

(Model.)

W. McARTHUR.

FASTENER FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 248,942.

Patented Nov. 1, 1881.

Fig. 1.

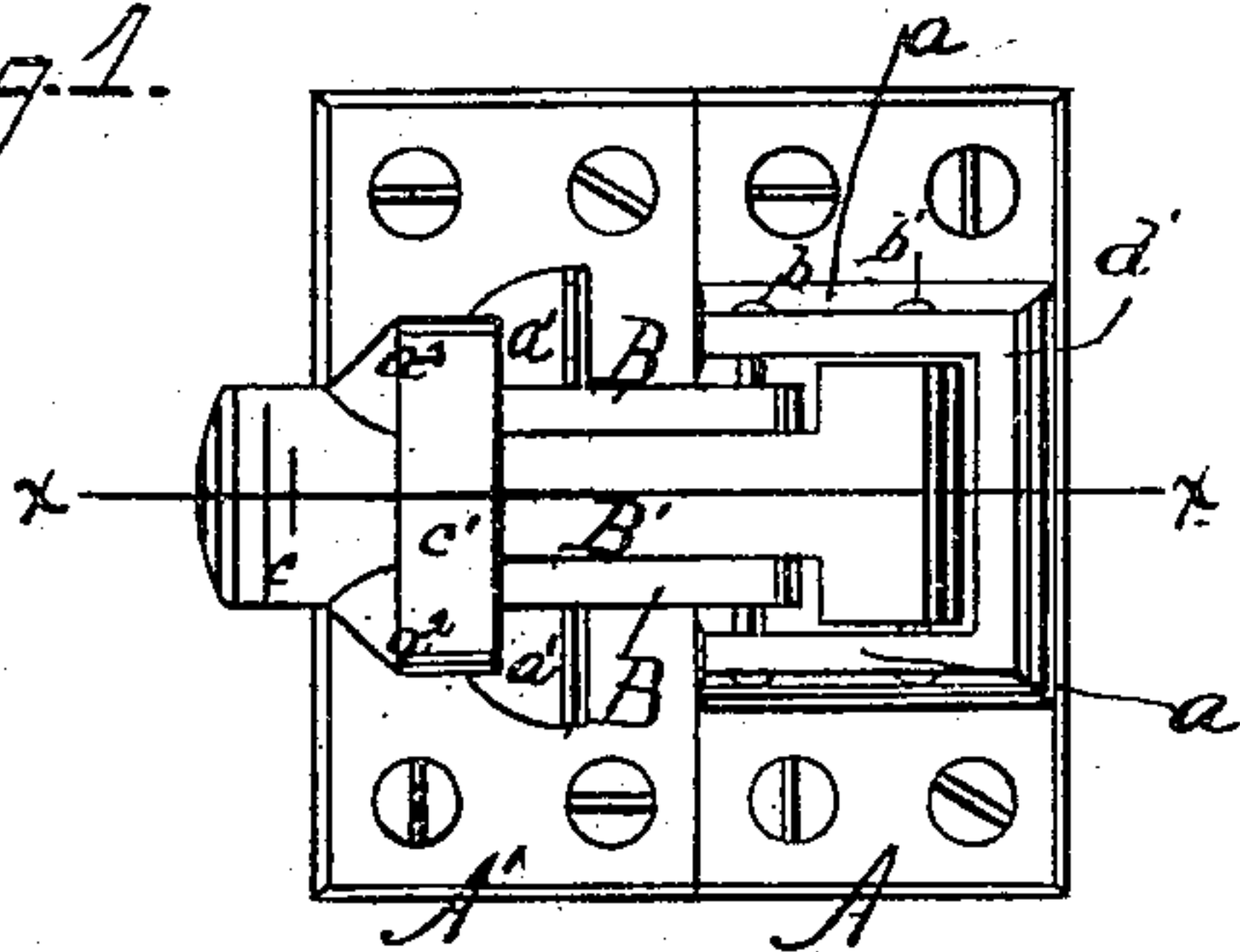


Fig. 3.

