

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. BROWN.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 368,646.

Patented Aug. 23, 1887.

Fig. 1.

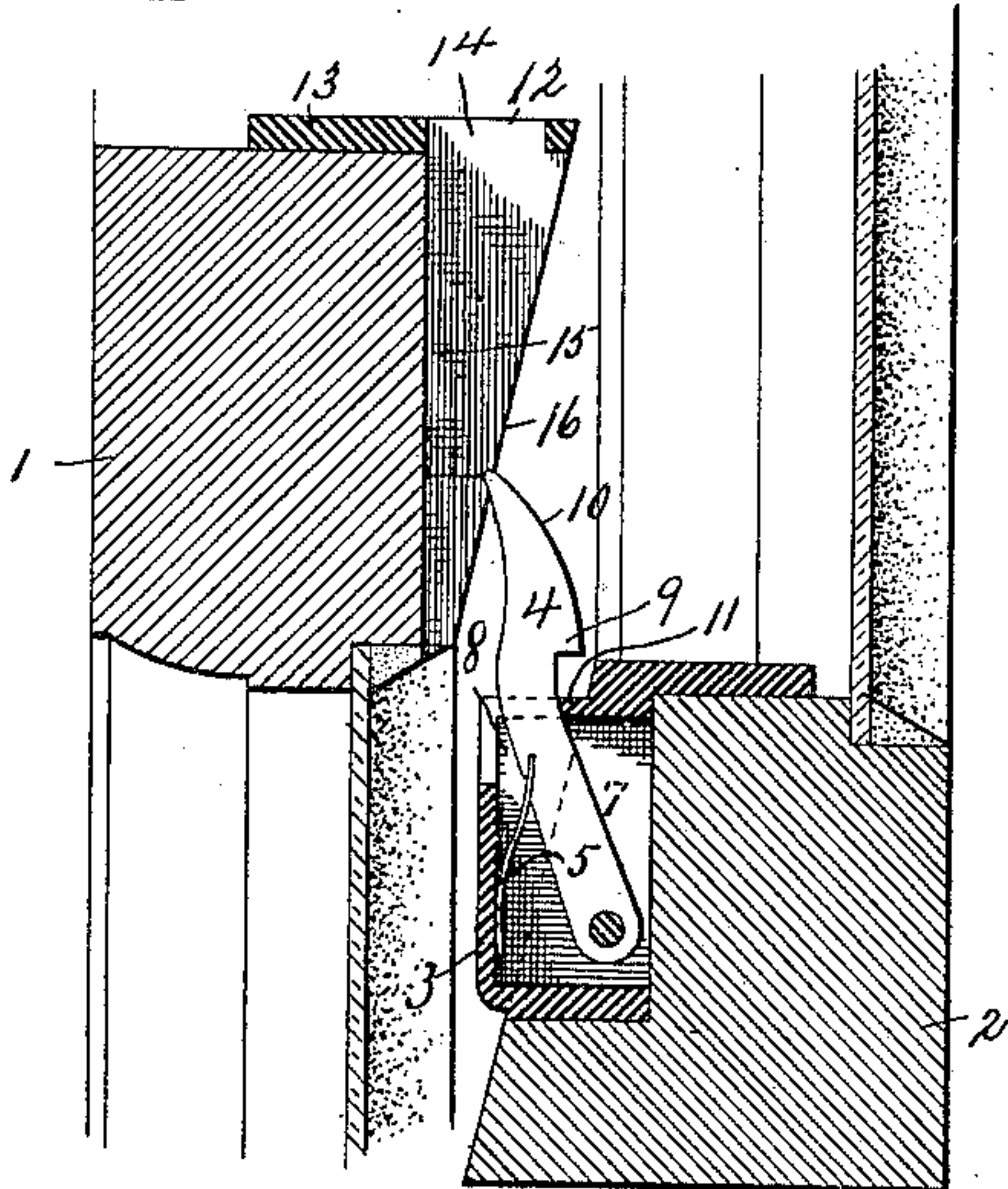


Fig. 2.

