

No. 647,573.

Patented Apr. 17, 1900.

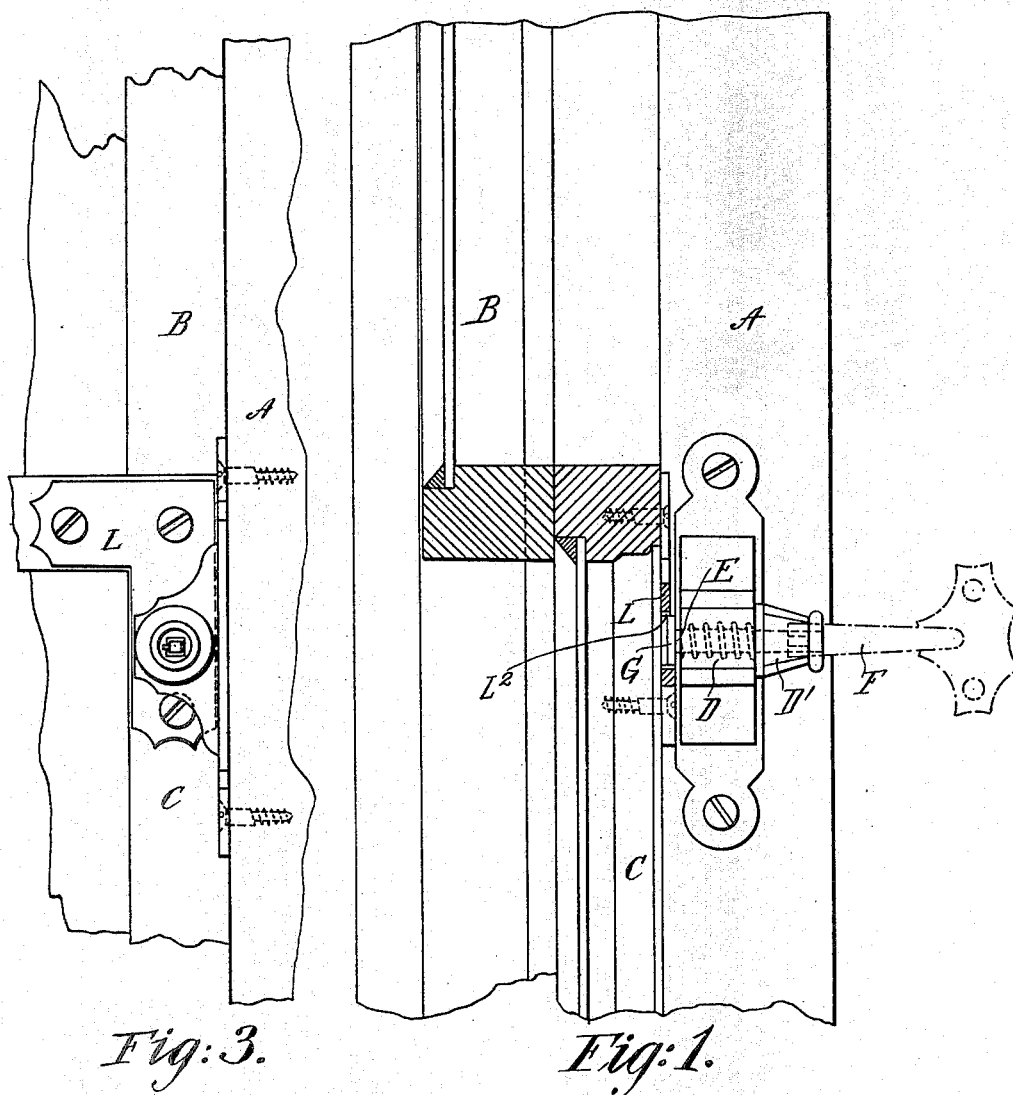
T. MINTY & N. J. BUTLER.

WINDOW FASTENER.

