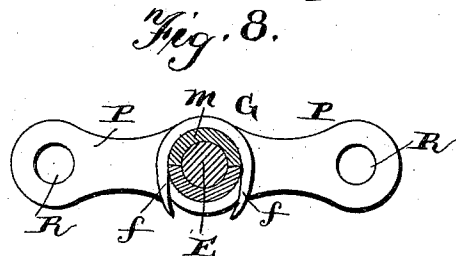
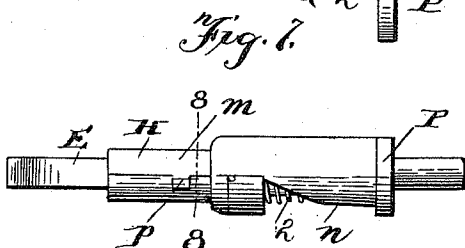
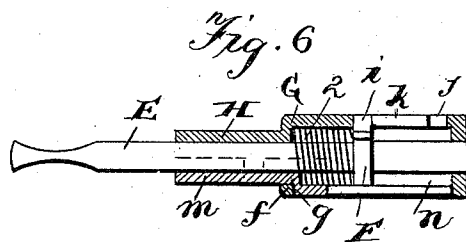
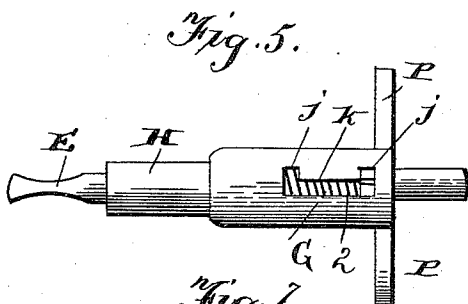
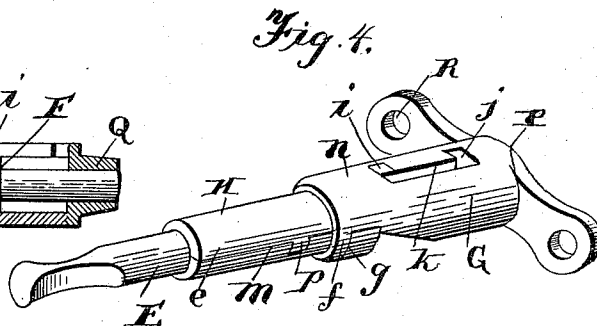
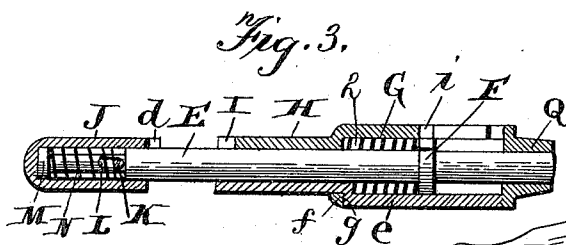
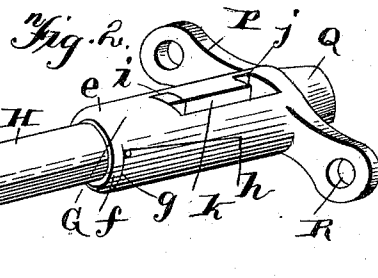
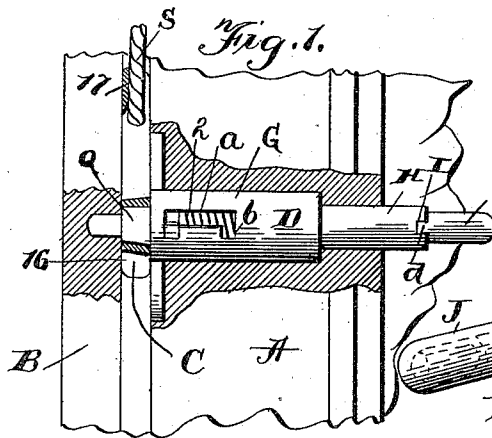


