(No Model.)

J. D. REIFF.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 301,005. Patented June 24, 1884.

FIG. 1.

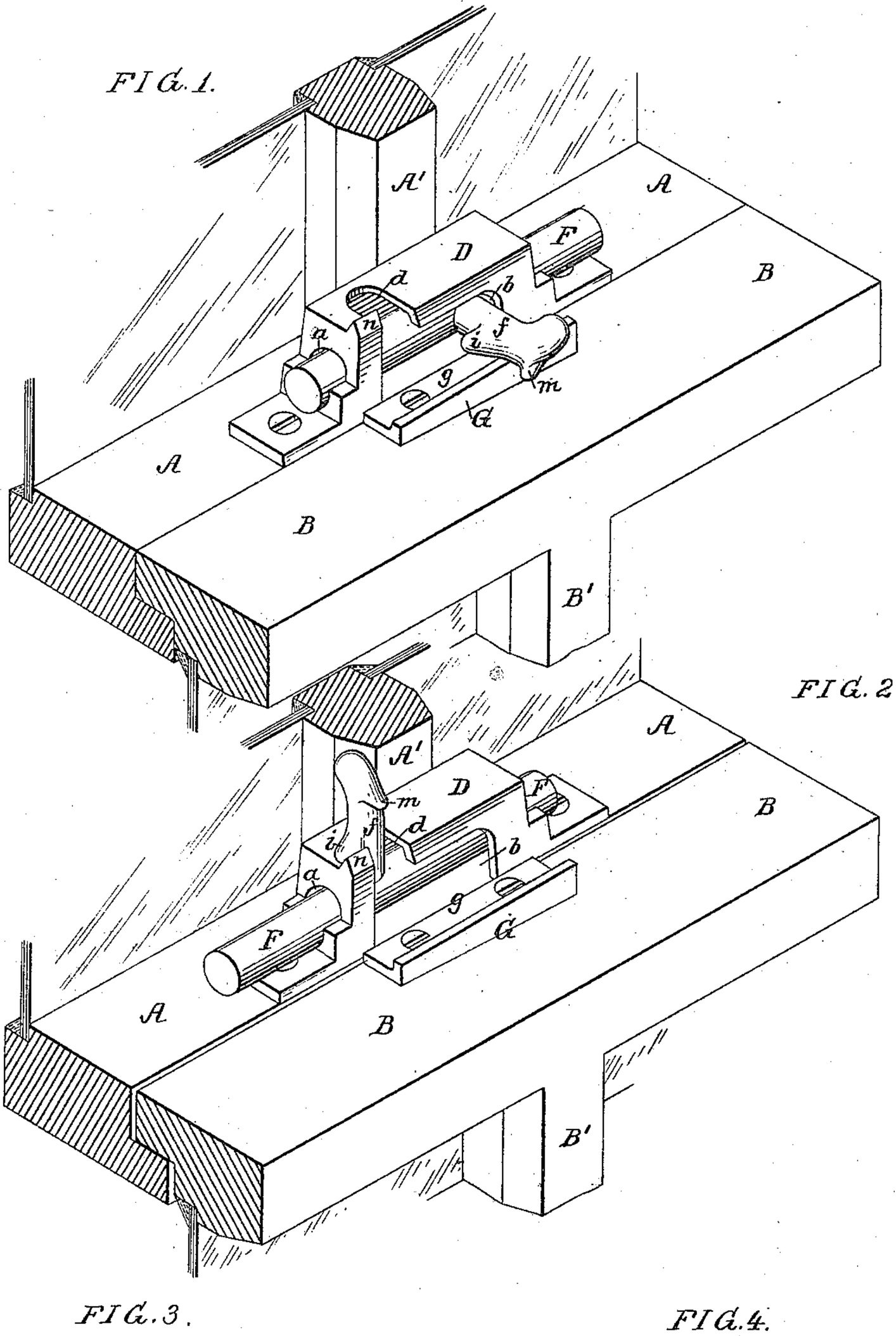

FIG. 2

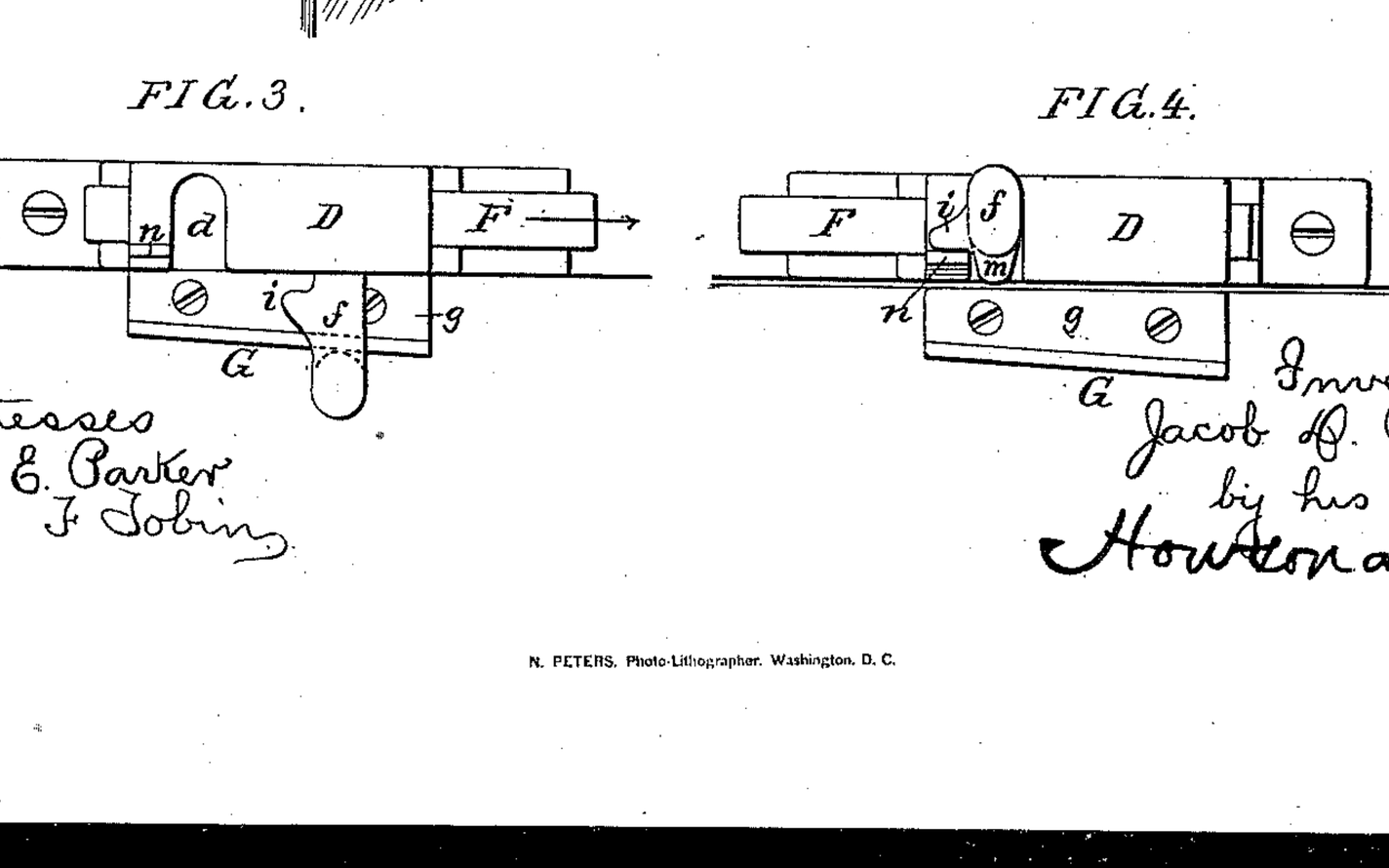

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

Witnesses
John E. Parker
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB D. REIFF, OF SKIPPACKVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,005, dated June 24, 1884.

