but

when the sashes are brought together, as in fig. 3, the striker *n* forces down the spring *e*, and relieves the catch *k* from its hold of the bolt, which is at once thrown forward by the action of the spiral springs, thus locking the sashes together.

To open the window, the bolt is pushed back by means of the knob *c*, and the catch *k* made to engage with it, so as to hold it back.

Another and cheaper form of construction is shown in figs. 4 and 5, where we use a single block of metal, *m*, in place of the box *a a'*. The bolt *b* is round, fitted in a hole bored or cast in the block, and has a single spring behind it. The spring *e* is placed in a slot in the outside of the block, and the catch *k* passes through the block to engage with the bolt *b*. The knob *c* is for the same purpose, and the mechanism is operated in the same way as in the construction previously mentioned.

The invention of Crook, above referred to, accomplishes all the results which our invention accomplishes, but ours is very much less complicated, has fewer parts, is very much cheaper, and answers the purpose quite as well.

We do not claim broadly combining the bolt of a window-latch with an engaging and disengaging-catch; but

What we do claim, is—

The sliding bolt and its spring, when arranged as shown, with the projecting catch-spring, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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