(Model.)

L. SARGENT.

Fastener for Meeting Rails of Sashes.

No. 239,852. **Patented April 5, 1881.**

fig. 1

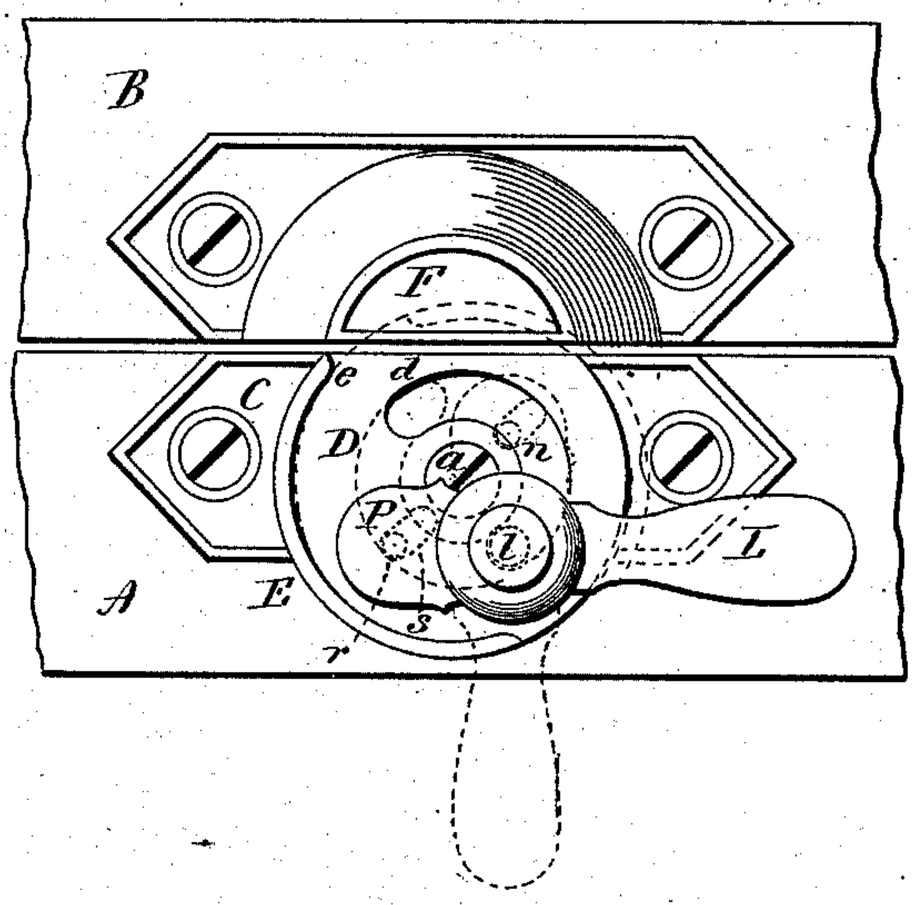


fig. 2

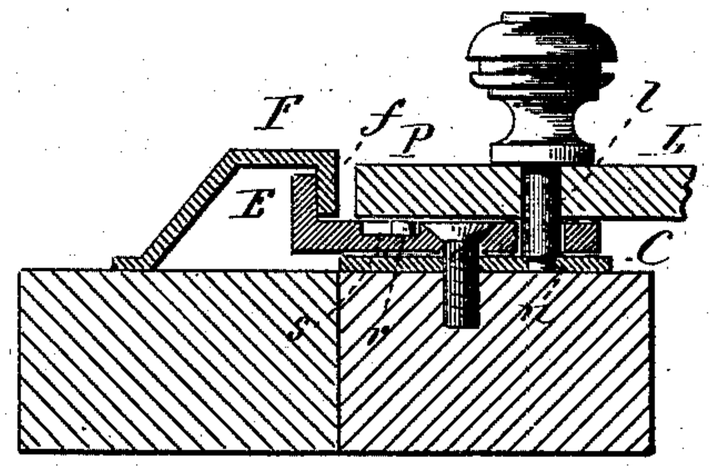


fig. 3

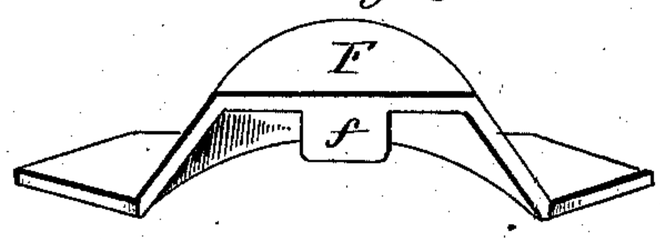
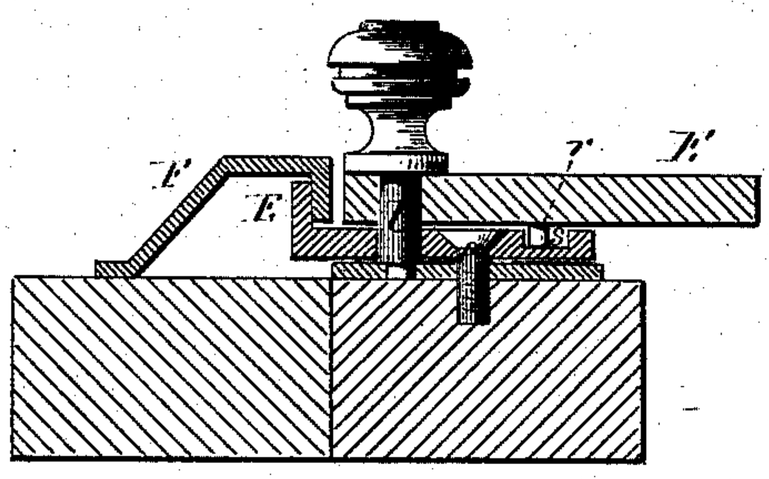


fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,852, dated April 5, 1881.

Application filed February 19, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEICESTER SARGENT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Sash-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top or plan view; Fig. 2, a section on a line through the pivot of the lever when in a locked condition; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the keeper; Fig. 4, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners which are applied to the meeting-rails of sashes, the part on one rail turned into engagement with the keeper on the other, to serve both the purpose of drawing the sashes together and locking them, and particularly to such as have a flange projecting up from the lever-hub, so as to be turned behind the corresponding projection in the keeper on the other part, and so that when the hub is so turned it not only locks the sashes together, but covers the joint between the sashes, so that it is impossible to introduce an instrument between the sashes to operate upon the fastening device.

In the construction of fastener with a hub provided with a flange above described it is necessary to give a half-turn to the lever and hub—that is, to turn the lever from its position of rest at one side to a diametrically-opposite point. In such construction the position of the lever does not fully indicate the fact of whether or not the sashes are properly fastened, because the lever presents a full side view in either position, and not, as in other fasteners, the side view when unlocked and end view when locked. The object of this invention is to construct the locking mechanism so that while the required half-revolution will be given to the hub, the lever will be turned but one-fourth revolution, as in the usual sash-fastener; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A and B represent, respectively, the meeting-rails of the upper and lower sashes; C, the base-plate of the locking mechanism, which is attached to the lower sash. On this plate a disk, D, is pivoted, as at *a*, and so as to turn freely on the plate. A portion of the disk is cut away to form a straight side, *d*, which, when the device is in an unlocked position, lies parallel with the outer edge of the plate C, as seen in Fig. 1. The disk is also constructed with a flange, E, projecting upward and starting from the straight side *d*, as at *e*, and running nearly half-way around the disk, but slightly concentric with the center of motion *a*—that is, slightly approaching the center—so that when the disk is turned into the keeper F, and in rear of the projecting stud or shoulder *f*, as seen in Fig. 2, it will gradually draw the keeper and the sash it is attached to to the locking device and the sash to which it is attached, as in the construction of fastener hereinbefore referred to.

