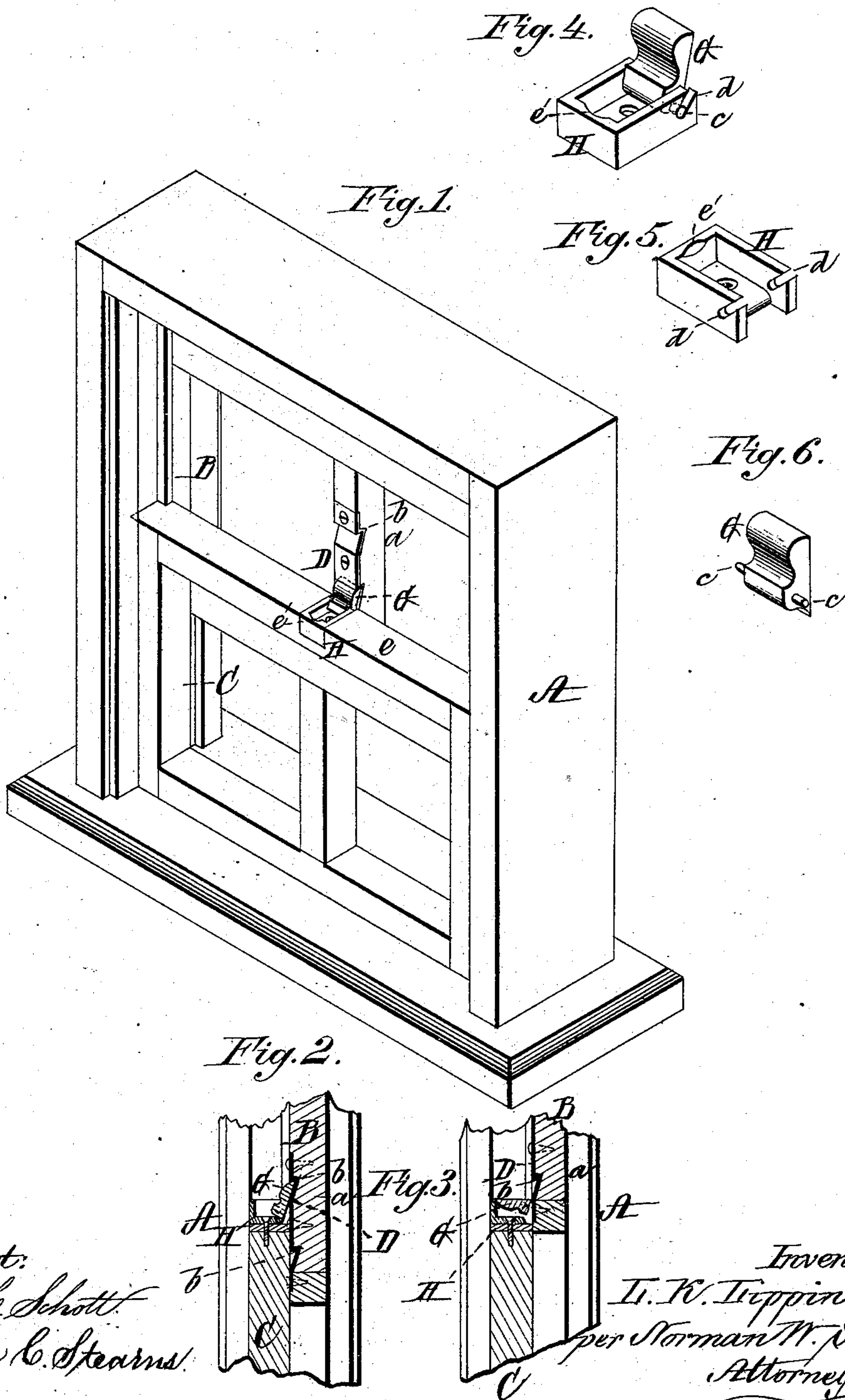


L. K. LIPPINCOTT.
Fastener for Meeting-Rails of Sashes.

No. 224,833.

Patented Feb. 24, 1880.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,833, dated February 24, 1880.

