(No Model.)

J. GREIFE.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 606,484. Patented June 28, 1898.

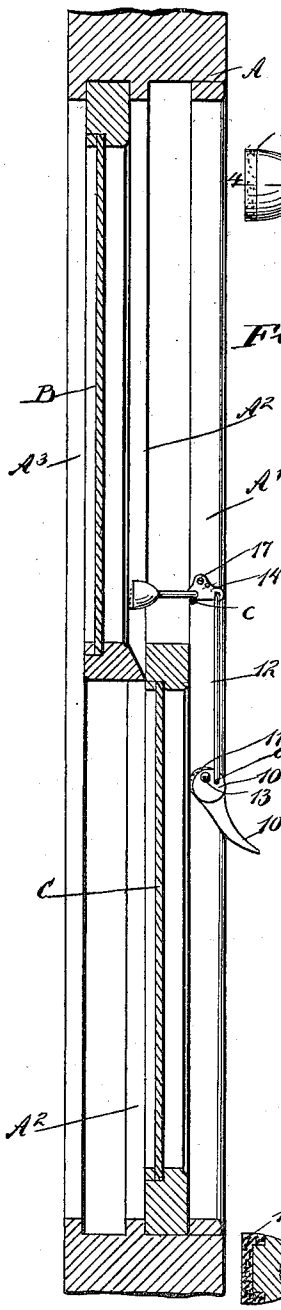


Fig. 1

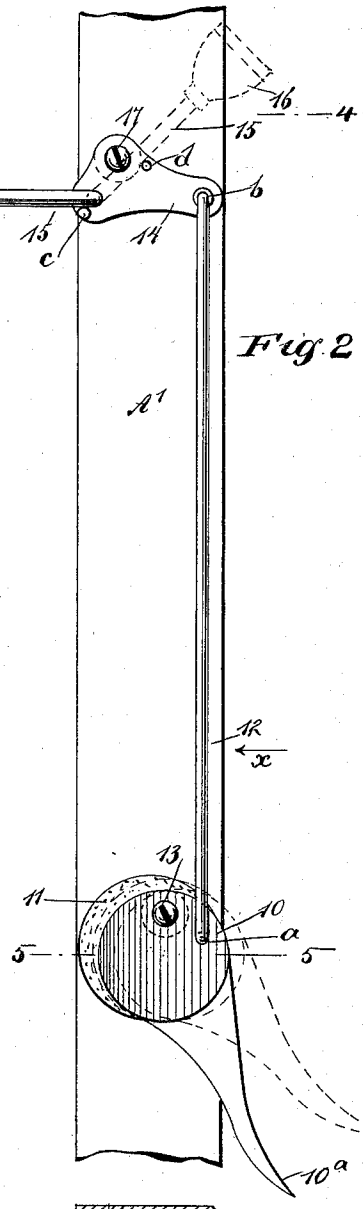


Fig. 2

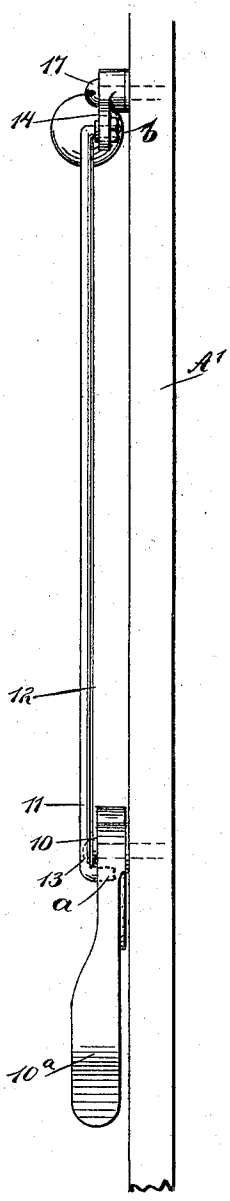


Fig. 3

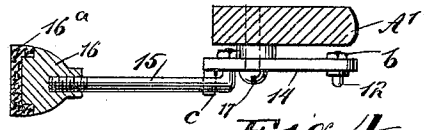


Fig. 4

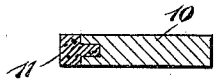


Fig. 5

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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,484, dated June 28, 1898.

Application filed October 1, 1897. Serial No. 653,762. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GREIFE, of Dayton, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improvement in sash-locks, and has for its object to provide a novel device of the class mentioned, which is of simple and inexpensive construction, is readily applied to a window without cutting the casement or sashes, and which when in operative position on a window-casement is adapted by manipulation of one part of the device to simultaneously lock both sashes against sliding movement, and also prevent either sash from rattling when in a locked condition.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described, and defined in the appended claims.

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

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional elevation of a window-casement and upper and lower sashes therein, the sashes being locked by the improved attachment that is shown in place on the casement. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of a portion of a window-casement and of the complete sash-lock therein. Fig. 3 is an inner edge view of the casement portion shown in Fig. 2 and of the sash-locking device thereon seen in direction of arrow x in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view substantially on the line 4 4 in Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a detached transverse sectional view of the cam-lock for the lower sash substantially on the line 5 5 in Fig. 2.

The window-casement A and sashes B C, to which the improvements are shown applied, may be of any approved construction, means being provided for the vertical sliding movement of the upper sashes in the side stiles of the casement.

