

(No Model.)

W. T. DAVIS.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 376,431.

Patented Jan. 17, 1888.

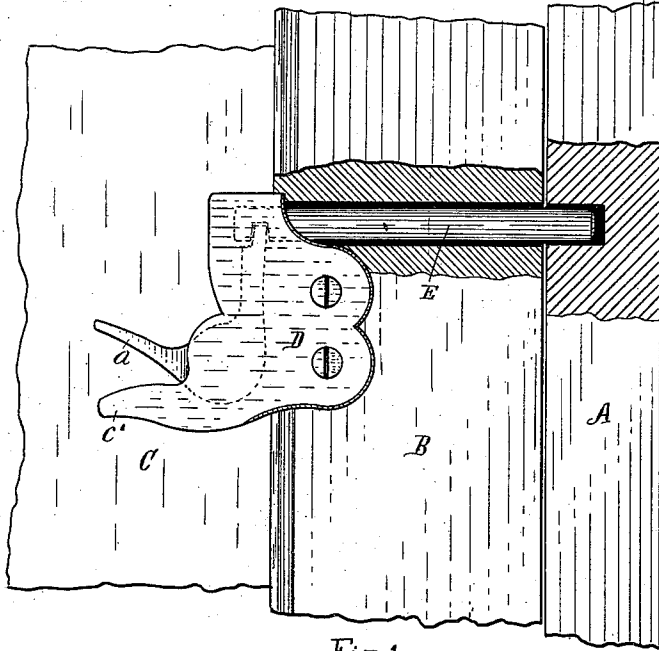


Fig. 1

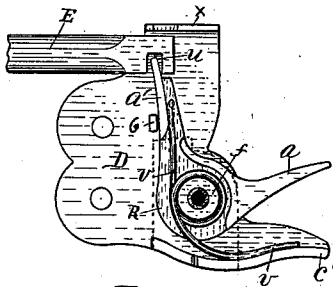


Fig. 2

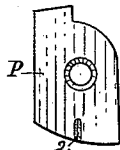


Fig. 3

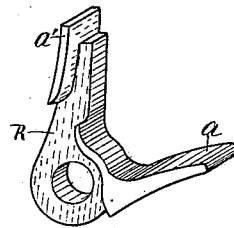


Fig. 4

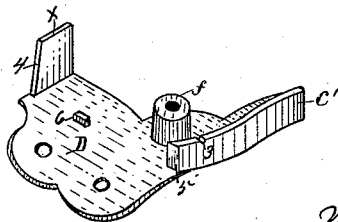


Fig. 5

Witnesses.

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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,431, dated January 17, 1888.

Application filed January 7, 1887. Serial No. 223,688. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Battle Creek, county of Calhoun, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Window-Catch, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to catches for ordinary house-windows; and it has for its object the combination substantially as below described and claimed, with a view to facilitate its attachment and operation in connection with a window.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation showing a broken portion of a window and casing, with the catch attached to the sash, portions of the sash and casing being in section, showing the bolt; Fig. 2, a view of the catch, showing the opposite side to that in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plate, below described, and shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the catch-lever; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of lettered details in Fig. 2.

Referring to the lettered parts of the drawings, B is the vertical side piece of the sash, A the casing, and C the glass, of an ordinary window.

The plate D, having a handle, *c'*, is attached to the sash B, as in Fig. 1, and the sliding bolt E is inserted into the transverse hole through the sash B and extends into a hole in the casing A. The handled plate D is provided with a stud, *f*, forming a fulcrum to the lever R. (Other suitable means of fulcruming the lever may be adopted.) This lever somewhat resembles a bell-crank, the end *a* constituting the handle and the end *a'* engaging the end of the bolt E.

It will be observed that the bolt E has an open slot, *u*, loosely and detachably receiving the end *a'* of the lever R. By this means the parts at *u* are readily coupled, and no especial care need be exercised in boring the bolt-hole, as the bolt E will adapt itself to slide in the hole without cramping, even if the hole is bored slanting or laterally out of place. Thus windows can be quickly and in a practical manner supplied with the catches without the need of a skilled mechanic. Of course, in certain instances any practical manner of joint-

edly coupling the bolt E and lever R may be adopted. The end *a'* of the lever R flanges laterally, forming a stop to the upper end of the spring *v*, and the handle *c'* is flanged laterally from the plate D, forming a stop to hold the lower end of the spring *v*. This latter flange, together with the stud *f*, supports the plate P, Fig. 3. This plate P is detachably held in place by a screw passed through a hole in said plate and into a hole in the end of the stud *f*, and by a projection, 2, on plate P, engaging a gain, 3, of the handle *c'*, Figs. 3 and 5. The spring *v* is coiled around the stud *f*, Fig. 2, and the plate P covers the spring and holds it and the lever R on the stud *f*. The bolt is drawn by carrying the handle end *a* of the lever toward the handle *c'* of the plate D against a spring resistance. Thus when the lever R is released the spring throws the bolt to place.

The handle *c'* of the plate D is used to raise the window or lower it while the thumb bears down on the handle *a* of the lever R, much the same in this respect as catches in car-windows.

The plate D has a lateral flange, *x*, at the upper side, housing over the slotted end of the bolt E. The edge 4 of flange *x* and the end 5 of the handle-flange, Fig. 5, engage the inner edge of the sash B when the plate D is attached. Said engagement is not shown, but will appear evident from the drawings. This obviates undue strain on the screws which secure the catch to the sash B, Fig. 1.

In Figs. 2 and 5, 6 is a stop to limit the play of the lever R when thrown by the spring *v* after the handle *a* is released. Any equivalent spring may be employed.

It will be observed that the parts of this device are simple, easily made, and are all detachably connected. I am aware that sliding bolts operated by spring-actuated levers are not new, broadly considered; but so far as I am aware the construction as claimed below is novel.

Having thus described the latch and its operation, what I claim is—

A sash and casing having a hole through the sash and leading into the casing, in combination with a plate attached to the sash and flanged to catch over a portion of the inner

edge thereof, and having the fulcrum-stud and
a handle provided with the lateral flange, a
lever fulcrumed on said stud and provided
with the lateral flange, a bolt detachably en-
5 gaging the lever and adapted to slide loosely
in said hole, the spring coiled around the ful-
crum-stud and having its ends in contact with
the flanges of the handle and lever, and a plate
covering said spring, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of the foregoing I have here- to
unto subscribed my name in presence of two
witnesses.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN D. O'BRIEN,
JOSEPH E. KELLOGG.