

(No Model.)

L. FELSBURG.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 266,799.

Patented Oct. 31, 1882.

fig 1



fig 2

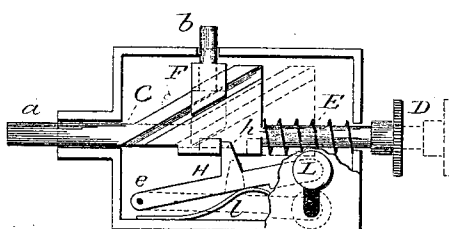


fig. 3

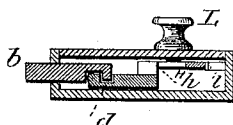
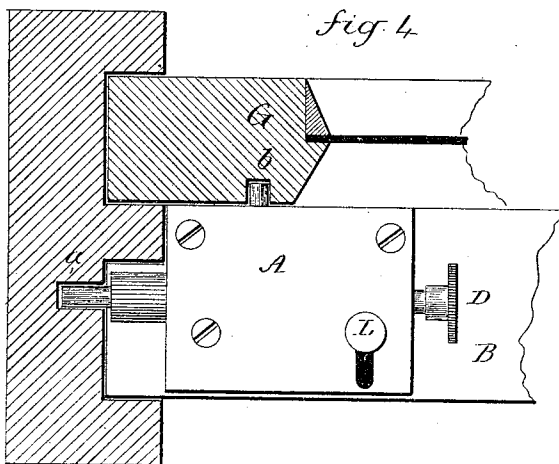


fig 4



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS FELSBURG, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,799, dated October 31, 1882.

Application filed September 11, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS FELSBURG, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Sash-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same,
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a top view with the covering removed; Fig. 3, a transverse section through the locking-lever; Fig.
15 4, the fastener as applied to use.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners which are designed to be arranged upon the top of the upper bar of the lower sash, with a locking mechanism
20 which will engage both the upper sash and the jamb, whereby not only will the two sashes be locked together, but also locked to the jamb, and in any desired relative position, as open or closed, and so that disconnecting one
25 sash from the other also disconnects the locking mechanism from the jamb; and the invention consists in the details of construction of the fastener, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

30 A represents the case, which is of rectangular or any suitable form, and constructed to be attached to the top bar, B, of the lower sash, as seen in Fig. 4. Longitudinally through the case is the bolt C, which projects outward
35 through the jamb end to form the nose *a*, and at the other end is provided with a suitable handle, D, by which it may be moved. A spring, E, inside the case on the bolt, serves to force it forward into its locking position, and
40 so that in drawing the bolt, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2, the spring will be compressed.

F is a transverse bolt, its nose *b* projecting through the case on the back side, and so as to enter the upper sash, G, as seen in Fig. 4.

45 The principal bolt C is constructed with a diagonal rib, *d*, which works in a corresponding diagonal groove in the bolt F. The bolt F is free for movement in the direction of its axis—that is, at right angles to the principal
50 bolt. Hence, as the principal bolt is moved in one direction or the other it will, because of

the inclined rib *d* working into the transverse bolt, impart a movement to that bolt F at right angles to the axis of the bolt C to the extent of the inclination of the rib *d*. The normal
55 condition of the nose of the bolt F is thrown out, as seen in Fig. 2. The drawing of the bolt C also draws the bolt F inward, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2.

The mechanism is inclosed within the case 60 in the usual manner for securing like mechanism in other classes of locks. It is secured upon the top of the lower sash by means of screws or otherwise, and a hole is made in the jamb corresponding to the nose *a* of the bolt C, and
65 a similar hole into the stile of the upper sash, G, corresponding to the end *b* of the bolt F, as seen in Fig. 4, and so that the spring of the bolt, when the parts are in their proper relation to each other, will throw the two bolts re-
70 spectively into the jamb and into the upper sash, which will not only lock the two parts together by means of the nose of the bolt F, but will also lock the two to the jamb by means of the nose *a* of the bolt C. The jamb may
75 have several holes in the path of the bolt as the lower sash is raised, and the stile of the upper sash may also have several holes in the path of the transverse bolt, so that the lower sash may be raised to any desired position and
80 there engage the jamb and upper sash; or the upper sash may be lowered to any desired point and engaged by its bolt, or the lower sash may be raised and the sash dropped to a certain extent and there engaged.

85 In order to lock the bolt to prevent the possibility of tampering with it from the outside, I arrange a locking-lever, H, in the case, pivoted at one end, as at *e*, the other end provided with a stud extending through a slot in the
90 case, and there furnished with a suitable handle, L, by which the lever may be turned upon its pivot, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2. The lever is provided with a finger, *h*, which engages a corresponding notch in the bolt. A
95 spring, *l*, serves to press the lever toward the bolt and into engagement therewith. When it is desired to unlock the bolt the finger *h* is withdrawn by turning the lever H, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2. In that condition the
100 bolt is free for movement in either direction, and is locked when the bolts are thrown into

engagement with the jamb and sash. A notch in the bolt may also be provided, with which the finger *h* will engage when the bolts are drawn, so as to hold the bolts in their withdrawn condition and leave both sashes free to be moved.

I have described my fastener as applied so that the principal bolt enters the jamb and the transverse bolt the sash. It will be evident, however, that this order may be reversed—as, for illustration, the fastener in Fig. 4 may be placed at the opposite side of the lower sash. Then the nose *b* would enter the jamb and the nose *a* will enter the stile of the upper sash.

From the foregoing it will be understood that I do not claim broadly a sash-fastener attached to the lower sash and provided with

bolts, one of which will enter the upper sash and the other the jamb.

I claim—

The combination of the bolt C, its nose projecting through the case, its other end fitted with a handle by which the bolt may be drawn, a spring arranged to throw the said bolt, a transverse bolt, F, the bolt C, constructed with an inclined rib, *d*, to engage the corresponding groove in the transverse bolt, whereby the movement of the bolt C will impart a corresponding transverse movement to the bolt F and the locking lever H, substantially as described.

LOUIS FELSBURG.

Witnesses:

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