

(No Model.)

P. K. O'LALLY.
SASH HOLDER.

No. 515,127.

Patented Feb. 20, 1894.

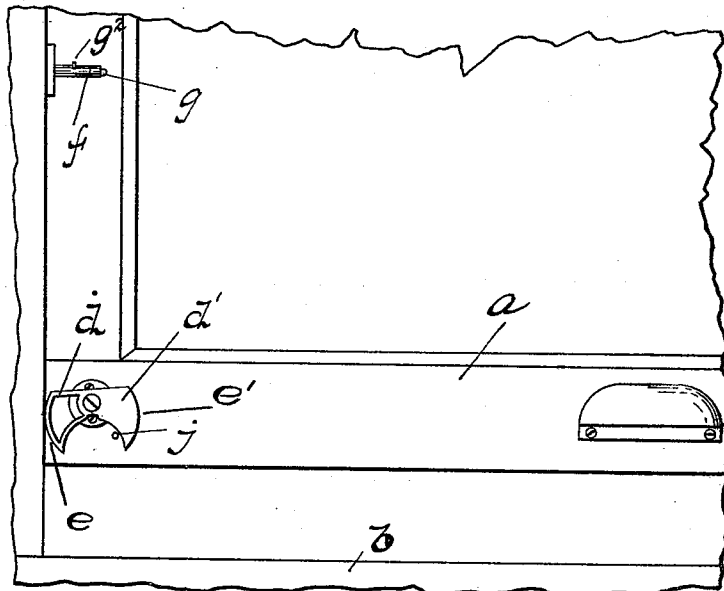
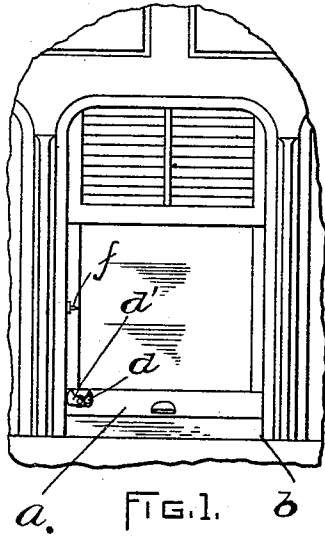


FIG. 2.

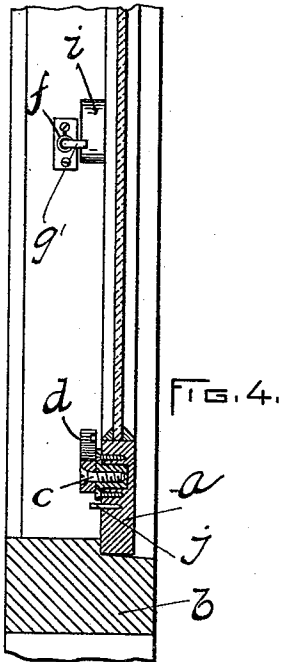


FIG. 4.

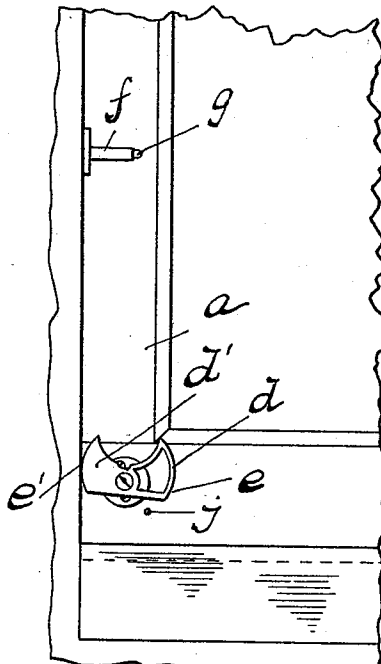


FIG. 3.

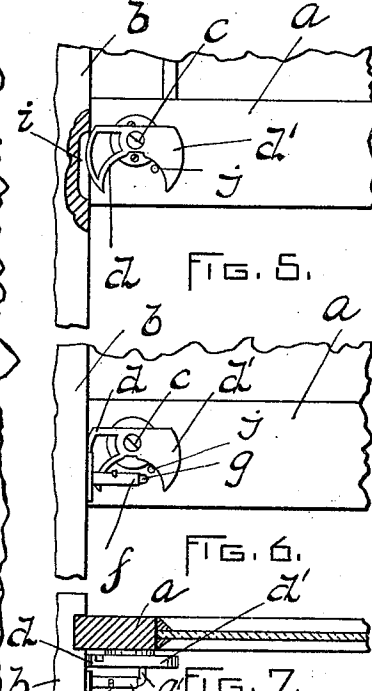


FIG. 5.

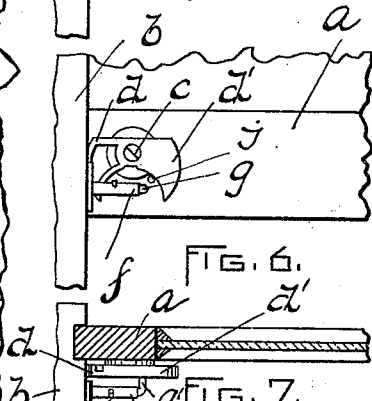


FIG. 6.

