S. EVERED & C. WILLMOTT.

FASTENER FOR CASEMENT WINDOWS AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 11, 1917.

1,290,145.

Patented Jan. 7, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

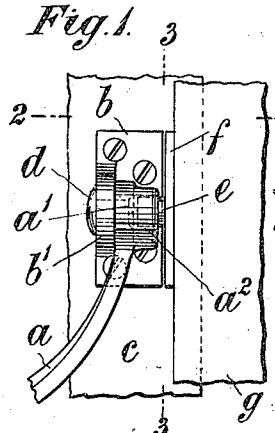


Fig. 3.

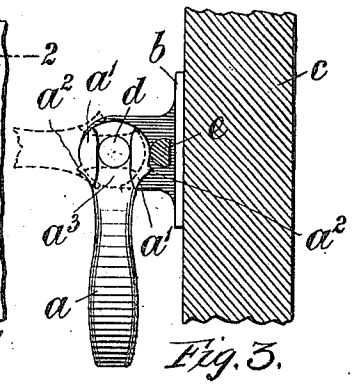


Fig. 7.

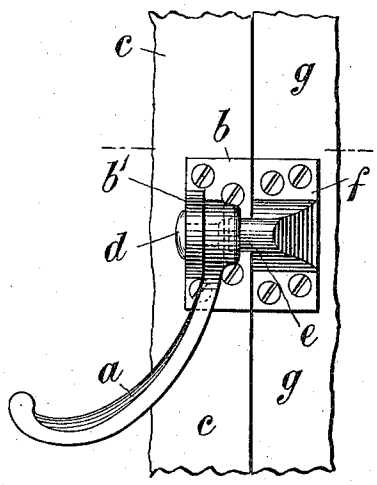


Fig. 2.

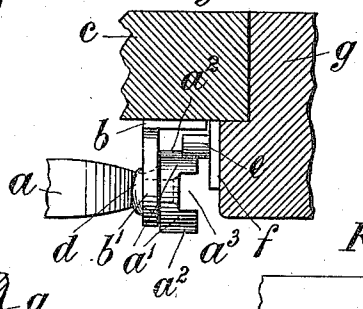


Fig. 8.

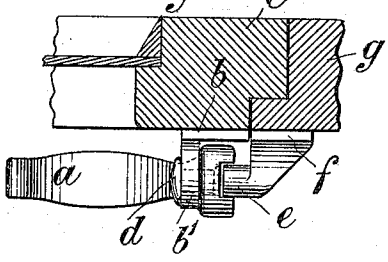


Fig. 4.

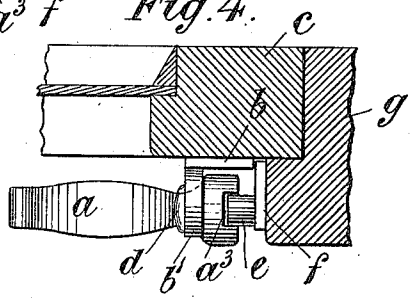


Fig. 9.

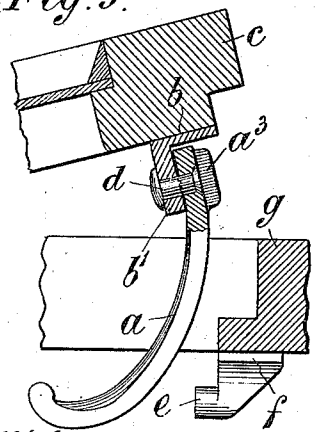


Fig. 12. Fig. 13. Fig. 10. Fig. 11.

Fig. 5.

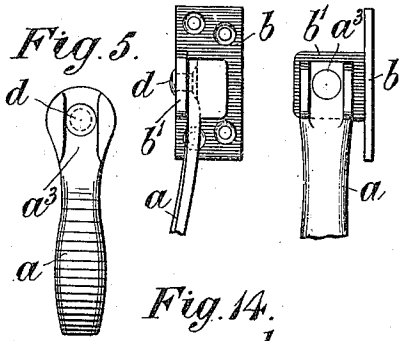
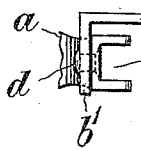


Fig. 6.



Fig. 14.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 15.

