(No Model.)

J. SEADLER.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 526,268. Patented Sept. 18, 1894.

Fig. 1

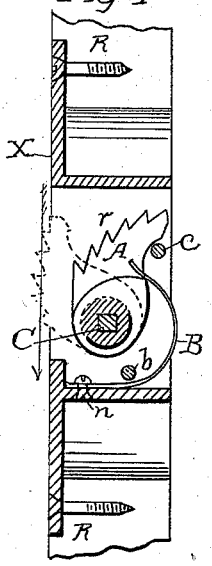


Fig. 2

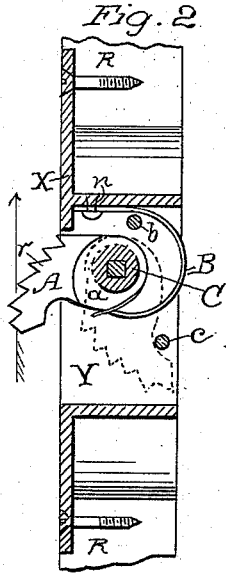


Fig. 3.

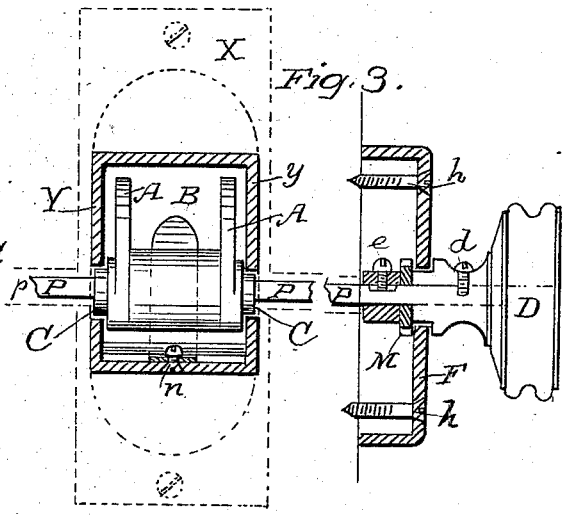


Fig. 4.

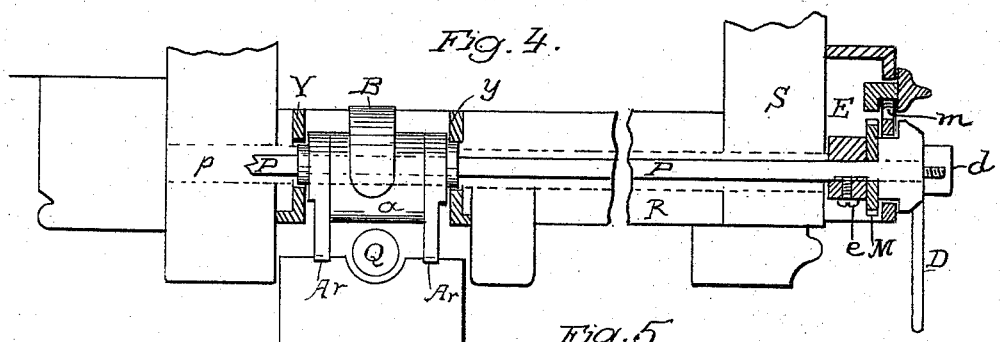


Fig. 5

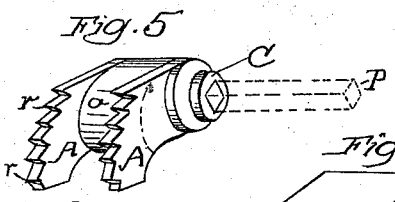


Fig. 6

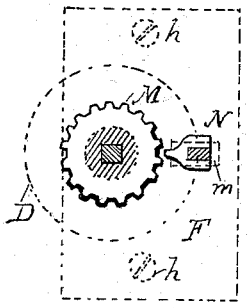


Fig. 7

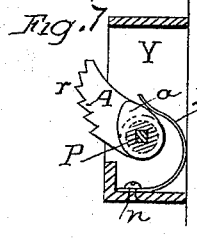


Fig. 8.

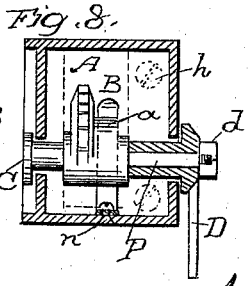
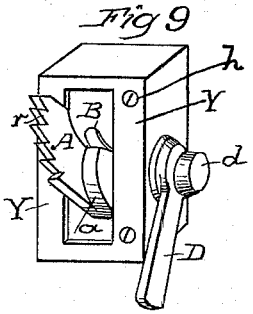


Fig 9



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SEADLER, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,268, dated September 18, 1894.

