No. 825,013. PATENTED JULY 3, 1906.

C. G. TAYLOR.

SASH FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 23, 1905.

Fig. 1.

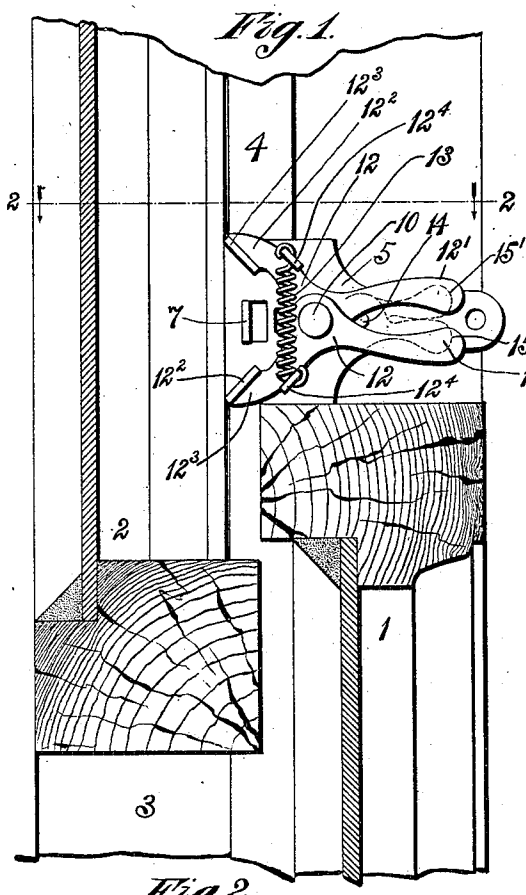


Fig. 3.

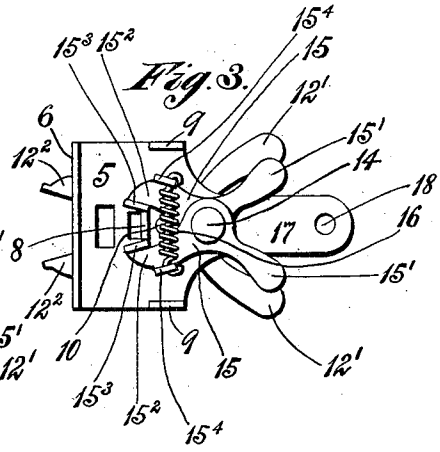


Fig. 4.

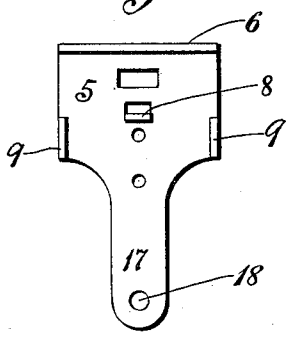


Fig. 2.

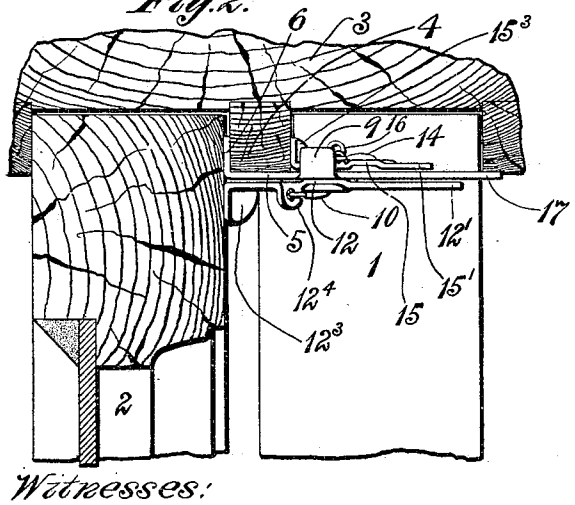
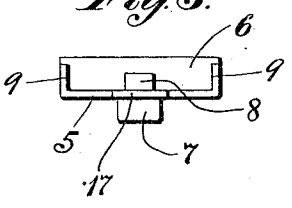


Fig. 5.



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SASH-FASTENER.

No. 825,013. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 3, 1906.

Application filed August 23, 1905. Serial No. 275,351.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sash-fastening devices, and has for its object the provision of an attachment which may be readily applied to and removed from the parting bead or strip which separates the window-sashes from each other in the frame.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a plate having a lip or projection at an angle for insertion in the space between the window-sash and the parting-bead, said plate being equipped with devices for locking the sash and for securing the plate to said parting-bead.

A further object of the invention is the provision of pairs of levers—one pair pivoted on each side of the plate—one pair of said levers serving to lock the sash and the other pair to secure the plate to its support.

Other objects of the invention will be hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view showing the sashes in section and the improved fastener in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the under side of the improved window-fastener. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the plate with the locking-levers removed, and Fig. 5 is an end view of the plate.

Like numerals designate similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the lower sash, 2 the upper sash, 3 the window-frame, and 4 the parting bead or strip, these parts being of any approved construction.

