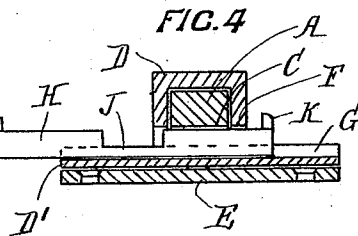
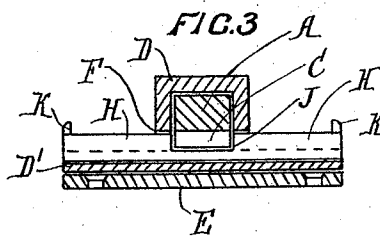
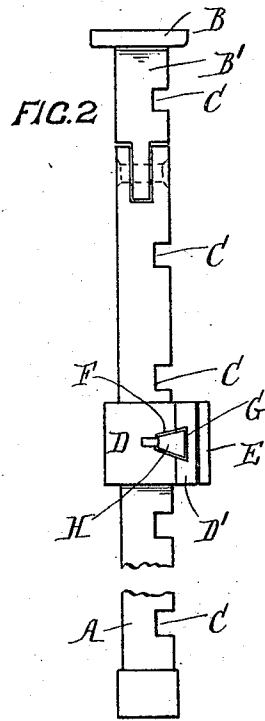
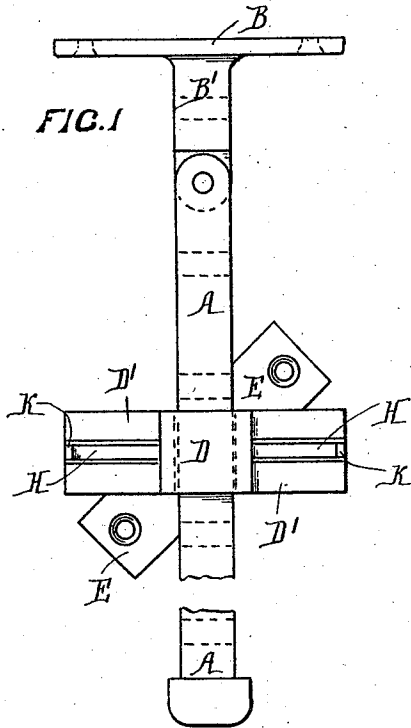


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STAY FOR CASEMENT WINDOWS AND THE LIKE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 18, 1911.

1,066,139.

Patented July 1, 1913.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GARNETT FREDERICK NORTON, OF NGAIO, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

STAY FOR CASEMENT-WINDOWS AND THE LIKE.

1,066,139.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 1, 1913.

Application filed October 19, 1911. Serial No. 655,508.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GARNETT FREDERICK NORTON, subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Ngaio, Wellington, in the Dominion of New Zealand, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stays for Casement-Windows and the Like; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to the stays used for holding casement windows, transoms and such like structures partially open or for retaining them in the closed condition.

The invention relates particularly to a special construction by means of which the stay may be quickly and securely locked at any one of a number of points so as to thus retain the casement frame open any desired amount within the range of the stay, or to hold it fully closed and locked in the closed condition.

The invention consists in forming the usual stay bar with notches in one of its faces and in providing the usual swivel guide through which the bar slides, with a transversely sliding key wedge that is adapted to slide into any one of the notches in the bar and thus to lock the bar from movement through the guide.

In fully describing the invention, reference will be made to the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan, and Fig. 2 a side elevation of the improved stay. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation through the swivel guide showing the stay bar in the unlocked condition. Fig. 4 is a similar view, but with the bar locked.

A is the usual stay bar which at one end is pivotally attached to the bracket B that is fastened to the face of the casement sash in the well known way.

C are the square notches that are formed at desired intervals apart along the under-face of the bar.

D is the swivel guide through which the free end of the stay bar A passes in the well known manner and which is pivoted upon the plate E secured to the casement sill, in such a manner that the guide may turn to suit the varying angles of the stay bar A as it is moved in and out through the guide with the closing and opening of the casement. In this invention the guide is formed with slots F in its side walls and with a

dovetailed groove G in its base plate D'. Extending across in these slots and fitting into the groove, is the sliding key H the top of which is made of such a shape and size as to be adapted to fit into the notches C in the stay bar. The top of the central portion of this key is broken away, as at J in Figs. 3 and 4, for a sufficient length to correspond with the width of the stay bar. When therefore the key is arranged centrally this broken portion will occupy a position extending between the side walls of the guide and thus allowing the stay bar to slide freely to and fro within the guide, as shown in Fig. 3. When the bar is moved so that one of its notches C is in a line with the key, the key may be moved along the groove in either direction and thereby cause its upper portion to enter the notch as shown in Fig. 4 and thus hold the stay from any movement through the guide.

Small knobs K are arranged to project upward from the top of each end of the key and these pegs engaging with the guide D will serve to prevent the key being moved right out.

The bracket D to which the bar is pivoted is provided with the projecting tongue B' in which the end of the bar is pivoted. This tongue is made of such a size that it may pass into the guide D and it is also formed with a notch C. When the casement is fully closed the tongue will pass into the guide and will then be locked therein by means of the key H and thus the casement may be securely locked in the closed condition.

It will be obvious that the slanting sides of the wedge-shaped key H will engage the corners of the notches C, in a manner to effectively prevent objectionable rattling of the window when the same is locked by my improved device. This feature is made more effective by having the key H disposed angularly or transversely to the axis of the bar A.

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A stay for casement windows and the like comprising in combination, a bracket adapted for attachment to a casement, a swivel plate adapted for attachment to a casement frame, a tubular guide pivotally mounted on said plate and provided with oppositely disposed alined openings in its sides, a stay

bar slidable through the guide and hinged to the bracket, said stay bar being provided with spaced transverse notches, and a wedge block movable through said openings to fit  
5 said notches and provided with a notch adapted for alinement with the stay bar to permit movement thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GARNETT FREDERICK NORTON.

Witnesses:

W. ALEXANDER,  
P. STANLEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,  
Washington, D. C."