Instead of making the lever or arm by which the locking is produced in the same piece with the disk, and so as to move to the same extent, I make the lever L separate and detached from the disk D, and pivot it to the plate C, eccentric to the pivot of the disk, as at *l*, preferably outside of the disk-pivot *a*, and I construct the disk with a slot, *n*, eccentric with its pivot *a*, and through which the pivot *l* of the lever extends, to be fixed in the plate C, and so that the disk may revolve freely, the slot *n* passing the pivot *l* of the lever. The outer end of the lever is shaped in any convenient handle form, the inner end, P, provided with a stud, *r*, which enters a corresponding radial groove, *s*, in the disk, the arrangement of the groove *s* and the stud *r* being such that when the locking device is in the unlocked position the lever stands substantially parallel with the sash-rail, as seen in Fig. 1. As the lever is turned to the front the stud *r*, working in the groove *s*, turns the disk faster, owing to the eccentric position of the lever, and so that when the lever has been turned half around, or at right angles to the sash, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 1, the full one-half revolution required has been given to the disk.

Instead of pivoting the lever L outside the pivot of the disk, it may be inside, as in Fig.

2, the stud and slots being arranged at a point opposite, as in the first-described arrangement, the essential feature of the invention being that the pivot of the lever shall be concentric to the pivot of the locking-disk, and connection between the lever and the disk at a point on substantially the opposite side of the pivot of the disk. By this arrangement the desirable and clearly-defined locked and unlocked condition of the fastener is indicated, and yet the full and required movement of the locking-disk is attained.

It will be understood that instead of an upwardly-projecting flange the flange may be made upon the under side of the disk, so as to project downward; but the best results are attained by making it as above described.

I claim—

A sash-fastener consisting of the disk D, constructed with a locking-flange and a keeper, said disk centrally pivoted to the base-plate, combined with a lever pivoted to the base-plate through a slot in the disk, and connected to the disk by a stud moving in a slot in said lever at a point opposite said lever, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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