Designated by 5 is a plate which may be stamped from sheet-steel or other metal or may be formed in any desired way. At one end this plate is bent at right angles to form a transverse flange 6 to be inserted in the space between the stile or vertical sidepiece of the window-sash and the parting-bead 4, as shown in Fig. 2. Punched out of the plate and projecting from its upper side is a stop-lug 7, and formed in the same manner from the plate and projecting from its opposite side is a stop-lug 8, while projecting from the bottom of said plate are short flanges 9, the inner ends of which are in line with the lug 8. These flanges 6 and 9 are spaced apart sufficiently to receive between them the largest size of the usual parting bead or strip 4, and they serve as guides for positioning and adjusting the plate 5 upon said bead 4 and also as stops against which the top of the lower sash abuts. On the top of the plate is a headed rivet 10, and pivoted on said rivet one above the other are angle-levers 12, each having a rearwardly-projecting finger-grasp or handle $12'$ and a forward arm 12^2, provided at its end with an inclined flange 12^3, and each also having a perforated lug 12^4 for the reception of the terminals of a helical spring 13, which normally tends to close the levers against the stop-lug 7. Pivoted one above the other on a headed rivet 14 on the under side of the plate 5 are similar although smaller angle-levers 15, each having a handle or finger-grasp $15'$ and a forward arm 15^2, carrying an inclined flange 15^3 and a perforated lug 15^4 for the reception of the end of a coiled spring 16, said spring serving normally to close the levers against the lug 8, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

To form a convenient handle, the plate 5 is extended at 17, and the end of said extension is perforated at 18 to receive a nail or hook by which it may be suspended. This extension also acts as a stop for engaging the window-frame and preventing rocking or lateral displacement of the fastener.

Normally the levers 12 and 15 are closed against their stop-lugs 7 and 8 by means of the springs 13 and 16, and, as will be observed, the pivots of said levers are not in line, so that in manipulating the levers either pair can be operated independently of the other pair or both pairs may be actuated simultaneously, if desired.

In the use of the improvement the fastener is applied to the parting-bead 4 by inserting the flange 6 in the joint between said bead and the rear sash, both pairs of levers being thus opened against the tension of their closing-springs and said bead being received between the flange 6, the ends of projections 9, and the side of the lug 8 in line with the ends of said projections. After applying the plate in the manner described and adjusting it to the proper position on the bead 4 the levers are released and the springs will immediately close the forward inclined

lugs 12^3 and 15^3 of said levers, respectively, against the vertical side bar of the window-frame 2 and the forward edge of the parting-bead. After the implement has been placed in position any attempt to raise the sash 1 or to lower the upper sash 2 will be resisted by the contact of the inclined projections on the ends of the pairs of levers with the said bar of the window and with the bead 4. Consequently both sashes will be securely locked against displacement. Frequently it is necessary for ventilating purposes either to raise or lower a sash to a limited extent, and this result may be accomplished by so locating the plate 5 on the parting-bead 4 and clamping it in position thereon in the manner described that said plate will act as a stop-lug to limit the raising of the sash to a certain extent, but will permit in case of inclement weather the ready closing of the same without interference. The fastener may be employed to act as a stop for either sash, for by manipulating the levers 12 the jaws on the upper ends of said levers will be withdrawn from the upper sash, and it may then be lowered to the desired extent and again locked in position. By manipulating the levers 15 of the lower pair the plate will be released from the parting-bead, and it may be adjusted to any position desired thereon and again clamped in position when said levers are released.

Changes may be made in many of the details of the invention, which is not limited to the precise construction shown and described. Furthermore, the devices may be employed for locking any sliding body different from a sash, if desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A sash-fastener comprising a plate, and pairs of devices located, respectively, on the opposite sides of said plate for securing the same to a support, and for locking a structure against movement.

2. A sash-fastener, comprising a plate, means for securing said plate to a support, and pairs of locking-levers pivoted to the respective sides of the plate.

3. A sash-fastener comprising a plate, means for securing said plate to a support, locking-levers pivoted to the respective sides of the plate, and springs for normally closing said locking-levers.

4. The combination, with a plate having angular flanges, of a pair of locking-levers pivoted to one side of the plate; and a pair of locking-levers pivoted to the other side of said plate.

5. The combination, with a plate having a flanged end, of a pair of locking-levers pivoted to one side of said plate; a spring for normally closing said levers; a pair of locking-levers pivoted to the other side of the plate; and a spring for normally closing said levers.

6. The combination, with a plate having a flange at its end, of locking-levers pivoted to one side of said plate, and having locking projections at their ends, and locking-levers pivoted to the other side of said plate, and each also having a locking projection at its end.

7. The combination, with a plate having a flange at one end, and a lug projecting from its upper surface, of locking-levers pivoted to one surface of the plate; a spring for normally closing said locking-levers against the lug; and means carried by the other surface of the plate for securing said plate to a support.

8. The combination, with a plate having a flanged end, and lugs projecting from its opposite sides, of locking-levers pivoted to one side of the plate; a spring for normally closing said locking-levers against a lug on said side; locking-levers pivoted to the other side of the plate; and a spring for normally closing said locking-levers against the lug on said lower side of the plate.

9. The combination, with a plate having a flanged end and short flanges projecting from the surface thereof at the end opposite said flanged end; of locking devices carried by each side of said plate, and serving to secure the same to the support, and to lock a structure against movement.

10. The combination, with a plate having a flanged forward end, and short flanges projecting from its edges, said plate also having stop-lugs projecting from its opposite sides, of pivoted angle-levers on one side of said plate; a coiled spring connecting said angle-levers, and serving to force their forward arms against the stop-lug; locking projections carried by said angle-levers; pivoted angle-levers on the other side of the plate; a spring for normally forcing the forward arms of said angle-levers against the stop-lug on said other side of the plate; and locking projections also carried by said angle-levers.

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

CHARLES G. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
S. S. GROTTA,
F. E. ANDERSON.