

No. 727,950.

PATENTED MAY 12, 1903.

C. H. HOOK.
SHOE FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

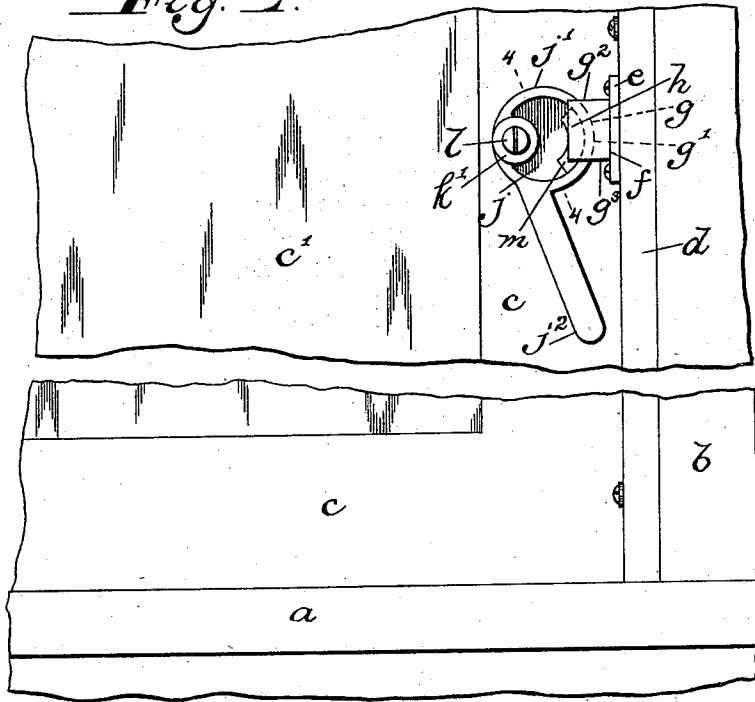


Fig. 2.

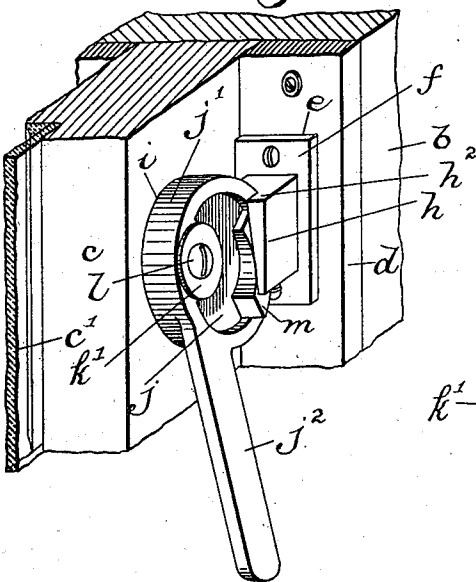


Fig. 3.

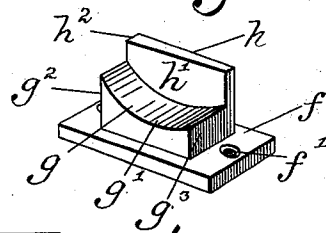
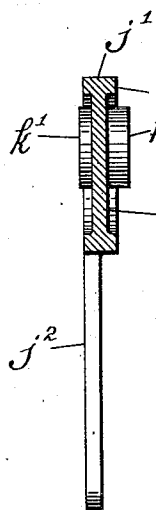


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HOWARD HOOK, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 727,950, dated May 12, 1903.

Application filed January 31, 1903. Serial No. 141,247. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HOWARD HOOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in a sash-fastener for windows.

The object of the invention is to provide a device which shall rigidly secure a window from movement either in the direction in which it operates or from a lateral movement.

At the present time in a large majority of houses considerable annoyance is experienced by rattling windows; and the present invention has for one of its objects to provide a device which will rigidly hold the windows to overcome the trouble.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device which will secure the window and prevent the same from being forced open from the exterior.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a front elevation of a portion of a window provided with my improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a perspective sectional view of same. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the keeper. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, *a* designates the window-sill; *b*, the frame; *c*, the sash, and *c'* the glass. The frame may be provided with the usual strip *d*, although this is not essential and may be omitted. Secured to the strip *d* in the present instance is a stationary keeper *e*. This keeper is provided with a bottom flange *f*, having screw-holes *f'*, by means of which the keeper may be secured to the frame through the strip. By reference to Fig. 3 it will be seen that the keeper is provided with a concave surface *g*, which extends lengthwise thereof. It will also be seen that the lowest portion *g'* of said concave surface is nearer one end of said keeper than to the other, thereby providing a greater thickness of metal at the end *g²* than at the opposite end *g³*. The advantage and reason for this construction will be hereinafter pointed out. Extending lengthwise of the keeper is a pro-

jecting wall *h*, the inner surface *h'* of which is tapered, said wall being thicker at the end *h²*. This tapered surface, it will be seen, extends in a direction lengthwise of and just above the concave surface *g*.

Secured to the sash *c* is a locking device which coacts with the stationary keeper. This locking device comprises a circular head *j*, having a flat circumferential surface *j'* and an operating-arm *j²*. The circular head of this locking device is provided on each side with a boss *k* and *k'*, which project laterally and have an eccentric position with respect to the said head. A screw *l* passes through each of said bosses and also through said head and pivots the head eccentrically to the sash *c*. The head *j* is also provided on one side with a cam-surface *m*, which in the present instance has position on said head diametrically opposite the boss *k'*.

In securing the circular head to the sash that side of said head from which the boss *k* projects should be next to the sash. The object in doing this will now be explained. The boss *k* is wider than the boss *k'* and projects beyond the rim edge *i*, so that when the device is secured in place the boss *k* will contact with said sash, while the rim edge *i* will be set away from said sash. The advantage in this is apparent, for it reduces the friction-surface against the sash and prevents the sash from being scratched in a conspicuous place.

When the locking device is in place on the sash and the keeper has been properly placed on the frame, the circumferential surface *j'* of the head when the latter is turned eccentrically will engage the concave surface *g* on the keeper, and at the same time the cam *m* on the said head will impinge against the tapered surface *h'* of the keeper and push the window outwardly. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to rigidly secure the window the head must be turned eccentrically as far as it will go.

It has heretofore been explained that the lowest portion *g'* of the concave surface is nearer one end of the keeper than to the other. The advantage in this construction will now be explained, reference being had more particularly to Fig. 1. In said figure it

will be seen that the broken line *g* represents the concave surface and that said surface projects farther around and over the top of the circumferential surface *j'* of the head than it does at the bottom. The advantage in this is that a greater surface is presented by the keeper to the head to resist the forcing of the window from the outside.

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

1. In a window-sash fastener the combination of an eccentrically-pivoted head having a circular circumferential surface and also having a boss which projects beyond the rim edge of said head, and a keeper having a surface which is concave on a line parallel with the circular surface of said pivoted head and

contacts with the circumferential surface of said head.

2. In a window-sash fastener the combination of an eccentrically-pivoted head having a circular circumferential surface and a cam-surface on its side, and a keeper having a concave surface which latter is higher at one end than at the other and receives the circumferential surface of said head, said keeper also having an incline side surface, and the broader end of said side surface being at the higher end of the concave surface.

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

CHARLES HOWARD HOOK.

Witnesses:

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