(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Z. PINARD.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 436,841. Patented Sept. 23, 1890.

Fig. 1.

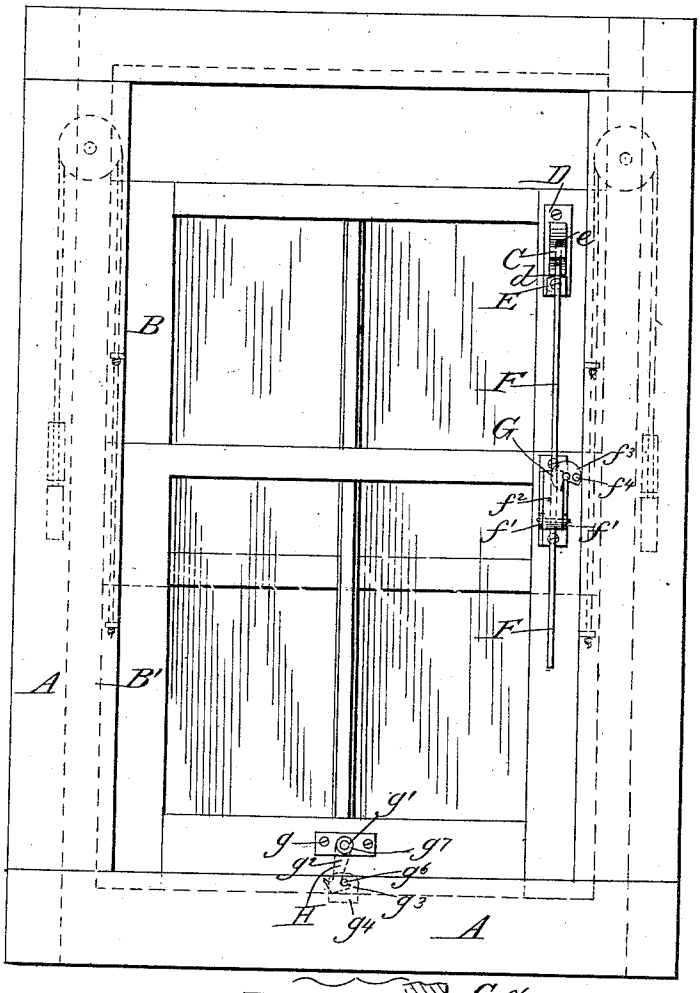


Fig. 2.

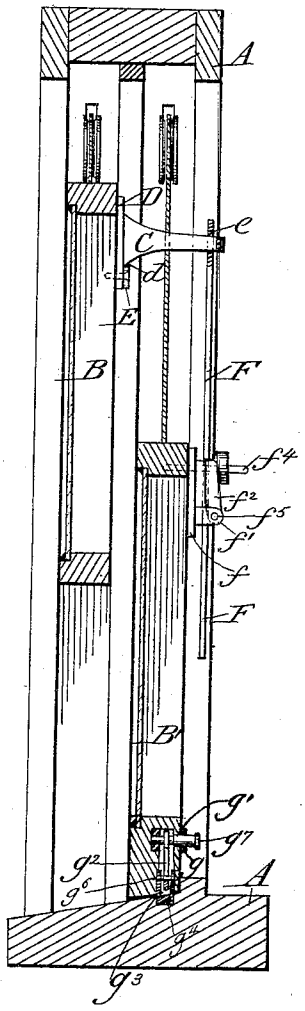


Fig. 3.

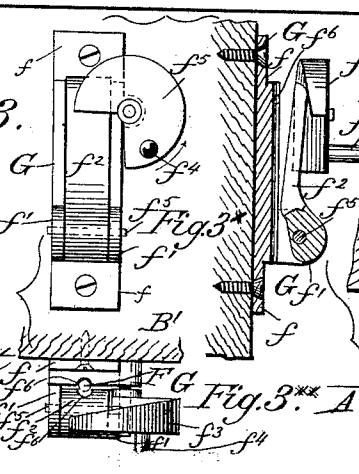


Fig. 3*.