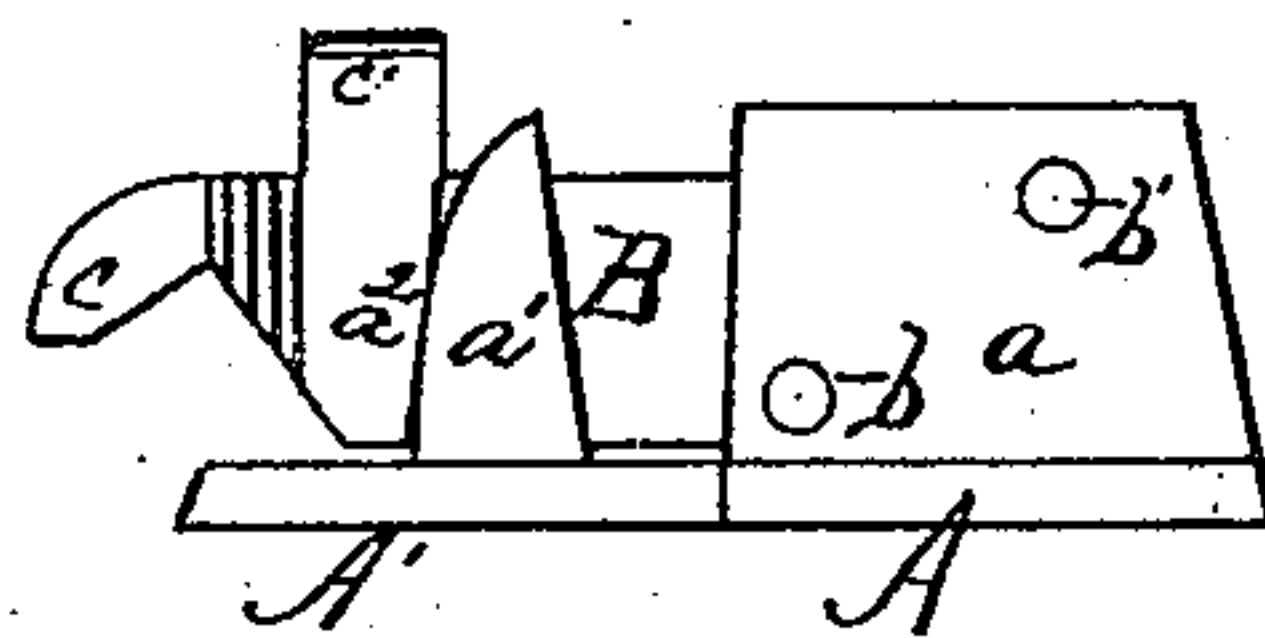


Fig. 2.

