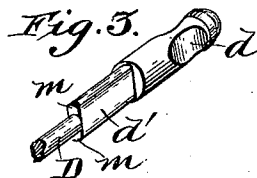
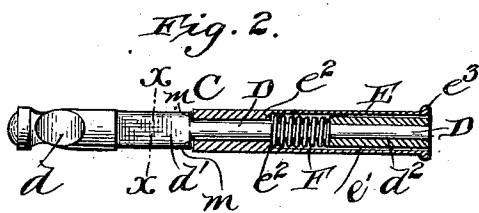
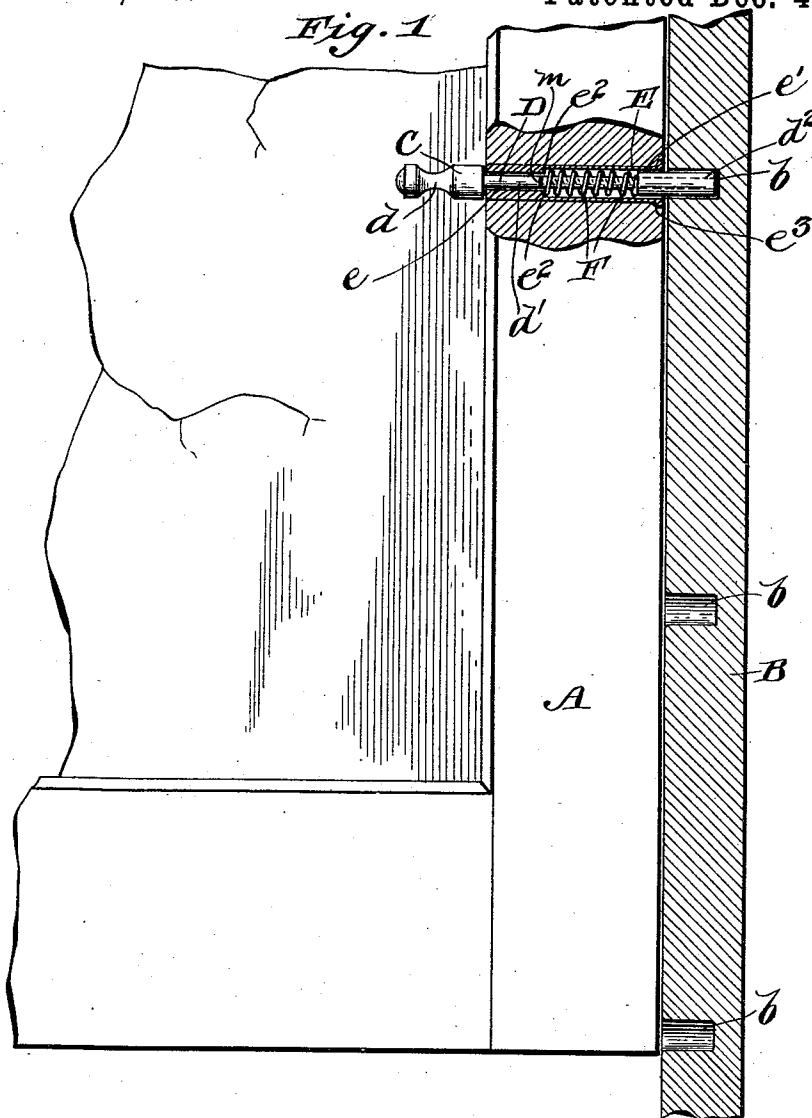


(No Model.)

J. G. FOX.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 530,266.

Patented Dec. 4, 1894.



Witnesses
J. C. Leverance
W. Hawley Muzzey



Inventor
Jacob G. Fox
by Mason, Fawcett & Lawrence
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB G. FOX, OF GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
WILLIAM F. BRENKELMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,266, dated December 4, 1894.

Application filed April 19, 1894. Serial No. 508,185. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB G. FOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grayling, in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Fasteners; 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.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of window sash fastenings or stops which are composed of a sliding bolt and spiral spring fitted in one or both sides of the sash and so constructed that the spring will force the bolt into holes formed in the sides of the window frame, the holes being formed in the latter at different points so that the sash may be retained at a greater or less height as desired.

My invention consists in the combination of a casing and sliding bolt of novel construction, and a spiral spring for forcing the bolt into engagement with apertures or sockets cut in the window frame as will be hereinafter described.

