Dec. 24, 1929. L. PARKER 1,740,830

CASEMENT WINDOW FASTENER

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Fig. 1.

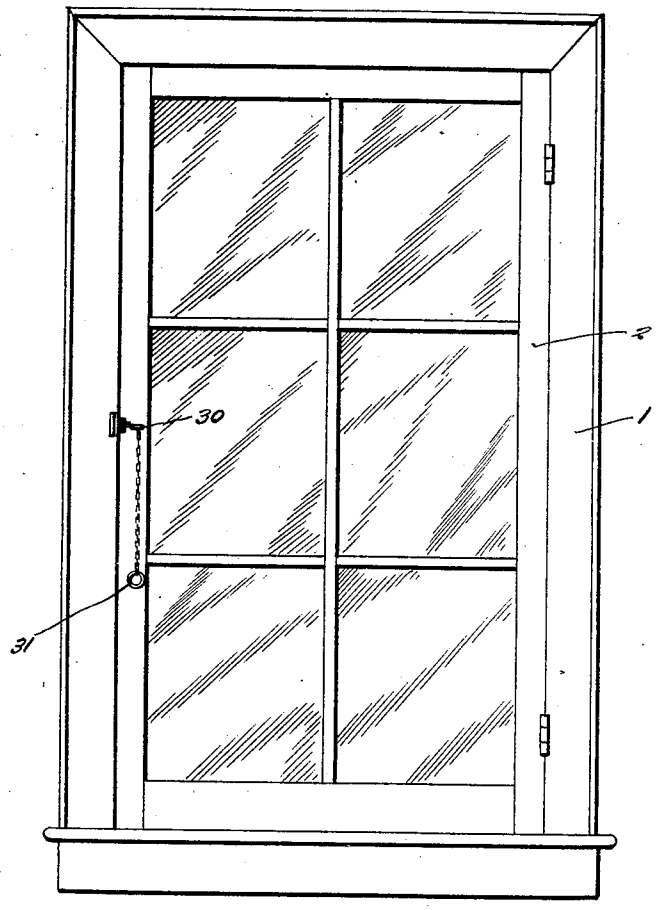


Fig. 5.

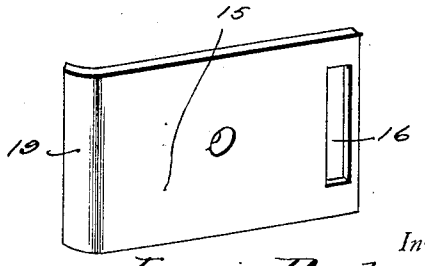
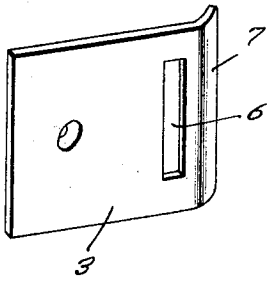


Fig. 4.



Inventor
Tiamir Parker

By Clarence A. O'Brien
Attorney

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Fig. 2.

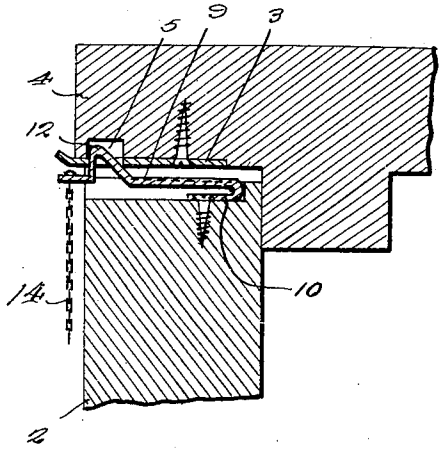


Fig. 3.

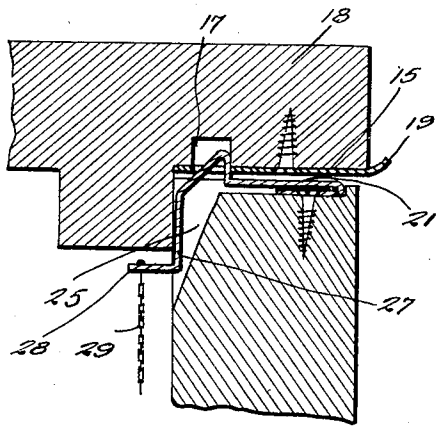


Fig. 6.

