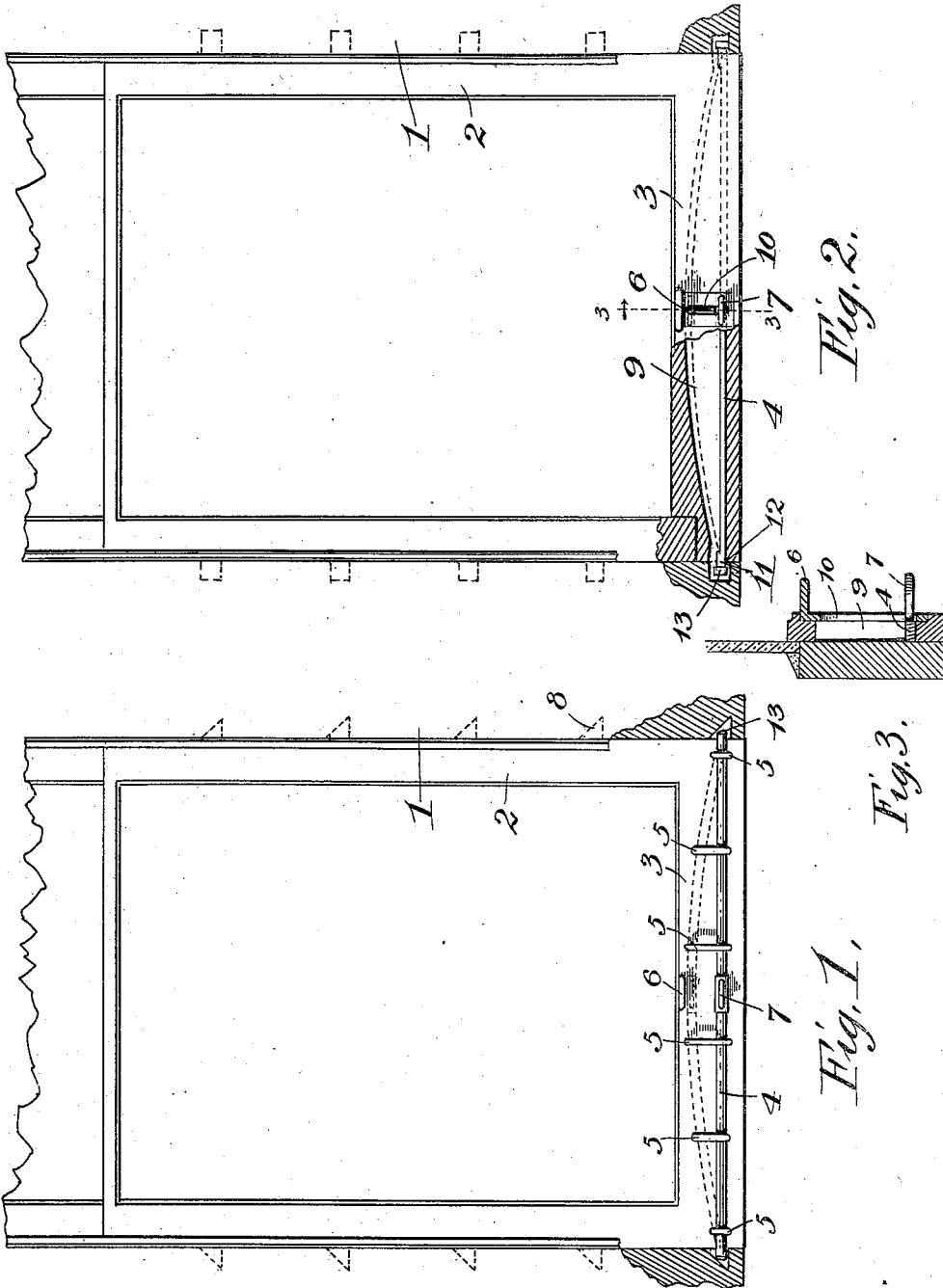


(No Model.)

T. G. THOMAS.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 601,310.

Patented Mar. 29, 1898.



WITNESSES
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THEODORE GEORGE THOMAS, OF LAMARQUE, TEXAS.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,310, dated March 29, 1898.

Application filed February 2, 1897. Serial No. 621,612. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE GEORGE THOMAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lamarque, in the county of Galveston and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to the novel construction in a lock or fastening device that is adapted for use in various connections such as a sash-fastener or a fastening device for a trunk, the curtain-top of a desk, and various other devices.