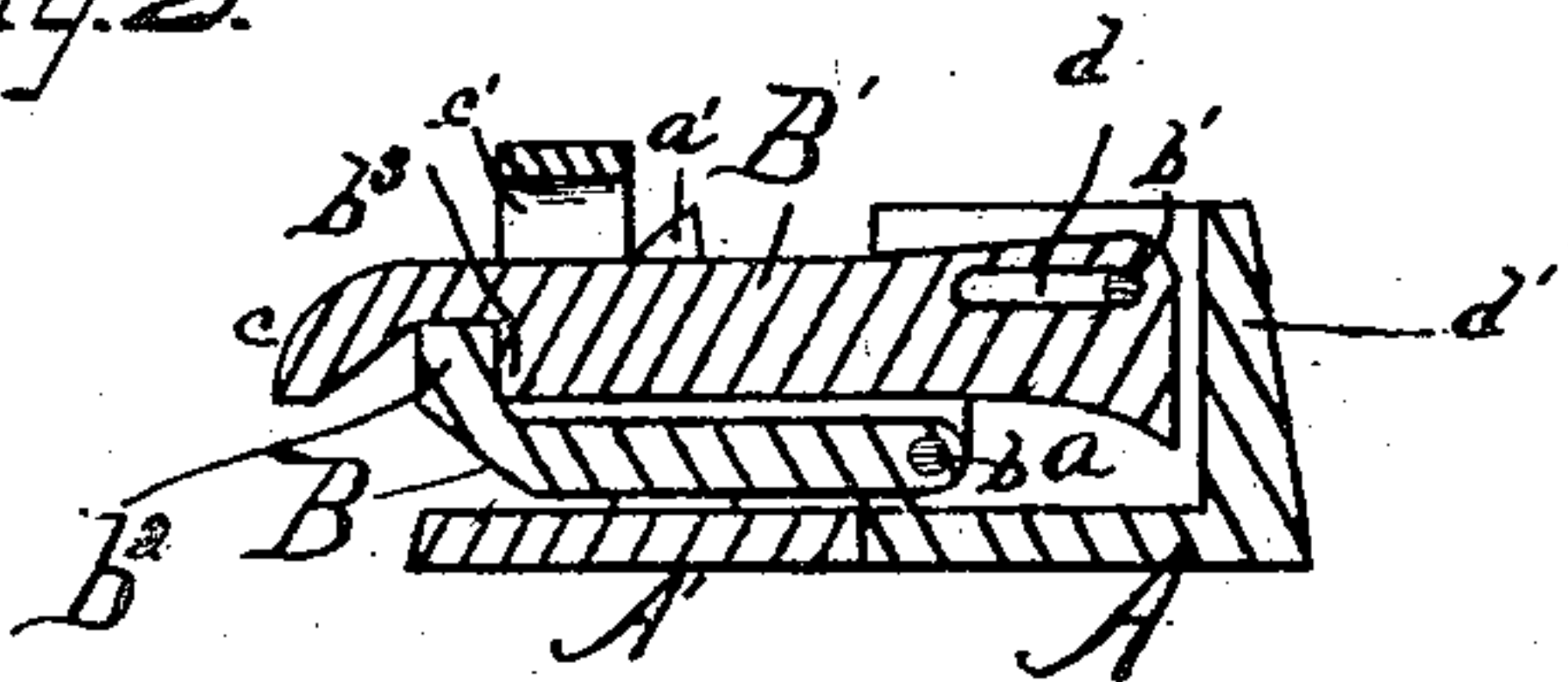
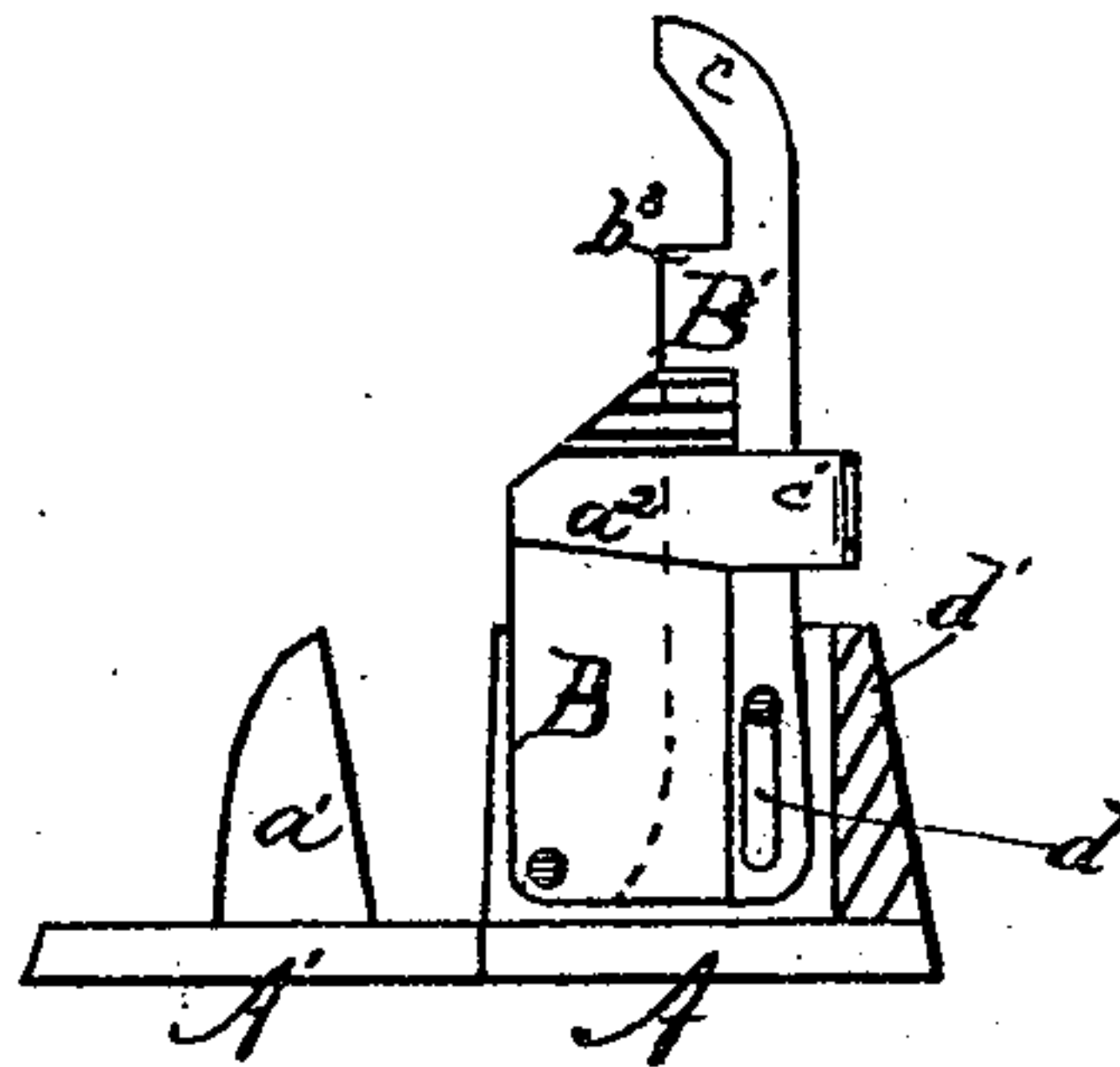


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES—

J. Everett Brown.
A. W. Munday.

INVENTOR—

Warren McArthur.
By Munday, Everts & Adcock
his Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN MCARTHUR, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.

FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,942, dated November 1, 1881.

Application filed July 12, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN MCARTHUR, of Dubuque, county of Dubuque, and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fasteners for the meeting-rails of window-sashes, and is detailed in the following description and in the accompanying drawings, where-
10 in—

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a section thereof on the line *x x*. Fig. 3 is a side view thereof; and Fig. 4
15 is also a side view, with the supporting-upright broken away and with the lever in the vertical position.

In said drawings, A represents the plate for securing the device to the upper sash, and A' that to be secured to the lower sash. Upon the
20 plate A are side upright projections, *a*, in which are supported the pivots *b* and *b'*, whereon the two parts B and B' of the lever respectively swing. Upon the other plate, A', are two up-
25 right ears, *a'*, between which the lever lies when down. As shown, the lever is a compound one, composed of an upper and a lower part, each independently pivoted upon pivots eccentrically located relative to each other. Of these
30 the lower one is preferably made to inclose that portion of the upper one lying over the junction of the rails, so that the latter cannot be raised by instruments inserted between the rails. It is also provided with a shoulder, *b*²,
35 at its forward upper end. The upper lever has a corresponding shoulder, *b*³, at its forward end, which, when any lifting force is applied to the under one, engages with the shoulder *b*² and prevents the raising of the said lower part,
40 owing to the fact that the two parts of the lever swing upon different centers. In this manner I lock the sash together. When it is desired to unlock the sash the upper half of the lever is first lifted until the shoulders *b*² and
45 *b*³ are disengaged, and then the under half can be raised also. Preferably the upper lever is extended forward of the under one, so as to give a grasp, *c*, whereby the lifting may be done, and the under one is held to the upper
50 one by a loop or eye, *c'*, so as to be raised with

it, there being room in such eye to permit the locking-shoulders to clear each other before the lifting force is transmitted to the lower lever.

An additional feature of improvement lies in the method of preventing the lever from ac- 55
cidentally falling back into its locked position after it has been raised. This I accomplish by elongating the opening *d* in the upper lever, through which its pivot passes, so that when
60 lifted to the upright position it falls down, shifting the pivot to the other end of the slot *d*. In this position it is prevented from tipping inward by the back-stop *d'*, against which the lower end of the lever would bear in any such
65 movement. By raising the part B' so that the pivot resumes its first position in the slot *d* the lever may be lowered. The locking, being accomplished by the automatic gravitating ac-
70 tion of the upper lever in both positions, is rendered sure and speedy. The ears *a'* are beveled, as shown, and such beveled edges en-
gage with lateral projections *a*² on the lever B to draw the sash together.

Instead of the shoulders *b*² *b*³, a recess upon one part and a tooth upon the other, or other 75
equivalent catching devices, may be used. It will also be understood that equivalent means for raising the levers together may be substituted for the loop *c'*.

The parts upon the plate A may be used 80
without those upon plate A' with practical results. So, also, the features which lock the lever in the vertical position may be dispensed with.

I prefer to make the projections *a* and stop 85
d' so that they unitedly form a housing for the ends of the levers; but such construction is not essential.

I claim—

1. The sash-fastener consisting of the two- 90
part lever, whereof the parts are located one above the other, swing on different centers, and are provided with locking-catches, the lower part being also made to inclose the upper part at the junction of the sash-rails, substantially 95
as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, in a sash-fastener, of a two-part lever, one part of which drops upon its pivot when raised, and a back projection or stop, *d'*, whereby the lever is prevented from 100

accidentally falling inwardly when in the upright position, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5 3. The sash - fastener consisting of a two-part lever, whereof the parts swing upon different centers and are held together at their free ends by the loop c' , so that raising of one will raise the other, substantially as set forth.

10 4. The combination of the two - part lever adapted to be secured to one of the sash-rails,

and having side projections, a^2 , upon its under part, B, and the plate A' , adapted to be secured to the other sash-rail, and provided with bevel-ears a' , all constructed and arranged as set forth.

WARREN MCARTHUR.

Witnesses:

H. M. MUNDAY,
T. E. BROWN.