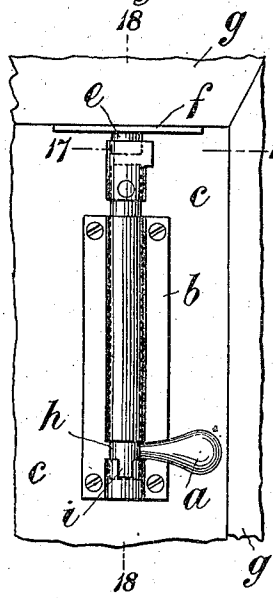


Fig. 18.

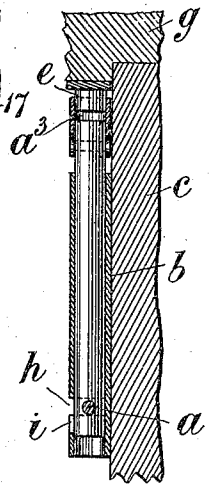


Fig. 19.

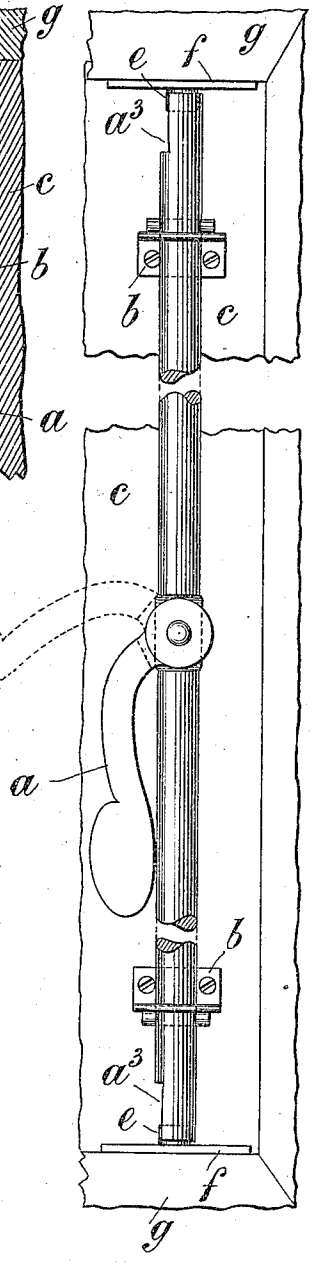


Fig. 20.

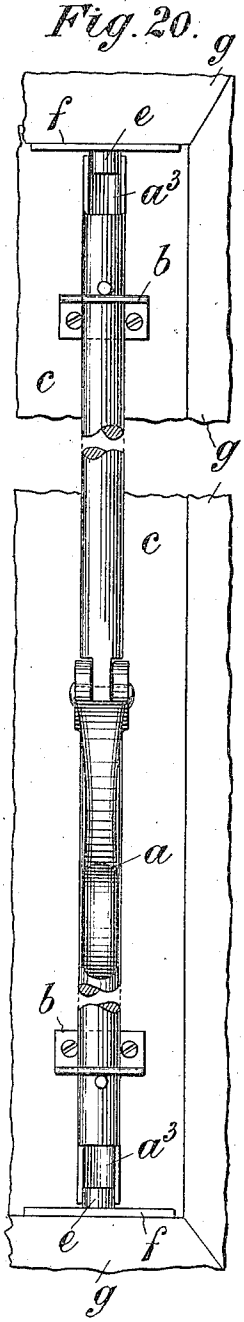


Fig. 16.

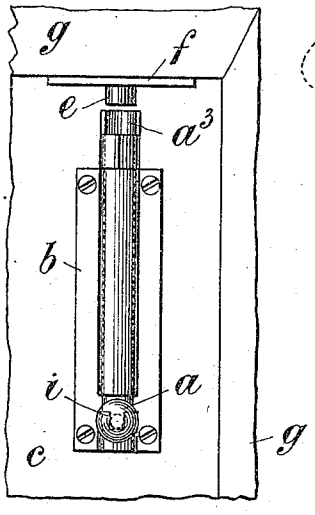
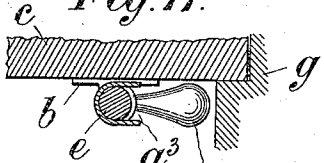


Fig. 17.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STANLEY EVERED AND CHARLES WILLMOTT, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, ASSIGNORS TO EVERED & COMPY. LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

FASTENER FOR CASEMENT-WINDOWS AND THE LIKE.