C. J. CLARKE.
SASH FASTENER.

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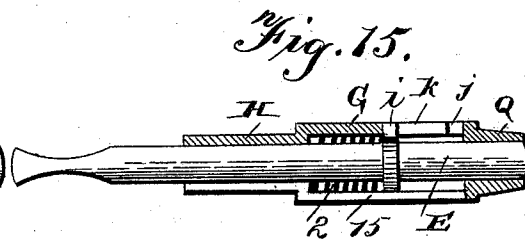
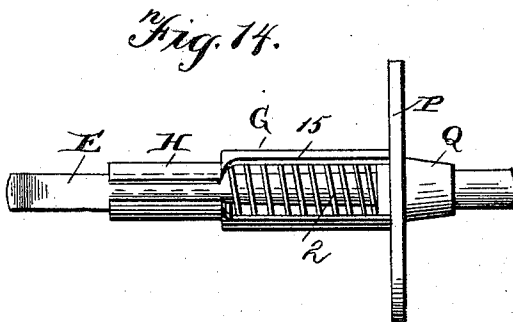
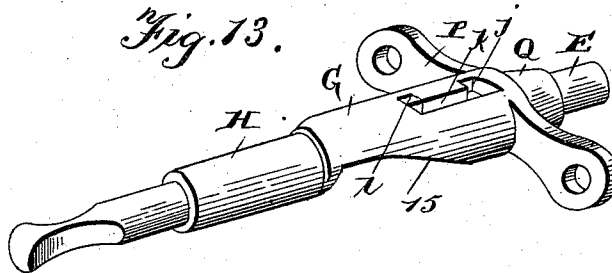
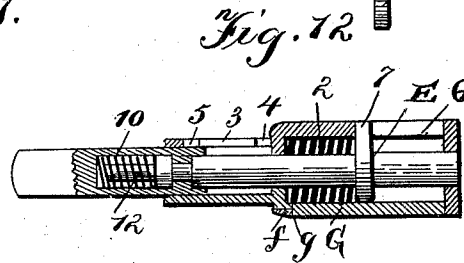
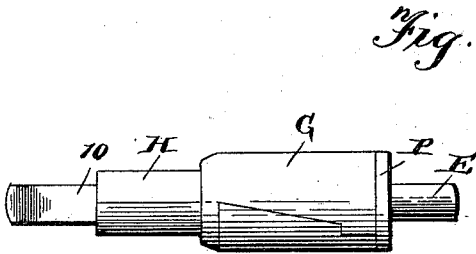
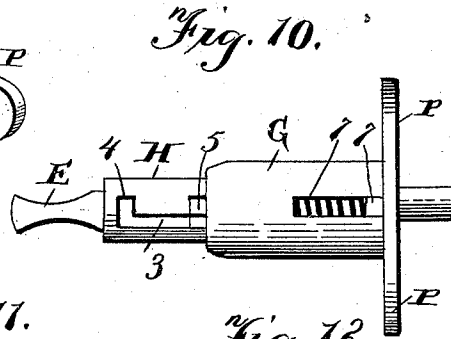
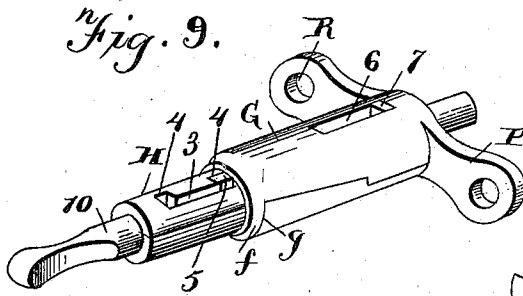
Patented June 29, 1897.



C. J. CLARKE.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 585,509.

Patented June 29, 1897.



Witnesses
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James W. Bevan

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. CLARKE, OF KINGSBURG, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO FRANCES WILLIAM FROST, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,509, dated June 29, 1897.

Application filed June 4, 1896. Serial No. 594,281. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. CLARKE, of Kingsburg, in the county of Fresno and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fastening Bolts; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in sash-fastening bolts and pertains particularly to bolts adapted for use in connection with windows for locking them in the desired position in the window-frames.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple rotating endwise-moving bolt adapted to be readily applied to the window or other object to be locked and provided with means for locking the bolt against endwise movement; and it consists in the special form of case, whereby it is capable of separation to permit the bolt to be readily placed therein.

The object of my invention relates also to the specific application of the bolt to window-sashes supported in movable shoes especially constructed to support the window-sash and to have the window-sash cord attached thereto.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a bolt embodying my invention, showing it applied to a window-sash. Fig. 2 is a detached perspective view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section thereof. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are constructions showing slight modifications but embodying the main idea of the invention. Fig. 16 is a detached perspective view of the shoe which supports the sash and has attached thereto the sash-cord.

Referring now to the drawings, and particularly to Fig. 1, A represents a portion of a window-sash, and B the window-frame.

C is a shoe adapted to move in a groove formed in the window-frame B and having attached thereto the sash-cord S, in a manner to be described hereinafter.

The bolt is placed in the window-sash by boring therein a suitable opening and placing the body of the bolt within the opening, and

the bolt-body is provided with lateral arms P, having screw-perforations R, by means of which it is firmly held in position, as will be readily understood. The projection Q is provided, extending beyond the lateral flanges P, which is adapted to engage an opening T, made in the shoe C. From this it will be seen that as the window-sash is moved up and down it carries with it the shoe C, and the window is counterbalanced by a weight attached to the sash-cord S, as usual.

The bolt-casing consists of the body portion G, having a reduced portion H at its inner end, and the said body portion is preferably made in two parts, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, which are provided with interlocking shoulders *h*, and the upper part *e* is provided with the arms *f*, adapted to be forced around the lower portion of the body of the bolt-casing, as clearly shown in Fig. 8. In Fig. 2 they are shown as clamping the two parts of the body together, while in Fig. 8 they are shown separated to enable the bolt to be placed to position therein and then the other or lower part of the bolt-casing placed in position and the arms *f* then forced inward and clamping the parts together. Just inside of the arms *f* the larger portion of the body is provided with the shoulder *g*, whereby the arms abut thereagainst and prevent any relative outward movement of the two parts of the body portion.