The invention is more fully set forth and described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which latter—

Figure 1 represents a detail side elevation of a window sash and sash frame with my invention attached thereto, the sash, sash frame and bolt casing being partly in section. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation, partly in section, of the devices embodying my invention, as they appear with the bolt in its withdrawn position. Fig. 3 represents a detail perspective view of the handle end of the sliding bolt, and Fig. 4 represents a transverse section through the devices embodying my invention on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 2, the bolt being turned into its withdrawn and locked position.

A in the drawings represents the window sash; B, the window sash frame; C, the sash fastener; D, the sliding bolt; E, the cylindrical casing of the same and F the spiral spring for forcing the bolt into engagement with the sockets or apertures b cut in the window sash.

The bolt D is formed with a handle d , and

a flat, shouldered latching or hold back enlargement portion d' at one end, and is provided with an enlargement sleeve d^2 at the opposite end; and by this construction hold back shoulders m , are formed.

The cylindrical casing E is formed at its inner end with a flat passage e , and at its opposite end with a cylindrical bore e' , the latter extending through the greater part of the casing and forming semi-annular shoulders e^2 , e^2 , where it intersects the flat passage. The front end of the casing E is provided with a bead e^3 which prevents the casing from moving backward when it is in the sash.

To assemble the respective parts, the bolt is slipped into the casing E and the spiral spring slipped upon the bolt from the opposite end until its rear end comes in contact with the shoulders e^2 , e^2 . Then the sleeve d^2 is forced upon the bolt until the spiral spring is sufficiently compressed.

When it is necessary to lock the window in any desired position the bolt D is turned until the flat portion d' registers with the slot or flat passage e' when the spring will force the bolt out into the aperture b as shown in Fig. 1.

When it is desired to raise or lower the window, the bolt is drawn into its casing by the handle d , and, upon giving the same a quarter turn, the inner shouldered end of the flat portion d' will rest upon the outer end of the casing E, as shown in Fig. 4, and thus prevent the bolt from flying back.

The casing E is applied in the usual manner by boring a passage through the sash and forcing the said casing into said passage, so that its bead comes in contact with the sash.

It will be seen from the foregoing, and by reference to the accompanying drawings, that the bolt D is of smaller diameter at its inner portion than its outer and that the sleeve d^2 and the flattened hold back portion d' are both formed within substantially the same diameter, and therefore the bolt does not require additional parts to be fitted upon it to form the holdback, and hence it is not necessary to cut slots in the casing E to receive such additional holdback device and in this respect my sash fastener possesses a great advantage over other fasteners of this type, inasmuch as the construction is rendered

very simple and effective, while the bolt is easily manipulated, and manufactured very cheaply; it avoiding the extra expense for a collar and pin to form the holdback and of
5 a casing with slots cut in it for said pin to work in.

By my construction the bolt is, after being withdrawn from the socket, held back by simply giving it a quarter turn sufficient to have
10 the shoulders *m* of the flattened part of the bolt stand at a right angle to the slot in the outer end of the casing, and thus come in contact with the end of the casing.

I do not limit myself to the precise construction of casing *E*, as it may be made
15 with a uniform bore extending from end to end, and provided at its inner end with a slotted cap to guide the flat portion of the bolt so that it may be withdrawn and turned
20 to a locked position on the same principle as described. In this construction a sleeve of slight length would have to be inserted below said cap in order to form a shoulder for the end of the spiral spring to bear against or
25 the spring could be made long enough to bear against the cap itself.

I make no claim broadly for sash fasteners having a tubular metallic socket in which a spiral spring is arranged around a portion of
30 the bolt stem, which is in rear of a rectangular locking lug formed between an operating button of the bolt and said spring—as shown

in Reissue Letters Patent No. 9,301. Neither do I make any claim for a sash fastener having a tubular case provided with an angular
35 slot in its wall, and a sliding and turning bolt provided with a locking collar or pin, as shown in Letters Patent No. 38,462 and neither do I claim a sash fastener constructed with a tubular socket, a sliding bolt and spring within
40 the socket, and a separated fastening pin for holding the bolt out of its locked position.

What I claim as my invention is—

The within described sash fastener comprising a tubular casing *E*, having a rectangular passage *e*, at its inner end and a cylindrical bore *e'* at its forward end; a sliding and turning bolt *D*, constructed with a flattened portion *d'*, hold back shoulders *m*, and an enlarged sleeve-bolt end *d²*, a handle *d*, and a
45 spring *F*; the combination being such, that the bolt by simply being drawn out of its locked position and turned partly around, will be held out of its locked position, by its hold back shoulders *m*, resting on the solid
50 or unslotted portions of the rear end of the casing, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB G. FOX.

Witnesses:

O. PALMER,
S. S. CLAGGETT.