(Application filed July 6, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

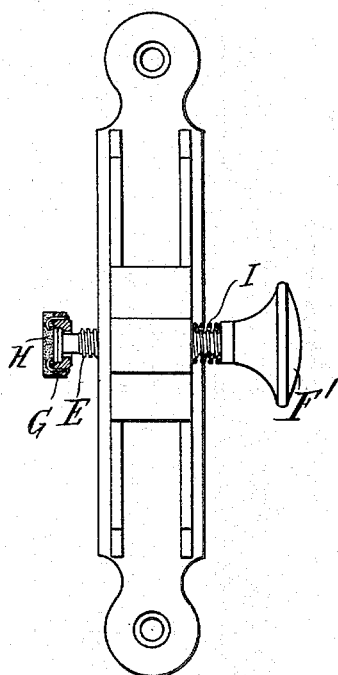


Fig. 2.

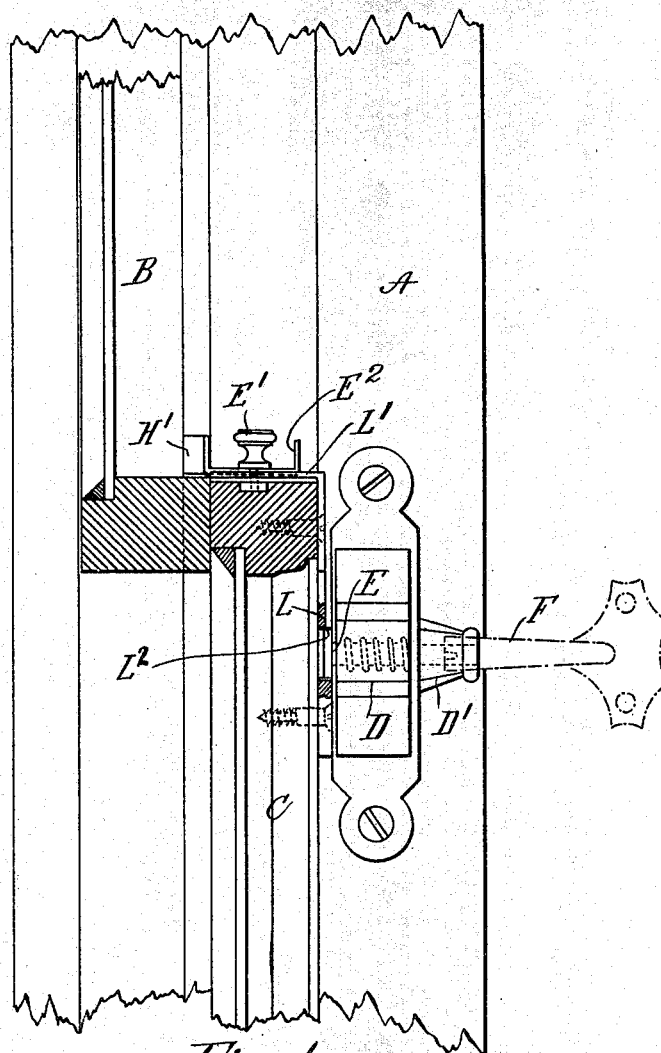


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TOM MINTY AND NICHOLAS JOSEPH BUTLER, OF BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