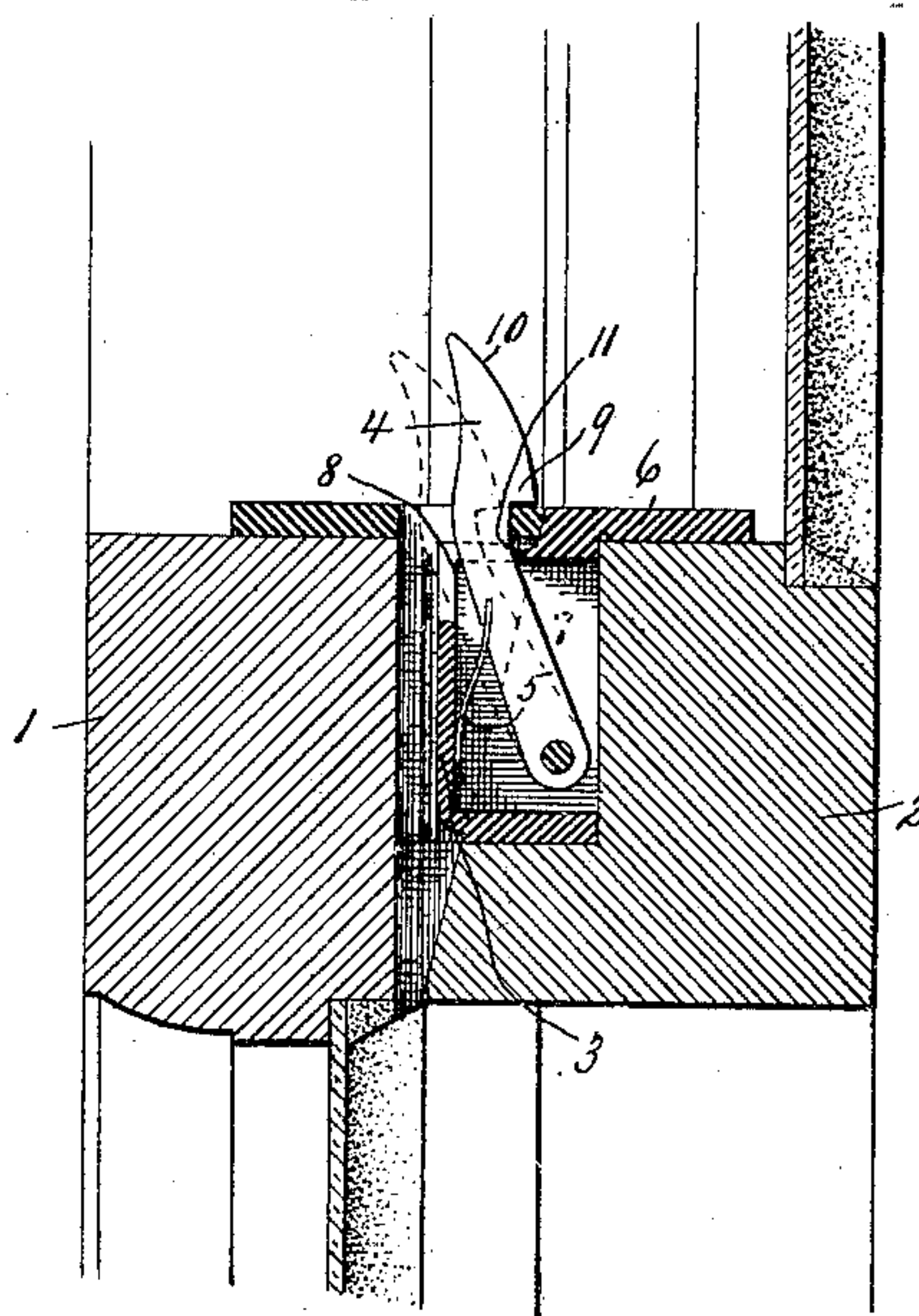


Fig. 3.