The bolt E is provided with a flange F within the large portion of the body, and the bolt is normally held outward through the medium of a spring 2, placed between the said flange F and the reduced or contracted inner end of the body, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, the spring also serving to turn the bolt in a locked position.

The inner end of the reduced portion H is provided with a notch I, forming, as will now appear, a lock by receiving a projection *d* upon a cap J. This cap J embraces the inner extremity of the bolt E, and the inclosed end of the bolt within said cap is provided with a reduced portion, as shown, which receives a spring N, which abuts against a flange M at the extremity of the reduced portion, and a pin K, which passes through a slot L, formed in the bolt, and has its end connected with the cap. In this manner the cap is held nor-

mally inward, so that when the bolt is in the position shown in Fig. 1 the projection *d* is in engagement with the notch I, and the cap cannot be rotated until it is drawn outward against the tension of the spring N. Neither can the bolt E be rotated, as will be readily understood, until the cap K is drawn outward and the projection *d* disengaged from the notch I, and then the bolt may be rotated sufficiently to carry the projection *i* from one of the laterally-projecting notches *j* into the longitudinal notch *k*, formed in the enlarged portion of the body or casing of the bolt. The longitudinal opening *k* and the notches *i* and *j* form the ordinary construction for holding the bolt against endwise movement after being moved endwise and rotated by the spring 2 to have the projection engage therewith.

In Fig. 4 a modification is shown in respect to the body portion or casing of the bolt. In this figure the projection Q is omitted, so that the bolt may be adapted for use in other relations than that shown in Fig. 1; also, the lower half *m* of the casing does not have its forward end entirely close the opening of the other half *n* of the casing, as clearly shown in said figure; also, in this figure the locking-cap is omitted. An additional interlocking projection and notch *p* is shown in Fig. 4, which assists in holding the two parts of the case firmly together.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of Fig. 4, showing the bolt projected and held locked under the tension of the spring 2, Fig. 7, as will be readily understood.

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view showing the arms *f* expanded for receiving the lower half of the casing, and as this figure is merely intended to show the locking-arms *f* no further description thereof is necessary.

Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 are views of a modified form, showing a locking-cap upon the inner end of the bolt E, somewhat similar in principle to that shown in Fig. 1, but different in specific construction. In this figure the reduced end H of the casing is provided with the longitudinal slot 3 and lateral openings 4, with which a projection 5 is adapted to engage. The large portion of the casing has merely a longitudinal slot 6, in which a projection 7 on the adjacent end of the bolt E projects and prevents the bolt E from having any turning movement. The projection 5 is a part practically of the rotatable locking-cap 10, which receives the inner extension of the bolt E. Within the locking-cap 10 is a spring or other tension device 12, which is merely to cause a frictional action between the cap and the bolt, so that it will remain in the position to which it is placed—namely, in either of the notches 4—and not be jarred therefrom.

The mode of operation of this modification consists in requiring the rotation of the locking-cap 10 to disengage its projection 5 from either of the notches 4 into which it happens

to be before the bolt can be moved endwise in either direction. From this it will be seen that the bolt is locked either in an inward position, as shown in Fig. 12, or in an outward position, as shown in Fig. 9, and cannot be moved endwise without first rotating the locking-cap 10, and by means of which cap the bolt may also be drawn within the case, as will be readily understood.

Figs. 13, 14, and 15 are views of a modified construction in the casing, which is constructed with a longitudinal opening 15, which extends through the large and contracted portion of the casing, as shown. This enabled the contracted portion of the casing to be expanded to permit the bolt to be placed therein and then contracted again around the bolt for holding it in position. The shoe T has one end provided with the opening 16 for the projection Q of the bolt-casing and its opposite end with the arms 17, which are adapted to close around and clamp the sash-cord.

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

1. The combination of a longitudinally-movable bolt a casing therefor, a locking-cap carried by the bolt, the cap and bolt having transverse abutting members uniting them to move together longitudinally, the bolt, cap and casing having respectively longitudinal and transverse interlocking shoulders the parts operating substantially as described.

2. The combination of a casing, a bolt movable longitudinally in the casing, means for limiting the longitudinal movement of the bolt in said casing, a locking-cap upon the end of said bolt adapted to interlock with the casing and prevent the turning of the bolt, whereby the bolt is locked in a projected or withdrawn position from longitudinal movement and also locked from rotation, substantially as described.

3. A bolt-casing consisting of an enlarged and a contracted or small portion, made in two longitudinal members, the members having interlocking shoulders, and one of the members having securing contractible arms adapted to embrace and secure the parts together substantially as described.

4. The combination of a casing having a projection, a bolt within the casing, operating means for the said bolt, in combination with a shoe having its side walls enlarged to form arms which are adapted to close around and hold the sash-cord, said shoe provided also with an opening to receive the casing projection, said bolt adapted to pass through and beyond the projection of the casing substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES J. CLARKE.

Witnesses:

A. A. SMITH,
J. W. SPEAR.