Application filed January 19, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented an Improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-frame and its sashes with my improved fastening device in its locking position applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the center of the same. Fig. 3 is also a vertical central section, representing the fastener when not in use. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of my fastener detached from the sash. Figs. 5 and 6 represent the construction of the fastener in detail.

My invention relates to that class of fastening devices which are applied to the meeting-rails of window-sashes to prevent their being clandestinely opened from the outside, whether the window be closed or partially open for ventilation; and my present invention consists in a latch or brace, G, provided with laterally-projecting pivots *c*, cast in the same piece therewith, in combination with a box or casing having inclined openings at its upper rear corners for the reception of the pivots, the said box or casing being secured to the top of the meeting-rail of the lower sash, the latch or brace, when thrown up, engaging with one or more notches or recesses formed either directly in the parting-bead or one of the sides of the upper sash, or with a notched or recessed plate or plates secured thereto, the lower portion or heel of the latch or brace having a solid bearing on the upper surface of the inner end of the box or casing, the form of said surface being carefully adapted to receive it, thereby relieving the pivots and sides of the box or casing from the greater portion of the strain which may be brought upon them, the brace, when not in use, being thrown down within its casing into a position preferably flush therewith, a portion of the front of the casing being cut away slightly to admit the end of the finger or its nail, in order to catch hold of and raise the brace into its working position, the aforesaid fastening, while being extremely

simple, reliable, and durable, being so constructed as to admit of being cast in two pieces for the special purpose of reducing its cost to a minimum.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A represents a window-frame, within which the upper sash, B, and the lower sash, C, are arranged so as to be capable of freely sliding up and down in a well-known manner. To the vertical parting-bead, *a*, of the upper sash, B, is secured a metallic plate, D, provided with notches *b*, with which engages the upper end of a brace or latch, G, provided at its lower end or heel with short lateral projections *c*, which serve as pivots therefor, which have their bearings in inclined openings *d*, formed in the inner corners of the top of a rectangular box or casing, H, secured flush within the top of the meeting-rail *e* of the lower sash, C, at a point directly under the parting-bead *a* of the upper sash, B, the inner end of the casing between the openings *d* being cut away so as to form a firm bearing for the heel of the brace or latch G when in its working position, thereby relieving the strain on the pivots *c*.

When both sashes are closed the brace G is made to engage with the lower notch, *b*, in the metallic plate D, Fig. 1, to lock them securely together, it being impossible to raise the lower sash or lower the upper one, thus effectually preventing any entrance from the outside.

In ordinary balanced sashes, when it is desired to ventilate the apartment, the lower sash may be raised or the upper sash lowered till the top of the brace is brought in line with and drops into the upper notch, *b*, as seen in Fig. 2, the gravity of the upper end of the brace carrying it outward into the notch, and in this position the sashes are locked together without danger of being moved sufficiently to effect an entrance from the outside.

When either sash is to be moved so as to bring the top of the latch above the upper notch, *b*, it is simply necessary to disengage the latch and let it drop within its box or casing, Fig. 3, it being readily thrown up again

into its working position by inserting the end of the finger or the finger-nail under the latch at the recess *e'* in the front of the casing H.

It will be seen that when the latch is in its locking position it cannot be disengaged from its notch by the insertion of the thin blade of an instrument between the two meeting-rails of the sashes.

I claim—

10 A sash-fastener to be applied flush within the top of the meeting-rail *e* of the lower sash, said fastener consisting of a latch or brace, G, having laterally-projecting pivots *c* cast in one and the same piece therewith, and a box or
15 casing, H, having inclined openings *d* at its upper rear corners for the reception of the piv-

ots *c*, and with its intermediate portion cut away to form a firm bearing for the heel of the latch, the front of the casing being provided with a recess, *e'*, to admit of raising the latch into its locking position, in combination with the notched parting-bead *a* of the upper sash, the entire construction, arrangement, and operation being as described, for the purpose specified.

Witness my hand this 17th day of January, 1880.

LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT.

Witnesses:

N. W. STEARNS,

M. M. ROHRER.