S. G. MONCE.

SASH-FASTENER.

No. 191,609. Patented June 5, 1877.

Fig. 1.

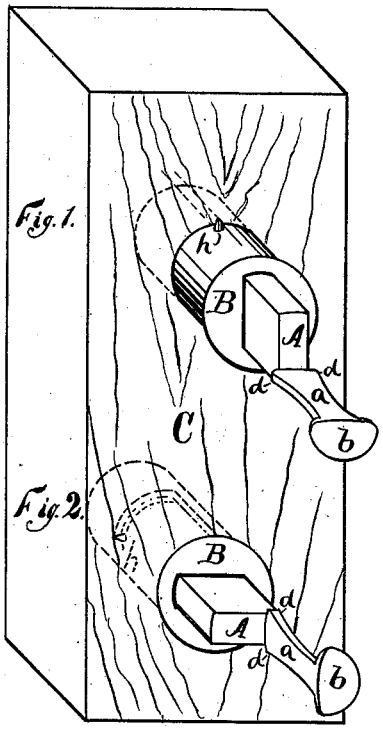
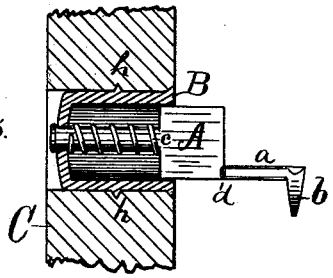


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL G. MONCE, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,609**, dated June 5, 1877; application filed March 8, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL G. MONCE, of Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Springs, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists of the case adapted to be received and partially rotated within a cylindrical hole, and provided with one or more thin peripheral spurs formed and located as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-spring which embodies my invention, the same being represented in position ready to be driven into the window-frame. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same represented in its proper position in the frame; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same.

The bolt A, provided with arm *a* and thumb-pad *b*, the spring *c*, and a cylindrical case, are all old and disclaimed. At the junction of the arm *a* and bolt A I form one or more shoulders, *d d*, which engage with the face of the case B at the side or sides of the bolt, and prevent it from being forced into the case so far as to press the coils of the spring together.

The case B I form cylindrical or of such form that it can be inserted and partially rotated within a cylindrical hole without any previous cutting of said hole, except boring it. Upon the periphery of the case and at a point some distance from either end I form one or more thin spurs, *h h*, the sides or faces of which slope toward each other in a direction with the length of the case and meet in a thin edge at the top, as shown most clearly in Fig. 3, so that they may easily be worked in between the grain or fibers of the wood by partial rotation. These spurs are so located with reference to the bolt A and to the grain of the wood to which the case is to be applied that when the bolt A is in its proper position for use—that is, in a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 2—they will be upon the side or sides of the hole which has the grain or fibers of the wood uncut. In window-springs the grain of the wood to which they are secured runs vertically, as in the frame C, and consequently the spurs in a window-spring case should be at a point on the periphery, so that a horizontal line passing through the axis of the case, when in proper position for use, will also pass through the spur, as shown in Fig. 2. The round end of the case which precedes the spurs is placed in a cylindrical hole with the case in such a position that the two spurs are in a vertical line through the axis of the case, as shown in Fig. 1, in which position it will be seen that the spurs come directly opposite the grain or fibers which have been cut off in the act of boring the hole. The case is then driven in, the round end preceding, the spurs guiding them in its path, and the sloping face of the spur turning the cut ends of the fibers in the frame C inward so that the spurs slip by them and offer but little resistance to the driving in of the case.

When the case has been driven home—that is, when its outer end is in the plane in which it is to remain for use—a wrench is applied to the bolt A and the whole device rotated one-quarter of a revolution, as represented in Fig. 2, when the thin-edged spurs *h h* will work in between the fibers and take into the uncut fibers at the right and left sides of the hole and prevent the case from coming out of place.

The case herein shown is adapted for a window-spring case, but it is evident that the same form and location of spurs may be applied to the cylindrical cases of door-latches, blind-fasteners, and other articles.

I am aware of the patents to Franklin Babcock, September 29, 1868, E. K. Breckenridge, February 15, 1870, Charles B. Clark, May 21, 1872, for sash-holders, James M. Meschutt, June 6, 1876, blind-fasteners, and R. Kinsley, September 19, 1848, lock-trimmings, and I hereby disclaim the devices therein shown and described.

I claim as my invention—

The case B, adapted to be received and partially rotated within a cylindrical hole and provided with one or more thin peripheral spurs, substantially of the form shown, and located on the case with reference to the other parts, all substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

SAMUEL G. MONCE.

Witnesses:

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