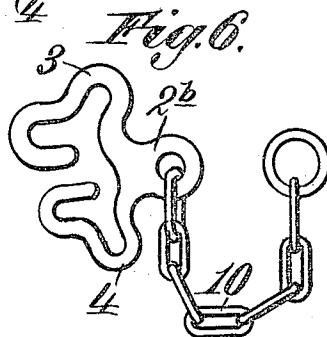
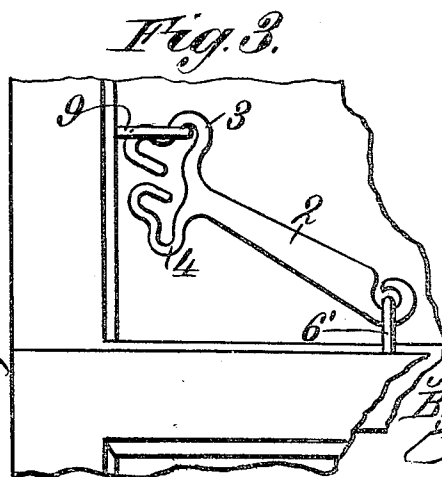
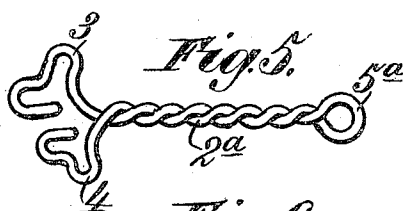
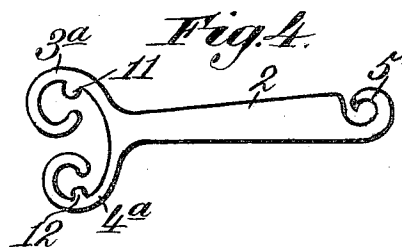
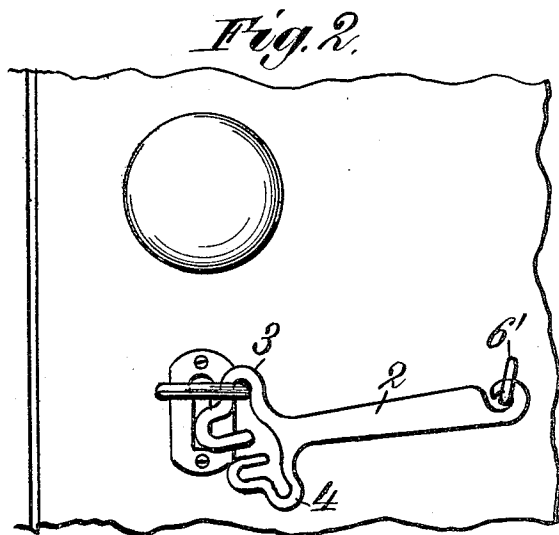
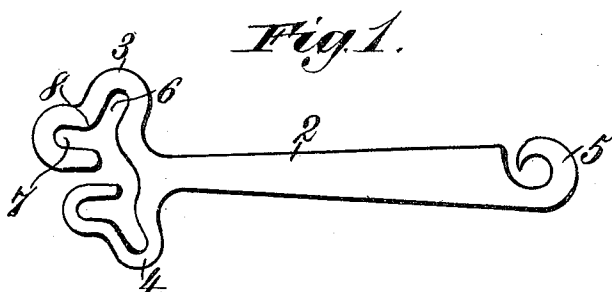


No. 816,787.

PATENTED APR. 3, 1906.

A. C. FLETCHER.
FASTENING DEVICE FOR KEYS, WINDOWS, &c.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1905.



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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADDISON C. FLETCHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FASTENING DEVICE FOR KEYS, WINDOWS, &c.

No. 816,787.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 3, 1906.

Application filed February 27, 1905. Serial No. 247,591.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADDISON C. FLETCHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fastening Devices for Keys, Windows, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what I shall for convenience term "fastening devices" for keys, windows, and the like. The device, however, may be used with advantage in other connections. When employed as a key-fastener, it is adapted when properly mounted and when in engagement with a key to prevent the latter from being pushed from place from outside the door and when used as a sash-fastener and when properly mounted in engagement with a keeper of suitable character to lock a sash, either an upper or a lower one, in a desired position.

The device is simple in construction, can be readily and inexpensively made, and will serve effectively in its different uses.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification I illustrate certain simple adaptations involving my invention, which I will set forth in detail in the following description; but I do not restrict myself to the disclosure thus made, for certain variations may be adopted within the scope of my claims.

The fastening device involves two hooks which face toward each other, and I prefer to make the same of different sizes, so as to adapt one hook to one size of key-loop or other keeper, while the other will be adapted to a different-sized article of such kind. The hooks may be formed upon a body usually integral therewith, as in this way cheapness is assured. The body may take different forms. In one case it may be simply the junction of the shanks of the two hooks, while in others it may consist of an elongated body or shank of sheet metal or of wire. Each hook is of a peculiar character, as will hereinafter be made apparent, to preclude in one case possibility of movement of a key and in another movement of a window-sash.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a fastening device involving my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are similar views of the same, showing it in operative relation, in Fig. 2 the device being connected with a key, while in

Fig. 3 it is associated with a window. Figs. 4 and 5 are modified forms of the fastener. Fig. 6 is a further modification.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the different views.

