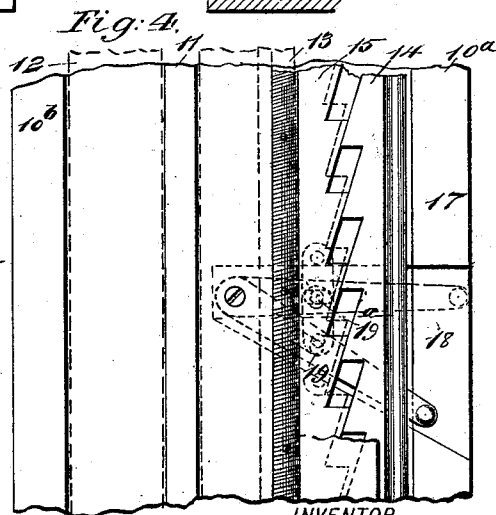
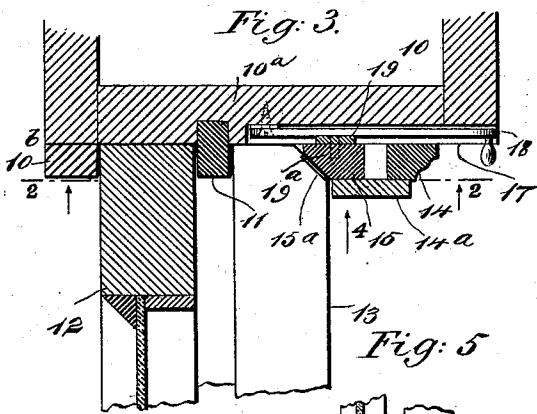
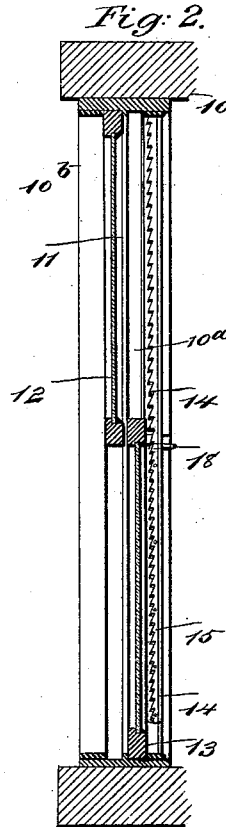
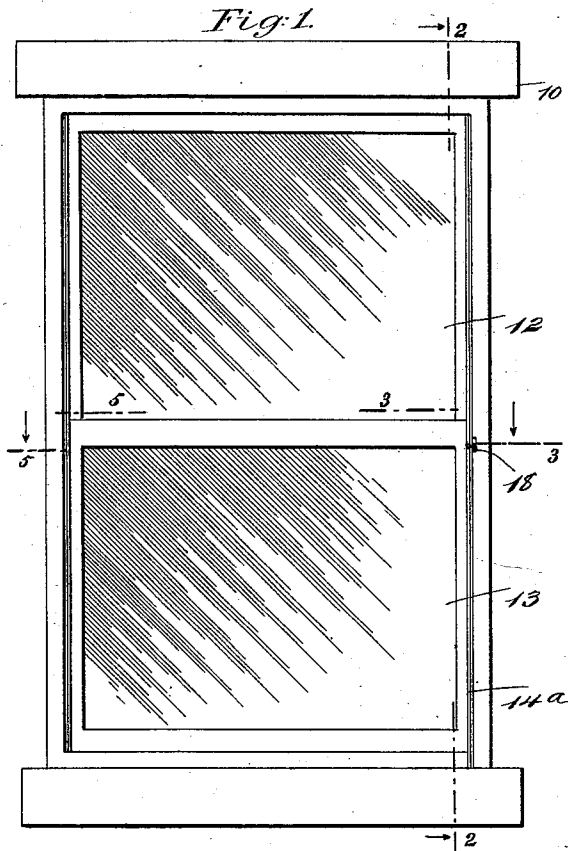


(No Model.)

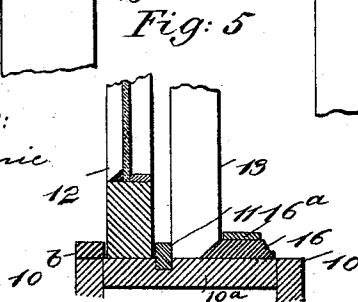
J. B. LASHBROOK.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 531,542.

Patented Dec. 25, 1894.



WITNESSES:
John A. Bennie
C. Sedgwick



INVENTOR
J. B. Lashbrook
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. LASHBROOK, OF OXFORD, NEBRASKA.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 531,542, dated December 25, 1894.

Application filed March 24, 1894. Serial No. 504,957. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. LASHBROOK, of Oxford, in the county of Furnas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in window sash fasteners, and has for its objects, to provide a novel, simple device of the character indicated, which will be cheap, durable and reliable, as well as convenient in service.

To these ends, my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described and indicated in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views shown.

Figure 1 is an inner side view of a window having the improvement. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view showing the improvement in place, taken on the line 2—2 in Figs. 1 and 3. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional plan view on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1, showing the improvement in position on a window. Fig. 4 is an enlarged face view in part, of one jamb or stile of the window casement, seen opposite the arrow 4 in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional plan view, on the line 5—5 in Fig. 1.

The improved sash fastener is adapted for use on the windows of buildings or passenger cars, and is represented in the drawings as applied to a house window, a fastener for the lower sash only being shown, the fasteners for both sashes being alike in construction.

The casement 10 of the window shown, is of the usual form, having a stile or jamb piece 10^a, at each side, these parts being provided with parting strips 11, oppositely located and extending the height of the casement on its inner faces, so as to separate the two sashes in the usual way, the usual bead strips 10^b being affixed on the casement exterior of the upper sash.