Application filed February 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB D. REIFF, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Skippackville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to so construct a sash-fastener that the meeting-rails can be readily and securely locked, and the sashes prevented from rattling or as readily unlocked; and this object I attain in the manner which I will now proceed to describe, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of parts of two sashes with my improved fastener applied thereto, and showing the sashes locked; Fig. 2, a similar view showing the sashes unlocked; Fig. 3, a plan view of the fastener in the locked position, and Fig. 4 a plan view of the fastener in the unlocked position.

A is part of the meeting-rail, and A′ part of one of the stiles of the upper sash, B representing part of the meeting-rail, and B′ part of one of the stiles of the lower sash.

Secured to the rail A is a casing, D, having in each end an opening, *a*, and in the front a recess, *b*, with which communicates at one end a recess, *d*, in the top of the casing. A bolt, F, is adapted to slide freely in the openings *a* of the casing, and this bolt has a projecting stem, *f*, on which are two lugs, *i m*. On the rail B of the lower sash is a flange, G, which in the present instance forms part of a plate, *g*, this flange being inclined in respect to the edge of the rail, and having an upper edge presenting an inclined plane. When the sashes are unlocked, the parts of the fastener are in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the bolt F being moved to the left to its full extent and the projection *f* turned up into the recess *d* of the casing, in which it is retained by the engagement of the lug *i* with the lug *n* on the top of the casing. The sashes are then free to be moved up or down, the fastener exercising no control over them.

In order to lock the sashes together, the projection *f* of the bolt is turned down, so that the lug *m* will engage with the flange G on the rail B of the lower sash, the opening *a* in the end of the casing D being of such size as to permit the elevation of the bolt necessary to free the lug *i* of the projection *f* from the control of the lug *n* on the casing. After the projection *f* has been turned down the bolt is moved to the right, the projection *f* entering the recess *b* of the casing, and thus locking the sashes in position, for neither sash can be moved vertically without elevating the projection *f*, and this is impossible until the bolt has first been moved back, so as to bring said projection in line with the recess *d*. The projection *f* alone thus serves to lock the sashes, the function of the flange G being to bind the meeting-rails firmly together and prevent rattling of the sashes, for it will be observed on reference to Fig. 3 that as the bolt F is moved in the direction of the arrow the engagement of the lug *m* with the inclined flange tends to draw the rails A and B toward each other, while the inclined upper edge of the flange acts upon the projection *f*, so as to elevate the rail A and depress the rail B until the rabbeted portions of the rails are in contact.

It will be understood that my improved fastener may be applied to other uses than the securing of sashes. For instance, it may be used as a door-fastener or as a box-fastener with good effect.

By arranging the bolt-case parallel with the edge of the rail carrying the same, and causing the locking of the other rail by the projection *f* of the bolt instead of by the bolt itself, I am enabled to use the fastener in localities where its use would be inadmissible if the bolt-case were arranged at right angles to the edge of the rail, as usual.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the two bars or rails to be locked, with a casing, D, secured to one rail, and having recesses *b* and *d*, and with the bolt F, guided in the casing parallel with the edge of the rail, and having a projection, *f*, adapted to overlap and lock the other rail, as set forth.

2. The combination of a casing, D, having recesses *b* and *d*, with a longitudinally-inclined flange, G, and the bolt F, guided in the casing, and having a projection, *f*, overlapping the rail B, and having a lug, *m*, for engagement with the flange G, as set forth.

3. The combination of the rail A, having a casing, D, with recesses *b* and *d*, the rail B,

having a flange, G, with inclined upper edge, and the bolt F, guided in the casing D, and having a projection, *f*, overlapping the rail B and its flange, as set forth.

4. The combination of the rails A B, the casing D, secured to the rail A, and having recesses *b* and *d* and lug *n*, and the bolt F, guided in the casing, and having a projection, *f*, with a lug, *i*, adapted to engage with the lug *n*, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. D. REIFF.

Witnesses:
JOHN SPARHAWK, Jr.,
HUBERT HOWSON.