

(No Model.)

J. WEATHERS.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 588,202.

Patented Aug. 17, 1897.

Fig. 1.

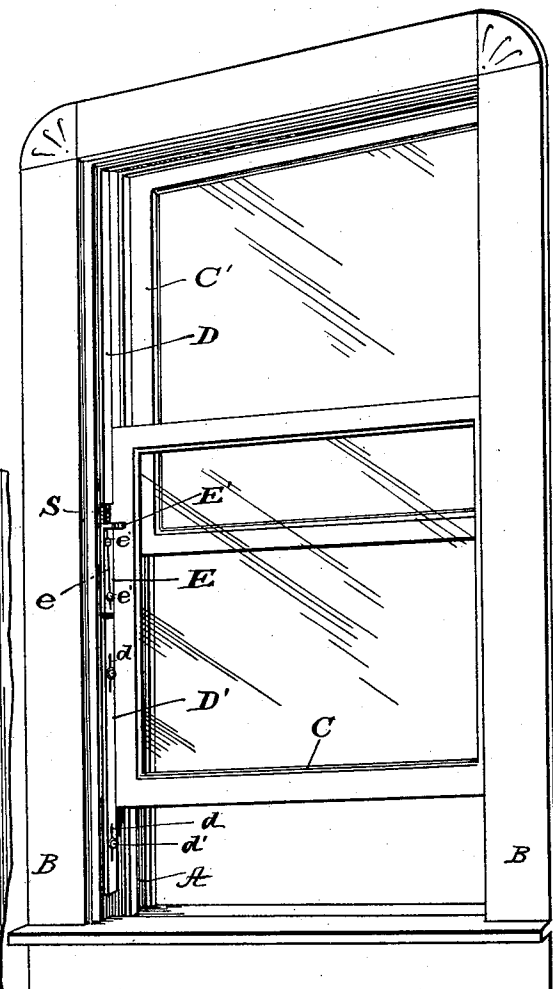
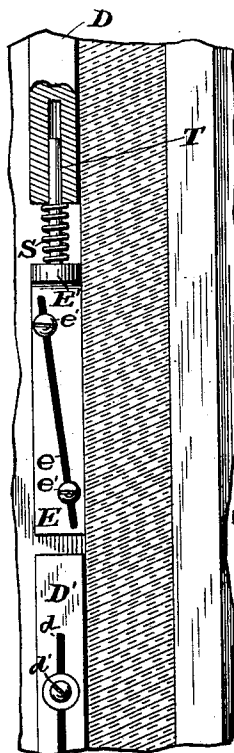


Fig. 2.

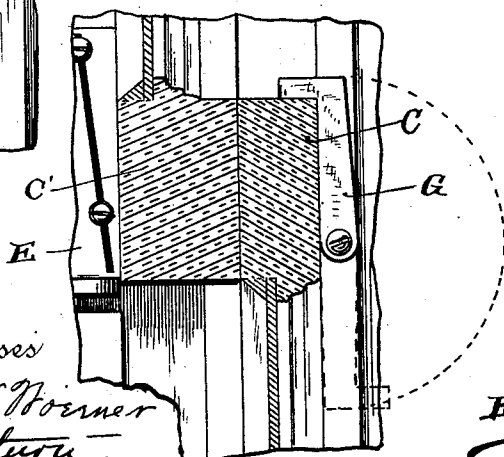


Fig. 4.

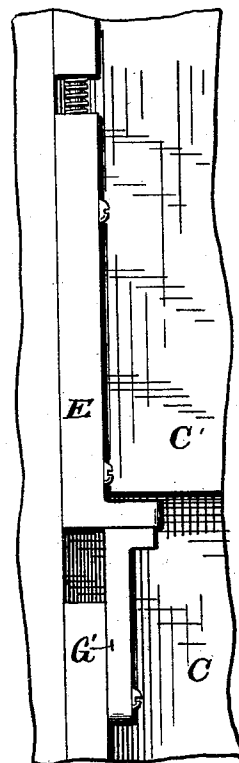


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 588,202, dated August 17, 1897.

Application filed February 15, 1897. Serial No. 623,355. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WEATHERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in locks for window-sash.

The object of the invention is to provide means whereby the sash can be held at any height without counterbalancing-weights and to provide means whereby the sash will be automatically locked as soon as it is released by the operator.

The object also is to provide a simple and inexpensive device which can be sold cheap, which will be easy to apply, and will not get out of order.

The object also is to provide a locking device which will not wear nor mar the sash and which can be set to regulate the frictional contact of the lock with the sash.

