A. W. PENNINGTON.

Improvement in Sash-Holders.

No. 129,248. Patented July 16, 1872.

Fig. 1.

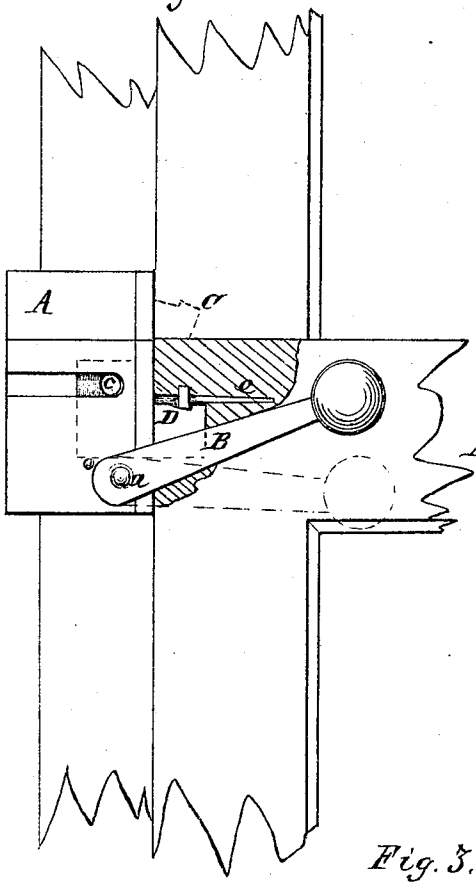


Fig. 2.

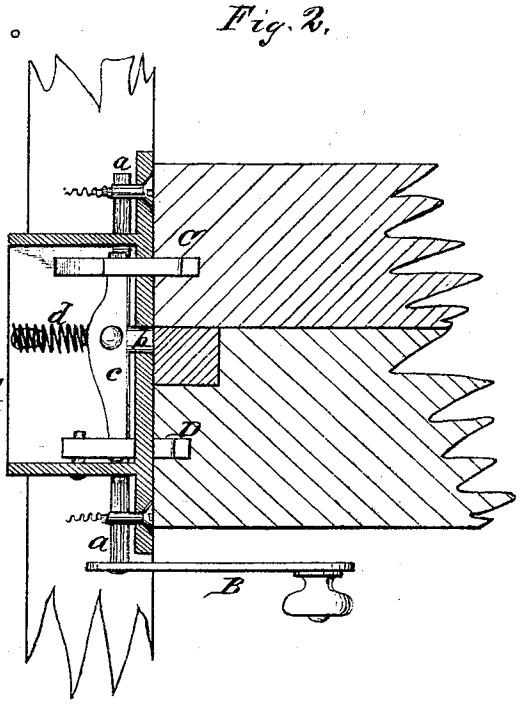
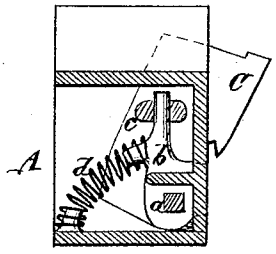


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER W. PENNINGTON, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,248, dated July 16, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER W. PENNINGTON, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in "Sash-Fasteners," of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to certain improvements upon my patent of July 4, 1871; and it consists more especially in a construction and arrangement of the parts by which either or both the stops are thrown out of the sash by the same movement of the handle; and also in a device by which either may be held while the other is thrown out, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved fastener, shown attached to a window-frame. Figs. 2 and 3 are, respectively, horizontal and vertical sections of the same.

A is a case, which is mortised into the window-jamb flush with its outer face, as shown, and which incloses and supports the parts of my device. B is a hand or thumb-lever, which projects beyond the sash-stops, and is attached at the inner end to a spindle, *a*, extending into and through the case A. C is a rocking-bolt or stop, which may oscillate from a point within the case A; and D is a sliding stop, which moves on suitable guides in said case. One of these bolts engages with the lower sash and one with the upper sash, in each of which suitable mortises or notches are cut to receive them; and it will be seen that the fastener is therefore located adjacent to the meeting-rail of the two sashes, the bolts being nearly in line horizontally. Motion is communicated from the handle B to the bolts C and D by means of a rock-arm, *b*, which is "squared" upon the spindle *a*, and consequently oscillates with it. The extremity of this rocker loosely enters an opening in the link *c*, which in turn is loosely connected at the ends to the bolts C and D; and it is plain that an elevation of the handle and a consequent oscillation of the rocker *b* withdraws both bolts from the sashes. If, however, one bolt is held by the weight of the sash, the other may still be withdrawn, the link *c* becoming a lever with its fulcrum upon the stationary bolt, thus rendering each bolt independent, while at the same time if both are free from the sashes both are withdrawn. A spring, *d*, pressing against the rocker *b*, returns the parts to their respective positions when the handle is released. I find it generally preferable to locate the point of attachment of the rocker *b* to the link *c* nearer one bolt than the other, as shown in Fig. 2, in which case the nearer bolt will be withdrawn during the first part of the movement of the handle B, and the other during the latter part, the dotted lines in Fig. 1 indicating the normal position of the handle and bolts C and D. The elevation of the handle shown in full lines withdraws C from one sash, leaving D still projecting into the other. A further elevation of B withdraws the other bolt also. This construction is intended more particularly for use upon weighted sashes in which neither sash rests upon the bolt sufficiently to hold it by friction. To insure the holding of the bolts, however, in cases where such action of the fastener is desirable, short spikes *e*, Fig. 1, are driven into the sashes at the edges of the bolt-mortises, the heads of which rest in notches formed in the extremity of bolts C and D, as indicated in Fig. 1.

When it is desired to unlock one sash it is lifted slightly till the bolt can be withdrawn, the bolt in the other sash being held by the spike until such sash is lifted. The actuating-spindle *a* extends through the case A, and is squared for a sufficient portion of its length to allow longitudinal adjustment in the rocker *b*, for the purpose of adapting the position of the handle B to sashes of various thicknesses. A direct connection may be made between the handle B and the link *c*, and the rocker and spindle thus omitted; but I do not consider such construction preferable.

It will be observed that my improved fastener can be applied to either plain or weighted sashes; that it is convenient and sure in its

operation; and is cheap in construction, since nearly all the parts may be put together without mechanical fitting.

What I claim is—

1. In combination with the bolts C and D, the pivoted connecting-link *c* and actuating-handle B, the latter being directly or indirectly connected with the bolts by means of said link, for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of the oscillating handle B, rocker *b*, link *c*, and bolts C and D, arranged to operate substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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