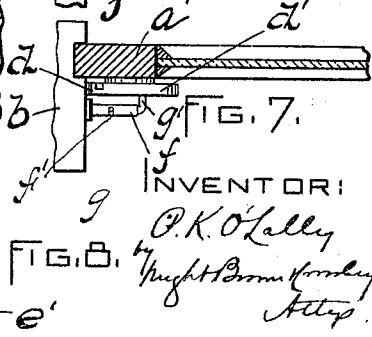


FIG. 7.

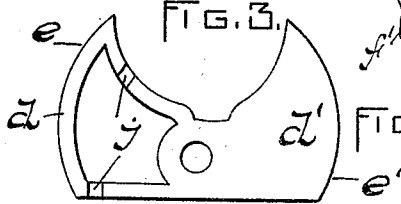


FIG. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK K. O'LALLY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,127, dated February 20, 1894.

Application filed March 27, 1893. Serial No. 467,719. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK K. O'LALLY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a simple, effective and inexpensive sash fastener, adapted to automatically secure a window sash at any desired height, and to be automatically adjusted as it descends so as to prevent raising of the sash when down.

To this end the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangements of parts which will be described hereinafter and pointed out in the claim.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 shows an inside view of a car-window and sash with my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 shows an elevation of a portion of the window represented partly raised, and locked by the fastener. Fig. 3 shows a similar view with the window down and locked. Fig. 4 shows a vertical section. Figs. 5, 6 and 7, are views serving to illustrate the operation of an automatic trip. Fig. 8 shows a detail of the fastener looking at the inner side of the same.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings—*a* represents a car window sash and *b* the casing.

My improved fastening device is a metal piece having a hole to receive a pivot stud or screw, *c*, or otherwise adapted to be pivotally connected to the sash.

The fastener is composed of two arms, *d*, *d'*, which extend in opposite directions from the pivot hole, and are provided with curved faces, *e*, *e'*, which are eccentric to the pivot hole. The arm, *d*, is cut away or reduced in weight so that it is lighter than the arm, *d'*. The form and arrangement of the arms are such that when the fastener is in the position shown in Fig. 2, the weighted arm, *d'*, holds the arm, *d*, in contact with the casing, *b*, the eccentric form of the face, *e*, and the pressure caused by the weighted arm causing said face to automatically engage the casing, *b*, and thus prevent downward movement of the

sash and support the same at any height to which it may be raised. When the fastener is turned to the position shown in Fig. 3, the eccentric face, *e'*, is held by the weight of the arm, *d'*, against the casing and prevents upward movement of the sash, hence the sash may be locked by a reversal of the position of the fastener.

Means are provided for causing the fastener to automatically assume the position shown in Fig. 3, as the sash descends, so that it will always be locked when lowered. The means here shown consists of a tubular socket, *f*, projecting from the side of the window casing, and having a slot, *f'*, in one side, and a rod, *g*, fitting said socket and arranged to turn therein, said rod having a lateral arm, *g'*, and a pin, *g²*, engaging the slot, *f'*, in the socket, whereby the arm, *g'*, will be held normally projecting toward the window, but may move upward to a limited extent. A depression, *i*, is formed in the casing, and when the fastener is at this depression it may turn freely. Said depression has about the same location as to height as the socket *f*. When the sash is to be lowered it is first raised to a position where the fastener is at the depression, *i*. As the sash is thus raised, the straight side of the fastener encounters the lateral arm, *g'*, of the rod, *g*, but simply moves said arm out of its path, the rod being free to turn in the socket in an upward direction. After the fastener passes, the lateral arm, *g'*, drops to its former position. The first movement of the sash in descending brings the arm, *d'*, of the fastener against the lateral arm, *g'*, of the rod, *g*, and the latter being held from downward movement by the engagement of the pin, *g²*, with the slot, *f'*, the fastener will be reversed so that the arm, *d'*, thereof is thrown into contact with the casing. This permits the descent of the sash but automatically locks it from upward movement as previously explained. A stop-pin, *j*, on the sash prevents the heavier arm, *d'*, from carrying the arm, *d*, upward when the latter is at the depression, *i*, as illustrated in Fig. 5. A groove, *j'*, in the arm, *d*, allows the said arm to pass the said stop pin unobstructed.

It will be seen therefore that my improve-

ment presents a simple device which is adapted either to hold the sash open at any desired height or to lock it in a closed position, the device being automatically changed from one
5 position to another.

I claim—

A sash fastening device adapted to be pivotally connected to the sash and weighted at one side of its point of connection, the weighted
10 side having an eccentric face adapted to prevent upward movement of the sash, while the lighter side has an eccentric face adapted to prevent downward movement of the sash,

a socket projecting from the casing, and a rod in said socket and having a lateral arm 15 arranged to stand in the path of the fastener, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 7th day of 20 March, A. D. 1893.

PATRICK K. O'LALLY.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.