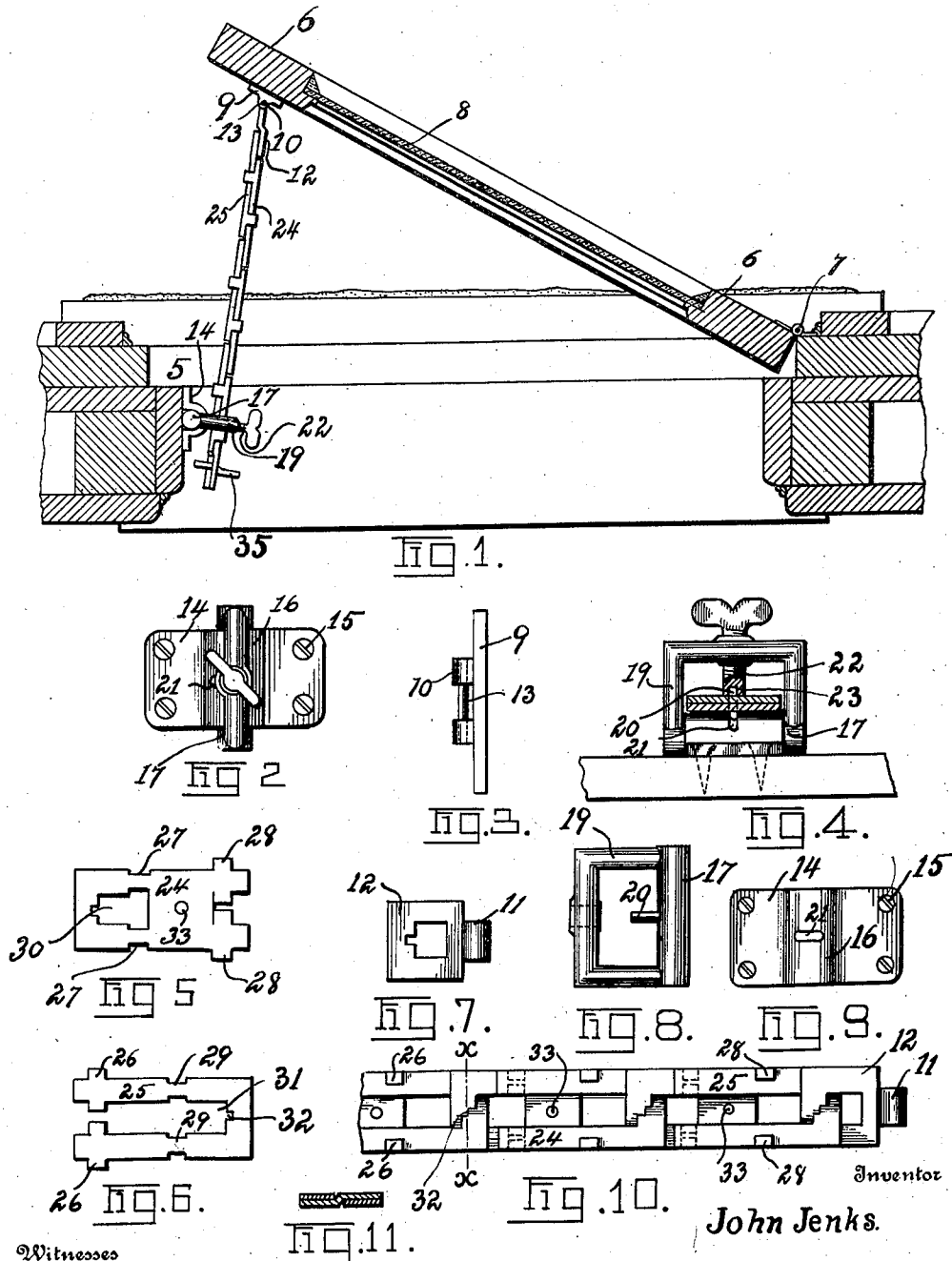


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ADJUSTABLE FASTENER FOR HINGED CLOSURES.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 19, 1909.

934,180.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JENKS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Fasteners for Hinged Closures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an adjustable fastener for hinged doors, or windows and has for its object the provision of a device of this character adapted to hold a casement window in various positions, though it is to be understood that the adjustable fastener is adapted for use upon doors as well as upon windows, and may even be used upon hinged transoms if desired, to limit the degree to which said transoms may be opened.