Preferably the improvements to be described are attached upon one of the upright bead-strips A′, secured on one side of the casement A along the inner edge of the same and serving to loosely hold the lower sash C from inward displacement. The usual parting-strips, such as A^2, secured at each side of the casement A, separate the upper and lower sashes and allow them to slide independently in the casement, while the upper sash is loosely retained from outward displacement by bead-strips A^3, one at each side of the casement.

The improved antirattler sash-lock consists, essentially, of a lower sash-locking device, comprising a circular block 10, from which peripherally projects a finger-piece 10^a. In the convex edge of the block 10 a leather or gum facing 11 is embedded, said facing being also convexly curved on the outer edge, that projects somewhat beyond the periphery of the block, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

An aperture is formed in the block 10 at a point near the edge and is so positioned that the convex curved edge of the facing 11 will be eccentric thereto. At a suitable distance from said aperture in the block 10 the latter is perforated to receive the lower end a of a connecting-rod 12, which is bent at a right angle to loosely occupy said perforation. The eccentric block 10 is secured upon the side of the bead-strip A′ by a pivot-screw 13, which screw passes through the aperture of the block provided to receive it, and the eccentric block is thus loosely held in position at a proper distance from the top cross-bar of the lower sash C.

The upper end of the connecting-rod 12 is bent laterally to form a pivot or journal end b, and said end loosely enters a transverse perforation formed in one limb of the bell-crank lever 14, which consists of an essentially triangular block laterally perforated near each of its three angles.

The perforation in the limb of the lever 14 substantially opposite the limb loosely engaged by the pivot end of the rod 12 receives the bent pivot end of a pusher-bar 15. On the opposite end of the bar 15 a presser-block 16 is screwed, and thus is adjustably held thereon.

The presser-block 16 has preferably a gum facing-piece 16^a secured on the end opposite that penetrated by the threaded end of the pusher-bar 15, and said block 16 is of a sufficient area at the end having said flattened facing to adapt the block and facing for efficient service, as will presently be described.

In the perforation in the triangular block or bell-crank lever 14, above and between the limbs of the block wherein the rod 12 and bar 15 are pivoted, a pivot-screw 17 is inserted and passes into the upright bead-strip A′, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4.

The length of the connecting-rod 12 is so proportioned that when the eccentric block 10 is suitably positioned on the bead-strip A′, so as to be adapted by partial rotation in a downward direction to forcibly contact the gum facing 11 with the adjacent vertical side bar of the lower sash C, then the presser-block 16 will be projected toward a like bar on the upper sash B to hold both sashes from sliding movement, it being understood that the sashes are both closed when such an adjustment of the locking device is effected.

On the bell-crank lever 14 a projection *c* may be formed below and near the pivoted end of the pusher-bar 15, which projection is adapted to prevent the pusher-bar and presser-block 16 from falling below a horizontal plane, but will permit the parts mentioned to be rocked upwardly and away from the sash B, so as to rest, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, on a stop or projection *d*.

It will be seen that a downward vibration of the finger-piece 10^a, which will force the facing 11 into locking contact with the inner side of the lower sash C, will simultaneously draw upon the inner lower limb of the bell-crank lever 14 and thus project the presser-block 16 and its facing 16^a toward the inner side of the upper sash B sufficiently to forcibly engage therewith and by said contact lock the upper sash against sliding movement, the gum facings 11 and 16^a preventing any defacement of the sashes B and C. It will be apparent that a release of both sashes B and C may be readily effected by an upward rocking movement of the finger-piece 10^a. Furthermore, it will be seen that the sashes B C may be locked at any point of sliding adjustment given thereto by the improvements, and also that when the sashes are closed and locked they will be pressed against the bead-strips and parting-strips of the window-casement with such force as will prevent either sash from rattling.

In applying the improvement for service it is preferred to provide the same in duplicate for a window and secure the two fasteners on the inner bead-strips of the window-casement, so that the sashes may be held together and against the bead-strips in a manner which will prevent dust or air from entering the room between or around the sashes. This provision will so effectually seal all crevices around the window-sashes that the need of weather-strips will be obviated.

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

1. In a sash-lock, the combination with an eccentric block pivoted to lock the lower sash, of a pivotally-supported bell-crank lever, a pusher-bar loosely held on and projecting from the bell-crank lever, a presser-block on the pusher-bar, and a connecting-rod loosely engaged at its ends with the eccentric block and bell-crank lever, substantially as described.

2. In a sash-lock, the combination with a rockable friction-block adapted to lock the lower sash, of a pivoted bell-crank lever above said rockable friction-block, another friction-block on a pusher-bar which is rockable on a limb of the bell-crank and thus adapted for projection toward the upper sash to lock it, means to connect the bell-crank and lower friction-block for their simultaneous rocking movement, and a projection on the bell-crank for support of the upper friction-block when it is rocked away from the upper window-sash, substantially as described.

3. In a sash-lock, the combination with an eccentric block having a finger-piece, and a gum facing held to project from the periphery of the eccentric block, said block being eccentrically pivoted upon a bead-strip of the window-casement adjacent to the lower sash of the window, of a bell-crank lever pivoted, between two opposite limbs, on the bead-strip above the eccentric block, a connecting-rod loosely engaging its ends with the bell-crank lever and eccentric block at the same side of the pivots of said parts, a pusher-bar pivoted on the bell-crank lever so as to project therefrom toward the upper sash, an adjustable presser-block on the projected end of the pusher-bar, and a gum facing on the presser-block adapted to contact with the upper sash, substantially as described.

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