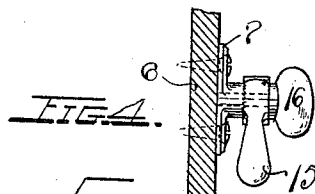
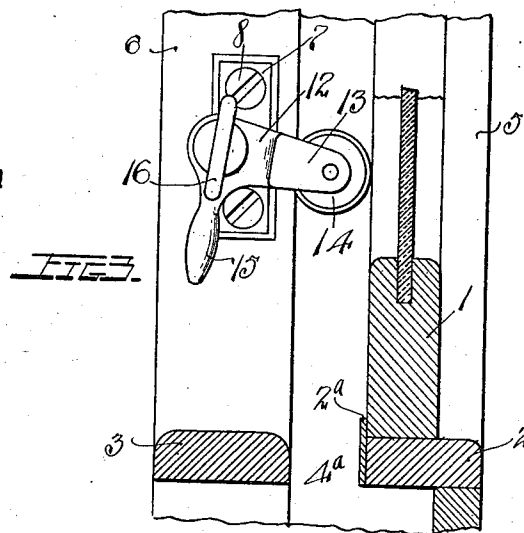
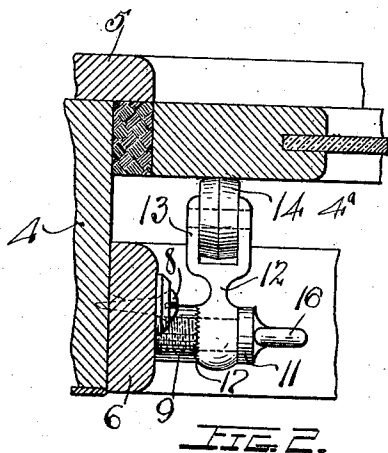
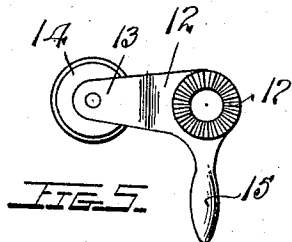
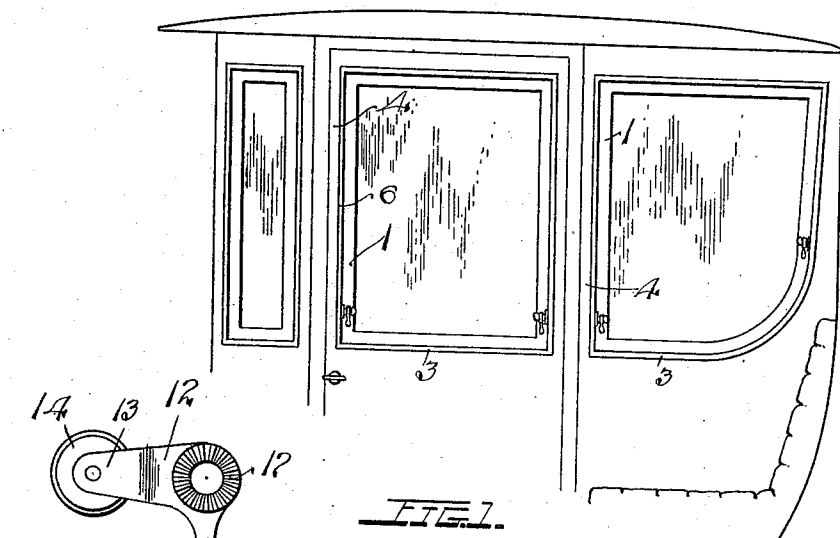


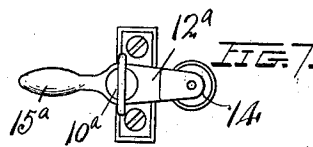
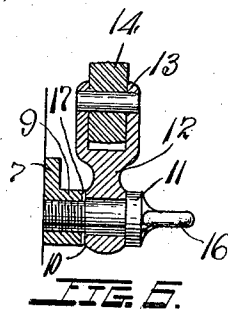
E. H. REMDE.
WINDOW FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1911.

1,013,898.

Patented Jan. 9, 1912.



Witnesses:
Oliver M. Kappeler.
Borenman B. West.



Inventor
Edward H. Remde
By Hull and Smith
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD H. REMDE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WINDOW-FASTENER.

1,013,898.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

Application filed February 25, 1911. Serial No. 610,897.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD H. REMDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to window fasteners, and has particular reference to a type of fastener for use in connection with the drop windows of electric cars, automobiles, and the like, although it is not limited to such use. Its object is to prevent the rattling of such windows, to hold them securely against unauthorized manipulation from the outside, and to hold them in raised position, when desired, for ventilating purposes.

Another object of my invention is to provide a device of this nature which shall have an attractive and pleasing appearance so as not to mar the appearance of the window casing in which it is mounted.

One embodiment of my invention is illustrated in the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, in which:—

Figure 1 represents an inside view of an automobile body illustrating the windows thereof as equipped with my invention; Fig. 2 is a horizontal cross sectional view of a portion of the casing and sash, showing the application of my invention thereto; Fig. 3 is a vertical cross sectional view taken through the sill and sash of a window and illustrating my fastening device in elevation; Fig. 4 is a rear edge view of my device, the stop being shown in section; Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the movable member of the device in elevation; Fig. 6 is a cross sectional detail of the movable member, roller and attaching plate; and Fig. 7 an elevation of a modification of the fastening device shown in the preceding figures.

Describing the parts by reference characters, 1 indicates a window sash, 2 the outer sill, 3 the inner sill, 4 the side members of the casing in which the window is mounted, 5 the outside stops forming a part of said casing, and 6 the inner stops secured to the side members of the casing inside the sash.

