(No Model.)

C. S. WHIPPLE.

FASTENER FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 362,131. Patented May 3, 1887.

Fig. 1.

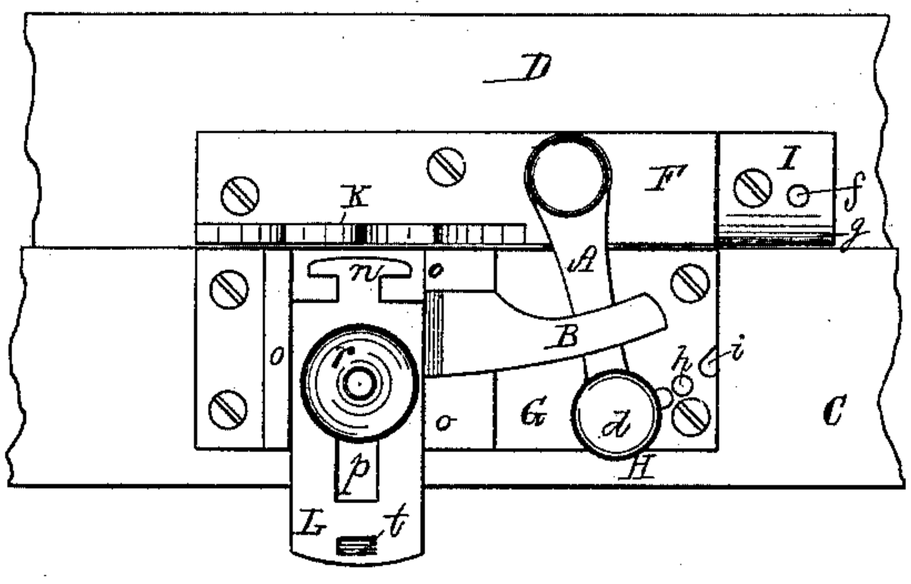


Fig. 3.

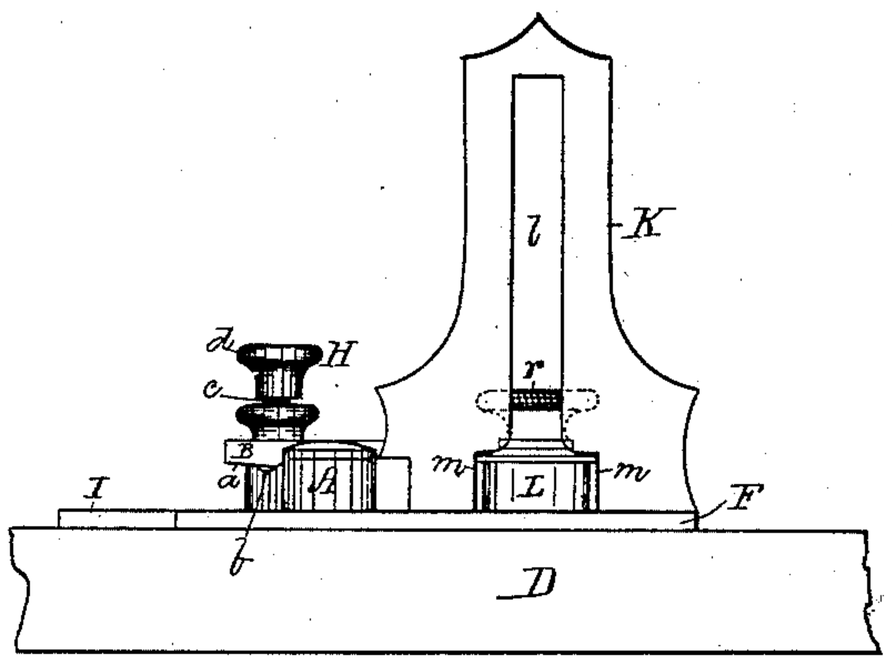


Fig. 2.

