

F. C. PRICE.
WINDOW AND DOOR FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1911.

1,006,788.

Patented Oct. 24, 1911.

Fig. 1.

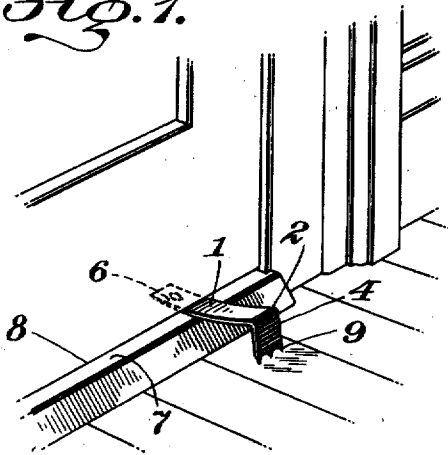


Fig. 2.

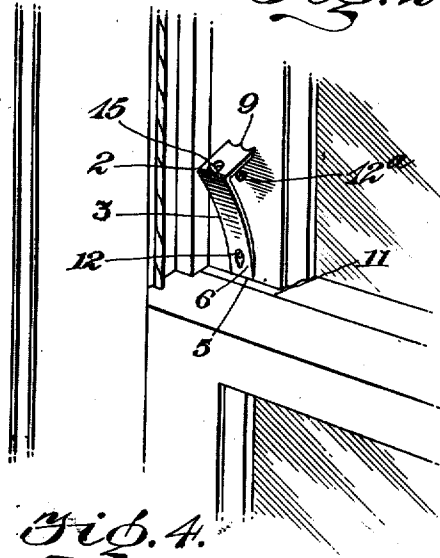


Fig. 3.

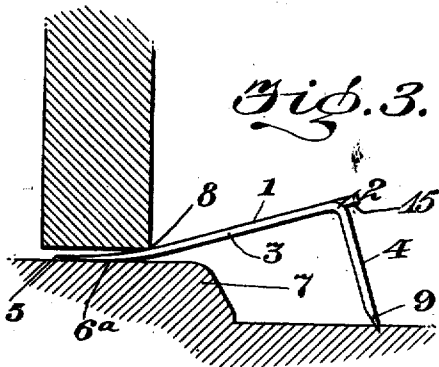


Fig. 4.

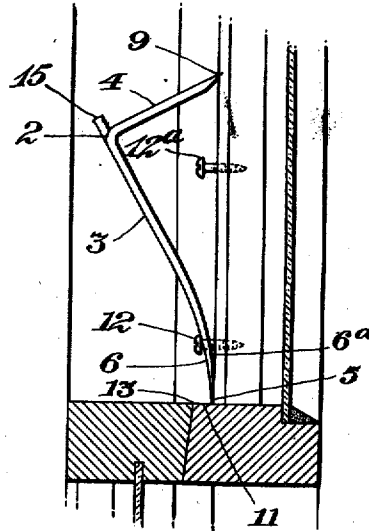


Fig. 5.

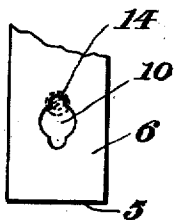


Fig. 6.

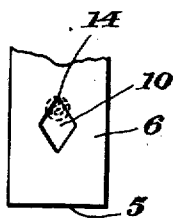
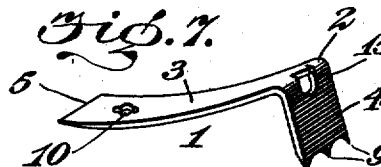


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

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WINDOW AND DOOR FASTENER.

1,006,788.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 24, 1911.

Application filed January 30, 1911. Serial No. 605,415.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK C. PRICE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Nyack, county of Rockland, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Window and Door Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a fastener for doors or windows which may be readily attached to, or removed from, the part to which it is to be applied. The device serves, also, as an anti-rattler for windows or as a door check, and when used in either of these capacities, it is not attached or secured by fastening means to serve such purposes, but is merely positioned at the place it is desired to use such a device.

The invention embodies a fastener constructed, preferably, from a single strip of metal and bent to form two members adapted to serve as a wedge; one of said members being quite long and substantially concave, in longitudinal section for a portion of its length and is beveled, tapered or wedge shaped at its free end; and, the other, a shorter member or shoulder bent substantially at right angles to the long member, said short member being provided with barbs along the free end portion thereof. The longer member may, and preferably is, provided with means, near the free end thereof, for securing the device to a window, or the like.

Other features of novelty, and the advantages thereof, will be set forth in the annexed detailed description.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated different practical embodiments of the invention, but the constructions shown therein are to be understood as illustrative, only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figures 1 and 3 are a perspective view and side elevation, respectively, showing the device when used as a door check, the tapering end resting on the saddle of the door. Figs. 2 and 4 are views in perspective and in side elevation respectively, showing the device applied as a window fastener. Figs. 5 and 6 are detailed plan views of a portion of the device showing different forms of means for securing the fastener to a window frame. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the fastener, illustrating more particularly the

spur at the junction of the long and short members.

The fastener, 1, is constructed, preferably, from a single piece of metal, bent substantially at right angles, at 2, to form a long member, 3, and a short member, 4.