Many forms of casement window fastenings have been employed up to the present time. Some of the devices employed are flexible and some are rigid. The flexible devices are open to the objection that while they limit the outward movement of the casement window, they do not prevent its inward movement, and consequently a sudden gust of wind is likely to slam the window with such force as to break the glass; while the rigid forms are open to the objection that while they limit the movement of the window in both directions, they project within the room in an unsightly manner when the window is closed.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a structure comprising a chain extending between the window jamb and the casement window, that portion of the chain between the jamb and the window being automatically rendered rigid, and that portion of the chain within the room being automatically rendered flexible, whereby the advantages of both the rigid and flexible structures are had.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the detailed description which now follows:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a horizontal section through a casement window and its frame, illustrating the invention applied thereto, Fig. 2 is a detail front view of a clamp adapted to be secured to the window frame or jamb, Fig. 3 is an edge elevation of a member adapted to be secured to the window sash, Fig. 4 is a side view of the clamp shown in Fig. 2, Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views of a pair of members, which, when

connected, form a link of the chain, Fig. 7 is a view of an end link member of said chain. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of a swinging portion of a clamp hereinafter described, Fig. 9 is an elevation of a fixed member of said clamp, Fig. 10 is a side elevation of a portion of the chain employed, and, Fig. 11 is a cross section upon line $x-x$ of Fig. 10.

Like numerals designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawing.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 5 designates a casement window frame, and 6 the sash of a casement window which is hingedly connected to the frame at 7. This sash is provided with the usual glass 8. Secured to the sash 6 is a keeper plate 9, (see Figs. 1 and 3.) This keeper plate carries a pair of perforated ears 10 between which a perforated ear 11 of the end link 12 of the chain, (see Figs. 7 and 10) enters. A pin 13 passes through ears 10 and 11 and pivotally connects the end of the chain to the keeper plate 9 and to the sash 6. A second keeper plate 14 is secured to the window frame 5 by screws 15. This keeper plate has a hollow upstanding boss 16 within which rocks the base bar 17 (see Fig. 8) of a yoke 19. This base bar 17 carries a pin 20 which extends through an elongated slot 21 of the boss 16. A screw 22 having a socket 23 formed in its lower end is threaded into said yoke in alignment with the pin 20 so that when said screw is screwed down, the pin will enter the socket 23.

As is best illustrated in Figs. 5, 6, 10, and 11, each chain link comprises a pair of members 24 and 25. The lugs 26 of the member 25 are bent into engagement with the recessed portions 27 of the member 24, while the lugs 28 of the member 24 are bent into engagement with the recessed portions 29 of the member 25. It will therefore be seen that when these two members are thus clamped together by the interengaging lugs, a complete chain link is provided having at one end an angular opening 30 formed therethrough and at the opposite end another angular opening 31 through which the end portions of corresponding links pass, after the manner of an ordinary chain. But this chain is peculiar in that the ends of the links at one side are offset from the plane of the opposite side of the link so that the ends of these links interlock as shown in Figs. 10 and 11. Recesses 32 are formed in the inner faces of the link ends, these recessed portions

engaging with each other and limiting the twisting movement of the links with relation to each other in one direction. By referring to Fig. 1, it will be seen that this offset structure of the links produces a structure of such nature that when all the links are in vertical alinement with each other, endwise movement of the links with relation to each other is positively prevented, and what is substantially a rigid member is the result. The members 24 are provided with openings 33. The chain is passed through the yoke 19 and the desired opening 33 is engaged with pin 20 after which the screw 22 is screwed down to prevent accidental displacement.

It is of course apparent that the angle of the rigid connecting member, as a whole with relation to the face of the window frame or jamb to which the clamp is secured, changes slightly as the window is opened or closed. This change in the angle of the rigid member is accommodated by the swinging mounting of the yoke 19. It will also be seen that it is only the links that are outside of the clamp that are held in this rigid relation to each other for this rigid relation is attained by the fact that the links are held against twisting with relation to each other. Those links that lie outside of the clamp may be given a quarter turn with relation to each other, or twisted at right angles with relation to each other as indicated by the link 35 in Fig. 1, and it is then apparent that this link and any links carried thereby will hang down instead of projecting into the room.

While the elements shown and described are well adapted to serve the purposes for which they are intended, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction set forth, but includes within its purview such changes as may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In a device of the character described, the combination with a supporting frame, and a hinged closure member, of means for adjustably connecting said hinged closure member to said frame, said means comprising a clamp carried by said frame and a chain connected to said closure and adapted to be engaged by said clamp, the links of said chain being held in rigid relation to each other between said clamp and said closure, but being in non-rigid relation to each other beyond said clamp.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination with a supporting frame and a hinged closure, of a clamp carried by said supporting frame, said clamp comprising a swinging yoke, a clamping member carried by said yoke, and a connecting member for connecting said hinged closure to said clamp, said connecting member being automatically rigid between said clamp and said hinged closure and flexible beyond said clamp.

3. A connecting member for a hinged closure comprising a series of interengaging links, said links being held against endwise movement with relation to each other, while they are in the same vertical plane.

4. A connecting member for a hinged closure comprising a series of interengaging links, said links being held against endwise movement with relation to each other, while they are in the same vertical plane, in combination with a clamp comprising a swinging yoke, a pin moving with said yoke and adapted to engage any one of a plurality of openings formed in said chain links, and a clamping screw carried by said yoke and adapted to engage with said pin, substantially as shown and described.

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

JOHN JENKS.

Witnesses:

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