Referring now particularly to Fig. 1, the fastening device there illustrated includes a body, as 2, and hooks, as 3 and 4. I have applied different characters to the hooks 3 and 4 for the reason that they are of different sizes, the hook 3 being larger than the hook 4, so as to adapt it for engagement with a larger eye or the like than the hook 4 will engage. While not essential, the two hooks 3 and 4 are shown as being integral with the body 2. As a matter of fact, the device shown in said Fig. 1 can be inexpensively stamped from sheet metal. In the tail of the body I form a slot which produces a hook, as 5, adapted to be detachably engaged with an eye, as 6', which eye may be that of a screw-eye, screwed into a door, as shown in Fig. 2, or into the top of the lower sash of a window, as in Fig. 3. The fastening device shown in Figs. 2 and 3 is the same, the only difference being as to its use. The mouth of the slot formed in the tail of the body 2 is narrower than the remainder of the slot, so that when the hook 5 is engaged with the eye 6' there will be no possibility of the hook 5 being accidentally disengaged from said eye. The mouth, however, is of such width that the hook 5 can by a user be readily engaged with the eye. The formation of the hooks 3 and 4 is the same, as will be understood from what I have hereinbefore stated, the only difference being as to their size, so that a detail description of one—for example, the hook 3—will suffice for the other. The hook 3 is shown as being of compound-curved form, so as to produce interiorly thereof two slots or apertures (denoted, respectively, by 6 and 7) and at angles to each other. The angle may be an obtuse one, as illustrated, although this is not essential. At the junction of the slots or apertures 6 and 7 there is produced interiorly of the hook 3 a shoulder 8. The bills of the two hooks 3 and 4 are arranged adjacent to each other, they being separated a distance but slightly in excess of the thickness of the keeper which either of them may engage, whether said keeper be the loop of a key or a staple or other structure, by virtue of which the bills aid in preventing the surreptitious disengage-

ment of either hook by the manipulation, for example, in one case of the key and in the other of a window-sash.

In Fig. 2 I have shown what might be considered the upper and larger hook as engaging the loop of a key, said loop fitting in the upper slot 6. The hook can after the key has been manipulated to lock the door be readily engaged with the loop of said key, so as to secure the relation indicated. By reason of the fact that the body of the fastening device is engaged with the eye 6' the key cannot be pushed from place from outside the door, nor can it even be turned, for any attempt to turn the key in one direction will cause the loop thereof to abut against the closed end of the slot 6, while any attempt to turn said key in the opposite direction will cause it to abut against the end of the slot 7, so that the key cannot possibly be turned.

When the fastening device is connected with an eye 6' on one sash of a window and the hook 3 engaged with a staple, as 9, on the other sash thereof, the staple will lie in the upper slot 6, so that the fastening device cannot be disengaged from the staple by shaking either sash. The fastening device, however, can be readily disengaged from the staple or from the key by simply lifting it free of the same.

The fastening device shown in Fig. 5 is similar in form to that represented in Fig. 1, there being a slight difference as to material, however, between the two in that the body 2^a in said Fig. 5 is made of wire. There is another slight difference in that the tail thereof has an eye, as 5^a. The eye 5^a when the fastening device shown in said Fig. 5 is employed would be engaged with a hook. The hooks 3 and 4 are identical in construction with those represented in Fig. 1, so that I will employ the same characters to designate corresponding parts.

In Fig. 6 I dispense with the elongated body 2 shown in Fig. 1. As a matter of fact the body shown in said Fig. 6 is simply an enlargement of the junction between the two hooks 3 and 4, which are the same in construction as those illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5. To the body 2^b in said Fig. 6 I may connect a chain, as 10, having an eye at its free end for connection with a hook. When the device shown in Fig. 6 is employed, the hook which receives the eye at the free end of the chain will be so placed that the chain 10 or equivalent flexible connection will be maintained in a taut condition.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated a further modification, the change in form being in the character of the hooks 3^a and 4^a. The shank in Fig. 4 is the same as that shown in Fig. 2. Hence I designate it by the character 2. The hooks 3^a and 4^a are of convolute form, their bills or free portions being adjacent, as is the case with the bills of the hooks shown in Fig.

1. Upon the shanks of the hooks 3^a and 4^a I form lugs, as 11 and 12, which point toward the respective bills and are adjacent thereto. With either hook shown in Fig. 4 the ring of a key will lie in the aperture or space between the lug or shoulder 11 or 12, as the case may be, and the bill of said hook. As a matter of fact, the ring will lie singly in said aperture, so as to prevent it being maliciously disengaged from the hook. The shoulder 11 or 12 will prevent motion of the fastening device or of the key.

The fastening device shown in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, and Figs. 5 and 6 has two hooks of substantially duplicate construction, each hook consisting of two connected approximately U-shaped portions, and the outer branches of the outer U's extend in parallelism in an inward direction or toward the shank of the fastening device when said shank is present. When the shank is present, the two hooks are situated at one end thereof.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A fastening device comprising two hooks of substantially duplicate construction and disposed in a common plane, each hook consisting of two connected approximately U-shaped portions the outer terminals of the outer U-shaped portions being directly opposite each other.
2. A fastening device comprising a shank and two hooks of substantially duplicate construction at one end of the shank, the hooks facing each other and each consisting of two connected approximately U-shaped portions disposed at an angle to each other.
3. A fastening device comprising a body provided at one end with means for securing its loose suspension and at the other end with two stiff hooks of duplicate shape facing each other, each hook being adapted for locking engagement with an eye.
4. A fastening device comprising two hooks of substantially duplicate construction facing toward each other, each hook having interiorly thereof a shoulder arranged substantially opposite the bill thereof.
5. A fastening device comprising a body having an opening at one end, whereby it may be connected with a hook or equivalent device in a loose manner and two stiff hooks at the opposite end of duplicate construction, said hooks facing toward each other, being of different sizes, and each being adapted for locking engagement with an eye.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADDISON C. FLETCHER.

Witnesses:

HEATH SUTHERLAND,
D. TAYLOR.