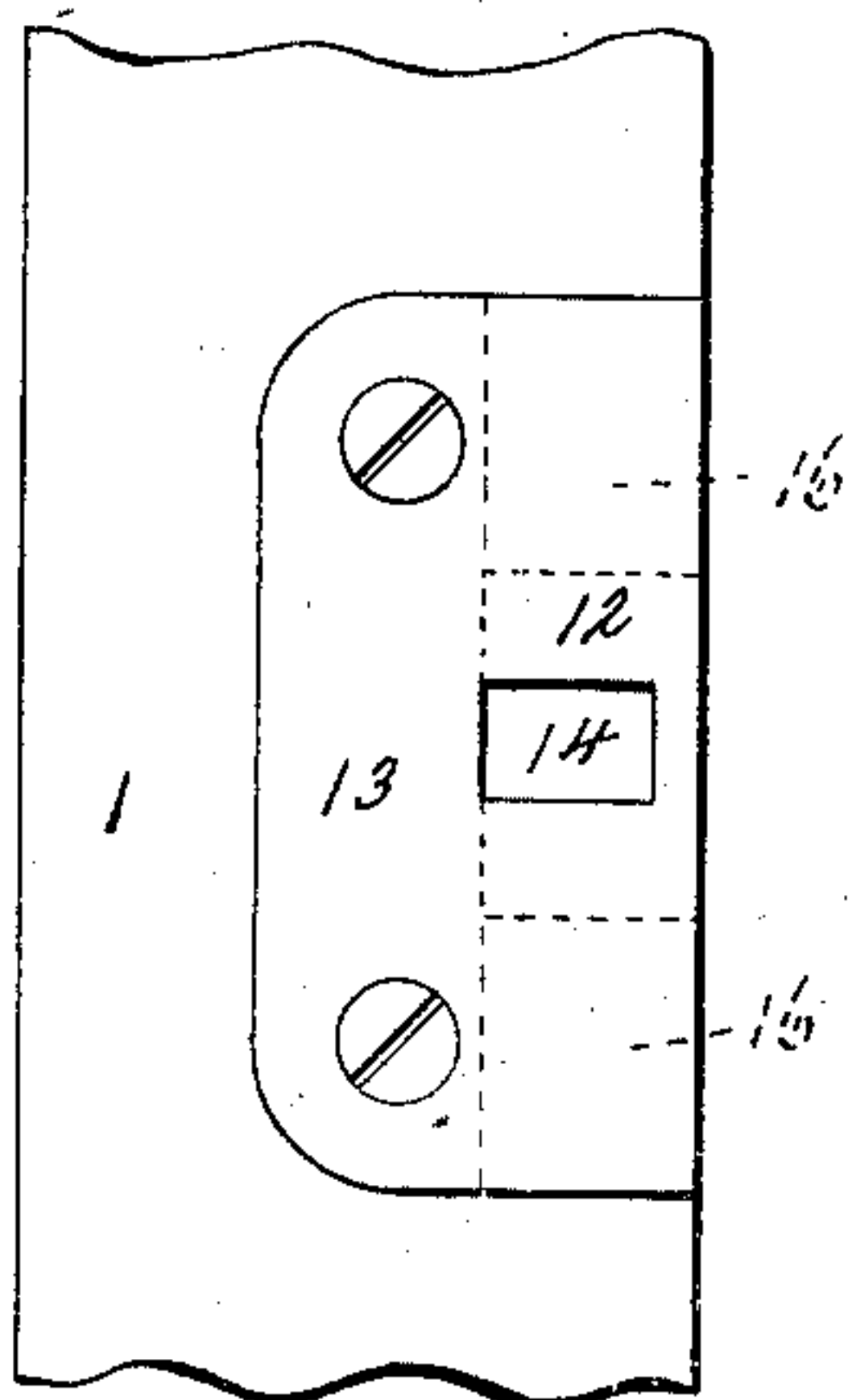