Fig. 3**.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Z. PINARD.

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Fig. 7.

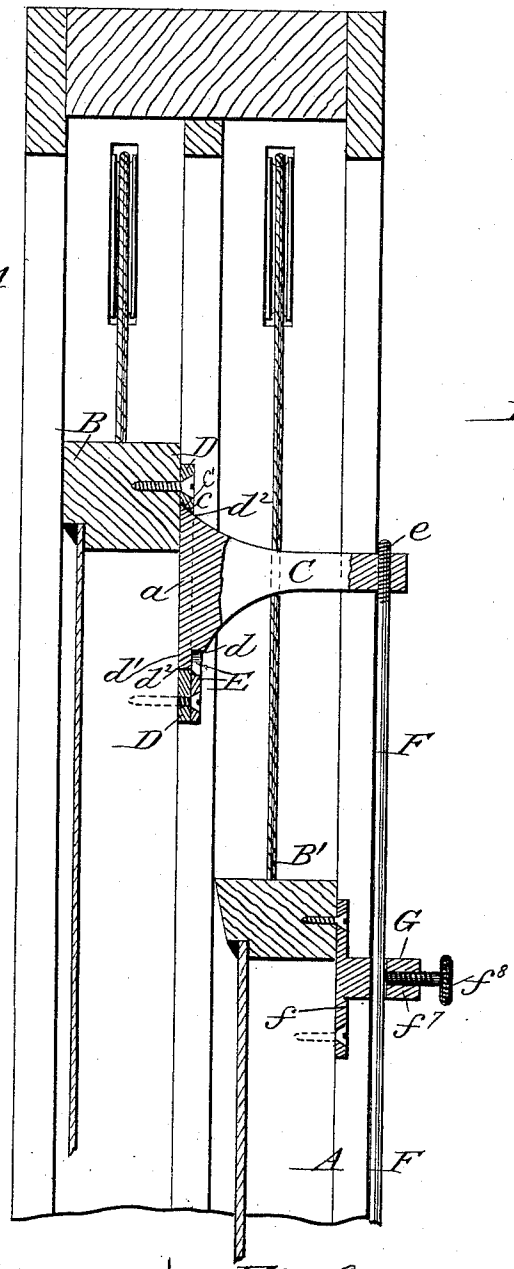


Fig. 5.

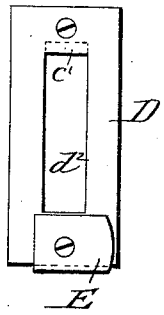
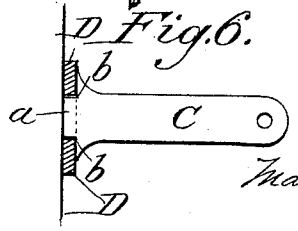


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ZATIQUE PINARD, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,841, dated September 23, 1890.

Application filed April 29, 1890. Serial No. 349,936. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZATIQUE PINARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Locking and Adjusting Attachments; 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 consists in certain means, as will be hereinafter described, whereby the lower and upper sashes of a window can be locked, respectively, against the upper and lower, or cap and sill, pieces of the frame, and can also be opened at top and bottom to any desired extent, or opened both at top and bottom to any desired degree and locked in such position, and whereby the lower sash can be automatically locked to the lower sill.

It also consists in certain specific constructions of parts whereby the said results are attained.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window sash and frame with my improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a front view of one of the mechanisms which I employ for effecting the locking of the two sashes and the retention of the same open at different altitudes or to different degrees. Fig. 3* is a vertical section of Fig. 3 as attached to a sash. Fig. 3** is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the sill-fastening, showing a portion of the sill and a portion of the sash and the respective fastening parts. Fig. 5 is a detail front view of the bracket-fastening device of the upper sash. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section of the same with the brackets in position; and Fig. 7 shows the invention represented in Figs. 1 and 2, but with the cam and lever cramping device shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 substituted by a clamping-screw and plate with bracket-lug.