WINDOW-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,573, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed July 6, 1899. Serial No. 722,986. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, TOM MINTY and NICHOLAS JOSEPH BUTLER, subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Brighton, in the county of Sussex, England, have invented a new and useful Window-Fastener, (for which we have obtained provisional protection in Great Britain, No. 26,006, dated the 9th day of December, 1898,) of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improved sash-fastener adapted for use with windows having sashes sliding in vertical grooves and counterbalanced in the usual manner. Windows of this description as commonly constructed in this country have the great disadvantage that the sashes fit loosely in their respective grooves for convenience of opening and shutting, and consequently they not only allow drafts to enter both between the sashes and around the edges of the same in the grooves, but also they not only do not exclude the noise of the street, but they add to it by rattling or shaking when the wind is blowing or under other circumstances. This rattling of the windows is a very serious annoyance to nervous persons. Another drawback of the ordinary fastening, which is fixed to one of the sashes and interlocks with a clasp or holder on the other, is that this fastening is extremely insecure and can be readily operated or cut from the outside. Our invention obviates all these drawbacks and provides a simple apparatus which will securely lock the sashes in any desired position, either open or shut, and will, moreover, press them together and against the outer edges of their grooves, so that they become practically air-tight (if properly constructed) and all noise or rattling caused by the vibration of the sashes is entirely prevented. Moreover, the construction of the sash-fastener is such that while it can be operated from the inside by a child, requiring neither skill nor strength for its manipulation, it is impossible to actuate it from the outside, and it would be necessary to break the window and to unfasten the device by means of a key before the sash could be moved from its place by any one from the outside.

Owing to the fact that the apparatus is preferably operated by means of a loose key

and securely fastens both sashes in any desired position, either open or shut, its use is especially advantageous for nurseries, asylums, and other places where there is any danger of persons falling from the window. It is, however, applicable for sash-windows in every position, being cheap, slightly, and easily applied and manipulated.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a section of a portion of a sash-window secured by the simplest form of the device. Fig. 2 shows a modification of the bolt apparatus. Fig. 3 shows a front view of the apparatus illustrated in Fig. 1, the key being removed. Fig. 4 shows a duplex apparatus in section corresponding to Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A represents the side casing of the window, B the upper sash, and C the lower sash. The bolt-holder D is a metal casting secured to the casing A in any convenient manner. This piece D possesses a hollow projection D', in which is located the locking-bolt E, consisting of a threaded spindle having at one end a square or angular projection to fit the key F and at its other end a loosely-attached cap G, provided with an elastic buffer or washer H. This bolt E has, moreover, a weak spiral spring I coiled around it, which serves to prevent it from bolting the window, except when screwed down in the manner hereinafter described. The end G of the bolt aforesaid is provided with the loosely-attached cap H, preferably formed as a buffer or washer of leather or the like. The parts H and G fit into a metal socket L, attached by screws or otherwise to the window-frame. This part L is conveniently formed as a flat angle-plate, with a hole L² in it to receive the end of the bolt aforesaid. In some windows it is necessary to provide a further attachment to insure the pressure of the bolt being equally applied to both sashes, so as to lock the same. This is especially the case when a beading separates the two sashes. The modification of the device shown in Fig. 4 is intended to meet this requirement. The plate L has a prolongation L' over the top of the sash C and is provided with a slot in which slides a bolt E², provided with the buffer H' and controlled by the set-screw E'.

A simplification of the apparatus is shown

in Fig. 2, in which there is substituted for the loose key F a milled button F'; but the construction preferred is that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4.

5 The operation of the device is as follows: The key F or the milled head F' on being revolved screws down the bolt E, thereby forcing the elastic buffer H into the aperture of the angle-plate L. As soon as H presses
10 against the end of the aperture L² the sash C is pressed against the sash B and also against the outside of its groove, or in the window construction contemplated in Fig. 4 the sash C is forced against its beading and the locking
15 of the upper sash B is effected by the contact of the buffer H' therewith. It will be obvious that when the sliding bolt E² is once adjusted in place and fastened by screwing down the set-screw E' it will require no fur-

ther adjustment, being automatically applied 20 by reason of the pressure on the lower sash.

Our invention may be constructed of any suitable material and is generally made of brass or the like.

What we claim is—

25 In combination with a sliding-sash window, the bolt-holder D, the projecting matrix D', the bolt E, the key F, the buffer G, the washer H, the prolongation L', the sliding bolt E², the buffer H' and the set-screw E', substan- 30 tially as and for the purposes described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two witnesses.

TOM MINTY.

NICHOLAS JOSEPH BUTLER.

Witnesses:

ERNEST L. KEEVES,

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