The invention consists in the features of construction hereinafter fully described and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the application of the invention to a sliding window-sash. Fig. 2 is a vertical section showing the manner in which the invention is applied when it is situated within a recess or pocket for the lower rail of a sash. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

It is understood, of course, that although this invention is applicable to other devices, yet a window-sash is selected as an embodiment which clearly illustrates the principle of the invention.

Referring now especially to the construction shown in Fig. 1, 1 indicates the sides of the window-frame, and 2 the sash. Secured to the lower rail 3 of said sash is a spring-bar 4, held in position by means of guides 5, which may be eyes or staples secured to said rail 3. The said guides 5, near the outer end of the sash, can be just large enough to receive the spring-bar 4, while the guides near the center of the rail permit a slight side play of said bars, as shown. The rail 3 is provided with a finger-piece 6, while the bar 4 is provided with a finger-piece 7 at its center. The parts are so constructed that when the ends of the spring-bar are in contact with the face of the sides of the frame said bar is curved to a certain extent, so that it exerts a pressure

against the frame and thus acts as a lock or fastening device to hold the frame in position. However, to hold the sash further the said frame is provided with a plurality of openings 8 to receive the ends of the spring-bar. These openings 8 can be mere depressions, as shown in Fig. 2, or can be formed with angular faces, as shown in Fig. 1.

In operation it is seen that when it is desired to raise the sash it is necessary only to press upwardly against the finger-piece 7, carried by the spring-bar, which bends the bar and withdraws the ends thereof inwardly and away from the face of the frame, so that the sash is free to move. When released, the inherent spring action of the bar throws the ends thereof against the frame, and consequently holds the sash by friction at any desired position. When, however, the ends of the bar are allowed to enter the openings 8, (shown in Fig. 2,) it is obvious that the sash can neither be raised or lowered without bending the bar by means of the finger-piece 7. In this way it is seen that I provide an extremely simple and inexpensive device that effectually holds the sash at any desired point and which can be arranged either to allow the sash to be raised without the necessity of bending the bar by the finger-piece 7, or the construction can be such that it is necessary to bend said bar to withdraw the ends of the lever from contact with the face of the frame.

The above-described construction is especially useful when it is desired to apply this fastening device to window-sashes that are in use; but when made especially for a sash, it is preferable to place the parts within the pocket or recess 9, as shown in Fig. 2, this pocket or recess being closed or covered in front by the front piece of the sash, which is provided with a slot 10, through which the finger-piece 7 projects. The bottom of the pocket 9 is straight, while the top thereof is curved to permit the bending of the spring-bar 4. In this construction I have shown the bar as consisting of a thin flat piece having the heads 11 at the end thereof, which project through the small openings 12 at the ends of the pocket. Otherwise the construction and principle is the same as that described with relation to Fig. 1. In this construction (shown in Fig.

2) the pocket with the small ends and wide middle portion serve as the guides 5, described in connection with Fig. 1, and are mechanical equivalents of such parts.

5 It will be noted that the guides for the spring-bar 4 are so disposed that said bar is held and braced in the most advantageous manner. For instance, in Fig. 1 two of the
10 braces are situated at the side edges of the sash or as close thereto as practicable, while in Fig. 2 the contracted ends of the pocket or recess serve as the end guides. In this way the spring-bar is held against any movement whatever at the points where they receive the greatest strain. This feature is an
15 important one, since it prevents the slightest movement on the part of the sash when it is locked.

As before stated, it is intended to apply
20 this invention in any case where it is desired to lock a sliding or movable member, and therefore it is not intended to limit application of the invention to a window-sash, although this form has been selected for the
25 purpose of illustration.

As shown in said drawings, the ends of the spring are provided with tips 13, of rubber or

other material, to prevent injury or defacement of the window-frame.

Having thus described the invention, what
is claimed as new, and desired to be secured
30 by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a stationary member provided with guides, and openings in the
35 faces of said guides, of a sliding or movable member retained within said guides, a non-rotatable and normally straight spring-bar secured within guides upon said sliding or
movable member and normally projecting beyond the side edges thereof and into the open-
40 ings in said stationary member, the guides for said spring-bar being elongated near the middle portion of the sliding member and at the side edges thereof reduced to prevent lateral movement of the extremities of said
45 spring-bar, and a rigid finger-piece on the center of said spring-bar.

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

THEODORE GEORGE THOMAS.

Witnesses:

H. C. KENNEDY,

ARTHUR BROWNING.