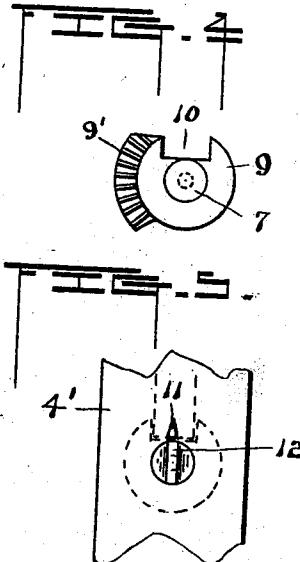
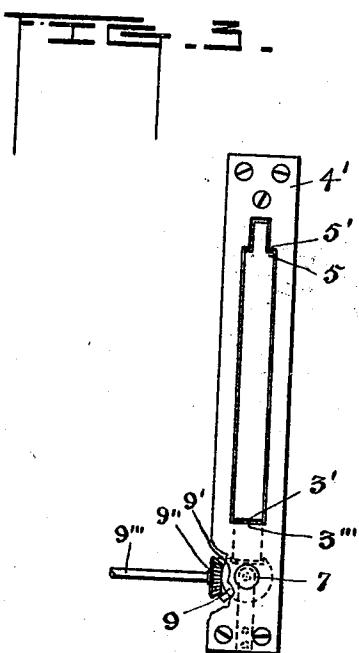
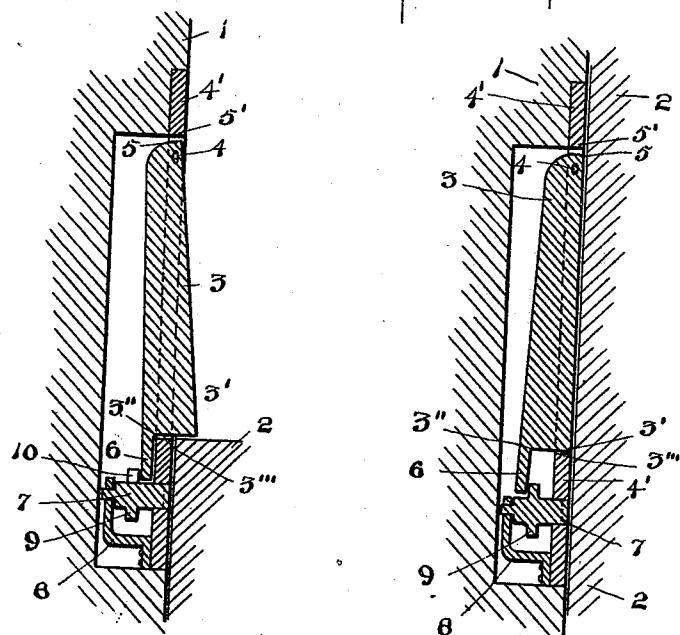


(No Model.)

W. R. WALKER.  
SASH FASTENER.

No. 511,379.

Patented Dec. 26, 1893.



Witnesses

Arch. M. Cattin.

Harry Sackett.

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by  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. WALKER, OF CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,379, dated December 26, 1893.

Application filed February 28, 1893. Serial No. 464,014. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. WALKER, a resident of Concord, in the county of Merrimac and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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 pertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to sash fasteners and has for its object to produce a cheap, simple, secure and easily operated stop or fastener, not liable to get out of order, and it consists in the construction hereinafter described and particularly pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a vertical section of the improved device in its operative position. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same in an inoperative position. Fig. 3 is a front elevation; and Figs. 4 and 5 are views of details.

Numerals 1 denotes the style of a window and 2 a movable sash.

3 indicates a stop bar or fastener pivoted at 4 in plate 4' secured in the window stile. This pivot 4 extends through the fastener in front of a vertical line passing through the center of gravity of the fastener when the front face of said fastener is held vertical so that the latter normally assumes the position indicated in Fig. 1. As shown the fastener or stop bar 3 has formed on its sides near its upper end and below its pivot the shoulders 5 adapted to bear, when suitably raised, against corresponding shoulders 5' formed in plate 4' secured in the stile or casing. The opening in the stop 3 through which the pivot passes is made oblong by preference to permit a small vertical movement of the stop so that the shoulders and not the pivot may receive and sustain the upward thrust of the sash when it is raised against said stop. Said opening is made preferably with a vertical diameter twice or more as large as that of the pivot. The points 3' and 3'' of the lower end of the stop are preferably equidistant from the pivot and the distance is such that either point when brought near a vertical plane passing through the pivot is closely adjacent to the bottom of the slot 3''' formed in the plate 4' to receive stop 3.

