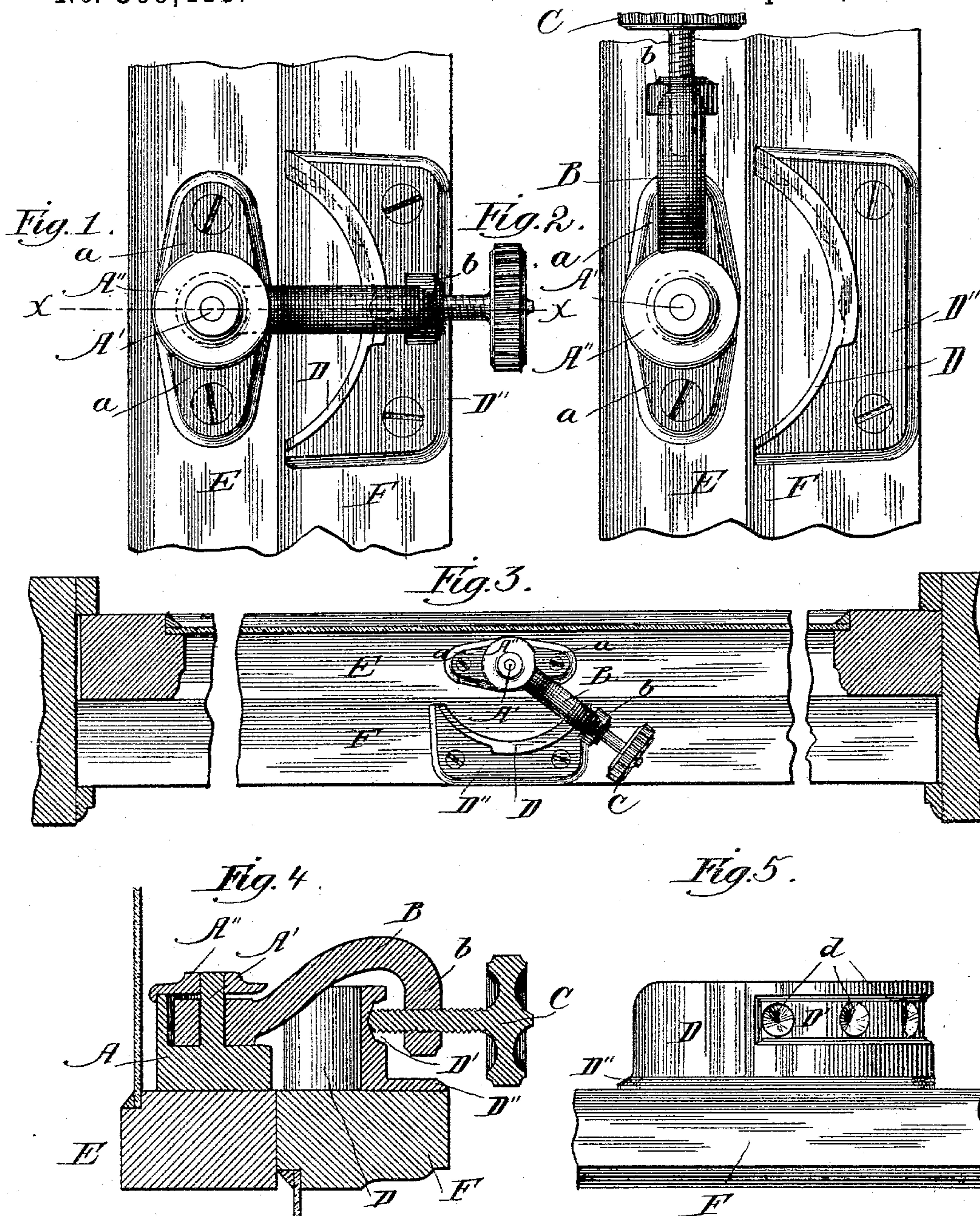


(No Model.)

F. O. WEYDELL.  
FASTENER FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 369,418.

Patented Sept. 6, 1887.



Witnesses:  
Harry T. Jones  
A. V. Bond.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK O. WEYDELL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,418, dated September 6, 1887.