A indicates the window-frame; B B′, the sashes, which may or may not be suspended by weights and cords.

C is a horizontal bracket-arm extending out from the upper cross-rail of the top sash. This arm is formed with a tongue *a* and shoulders *b b*. It also is beveled at *c*, and it is fitted to the sash by means of a slotted screw-plate D, which is beveled at *c′* and constructed to receive the tongue *a* and bevel portion *c*, as shown in the drawings, Figs. 5, 6, and 7.

E is a turn-button attached by a pivot to the lower portion of the plate D, and by being turned up against a shoulder *d* of the bracket-arm and in front of the lip *d′* of said arm serves to removably confine said arm in the slot d^2 of plate D, and by turning it downward, as shown in Fig. 5, the said bracket-arm can be taken out of said slot, and thus not stand in the way of the lower sash passing up to the top of the frame and the upper sash passing down to the sill thereof, which relative positions the sashes are required to occupy on occasions when they are being washed and often for other purposes.

F is a pendent rod screwed into the outer end of the bracket-arm C, as indicated at *e*; or it may be otherwise suitably connected to said arm. This rod extends down through a cramping or fastening device G, which is screwed to the front of the upper part of the lower sash, as shown. This cramping device comprises a screw-plate *f*, having hinging lugs *f′*, a hinged or pivoted lever-jaw f^2, pivoted by its lower end, as indicated at f^5, to the lugs of the plate, and a rotating cam f^3, also pivoted to a lug of the plate *f′* and having its cam-surface arranged to bind frictionally against the upper front surface of the lever-jaw. The inner face of the lever-jaw and the outer face of the screw-plate *f′* are formed with semicircular depressions f^6, which, when the jaw and plate meet, form a cylindrical passage, as shown in Fig. 3**. The length of the rod F is to be sufficient to allow the sashes to be opened to the desired extent and also allow the sashes to be fully closed, and when so closed insure a binding or cramping action of the lever-jaw upon the rod through the action of the cam f^3 upon said jaw.

The cam f^3 is provided with a handle f^4, by which it is moved in the direction of the arrow when it is desired to lock the sash and in a reverse direction for unlocking the sash.

As a substitute for this cramping device G, a bracket screw-plate *f*, provided with a perforation in its bracket portion f^7 for the passage of the rod through it and with a cramp-

ing-screw f^8, may be adopted, as illustrated in Fig. 7.

H is a sill-fastening comprising a screw-plate g, pivot g', arrow-headed catch or fastening g^2, a keeper device consisting of a bifurcated cylindrical plug g^3 g^4, fastened in the sill by a screw g^5, and having a transverse holding-pin g^6. With this fastening, when the sash is lowered, one or the other of the wings of the arrow-head slides past the pin g^6 and by gravity of the catch g^2 passes under the pin g^6 as soon as said pin is passed by either of the wings of the arrow-head, and thereby securely fastens the lower sash to the sill. A thumb-button g^7 is attached to the outer end of the pin g', and by means of said button the catch g^2 can be turned and released from the pin g^6, so as to allow the lower sash to be raised.

From the foregoing specification it will be seen that I have provided a simple means whereby the lower sash, after being raised to any desired distance, can be firmly held at that point; also, that the upper sash, after being lowered to a desired distance, can be held at that point, and that both sashes can be locked or latched securely in their fully-closed position; and, furthermore, that the bracket-arm C can be taken out of the slot of the plate D whenever it is desired to reverse the position of the sashes for any purpose, and that the lower sash can be automatically latched to the window-sill and very conveniently unlatched therefrom.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the upper sash B, of the slotted screw-plate D, bracket C, having a beveled lip c, tongue a, shoulders b b d, with turn-button E, and the pendent rod F, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the upper sash B, of the removable bracket C, carrying the rod F, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the upper sash B, bracket C, rod F, and cramping device G, consisting of a screw-plate f, lever-jaw f^2, and cam f^3, substantially as described.

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

ZATIQUE PINARD.

Witnesses:
J. C. RUETENIK,
C. M. IDLEMAN.