1,290,145. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 7, 1919.

Application filed October 11, 1917. Serial No. 196,007.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, STANLEY EVERED and CHARLES WILLMOTT, subjects of the King of Great Britain, residing at No. 5 Rotton Park road, Birmingham, England, and No. 103 Galton road, Warley Woods, Birmingham, England, respectively, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for Casement-Windows and the like, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of the improvements hereinafter described in fasteners for casement windows, doors and the like, the said improvements having for their principal objects to simplify the construction of the said fasteners, to render the same very efficient in use and capable of right or left hand application as may be desired, that is to say, capable of application to casement windows and the like hinged either at the right or left hand side of the window frame.

We will further describe the said invention in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 represents a portion of a casement window with the improved fastener thereon the lever handle of the fastener being in the fastening position.

Figs. 2 and 3 are sections taken respectively on the dotted lines 2—2 and 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Figs. 4 to 17 both inclusive illustrate modified arrangements and detail views hereinafter particularly described.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in the several figures of the drawings.

a, a^1, a^1 is the lever handle pivoted to the pin d carried by the bracket b^1 on the fixing plate b screwed to the frame c of the hinged casement. The pivot pin is parallel with the plane of the window as will be best seen by an examination of Fig. 2.

The handle proper a of the lever handle a, a^1 normally occupies a depending position and the projecting cam-like parts a^1, a^1 of the short arm or acting end of the lever handle cross or are in the plane of the stud e of the other part of the fastener.

The said projecting stud e is carried by the base or fixing plate f which is secured to the reveal of the fixed frame or jamb g of the window. One or other of the cams a^1 according as to whether the hinged casement is hinged at the right or left hand side, bears on the stud e when the window is closed and the handle is turned from the unfastened position indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3 into the fastened position represented in Figs. 1 and 2 and in full lines in Fig. 3. The side of the pin e against which the cam-like surface a^1 bears is preferably curved but the other side of the said pin or stud e may be flat as is represented to lessen the distance which would otherwise be necessary between the cam part a^1 and the face of the fixing plate b.

When it is desired to open the hinged casement c the lever handle a is turned on its pivot d from the position represented in Figs. 1 and 2 into the position indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3 so as thereby to bring the groove a^3 between the two projecting cam-like parts a^1 into line with the stud e when the casement c may be pushed outwardly the groove a^3 permitting the handle a to pass the pin or stud e without obstruction.

On closing the window it is necessary to bring the lever handle a into a horizontal position so as to permit the said handle to repass the stud or pin e the handle being turned down into the fastening position as soon as the groove a^3 has passed over the said pin or stud e the cam a^1 on the turning of the handle a into the vertical position coacting with the stud e to tightly close the casement c and hold it in the closed or fastened position.

In order to prevent the person closing the casement c from turning the lever handle a beyond the vertical or fastening position represented in Figs. 1 and 3 stops or ribs a^2 are preferably formed at the bottom of the cam shaped parts a^1 the said stops or ribs a^2 serving to limit, by contact with the pin or stud e, the turning of the lever handle a of the fastener.

According to a modified arrangement of the fastener represented in plan in Fig. 4, wherein the portion of the casement to which the fastener is attached is in horizontal section, the pivot d of the handle a is arranged nearer the fixing plate b than in the fastener represented in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 and when the hinged casement is closed the stud e of the reveal of the stationary frame of the window occupies the groove a^3 in the

acting end of the handle *a* of the fastener as is illustrated in the said Fig. 4, consequently on the turning of the handle *a* in one or other direction from the horizontal or unfastening position one of the sides of the groove a^3 is brought to bear on the stud *e* and effect the tight closing of the hinged casement.

Where the channel or groove a^3 in the handle *a* engages with the stud *e* in the manner hereinbefore described with reference to Fig. 4 the acting end of the handle *a* may be made without the stops or ribs a^2 hereinbefore described with reference to the arrangement in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 the said handle of the fastener Fig. 4 being represented in side elevation in Fig. 5.