Application filed April 9, 1887. Serial No. 234,293. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK O. WEYDELL, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view with the device in locking position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the locking-arm or keeper in position to allow of the window-sashes being operated. Fig. 3 is a similar view to that of Fig. 1, with the arm or keeper in another locking position. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a detail, being a side elevation of the locking-plate attached to the lower sash.

This invention relates to fastenings for the meeting-rails of window-sashes, and has for its objects to provide a fastener that will not only insure a strong lock, but which can be used at the same time to cause the side rails of the sashes to bear closely against opposite sides of the window-casing, and thus prevent any side movement of the sashes that would produce a rattling noise; and its nature consists in providing a horizontally-swinging arm or keeper pivotally attached to the lower rail of the upper sash, which arm or keeper is swung over a segmental locking plate or wall on the upper rail of the lower sash, and secured to such plate or wall by means of a set-screw passing through a suitable opening in the depending end of the arm or keeper, the end of the set-screw, as shown, bearing in depressions made in a channel formed on the outer face of the locking plate or wall.

In the drawings, A represents a shell or box, having, as shown, a short stem or pin projecting upward, on which the arm or keeper B swings. The shell A is secured to the upper sash by screws passing through side ears or flanges, *a*, cast or formed with the shell A and at right angles thereto. The shell A is cut away sufficiently on one side to permit of the necessary side swing of the arm B. A cap-piece or cover, A'', is provided for this shell A, which cap-piece, as shown in Fig. 4, is elevated slightly at the forward edge to allow of such vertical movement of the arm B as may be necessary to permit of its being swung into

locking position when the surfaces of the meeting-rails of the sashes do not come in exactly the same horizontal plane, which is liable to be the case after the sashes have been in use for some time. This arm B is formed, as shown, with a depending vertical portion, *b*, which is enlarged at its lower end, and provided through such enlargement with a screw-threaded hole for the passage of a thumb-screw.

C is a thumb-screw, which passes through the depending portion *b* of the arm B.

D is a segmental plate or wall secured to the top rail of the lower sash, as shown, by screws passing through a plate, D', formed with and at right angles to the plate D. This plate is semicircular, and has, as shown, a channel, D', cut on its outer face for a portion of its length, in which channel the end of the screw C moves. One end of this channel is open and the other end is closed, to form a stop to limit the horizontal swing of the arm B. As shown in Fig. 5, the channel D' has depressions *d* formed therein to receive the end of the set-screw C.

E represents the lower rail of the upper window-sash, and F the upper rail of the lower window-sash.

In use the arm B, with the set-screw C inserted in the portion *b* thereof, is swung around, the end of the set-screw passing into the channel D', and when opposite one of the depressions *d* it is screwed down. By setting the screw tightly the sashes are brought close together to prevent them from rattling against each other, which position also prevents a draft of air from entering between them, and at the same time a perfect locking is obtained.

When it is desired to lock the window against opening from the outside, and at the same time prevent any movement of the sashes, either against each other or against the window-casing, the arm B is to be swung only partially around, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, so that the end of the screw C will be opposite one of the depressions *d* near the open end of the channel D'. When the parts are in this position, the setting down of the screw will force the rail E of the upper sash and the rail F of the lower sash against opposite sides of the casing, as shown in said Fig. 3, and thus prevent side movement and consequent rat-



ting, and at the same time they will be so held and locked that they cannot knock against each other or be moved vertically by force applied from the outside, thus bracing the sides of the sashes against the casing at the same time and with the same means that the meeting-rails are securely locked, which is a very desirable object to accomplish.

The channel D' could be made without the depressions *d*, if desired, and the end of the set-screw bear against the plain face of the plate D; but I prefer to use such depressions, as by their use a firmer and safer locking is insured.

Instead of the construction shown for the shell A, such shell might have the cover A'' formed therewith, and the arm B be secured by a pin secured in the said cover A'' and base

of the shell A, and passing through a hole in the end of the arm B.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

The shell A, having stem A', cap or cover A'', and means for securing said shell to the sash-rail, in combination with the rigid arm B, having a depending portion, *b*, provided with a screw-threaded hole, thumb-screw C, and the segmental plate D, provided with the channel D', having a series of indentations or depressions, *d*, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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Witnesses:

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