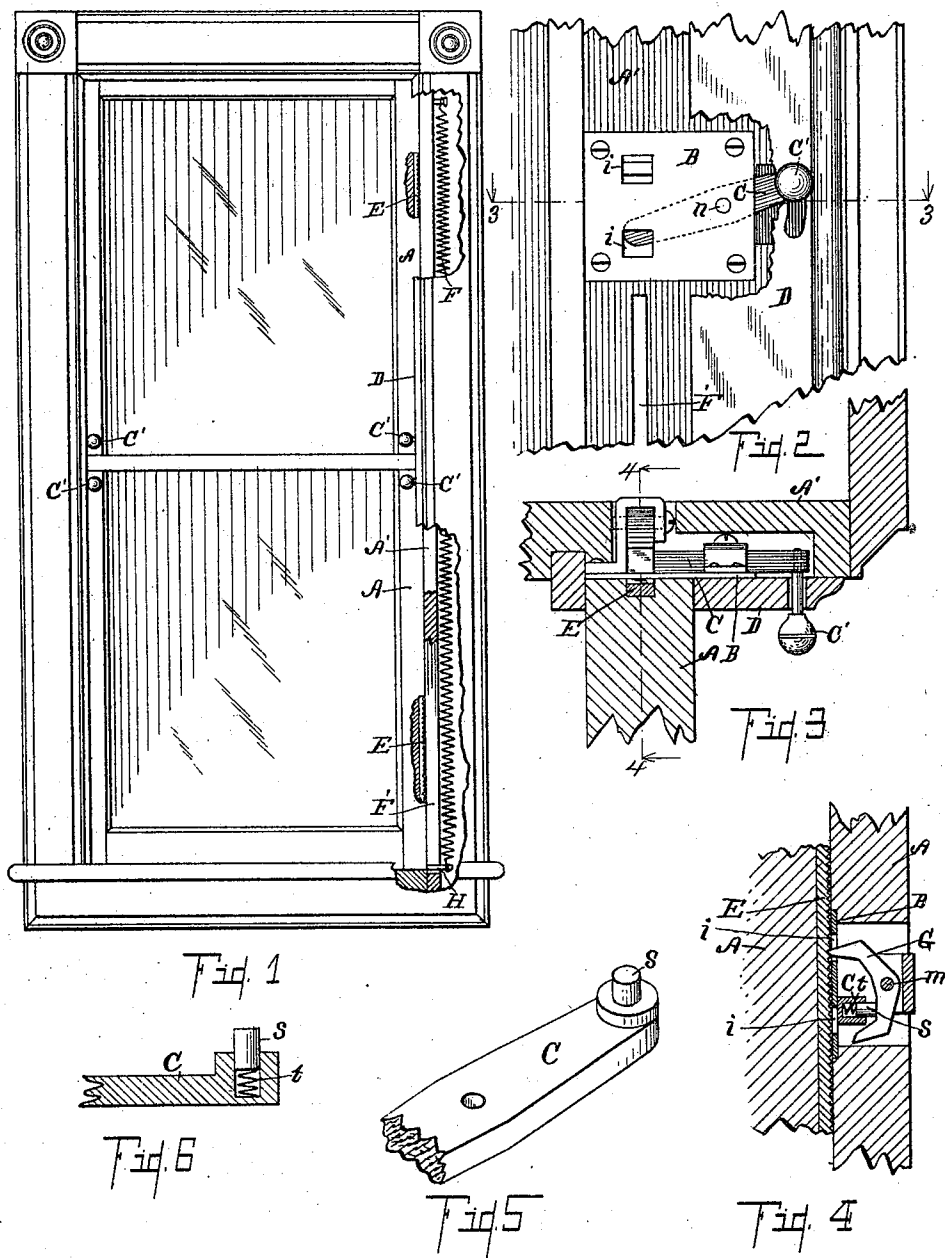


(No Model.)

J. STRUBEN.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 574,831.

Patented Jan. 5, 1897.



Witnesses:

Walter S. Wood
V. E. Chappell

Inventor,

By Jacob Struben
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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB STRUBEN, OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,831, dated January 5, 1897.

Application filed December 9, 1895. Serial No. 571,573. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB STRUBEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Sash Stops and Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in sash locks or stops for windows.

The object of my invention is to provide a convenient sash lock or stop which can be made to secure the window in any position that shall be capable of adjustment to allow the movement of the window-sash in either direction or lock it from such motion; and the nature of the invention consists in the structure herein described, and pointed out in the claim.

I accomplish the object of my invention by the devices and means shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an inner view of an entire window, with parts of the casing and sash broken away to show my improved locking device. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of my improved locking-pawl in position in a window-frame. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view on line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view of the inner end of the lever, showing the spring *t*. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view through the end of the lever, as shown in Fig. 5.

In the drawings all of the sectional views are taken looking in the direction of the little arrows at the ends of the section-lines, and similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the lettered parts of the drawings, A represents the window-sash; A', the stile of the frame; D, the window-stop. In the stile of the frame a slot F' is cut. A pin H is inserted through the slot in the lower end of the window-sash, and a spring F is connected to the pin H and extends upwardly and is secured to the window-frame above and serves to counterbalance the weight of the sash and make it easily movable. The

opposite sides of the window are constructed exactly the same.

In the stile of the sash is inserted a suitable rack E to both sides. In the stile of the frame, near the meeting ends of the sash, are inserted plates B. On the backs of the plates B is the double pawl G, pivoted at *m*, the ends of which project out through apertures *i i*, opposite the racks in the stile of the sash. The pawl G is U-shaped. A lever C is pivoted at *n* and projects between the main body of the pawl and the plate B. A pin *s* is placed in the end of the lever C, and is held yieldingly in the outward position by the spring *t*, and presses against the double pawl G, between the outwardly-projecting points thereof. A handle terminating in a knob C' projects through the window-stop to operate the lever.

When it is desired to raise the window and hold it in the elevated position, the knob C' is pushed up. This throws the top end of the pawl G out into engagement with the rack E, and the window will move freely in the upward direction and will be prevented from coming down. When it is desirous to lock the window and prevent its being raised, the knob C' is pushed down to the lowest position, which will throw the lower end of the pawl into engagement with the rack and prevent the sash from being raised. By moving the knob to the central position neither end of the pawl will engage the rack, and the window can be raised or lowered in either direction. This pawl, in connection with the spring-counterbalance, enables the safe adjustment of a window in a slightly open position for the night, as the window cannot be raised higher. Without the counterbalance the window is completely and conveniently adjustable in any position and can be locked shut with perfect ease.

The double reversible pawl can be used in connection with a window counterbalanced by weights in the usual manner. The pawl and means of adjusting the same are adapted to other uses. In window construction it must also be clear that the position of pawl and rack can be reversed. The pawl will operate the same if attached to the sash and

operated on a rack attached to the window-frame.

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

The combination of a window-frame and a window-sash of a rack upon one of the said parts; a double-pointed pawl upon the other; a lever one end of which projects between
10 said pawl and rack; a pin in the end of said lever; a spring to hold said pin in yielding

contact with said pawl and permit it to be moved back and forth past the pivot of the pawl to reverse the same or hold it out of engagement with the rack by resting at the center as specified. 15

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB STRUBEN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

WALTER S. WOOD,
V. E. CHAPPELL.