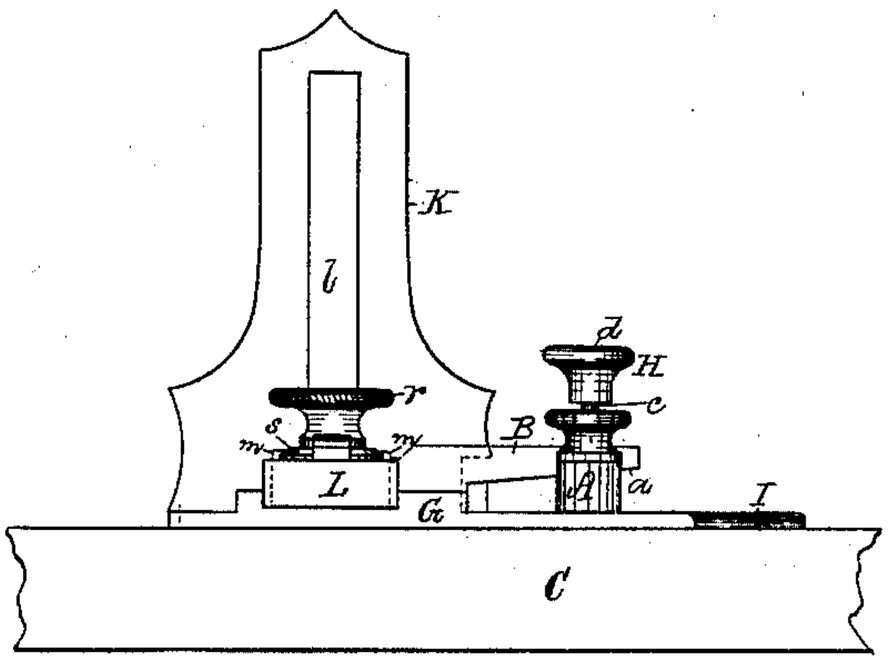


Fig. 4.

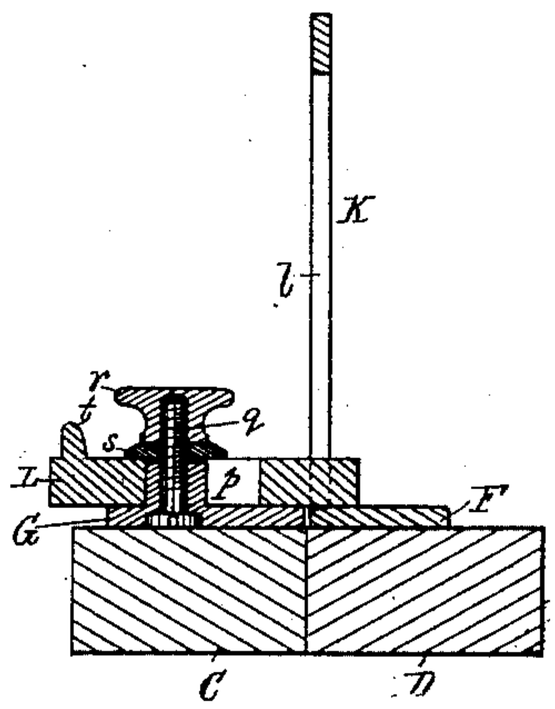
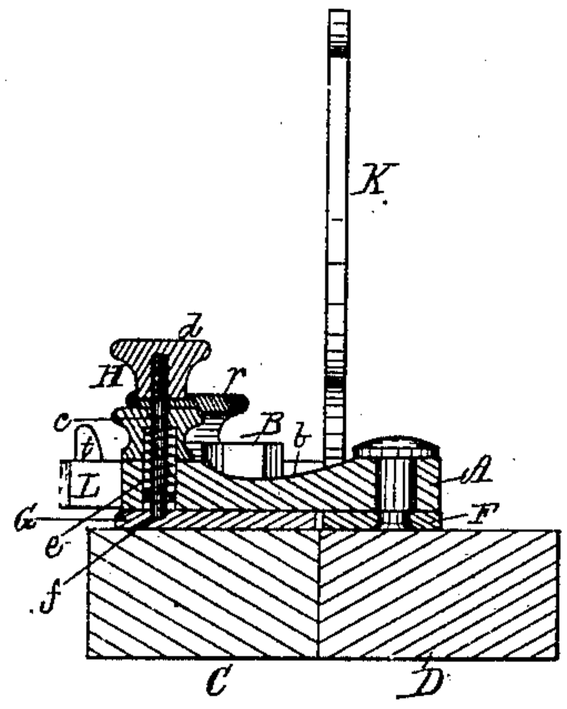


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SHARP WHIPPLE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,131, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed March 7, 1887. Serial No. 229,950. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SHARP WHIPPLE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Sash Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 a front elevation, Fig. 3 a rear view, Fig. 4 a transverse section, and Fig. 5 a longitudinal section, of a sash-fastening embodying my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claim hereinafter presented.