6 denotes a projection or flange on the fastener adapted to engage the casing interiorly in manner to limit the outward swinging of 55 the fastener. This flange is made to perform other functions also by means of the device next to be described.

7 denotes a small roller adapted to be supported and turn in bearings in the plate 4' 60 and in a bracket, plate or other suitable support 8. This roller has an annular flange 9 cut away to form a passage or recess 10 as indicated. (See Figs. 3, 4 and 5.) Said cut away portion is sufficient in extent to permit the 65 projection 6 to pass freely back and forth to either side of ring 9 when the roller is suitably adjusted. Such adjustment may be indicated by the registering of a mark such as denoted at 11 on the casing with a mark on 70 the end of the roller if desired. And for the latter purpose a rib 12 may be utilized this latter device being also adapted to be grasped by the tips of a thumb and finger to suitably manipulate the roller. The face of this rib 75 is in the same plane as the outer surface of the stile and is formed by recesses or cut away portions at each side as indicated in Fig. 5. This feature is not essential in every case. For turning the roller a rack 9' can be 80 provided upon or at the edge of flange 9 and made to engage with a bevel gear 9'' on the end of a shaft 9''' adapted to extend through the casing in convenient situation to be manipulated.

To lock the fastener or stop in an operative position the roller is turned before the sash is raised and the flange 9 thus made to bear on the rear side of projection 6. To release this lock the sash is lowered to uncover the 90 rib or thumb piece 12 and the roller then turned to bring the recess 10 opposite said projection whereupon the stop 3 can be pushed within the casing and its projection 6 passed through recess 10 and the roller turned to 95 bring flange 9 in front of said projection thereby locking the stop 3 in an inoperative position. Other means for manipulating the roller and other devices for locking the gravitating stop 3 may be used without sacrificing 100 all the advantages of my improvement and the omission of a lock for the stop 3 in some cases is contemplated.

The spring stops or fasteners normally pro-

jecting into the path of the sash rail such as heretofore used are objectionable for many uses and the present improvement obviates these objections and also cheapens the construction. A spring normally projecting into the path of a sash produces friction which is unnecessary and undesirable in many windows and it also wears the side rail of the sash. It also usually requires more force to push it out of the path of the sash than is agreeable or convenient and unless made quite strong and heavy and provided with strong securing devices it is liable to be impaired or loosened by repeated impacts of the sash.

By the present improvement it is provided that if the fastener be struck by suddenly raising the sash against it the force of the blow will be received by the stile and the fastener in nearly a vertical line, the pivot being entirely defended against such blow. Furthermore as much less force is required to swing the fastener out of the path of the sash in case the latter is to be raised above the former it is obvious that there is less danger of injuring the hands in the operation. The gravitating stop 3 can be made if desired of considerable length without adding appreciably to its cost, and by this means, owing to the ease with which it swings on its pivot, the fingers can be applied to the stop to push it back at a considerable distance above its lower end whereby more time is afforded for withdrawing the fingers which is a matter of some importance particularly in case the sash

happens to stick until sufficient force is applied to shove it by the point of obstruction.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination a sash, a slotted window stile, and a gravitating stop bar pivoted at its upper end within the stile slot, the pivot opening in the bar having a diameter approximately twice that of the pivot whereby said bar can be made to bear lengthwise against the stile without pressing the pivot, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination a sash, a slotted window stile, and a gravitating stop bar pivoted at its upper end within the stile slot, and a lock consisting of roller 7 provided with a recessed flange 9 adapted to hold said bar in either an operative or inoperative position, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with the stile having a plate 4' and with the sash, a pivoted latch 3 having a flange 6, a roller 7 journaled in the plate at one end and at the other in a bracket 8 and having a flange 9 provided with a recess 10, said flange being connected to operating mechanism extending laterally to the exterior of the stile, substantially as set forth.

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

WILLIAM R. WALKER.

Witnesses:

CARRIE E. EVANS,  
J. H. ALBIN.