I have illustrated my invention in connection with a window casing having separate outer and inner sills 2 and 3 and a space

4^a between said sills into which the sash is adapted to be drawn and to slide, but it is obvious that I do not restrict myself to its use in this relation.

My fastener comprises a flat metallic plate 7 adapted to be secured to the window casing by screws 8 or the like and having a projecting internally threaded boss 9 receiving the inner end of a thumb screw 10. Pivoted upon this screw between the shoulder 11 thereof and the end of the boss 9, is a lever 12, shown in Figs. 1 to 6 as of the right angular or bell crank type, and having its forwardly projecting end bifurcated as at 13 for the reception of the pivoted roller 14. The other end of the lever is formed with a handle or thumb piece 15 by means of which it may be manipulated, and the screw 10 is provided with a flat handle 16 by means of which it may be operated. In the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 to 6 the abutting faces of the boss 9 and lever 12 are formed with radial interfitting teeth or serrations 17, so that when the thumb screw 10 is set up the fastener will be held securely in place. The roller 14 is preferably made of slightly yielding material, such as a composition of rubber, both to prevent the window sash from being marred or damaged and to prevent the too easy passage of the roller therealong.

My fastener is applied to the window casing as illustrated in Fig. 3 and its distance from the sash is made sufficiently small to prevent the forward end of the lever 12 from being brought into horizontal position and preferably so small as to bring the arm 12 nearly horizontal. If now the lever be moved to as near the horizontal as possible, the center of the roller being below the perpendicular from the pivot to the sash and the window being closed, it will be impossible for any person to raise the sash from the outside, move it inwardly over the lip 2^a of the sill, and drop it into the space between the sills, and the interfitting teeth carried by the lever and the boss will prevent the fastener from being worked out of place by the jarring or shaking of the window. Furthermore, the fastener offers a very effective resistance to the moving of the sash along the casing, by reason of the tendency of such movement to wedge the lever all the more tightly into place. This action is due in part to the compressibility of the roller which causes

it to be slightly distorted and so retard the free passage of the window sash thereover.

My fastener also effectually prevents the rattling or shaking of the window in the frames.

In case it be desired to raise the window slightly for the purpose of ventilation, without entirely removing the window, the forwardly extending arm of the lever can be moved to a point slightly above the horizontal, and set so as to clamp the window sash securely in place.

In Fig. 7 I have illustrated a modification of my invention comprising a straight lever 12^a mounted as before upon a set screw 10^a and having the same compressible roller 14 at its forward end. The handle 15^a is preferably made heavier than the other end of the lever in this case so as to tend to draw it automatically into wedging position with the window sash. In order to permit the free action of this counterweighting lever the boss to which it is pivoted is preferably formed without serrations. This type of fastener is particularly adapted for use with windows of the ordinary type, since it is designed to prevent the upward movement of the sash by becoming more tightly wedged with such upward movement.

A great advantage in the employment of the bent lever shown in Figs. 1 to 6 with windows of closed bodies of automobiles and carriages resides in the fact that the window casings are shallow and this construction keeps the fastener out of contact with the window curtains and the clothes of the passengers.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A window fastener comprising, in combination, a member adapted to be attached to the casing and having a laterally extending internally threaded boss, a screw secured therein and having a shoulder spaced from the end thereof, a lever pivoted upon said screw between said shoulder and said boss, and having its forward end adapted to engage the window sash and having its other end bent into an angle, said lever and said boss being formed with interfitting radial serrations or teeth.

2. A window fastener comprising, in combination, a base member adapted to be attached to a window casing and having a laterally extending internally threaded boss, a screw threaded into said boss and having a shoulder spaced from the boss, a lever pivotally mounted upon said screw between said shoulder and said boss and having at one end thereof means adapted to engage the window sash and having an operating handle projecting beyond said screw.

3. A window fastener comprising, in combination, a base adapted to be attached to a window casing and having a supporting member, a lever pivoted upon said member and having its forward end provided with a compressible window-engaging device, said lever having an operating arm extending beyond said member, the pivotal portion of the lever and the adjacent portion of the base being provided with interfitting serrations or teeth, and means adapted to engage the pivotal portion of the lever to force the lever laterally along its supporting member and bring the teeth or serrations of the lever into engagement with those of the base.

4. A window fastener, comprising, in combination, a base member adapted to be attached to the casing adjacent to the sash and having a lateral projection, a pivoting member secured to said projection, an arm journaled on said pivoting member and having its forward end provided with a sash engaging device, a handle extending beyond said projection and operatively connected with said arm, and means carried by the pivoting member whereby the said arm may be clamped against said projection to hold said arm in operative or inoperative position.

5. A window fastener, comprising, in combination, a base member adapted to be attached to the casing and having a raised supporting portion, an arm pivoted to said supporting portion and having a sash-engaging device at one end, a handle for swinging said arm about its pivot, said handle being pivoted about the same axis as said arm and said arm being formed for cooperation with parts of said base member whereby it may be maintained in operative or inoperative position.

6. A window fastener for vehicles, comprising, in combination, a base member adapted to be attached to the window casing adjacent to the sash, a pivoting member secured to said base member, an arm journaled on said pivoting member and having a sash engaging device at its end, a handle for swinging said arm about said pivoting member, and means carried by said pivoting member and cooperating with said arm and said supporting member for maintaining said arm in either operative or inoperative position.

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

EDWARD H. REMDE.

Witnesses:

J. B. HULL,
HAROLD E. SMITH.