In the above-mentioned drawings the main and auxiliary catches are shown as moved back to their rearmost positions. The plane of section of Fig. 4 is through the middle of the auxiliary catch, while that of Fig. 5 is through that of the main catch when the two catches are in positions as represented.

The auxiliary catch and its slotted standard serve not only as means of securing either sash as opened a short distance for ventilation, but as a check to the entrance of a burglar in case of his being able to unlock the main catch.

In the drawings, A represents the main catch, and B the stationary curved projection with which it engages in order to fasten the two sashes when their meeting-rails are level with each other, such meeting-rails being shown at C and D.

The catch A is pivoted to a base-plate, F, which is placed on and secured to the meeting-rail D of the upper sash, the projection B being extended from a base-plate, G, which is fixed upon the top of the meeting-rail C of the lower sash, and extends therefrom and is formed in manner as represented—that is to say, it is curved, as shown in top view in Fig. 1, and inclined on its bottom, as represented at *a* in Fig. 2.

The main catch on its upper side is provided with an inclined abutment, *b*, which, while the said main catch is being swung around underneath the projection B, operates against such projection in a manner to draw the outer meeting-rail toward the inner one, the incline *a* of the projection at the same time acting with the main catch, so as to cause the outer sash to be forced upward and the inner sash downward.

There is combined with the vibratory main catch a spring-latch, H, consisting of a conically-pointed stem, *c*, and a knob, *d*, fixed thereto. The stem extends and slides vertically through the main catch, and is provided with a spiral spring, *e*, for depressing it, (the said stem.)

There is fixed on the front meeting-rail, D, the catch-plate I for the latch H, such catch-plate having in it a countersink or hole, *f*, to receive the lower end of the latch. In front of this hole the plate is beveled or sloped, as shown at *g*, for forcing the latch upward in its passage upon the plate, in order that the spring may depress the latch into the hole *f* on the latch being moved directly over such hole. The latch and its catch-plate are to hold the main catch back, in order to prevent it from being accidentally swung forward over the meeting-rail of the lower sash, for when the main catch is so over the said rail, without being in engagement with the projection, there is danger, on raising the lower sash or depressing the upper one, of damaging or bending the main catch.

In the base-plate G there is a series of countersinks or holes, as shown at *h*, there being near the outermost one an inclination, *i*, in the end of the plate, for the latch H to rise on in its movement to engage with one of the holes of the series *h*. These holes and the latch operate to prevent the catch A from being moved back by a blade pushed upward between the meeting-rails and forced against the said catch. Furthermore, there extends vertically upward from the base-plate F a standard, K, which has in it two slots, *l* and *m*, the lower one being horizontal and projecting in opposite directions from and opening into the upper slot, which is vertical. To engage with the duplex slotted standard K is the auxiliary catch L, which has at its inner end a T-shaped head, *n*. This catch L slides rectilinearly between two parallel guides, *o o*, projecting upward from the base-plate, such catch being slotted lengthwise of it, as shown at *p*. A screw, *q*, fixed in and extended upward from the base-plate and through the slot *p*, has screwed upon it a nut, *r*, to screw against a washer, *s*, encompassing the screw and resting on the catch.

Near its rear end the catch L is provided

with a knob or projection, *t*, to which the hand of a person is to be applied for moving the catch forward into engagement, or backward out of engagement, with the standard.

It will be seen that the auxiliary catch and the slotted standard are safeguards in case of the main catch being tampered with or forced back by a burglar in an attempt on his part to raise the lower sash, for in such case, if the auxiliary catch is in engagement with the standard and clamped in position, the lower sash cannot be raised or the upper sash depressed farther when the auxiliary catch is in contact with the upper end of the vertical slot of the standard.

I claim—

The combination of the standard K, slotted as described, and the I-headed auxiliary catch L and its clamping screw and nut, with the main swinging catch A and the curved projection B, the whole being applied to the base-plates F and G and arranged to operate substantially as represented.

CHARLES SHARP WHIPPLE.

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