June 24, 1930. C. L. HARRINGTON 1,767,450

SASH FASTENER

Filed Sept. 20, 1929

Fig. 1.

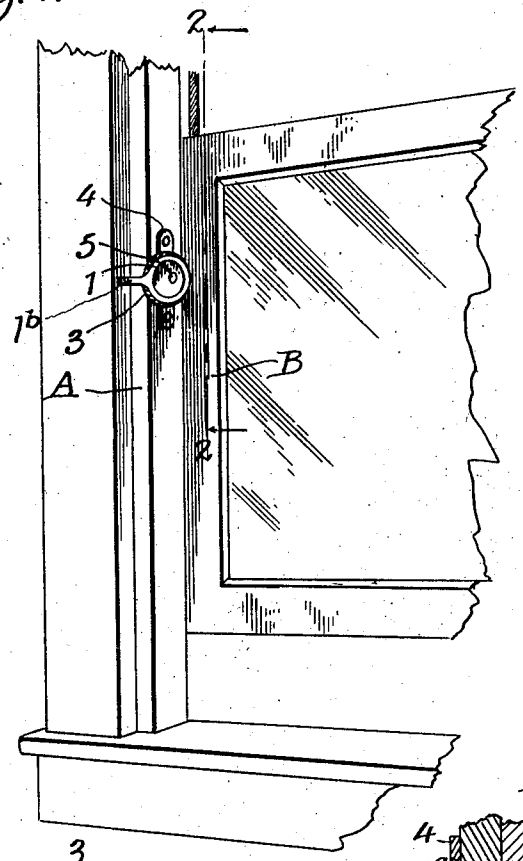


Fig. 2.

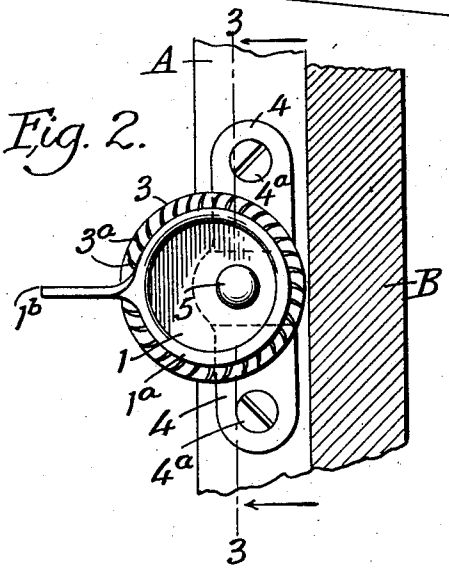
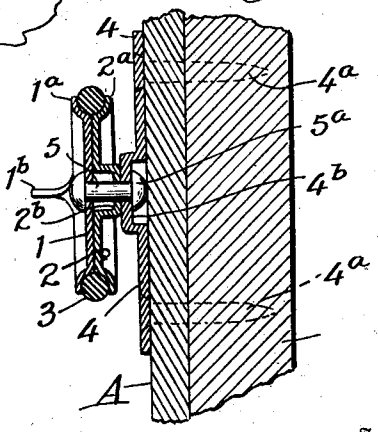


Fig. 3.



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Patented June 24, 1930 1,767,450

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SASH FASTENER

Application filed September 20, 1929. Serial No. 393,966.

This invention is an improved window sash fastener adapted to be secured to the window frame at right angles to the sliding sash, said fastener being capable of an eccentric clamping action against the sash; and the principal objects of the invention are to provide a window sash fastener which will not mar the sash; which may be readily engaged and will be very effective in holding the sash in any adjusted position; which will prevent rattling of the window and will prevent the window from being raised from the outside; and which is economical to manufacture and is easily installed.

Further objects of the invention are to provide a window sash fastener or lock the operation of which does not depend upon any spring or other parts either attached to the fastener or to the window sash or window frame; also to provide a fastener the operation of which does not depend in any way upon any particular type of window sash, but which can be attached or used with any ordinary window sash without alteration thereof; also to provide a fastener the operation of which is entirely automatic except that when the window is being raised or lowered the fastener must be held out of engagement with the sash, and which immediately upon release will wedge itself against the sash and hold it stationary in any position desired.

Other minor objects of the invention will be hereinafter set forth.

I will explain the invention with reference to the accompanying drawing which illustrates one practical embodiment thereof to enable others to adopt and use the same; and will summarize in the claims the novel features of construction, and novel combinations of parts, for which protection is desired.

In said drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a window showing my novel sash fastener secured to the side of the window frame at right angles to the sliding sash.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3, Fig. 2.

As shown in the drawing the sash fastentener is attached to the side of the window frame A at right angles to the sliding sash B, and preferably comprises a circular disk-like body, preferably formed of two stamped metal disks 1 and 2 placed back to back and riveted or otherwise secured together, the peripheries of the disks 1 and 2 being flanged outwardly as at 1^a, 2^a to provide an annular groove when the members are secured together adapted to receive a tire 3, of rubber or other yieldable frictional material. The rubber or other tire 3 extends beyond the peripheries of the disks 1 and 2 sufficiently to engage the window sash B as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and tire 3 is preferably of circular cross-section, with spiral grooves 3^a formed around same to increase the frictional engagement of the tire with the sash B. The disks 1 and 2 are eccentrically mounted on a base plate 4 of rectangular shape attached to the side of the window frame A by screws 4^a or the like, said base plate 4 having at its center an offset portion 4^b, which portion is perforated to receive a rivet 5, one head 5^a of the rivet being housed under the offset portion 4^b as shown in Fig. 3; and the rivet 5 extending through eccentrically located perforations in the disks 1 and 2 and riveted over same to secure the parts 1, 2, and 4 together. The inner disk 2 is preferably provided with an offset hub portion 2^b adapted to bear against the offset portion 4^b of plate 4; and the outer disk 1 is stamped with a handle 1^b whereby the disks 1 and 2 can be readily rotated on the rivet 5. Preferably handle 1^b is disposed diametrically opposite the rivet head 5 so that when the handle 1^b is in horizontal position (as in Fig. 2) the tire 3 will be out of contact with the sash B. Since the disks 1 and 2 are eccentrically disposed with respect to the rivet 5, as the handle 1^b is moved or drops down from the horizontal position the tire 3 will be brought into engagement with the sash B.

The sash fastener may be applied to any window frame. The base plate 4 of the sash fastener should be secured to frame A in such position that when the handle 1^b

is in horizontal position (Fig. 2) the sash B can slide past the tire 3, but if the handle 1^b should drop slightly the eccentricity of the disk will cause the tire 3 to come in contact with sash B and any opening movement of the sash will increase the wedging action by tending to further rotate the rubber tired disk. The operation of the sash fastener is entirely automatic. When the window is being raised or lowered the fastener must be held in such position that handle 1^b is perpendicular to the sash, and immediately upon release of the handle 1^b the same will drop and the disk will wedge itself against the sash and hold it stationary in any adjusted position, preventing rattling thereof, and preventing the window sash from being raised.

I claim:

A sash fastener comprising a circular body formed of two stamped disks placed back to back; the peripheries of the disks being oppositely flanged to form a tire holding groove; the outer disk having a handle and the inner disk having an eccentrically disposed offset hub portion; a tire in said groove projecting beyond the peripheries of the flanges; a base plate adapted to be secured to a window frame; and a pin securing the disks together and pivotally connecting them to the base plate.

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