I accomplish the objects of the invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a window equipped with my improvement; Fig. 2, a detail in vertical section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a detail of the outside of the window, showing the application of my improved lock to the top sash; and Fig. 4 is a detail of Fig. 1, showing the meeting-rails of the sash in cross-section and showing the lower sash locked.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

A is the window-frame, B the inside casing, and C the lower and C' the upper sash, all of which may be of any well-known and usual construction.

D is the parting-strip, which holds the lower sash in place on one side. A portion of the strip is cut away midway of its length and in the space thus vacated the wedge-clamp E is secured. This wedge-clamp is approximately the same size in cross-section as the strip which it displaces, whereby it will present to

the eye the appearance of a continuation of the parting-strip. The wedge-clamp will be provided with the slot *e*, extending diagonally of its length, whereby that part of the clamp which lies between the slot and the window-sash will taper downwardly like a wedge and the other section of the clamp will taper upwardly like a wedge. The wedge-clamp is secured to the window-frame by means of the two screws *e'*, which are inserted through the slot *e* and thence are screwed into the frame. The screws are small enough in diameter to allow the clamp to slide up and down freely thereon.

E' is a projected portion at right angles to the wedge-clamp and is for the purpose of forming a finger-hold for sliding the clamp up out of contact with the sash. The weight of the wedge-clamp, which will be made out of metal, preferably of cast-iron, will force it down, and consequently over against the window-sash. To increase this action, a spring S will be interposed between the clamp E and the end of the parting-strip above it. This will preferably be a coiled spring and will be held from displacement by the pin T, which enters a longitudinal opening in the parting-strip. The opening will be long enough to allow the pin to push up into the strip when the clamp E is raised.

When the sash is raised in opening the window, the friction between the sash and the clamp E will be sufficient to cause the clamp to move up with the sash; but this upward movement immediately begins to carry the clamp out and away from the sash, which liberates the latter and permits it to move freely; but the weight of the wedge-clamp, together with the spring above it, presses the clamp constantly down and the screws in the diagonal slot force the clamp over against the sash, so when the sash is liberated, either purposely or accidentally, and starts down by the action of gravity the wedge will be drawn down to clamp and arrest the sash. The amount of friction between the clamp and the sash can be regulated whereby the sash will barely be supported from slipping down by its weight, and so the pressure by the operator, though slight, will suffice to lower the sash. This adjustment is secured by means of the lower section D' of the part-

ing-strip, which has the longitudinal slots *d*, through which the screws *d'* for fastening the strip to the frame are projected and which enable the strip *D'* to be moved longitudinally and form a stop for the wedge-clamp *E*.
 5 The downward movement of the wedge-clamp will be regulated by the position of the section *D'*, and the adjustment of the strip can be such that the wedge-clamp will be arrested when the friction against the sash is just sufficient to keep the latter from falling.
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The top sash is not often lowered, and in many cases it will not be thought necessary to provide means for lowering it; but in case it is desired to equip the upper sash with my improvement the middle parting-strip can be cut away and the wedge-clamp applied in a manner to lock the top sash the same as the lower one; but owing to the limited space between the two sashes it will probably be preferable to place the wedge-clamp on the outside by cutting away the outside parting-strip in the manner as described for the inside sash and by placing the wedge-clamp in reverse position, or upside down, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.
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G, Fig. 4, is a hook pivotally secured to the front parting-strip on the side of the window opposite to the wedge-clamp. Its purpose is to hook over the top of the lower sash and lock it against upward movement. It can be swung down into the position shown in dotted lines.
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G', Fig. 3, is a pivoted finger-bar which

can be swung up into position under the wedge-clamp to hold the latter up out of contact with the sash to permit of the untrammelled movement of the latter by hand. 35

In the equipment of a window both of the sashes can be provided with wedge-clamps on one or both sides of the said sashes. 40

The clamps, besides locking the sash at any height, also hold them against rattling by the action of the wind, &c.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is— 45

The combination, with the sash and frame of a window, of a parting-strip cut away as described and the lower section of the strip being secured whereby it can be longitudinally adjusted, and a wedge-clamp secured in the space where the parting-strip has been cut away, said wedge-clamp being considerably longer than wide and being approximately the same shape and size in cross-section as the parting-strip and said clamp having a diagonal slot as shown, and screws working through the slot in the clamp and fastening the clamp to the window-frame, all substantially as described and for the purposes specified. 50
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In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES WEATHERS.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. MINTURN,
 FRANK W. WOERNER.