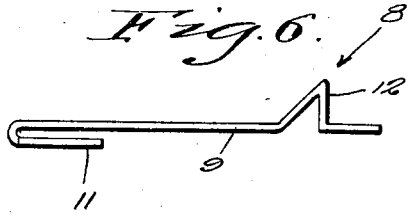


Fig. 8.

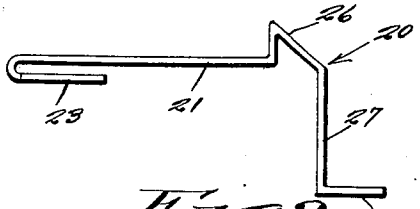


Fig. 7.

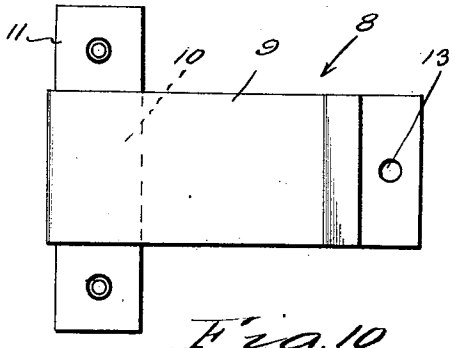


Fig. 9.

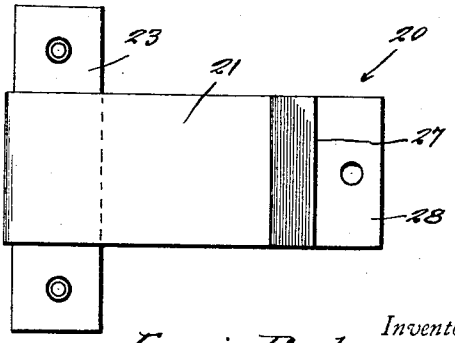
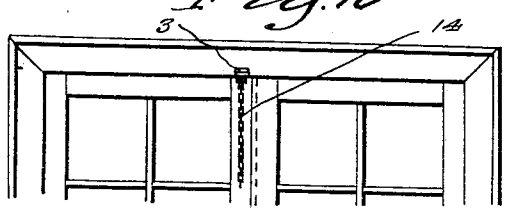


Fig. 10



Inventor
Lamir Parker

By Clarence A. O'Brien
Attorney

Patented Dec. 24, 1929 1,740,830

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LAMIR PARKER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CASEMENT-WINDOW FASTENER

Application filed December 18, 1928. Serial No. 326,718.

The present invention relates to improvements in closure fasteners and has reference more particularly to a concealed casement fastener.

One of the important objects of the present invention is to provide a fastener for association with windows that either swing inwardly or outwardly, the fastener being of such construction as to be concealed and yet be positive and efficient in holding the casement window closed against accidentally swinging open.

Still a further object is to provide a casement window fastener wherein the parts are so arranged as to permit curtain shade rollers and brackets to be properly mounted on the casement window frame whereas with the use of the surface bolts now employed on casement windows, considerable difficulty is experienced in handling curtain shade rollers.

A further object is to provide a casement window fastener of the above mentioned character which is simple in construction, inexpensive, strong and durable and further well adapted to the purposes for which it is designed.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals indicate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a casement window fastener showing the same associated with an inswinging casement window sash,

Figure 2 is a sectional view showing the type of fastener used for a casement window wherein the sash swings inwardly.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 illustrating the type of fastener that is employed where the casement window sash swings outwardly,

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of the keeper plate shown in Figure 2,

Figure 5 is a similar view of the keeper plate associated with the fastener illustrated in Figure 3,

Figure 6 is an edge elevation of a spring catch for association with a casement window sash that swings inwardly,

Figure 7 is a top plan view thereof,

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 6 illustrating a type of spring catch for association with a casement window sash that swings outwardly,

Figure 9 is a top plan view thereof, and

Figure 10 is a fragmentary side elevation of the upper portion of a double casement window showing my improved fastener associated therewith.

In the drawings wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 1 designates a casement window, the sash thereof being designated by the numeral 2 and the same is adapted to swing inwardly.

The closure fastener associated with this type of casement window includes a keeper plate 3 that is secured in a rigid manner to the under side of the top rail of a window frame as shown in Figure 2 and this portion 4 of the window frame is formed with a recess 5 with which communicates the slot 6 formed in the forward edge portion of the keeper plate 3.