The member, 3, is constructed so that it will be substantially straight for a portion of its length beginning at the point, 2, and said member is then gradually curved from a point beginning near the middle and terminating at the free end, 5, thereof. It is obvious, however, that the member, 3, may be curved so that it will be substantially concave throughout its entire length, without departing from the spirit of the invention. This member, 3, is also gradually tapered or reduced in thickness near its free end, at 6, so that the end, 5, presents a sharp wedge-like edge, thereby insuring the easy insertion of the wedge portion, 6, of the stop or fastener between the bottom edge of a door and its saddle, or when used as an anti-rattler or a window fastener, between two sashes of a window, or a window sash and its casing. This taper, 6, to form the wedge end of member, 3, is preferably accomplished by removing the metal from the lower face of said member, either by grinding or other well known means, so that when the fastener is applied to a door or a window it will present a sharp edge, as 5, and said reduced face of member 3 will allow for the slant of the door saddle and lie flat. The top face presents a smooth surface on which the door panel or window sash is adapted to ride.

The beveled or wedge-shaped end, 6, of member 3, is so constructed that it will lie substantially flush with, or in the horizontal plane of, the top face of the saddle of a door casing, and beneath the lower edge of the door when the latter is in a closed position. The point, 2, will then be on a plane above the horizontal plane of the bottom edge of the door, as illustrated in Fig. 3, thereby imparting to the fastener a wedge-like action in resisting the opening of the door. Short member 4 is straight, and it is provided along its free end with a number of teeth or barbs, 9, which barbs are sharpened for engagement with the floor or a window casing when downward stress or pressure is exerted upon member 3. For

instance, as the door or window sash rides along the upper face of member 3 toward point 2, the fastener acts as a wedge and a downward thrust is then exerted upon member 4, the teeth or barbs, 9, being forced into the opposing surface, act to resist the movement of the fastener in the direction of the movement of the door, or window sash.

In using the device as a window fastener, an aperture, 10, is provided in member 3, within the tapered or wedged portion, 6, thereof. This aperture, 10, may be of any preferred form, *i. e.*, triangular, round, diamond-shaped, etc., but I prefer the form of a longitudinal slot having an enlarged entrance. In the usual type of windows employed in the construction of residences, offices, and the like, it has been observed that there is a ledge, indicated at 11, Figs. 2 and 4, one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch on the lower member of the upper sash of the window. In applying the device to a window, I utilize the space provided by ledge 11, by driving a nail or screw, 12, into the lower part of the upper sash in such manner that there is a space between the head of the screw, 12, and the sash, and, said screw is, also, inserted sufficiently far to permit the edge, 13, of the lower sash to pass said screw head during the vertical movement of the lower sash, thereby permitting the head of the screw to be out of engagement with its sash and yet not interfere with the free movement of the lower sash. The fastener is now applied to the window by passing aperture 10, over the screw head, 12, then forcing the wedge or tapered end, 6, between the sash and the head of the screw. The wedging of the member, 3, under the screw head, and the action of the teeth or barbs, 9, against the surface of the sash, serve to retain the fastener firmly in position on the sash. However, it is sometimes desirable to permit easy application or detachment of the fastener to a window, and to prevent sidewise displacement of the fastener from the sash, and in that event, this device is provided with a longitudinal slot having an enlarged entrance, or similar means. In this construction, the head of the screw is passed through the enlarged entrance of the slot, and the wedge end, 6, of member, 3, is forced down until the shank of the screw fits within the slot 14.

When it is desired to use the device as a fastener for the windows of a house which is to be closed for a length of time, for instance, for a season of the year, it is advantageous to use the fastener in a reverse position to that shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The aperture, 10, is fitted over screw, 12^a, with the flat outer face of barbs, 9, resting on ledge, 11, and spur, 15, engaging with the

top rail of the lower window sash, as will be readily understood. This spur, 15, prevents edgewise and sidewise movement of the fastener, thus precluding displacement from an operative position, should an attempt be made to force open the window (as from the outside) without removing the fastener. When the fastener is reversed it is positioned in such a manner that the short member, 4, spans the rails of the two sashes, the barbs, 9, resting on the upper sash rail, at 11, and the spur, 15, engaging with the top rail of the lower sash. Spur, 15, is produced prior to bending the fastener, at 2, to form the members, 3, 4, and it is preferably formed by removing a U-shaped piece of metal from the blank composing the fastener. Screw, 12^a, may be used, also, as a means for locking the window sash in a raised position, as for ventilating purposes, and for this purpose, it is obvious that screws may be placed at other points along the sash.

It is believed that the mode of using, and the advantages of the device, will be obvious from the foregoing description of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A fastener of the class described comprising a strip of metal provided with a long member and a short member, said members being at an angle to each other, and means cooperating with the long member for retaining the fastener in either of two operative positions upon a window, in one of which positions the long member operates to limit the upward movement of one sash to a predetermined distance, and in the other position the short member is adapted to extend across the meeting rails of two sashes for the purpose of locking both sashes from movement in a vertical direction.

2. A fastener of the class described comprising a strip of metal bent to form a long member and a short member, said short member extending at an angle to the long member, a spur extending from the angle of the fastener and beyond the outer face of the short member thereof, and a slot or aperture provided in the long member near one end thereof opposite to the angle of the fastener, a part of said slot or aperture being enlarged to provide for the passage of a heated retaining means through the long member of the fastener, said long member being permanently curved in the direction of its length and terminating in a tapered or beveled free extremity.

3. A fastener of the class described, comprising a single strip of metal bent to form two members, one member being curved and reduced in thickness to form a wedge-like end, means cooperating with said long mem-

ber for removably securing the fastener to
one sash of a window, and a spur projecting
from the angle of the fastener, said spur be-
ing adapted to engage with the other sash
5 of a window, whereby the fastener is re-
tained against displacement from an opera-
tive position relative to the window sashes.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK C. PRICE.

Witnesses:

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J. F. MOTHERSHEAD.