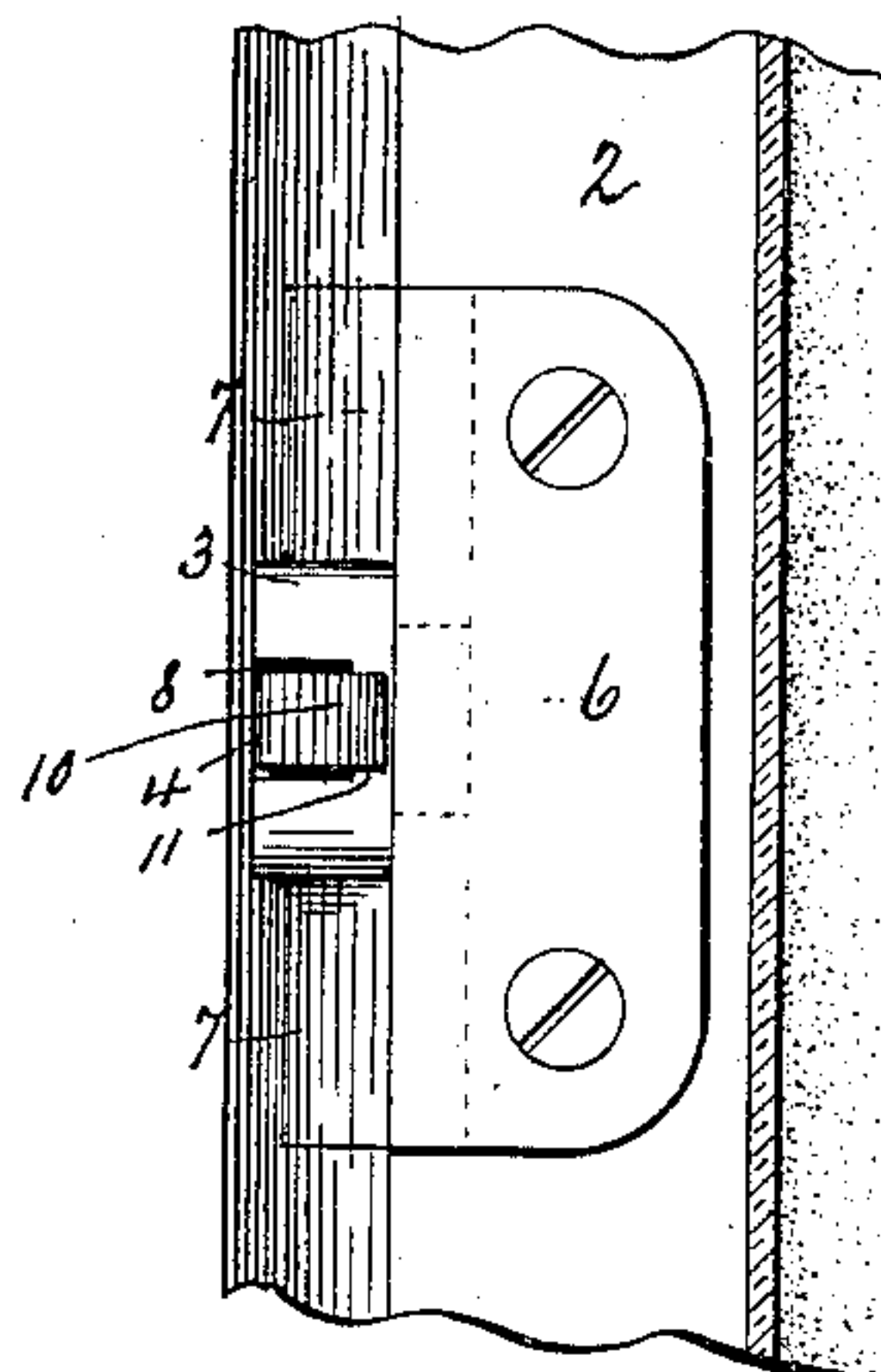


