

H. LEGUAY & A. F. VALLOTTON.
Sash-Holder.

No. 221,966.

Patented Nov. 25, 1879.

Fig. 1.

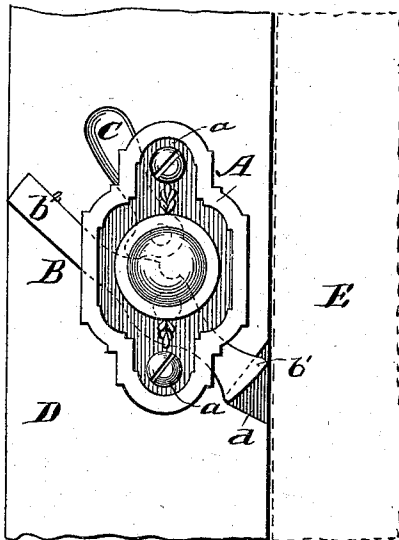


Fig. 2.

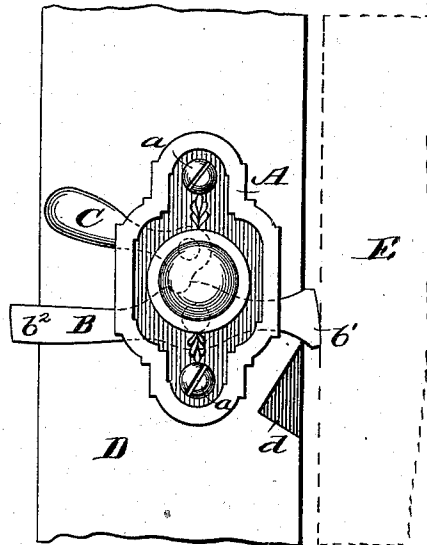
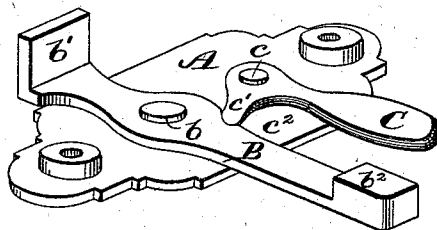


Fig. 3.



Attest.

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IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 221,966, dated November 25, 1879; application filed April 7, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY LEGUAY and ALBERT F. VALLOTTON, residents of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation, showing the fastener attached to the stile of the sash. The position of the jamb is indicated by the broken lines, and the parts are arranged as when the sash is unfastened. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation, the parts being arranged as when the sash is fastened and the fastening-lever locked; and Fig. 3, a view in perspective of the fastener, looking toward the inner side thereof.

The same letters denote the same parts.

The present invention is an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners wherein a part attached to and working in or upon the stile of the sash is caused to exert a pressure upon the window-jamb, and thereby lock the sash at any desired elevation.

The invention has relation to the construction and operation of the part used in exerting the desired pressure upon the window-jamb. It also has reference to the means employed for locking the fastener, and for preventing the sash from being either raised or lowered.

The improved fastener, as seen more distinctly in Fig. 3, consists, mainly, of a plate, A, which serves as a frame for the other parts of the device, and which may be of any desirable shape consistent with the working of the fastener, as hereinafter described, a fastening-lever, B, that is pivoted to the plate A, and is the means used in exerting the pressure upon the window-jamb, and a locking-lever, C, that is also pivoted to the plate A, and that is used in locking the lever B, so that the latter is prevented from turning upon its bearing upon the plate while exerting a pressure upon the jamb.

The plate A is attached to the stile D by means of the screws *a a*. The lever B turns upon a bearing, *b*, that is upon the plate A.

The lever, at the end toward the jamb E, is

provided with a flange, *b'*, which serves to enlarge the bearing of the lever upon the window-jamb. The lever turns easily upon the bearing *b*, and it is so extended and weighted at its outer end, *b²*, as to give it a tendency to turn on the bearing *b* and bring the flange *b'* against the jamb. The stile is cut away at *d* to provide room for the flange *b'* when in the position shown in Fig. 1.

In operation, the lever B is turned, or allowed to turn, upon the bearing *b* so as to bring the flange *b'* against the jamb E. In this position the sash is prevented from falling, for, by reason of the outer end, *b²*, of the lever being the heavier portion thereof, the flange *b'* is upheld against the jamb.

To prevent the sash from being lifted we employ the locking-lever C. The latter is pivoted to the plate A at *c*, and it is furnished with a projection, *c'*, which, by turning the lever C upon its bearing *c*, can be made to engage in a notch, *c²*, in the lever B; and when the projection *c'* is thus engaged (and as is shown in Figs. 2 and 3) the lever B is prevented from turning upon its bearing *b*, and, in consequence, the sash can be neither lowered nor raised.

The main portion of the lever C, or that portion pressed by the operator, extends from the bearing *c* in the same direction as, and in the same plane with, the end *b²* of the lever B. Two advantages accrue from this: The two levers are relatively in such a position that the operator can conveniently manipulate both of them with one hand while the other hand is being used to move the sash, and the weight of the main part of the lever C also operates to hold the projection *c'* in the notch *c²* and to lock the lever B, the operation of unfastening the sash being to first lift the outer end of the lever C, so as to disengage the projection *c'* from the notch *c²*, and then to lift the end *b²* of the lever B, whereupon the sash can be raised or lowered.

The levers B and C are suitably relatively arranged and extended to enable the projection *c'* to engage in the notch *c²*, in the manner and for the purpose described.

Other sash-fasteners have heretofore been made in which a locking-lever has been used

to secure the fastening-lever against the window-jamb. We therefore do not claim such broadly; but

We claim—

In combination with the stile D and jamb E, the herein-described sash-fastener, consisting of the plate A, fastening-lever B, and locking-lever C, the main portion of said locking-lever being extended in the same direc-

tion as the end b^2 of the lever B, and the two levers being relatively arranged as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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