The forward edge of this keeper plate is bent upwardly as at 7 and projects beyond the front face of the upper jamb of the window frame or casing.

Cooperating with the keeper plate 3 is the spring catch shown generally at 8 in Figures 6 and 7. This spring catch is formed from a relatively wide strip of spring metal 9 that is bent back upon itself at its inner end as at 10, lateral extensions 11 being formed on the opposite side edges of the bent back portion 10 for attachment to the upper edge of the inwardly swinging window sash 2.

The forward edge portion of the strip 9 is directed upwardly to form a nose 12 that cooperates with the slot 6 formed in the keeper plate 3 and the recess 5 to lock the window sash against accidentally swinging open.

The forward end of the spring strip forwardly of the nose 12 is formed with an opening 13 to accommodate a chain 14 which when pulled to disengage the nose 12 from

the slotted keeper plate whereby to permit the window sash 2 to be swung inwardly.

When the window sash is swung back into position within the casing 1, the beveled nose will automatically lock in the locked keeper plate to hold the window sash in closed position.

Where the window sash swings outwardly, a slightly modified form of fastener is employed and to this end, the keeper plate 15 is formed adjacent its inner end with a slot 16 for communication with a recess 17 formed in the bottom face of the upper jamb 18 of the window casing and the keeper plate 15 is rigidly secured to the bottom face of the outer edge portion of this jamb 18 as shown in Figure 3.

The outer end of the keeper plate is bent upwardly as at 19 and projects beyond the outer end or edge of the upper jamb 18. The spring catch for association with said keeper plate 15 is shown generally at 20 in Figures 8 and 9 as the same is also formed from a relatively wide strip of spring metal that includes a body portion 21.

The outer end portion of the strip is bent back upon itself as at 22 and lateral extensions 23 are formed at the side edges of the bent back portion 21 to provide a means for attaching the catch to the upper edge of the outwardly swinging window sash.

Upon referring to Figure 3 it will be observed that the inner face of the upper edge portion of the outwardly swinging window sash is cut away as at 25 for a purpose to be presently described.

The inner end portion of the strip from which the fastener 20 is constructed is bent or directed upwardly to form a beveled nose 26 which cooperates with the slot 16 and the recess 17. The inner end of the spring strip then extends downwardly as at 27 and thence laterally at 28, the downwardly disposed portion 27 and a part of the nose 26 are arranged for operation within the cut out portion 25 while the laterally extending portion 28 projects inwardly of the window sash and a chain 29 is attached thereto for facilitating the disengagement of the beveled nose 26 from the notch keeper plate when it is desired to swing the window sash upwardly to an open position.

Manifestly when the window sash is swung inwardly, the beveled nose 26 will automatically engage within the notch 16 and the recess 17 for locking the window sash in closed position.

In Figure 10 of the drawings, I have shown the closure fastener as being associated with one of the window sashes of a double casement window. In Figure 1, the casement window fastener is arranged at the side of an inwardly swinging window sash and the actuating chain extends through an eye 30 that is secured on the sash and a ring 31 is attached to the lower end of the chain to permit upper gripping and actuating of the same.

The provision of a casement window and fastener of the above mentioned character will obviate the use of the usual surface bolts and furthermore by arranging the fastener so that the major portion thereof is concealed, the curtain shaped bracket may be properly attached on the casement window to permit the proper hanging of the curtain shade rollers. The simplicity of my improved fastener enables the same to be constructed and installed at a very low cost and furthermore the same will at all times be positive and efficient in carrying out the purposes for which it is designed.

While I have shown the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that various changes in the size, shape and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:

A window sash fastener of the class described, a keeper plate for attachment to the inner side edge of the window casing, said keeper plate being formd with a slot, the adjacent portion of the casing being formed with a registering recess, a spring catch attached to the adjacent end of the swinging window sash, said catch comprising a strip of spring metal bent back upon itself at one end for attachment to the edge of the window sash, an outwardly projecting nose formed from the spring strip of metal for cooperation with the slot in the keeper plate and the recess in the window casing to normally lock the window sash against swinging movement, suitable means attached to the free end of the spring strip to forcibly disengage the nose from the notched casing and the slotted keeper plate, the free end of the keeper plate being bent laterally to permit the free sliding movement of the nose thereover, the window sash being cut out to accommodate said spring catch.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LAMIR PARKER.