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

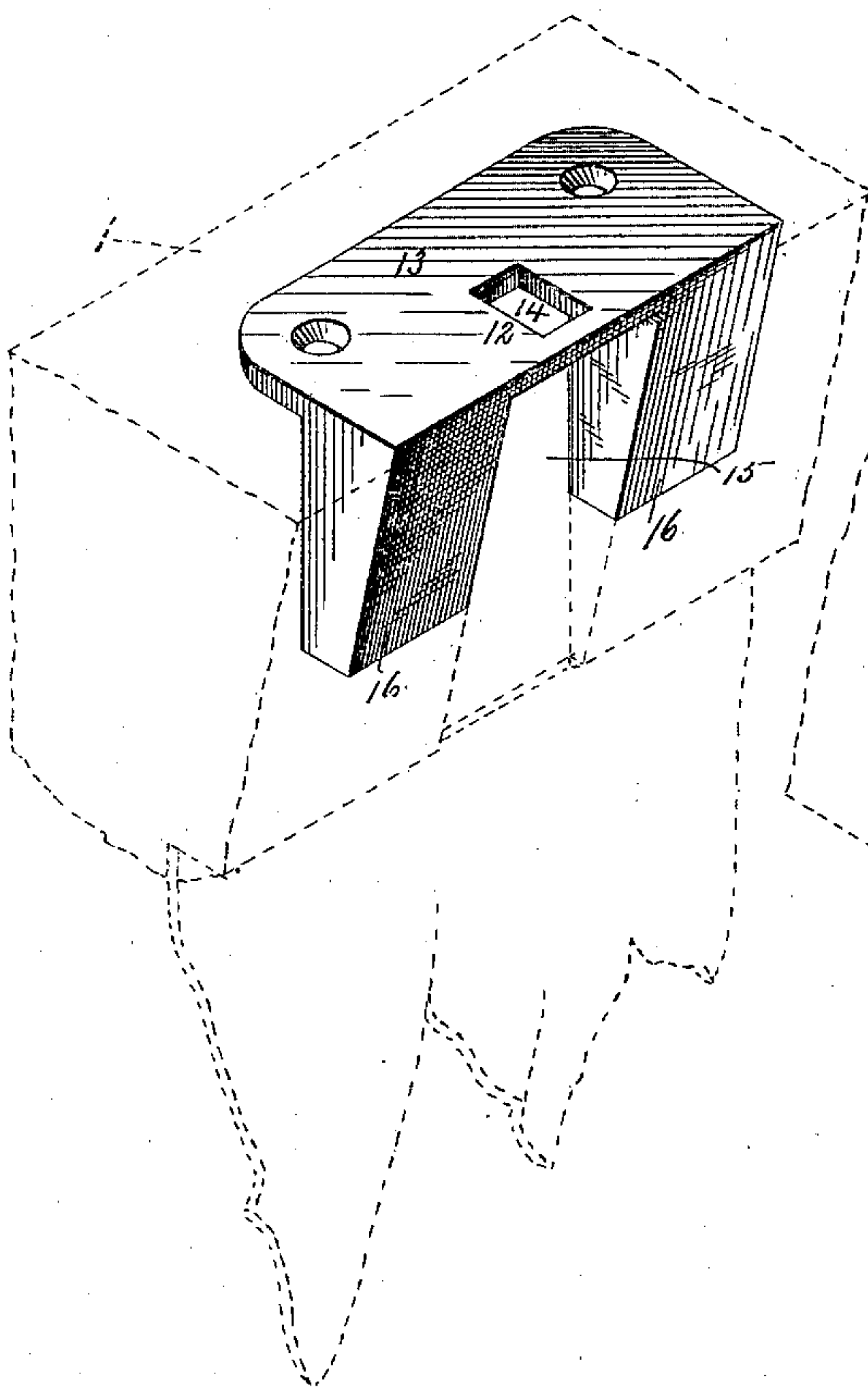
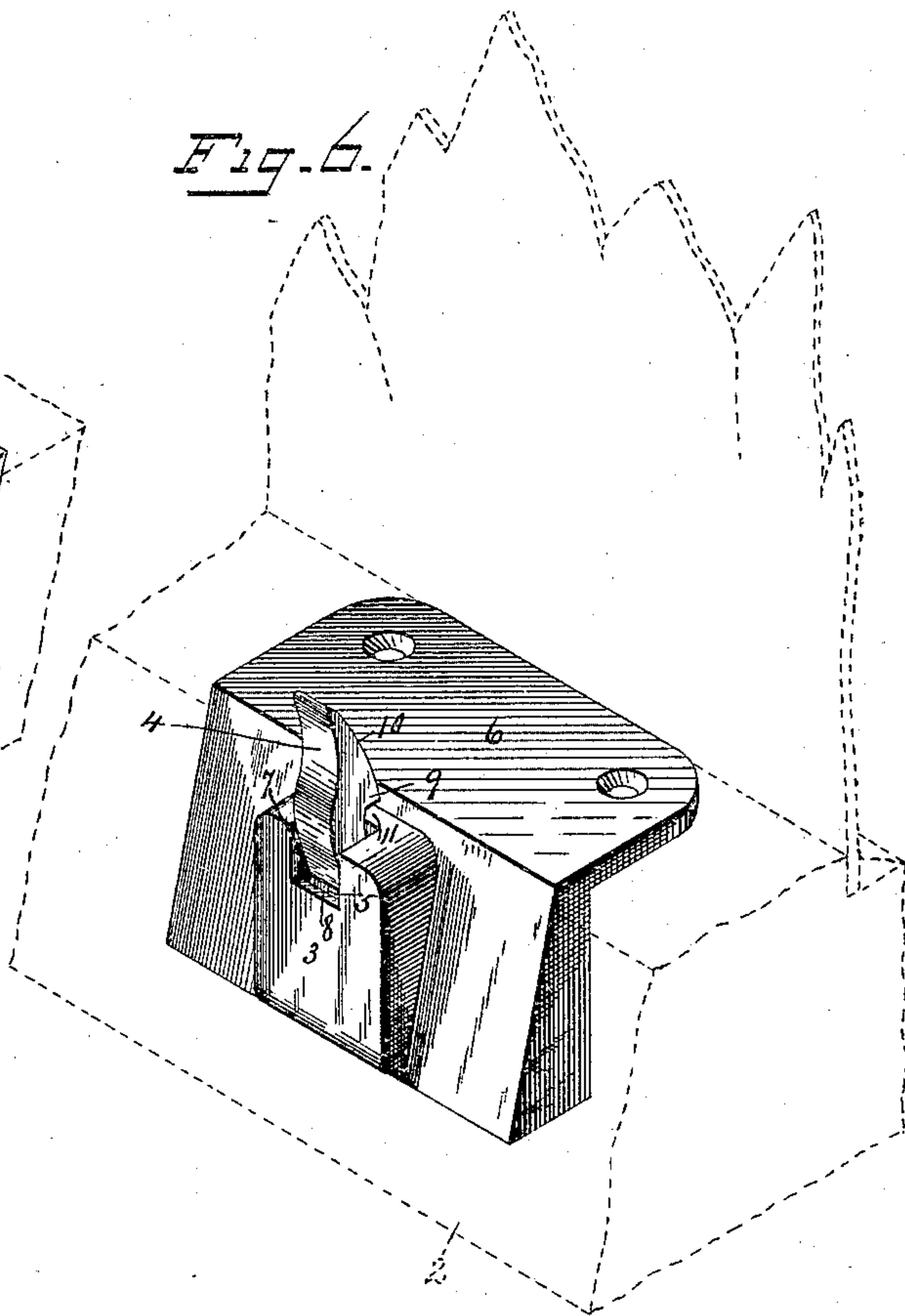