The upper sash 12, and lower sash 13 are of similar dimensions, and to facilitate the engagement of essential portions of the improvement with the lower sash, the inner corners

of the side pieces of said sash are equally cut away throughout their length, at about an angle of forty-five degrees, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, thereby producing bevel faces of a suitable width, in lieu of the right angular corners usually formed on the inner corners of the sash.

On the right hand side of the casement 10, at a proper distance from the beveled surface of the sash 13, a keeper strip 14 is secured, which strip extends from the sill to the cap piece of the casement.

The keeper strip is intended to co-act with a locking strip to bind the sash 13 against the parting strips 11, and to this end has its inner edge evenly serrated throughout its length, the teeth being preferably hooked downwardly as indicated in Figs. 2 and 4.

The locking strip 15 mentioned consists of an elongated flat piece that is of the same thickness as the keeper strip 14, and has one edge serrated to mate the teeth on the keeper strip, these similar ratchet cut teeth being of a sufficient length to adapt them for efficient service.

The length of the locking strip 15 is less than the extent of the serrations on the strip 14, so that the locking strip may be longitudinally moved a short distance when the teeth of the two strips are loosely engaged.

There is a joint covering strip 14^a secured on the keeper strip 14, as shown in Fig. 3, which strip is projected toward the lower sash, and conceals the teeth on the strips 14, 15, it having a loose bearing on the latter mentioned strip.

On the opposite or inner edge of the locking strip 15, one of its corners is cut away, so as to form a bevel face that corresponds with the beveled face on the right side of the sash 13, and for effective service the breadth of the locking strip between its teeth and inner face, should be so proportioned that the locking strip will have looseness when the teeth of both strips are closely interlocked.

At the other side edge of the sash 13, a keeper strip 16 is secured on the jamb of the casement 10, which strip has one corner cut away to produce a bevel face that will conform with the similar face on the lower sash, said keeper strip being of such a length as

will adapt it to fit in place, and extend from the cap piece of the casement 10 to its sill, the attachment of the strip on the joint of the casement being so effected that the bevel face on the sash 13 will loosely impinge the keeper strip 16, when this sash is vertically reciprocated to partly open the window casement below the lower sash. A cover strip 16^a is secured on the keeper strip 16 to close the joint, as shown in Fig. 5.

At a suitable point in the right side of the casement 10, a recess or open slot 17 is cut from the inner edge of the jamb outwardly, of a proper depth to receive and allow the proper movement of the locking lever 18, said open slot being shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The lever 18 is a flat thin bar of metal, having such a length that its laterally perforated inner end portion may be pivoted by a pin 19^a upon the jamb of the casement after its introduction in the slot, its other end portion extending beyond the inner side of the lower sash 13, so as to permit a convenient vibration of the lever by manipulating the outer end, or a knob on said end.

A wear plate 19 is secured on the locking strip 15, which plate extends into the slot 17 and has a lateral perforation produced in it, for the reception of the pivot pin 19^a that is preferably integrally formed on the lever 18, and is also inserted in a perforation of the locking strip as shown in Fig. 3.

The lever 18 is so relatively located in the slot 17, and pivoted to the locking strip, that the depression of the lever toward the lower wall of the slot, will cause the inclines of the ratchet teeth on the strip 15 to slide upon the inclines of the fixed keeper strip 14, and press the bevel face of the locking strip upon the similar face on the window sash 13, which will crowd the latter outwardly and also press the sash toward the opposite side of the casement, thereby frictionally locking the sash between the keeper strip 16 and locking strip 15.

When the lever 18 is upwardly rocked on its pivot, the locking strip 15, will be moved in an upward direction, which will loosen the locking strip, and permit the lower sash to be freely reciprocated.

Ordinarily the strips 15, 16, are made of soft wood and, they will be sufficiently durable. It is however, intended in some cases to protect the bevel places on the sash, and mating bevel surfaces on the locking strip 15 and keeper strip 16, with metal liner strips,

as indicated at 15^a in Fig. 3, whereby these parts will be rendered more lasting in service, this construction being preferred in car windows.

It is claimed for this improvement that the sash will be permitted free movement when this is desired, will be securely locked when the parts are adjusted to effect this, and when locked the joints of the sash will be rendered dust proof and also adapted to exclude wind and rain.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with a window casement, the sashes therein, and parting strips between the sashes, of a serrated keeper strip along one side edge of the sash and fast on the casement, a serrated locking strip engaging the teeth of the keeper strip with its reversed sloped teeth and adapted to bind one sash when slid on the keeper strip, and a device to slide the locking strip, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a window casement, the sashes therein, parting strips between the sashes, and strips on the casement outside of the upper sash, of a beveled keeper strip engaging a beveled corner on the lower sash, a serrated keeper strip at the other side of the casement, a loose serrated locking strip, having a beveled corner that fits on a bevel corner of the lower sash, and a lever pivoted on the casing and also on the locking strip, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a window casement, the sashes therein, parting strips between the sashes, and bead strips on the casement outside of the upper sash, of a beveled keeper strip on one side of the casement, engaging a beveled corner on the lower sash, a loose serrated locking strip at the other side of the casement, fitting on a beveled corner of the lower sash, a fixed keeper strip bevel cornered above the lower sash, and serrated to mate the serrations of the locking strip, joint cover strips on the keeper strips, and a lever pivoted in a slot of the casement and also pivoted on the locking strip, substantially as described.

JOHN B. LASHBROOK.

Witnesses:

J. T. PRIME,

D. D. MCINTYRE.