Application filed April 19, 1894. Serial No. 508,191. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES SEADLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Automatic Sash-Locks; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a check and lock for sliding sash screen blind gate or other device, sliding between side guides, in which the weight and momentum of the moving appurtenances is utilized to automatically operate upon the lock in such a manner as to check the progress of the moving part in one direction and at any point in its course. In addition to this it serves to prevent the sash from rattling, and it is so arranged as to place it beyond all reach of mutilation or tampering.

It consists in details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are cross sections of the latch combination and latch blocks, mortised into the face of the window jamb and pulley stile in reversed positions, set relatively for top and bottom sash. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section showing also the operating attachment. Fig. 4 is a horizontal plan and partial section. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the latch and connecting parts. Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing the locking pinion and check bolt. Fig. 7 is a cross section of the latch in a rim case. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 9 is a perspective view.

In the construction of my apparatus I employ a latch dog A which is eccentrically fitted upon, and turnable with a supporting shaft C. This shaft is journaled in a box which is formed of the face-plate X and housing sides Y. This box is let into the pulley stile or jamb, the face-plate X lying flush with the bottom of the channel, and being slotted to allow the eccentric curved side of the dog A to project through the slot.

The periphery of the dog is curved and is formed with teeth or notches *r* which are adapted to engage the edge of the sliding sash, and to press it against the opposite side of the window casing with such force as to prevent all rattling while the dog, itself, locks the sash and prevents its sliding up or down.

I have preferably shown the dog (as in Figs. 3 and 4) formed of two parts separated within the inclosing box sufficiently to engage the edge of the window sash upon each side of the sash cord or tape channel Q.

In order to turn the shaft C and the dogs A, I have shown a spindle P which is made rectangular and passes through a correspondingly shaped hole in the shaft C which is journaled in the box Y. This shaft is slidable loosely within the hole in the shaft C, and being made of considerable length, it is readily adjusted to suit any depth or thickness of jamb or casing. This spindle has a collar E which is fixed to it within the housing or face-place F which is secured to the casement by screws *h*.

D is a turning knob or lever of any suitable or desired description which is secured to the spindle P exterior to the face-plate F, and in position to be turned to either engage or disengage the dogs A with the edge of the sash, without in any way interfering with inside blinds, screens or curtains.

B is a spring fixed within the housing Y by means of screw *m* which secures one end, and *b* is a box rivet or stop beneath which the spring passes, after which it curves as shown, and presses upon a cam or eccentric *a* which projects from one side of the shaft or axis C between the dogs A. The position of this cam with relation to the dogs, and its shape is such, that when the dogs are drawn back and disengaged from the window sash, the point of the spring overlaps the point of the cam in such a manner as to hold it and the dog in its retracted position. As soon as the dog is turned so that the spring passes over the highest point of the cam, it commences pressing against the opposite side and acts to force the dog against the edge of the window sash, thus insuring its contact with the sash and locking the latter when any attempt is made to move it in the direction which would cause it to bind against the dogs. It is mov-

able easily in the opposite direction as the dogs only press against it with a light pressure without locking. When the dogs are turned back and retracted they rest against the stop pins *c*.

It will be seen that by a simple reversal of the housing Y, the device may be employed equally for upper or lower sashes without other change. In order to lock the latch and thus permanently fix the sash in any given position, I have shown a toothed pinion M fixed upon the spindle P within the face-plate F, and in conjunction with this is a check bolt N, the point of which is adapted to engage the teeth of the pinion by slipping it in a slot in which it is movable. This checks the rotation of the latch in either direction, and the sash can then be locked so as not to move either way until it is again disengaged.

The operating parts, as shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, are semi-detached, the housing X—Y being fixed in the channel in which the sash slides and the face-plate F, knob, pinion, and check bolt, being situated exterior to the casement and at such a distance from the latch or locking dogs as the varying thickness of the casement renders necessary.

In Figs. 7 to 9 I have shown essentially the same parts fixed within a rim box which is adapted to be secured upon the stop or guide piece and is applicable to thin sliding sash screens and similar appliances, the guide piece being cut out sufficiently to admit the rim box being inserted, and the dog A brought in contact with a groove in the sliding part.

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

1. A sash fastener comprising a casing, a sash engaging dog pivoted therein and having a cam projecting from its hub or axis and a spring secured at one end to the casing and bearing at its opposite end on said cam; the said spring bearing on one side of the cam to hold the dog projected and on its other side to hold it retracted, substantially as herein described.

2. A sash fastener comprising a casing, a dog therein provided with a cam, a double acting spring for holding the dog projected and retracted, a spindle for operating the dog, a chambered face plate having an opening through which said spindle projects, a knob on the spindle, a toothed disk on the spindle within the face plate, a collar E clamping the disk against the hub of the knob and a sliding dog on the face plate to engage the toothed disk and lock the spindle, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JAMES SEADLER.

Witnesses:
GEO. H. STRONG,
S. H. NOURSE.