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. BROWN, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT W. CURTIS, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,646, dated August 23, 1887.

Application filed May 23, 1887. Serial No. 239,043. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to the construction of locks or fasteners for the meeting-rails of sashes, and has for its object to simplify and cheapen the construction and at the same time to greatly improve the mode of operation in use.

Numerous devices of this general class have heretofore been produced; but none of them have completely met the requirements of the trade. It is necessary in devices of this class that they should be strong, of few parts, easy to operate, and so constructed as not to bruise the parting strip or head of the jamb. It is furthermore desirable that they should hold the two sashes balanced—that is, avoid all lateral pull upon either sash, draw the two meeting-rails toward each other, that as little of the fastener as possible should be in sight, while at the same time but little wood-work be removed to weaken the rail, and lastly that the parts shall not assume the locked position until both sashes are fully closed. In order to accomplish these results, I have devised the simple and novel construction of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, numbers being used to indicate the several parts.

Figure 1 is a transverse section of the two meeting-rails of a window and of my improved fastener, the parts being in the unlocked position; Fig. 2, a similar view, the parts being in the locked position; Fig. 3, a plan view of the keeper upon the lower sash; Fig. 4, a plan view of the housing and catch upon the upper sash, and Figs. 5 and 6 are perspectives of the two parts of the fastener, the meeting-rails being shown in dotted lines.

It will be observed that the entire device consists of four parts only in addition to the attaching-screws.

1 denotes the upper rail of the lower sash, and 2 the lower rail of the upper sash.

3 denotes the housing; 4, the catch pivoted therein; and 5, a spring, the action of which is to throw the catch to its locked position. The housing is let into a recess cut in the front of rail 2. The housing is provided with an attaching-plate, 6, which may be recessed into the top of rail 2 or may rest upon it, as shown in the drawings. Two screws extending straight down into the rail will be found quite sufficient to hold it firmly in place. On opposite sides of the housing are plates or blocks of metal 7, which are let into the front of rail 2, a single square mortise in the rail serving to receive both the plates or blocks and the housing. These plates or blocks in use come in contact with similar plates or blocks upon the upper rail, 1, of the lower sash. The catch projects upward through an opening, 8, in the top of the housing and is provided with the usual engaging-shoulder, 9, and rounded face 10.

It will be noticed in Fig. 1 that the top of the housing is lower than the surface of the attaching-plate, leaving a shoulder, 11, which is engaged by the keeper, as will presently be more fully explained.

12 denotes the keeper, which is provided with an attaching-plate, 13, which is either recessed into the top of rail 1 or rests upon it, as shown in the drawings, screws being used to hold it in place in the same manner that the housing is secured. The top of the keeper is provided with an opening, 14, to receive the catch, and the face thereof is provided with a recess, 15, to receive the housing when the sashes are in the locked position. On opposite sides of this recess are plates or blocks of metal 16, which are let into the back of rail 1, a single square mortise in the back of the rail serving to receive the entire face of the keeper. When the sashes are thrown to the closed position the rounded face of the catch passes up through opening 14, forcing the catch back, the housing at the same time passing into recess 15. When the sashes reach the closed position, plates or blocks 7 upon the lower rail of the upper sash will rest closely against plates or blocks 16 upon the upper rail of the lower sash, the housing will be wholly within re-

cess 15, and the face of the keeper will rest upon the top of the housing, lying closely against shoulder 11, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. The instant that the keeper comes in contact with
5 shoulder 11 the surfaces of attaching-plates 6 and 13 will be in the same horizontal plane and the catch will spring over the front of the keeper, thus locking the sashes firmly together.

It will be seen that the engagement of the
10 housing with recess 15 necessarily centers the two sashes and that the action of the catch is to draw the two sashes firmly together. It will furthermore be seen that it is impossible for the catch to be thrown to its locked posi-
15 tion until both sashes are fully closed, thus obviating a serious objection to many fasteners of this kind in which it is quite common to throw the catch or bolt to the locked position without any engagement being made be-
20 tween the sashes. To disengage the sashes from each other it is simply necessary to pull the catch forward, it being easily reached for that purpose. This leaves the sashes wholly disengaged, so that the upper one may be low-
25 ered or the lower one raised, or both.

It will be seen that my improved fastener is simple, strong, easy to operate, and that it cannot possibly be operated from the outside without breaking the glass, and that it is im-
possible for the slightest damage to be done 30 to the wood-work in use.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A housing, an attaching-plate having a shoulder, 11, and a spring-catch pivoted in
said housing and having a rounded face and
engaging-shoulder projecting above the hous- 35 ing, in combination with a keeper having a recess to receive the housing, and an opening through which the catch passes and which is
40 adapted to rest on shoulder 11 when the parts are in the locked position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. BROWN.

Witnesses:

A. M. WOOSTER,
C. E. RUGGLES.