We wish it to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to any particular shape or construction of the parts as the same may be varied without affecting the utility of the invention. For example, the pin or stud *e* on the fixing plate *f* may be made hollow as is represented in section in Fig. 6 instead of being made solid. Further, where the fixing plate carrying the stud *e* cannot be fixed to the reveal of the stationary frame of the window the construction of the part carrying the stud *e* is modified as is illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 or as is illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11. Figs. 7, 8 and 9 represent the improved fastener on a window casement in elevation, plan and plan, partly in section, the casement being closed and fastened in Figs. 7 and 8 and unfastened and the casement partly open in Fig. 9. Fig. 10 is an elevation and Fig. 11 an end elevation of the alternative form or construction hereinbefore referred to.

Where the channel or groove a^3 of the handle *a* engages with the stud *e* in the manner illustrated in Figs. 4, 7, 8 and 9 the handle part of the fastener may have the shape or form illustrated in Figs, 12, 13 and 14 which represent respectively a front elevation, inner face view and plan of the handle and fixing plate of the same.

Where, as in applying the fasteners to the door or doors of a French window or other like door, the same is to be used at the top and bottom of the window the channeled or grooved part which is to engage with the projecting stud on the stationary frame of the window is preferably made on the end of a vertical spindle which occupies a tubular socket resembling the barrel or casing of an ordinary sliding door bolt. The partial rotation of the spindle through a quadrant in one or other direction effects the fastening and unfastening of the window.

This arrangement of the said invention is illustrated in elevation in Figs. 15 and 16, the parts being in the fastened positions in Fig. 15 and in the unfastened positions in Fig. 16. Fig. 17 is a horizontal section on the dotted line 17—17 Fig. 15 and Fig. 18 is a vertical section on the dotted line 18—18 Fig. 15.

The horizontal slot *h* in which the handle *a* works has preferably in one edge a notch *i* to permit the vertical spindle of the fastener to drop slightly so as to carry the acting end below the stud *e* as is represented in Fig. 16 and thereby prevent the spindle turning when the door is open and obviate the possible damage which would result should the door be closed with force with the closed side of the slotted end of the fastener presented to the pin or stud *e*.

Figs. 19 and 20 are elevations at right angles to one another of a double arrangement of the fastener whereby the fastening of the door at top and bottom may be simultaneously effected.

We claim:—

1. A fastener for hinged casements comprising a pin or stud for attachment to the stationary casement frame, and a rotary member for attachment to the hinged casement frame to coöperate with said pin or stud and provided with means for actuating the same, said rotary member having in its acting end a channel with two opposing walls to receive said pin or stud when said member is partially rotated.

2. A fastener for hinged casements comprising a pin or stud for attachment to the stationary part of the casement frame, and a rotary member for attachment to the hinged casement frame to coöperate with said pin or stud and provided with means for actuating the same, the rotary member having in its acting end a channel extending entirely therethrough in a transverse direction and forming two opposing walls to receive the said pin which passes entirely through the channel when the member is partially rotated.

3. A fastener for hinged casements comprising a pin or stud for attachment to the stationary part of the casement frame, and a rotary member for attachment to the hinged casement frame to coöperate with said pin or stud and provided with means for actuating the same, a bracket plate attached to the hinged casement and having a fulcrum pin parallel to the portion of the hinged casement frame to which it is applied, and an operating means consisting of a lever handle having one extremity formed with a channeled head and mounted on the fulcrum pin, the channel through the head being widened at one extremity and the head also having a cam-like outer portion forming a side wall of the groove, the channel in the head permitting the pin or stud to pass through said head and the

latter also operating as a lock when the hinged casement is closed.

4. A fastener for hinged casements comprising a pin or stud for attachment to the stationary part of the frame of the casement, and a rotary member for attachment to the hinged casement frame to coöperate with said pin or stud and provided with means for actuating the same, the rotary member having a head with a channel extending therethrough and providing two opposing walls to receive and permit the pin or stud to move therethrough when the member is partially rotated, one of the walls of the head locking against the pin or stud when the hinged casement is closed.

5. A fastener for hinged casement windows comprising a pin or stud for attachment to the stationary frame of the window, and a rotary member for attachment to the hinged casement frame to coöperate with said pin or stud, the rotary member having a head with a channel extending transversely therethrough and forming a pair of cams, the channel permitting the pin or stud to be received between the cams and clear the head when the latter is partially rotated and the cams adapting the fastener to be applied to either side of the casement window and operating to lock the hinged casement frame in closed position.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

STANLEY EVERED.
CHARLES WILLMOTT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."