

(No Model.)

L. K. JOHNSON.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 405,095.

Patented June 11, 1889.

Fig. 1.

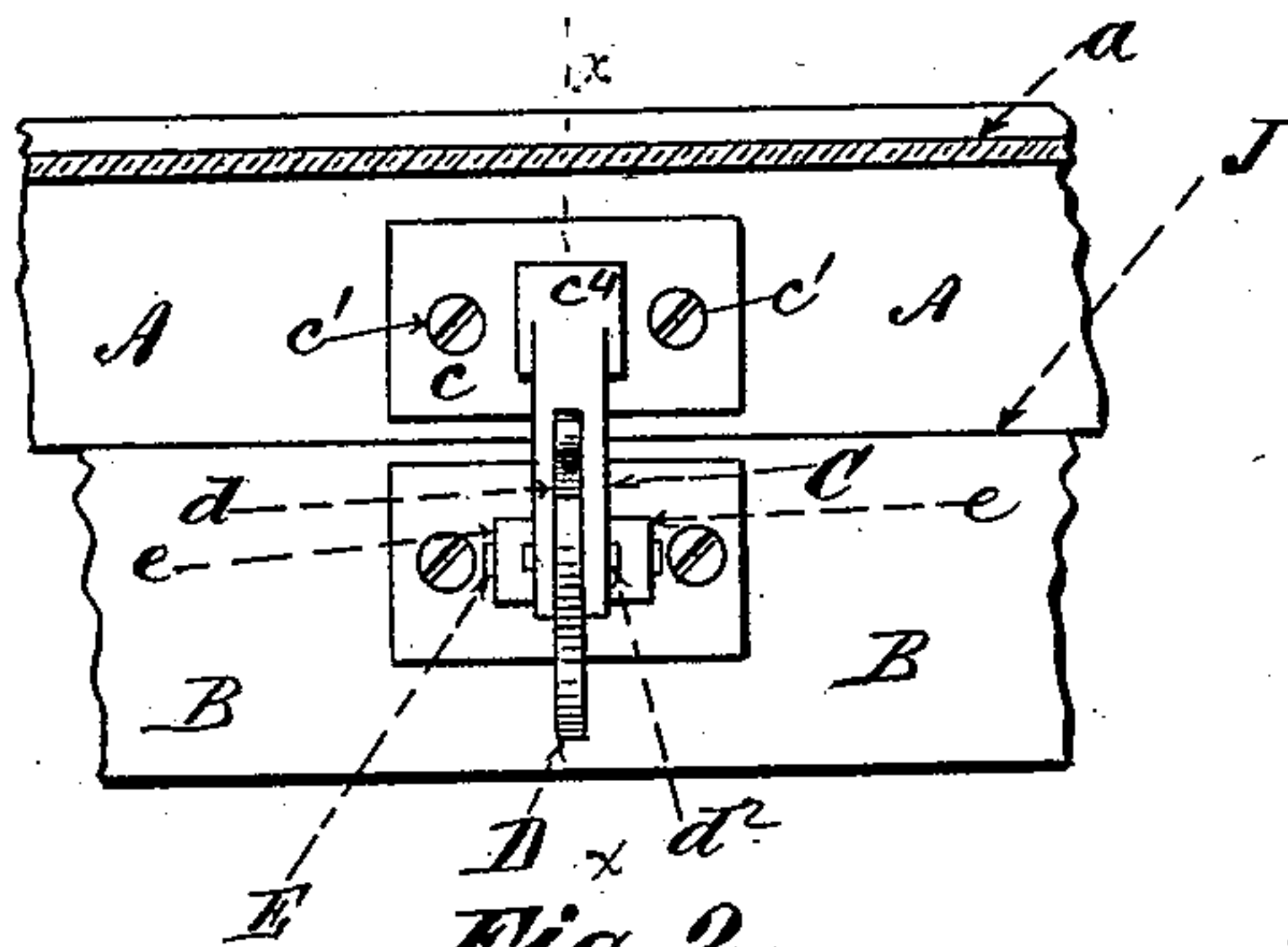


Fig. 2.

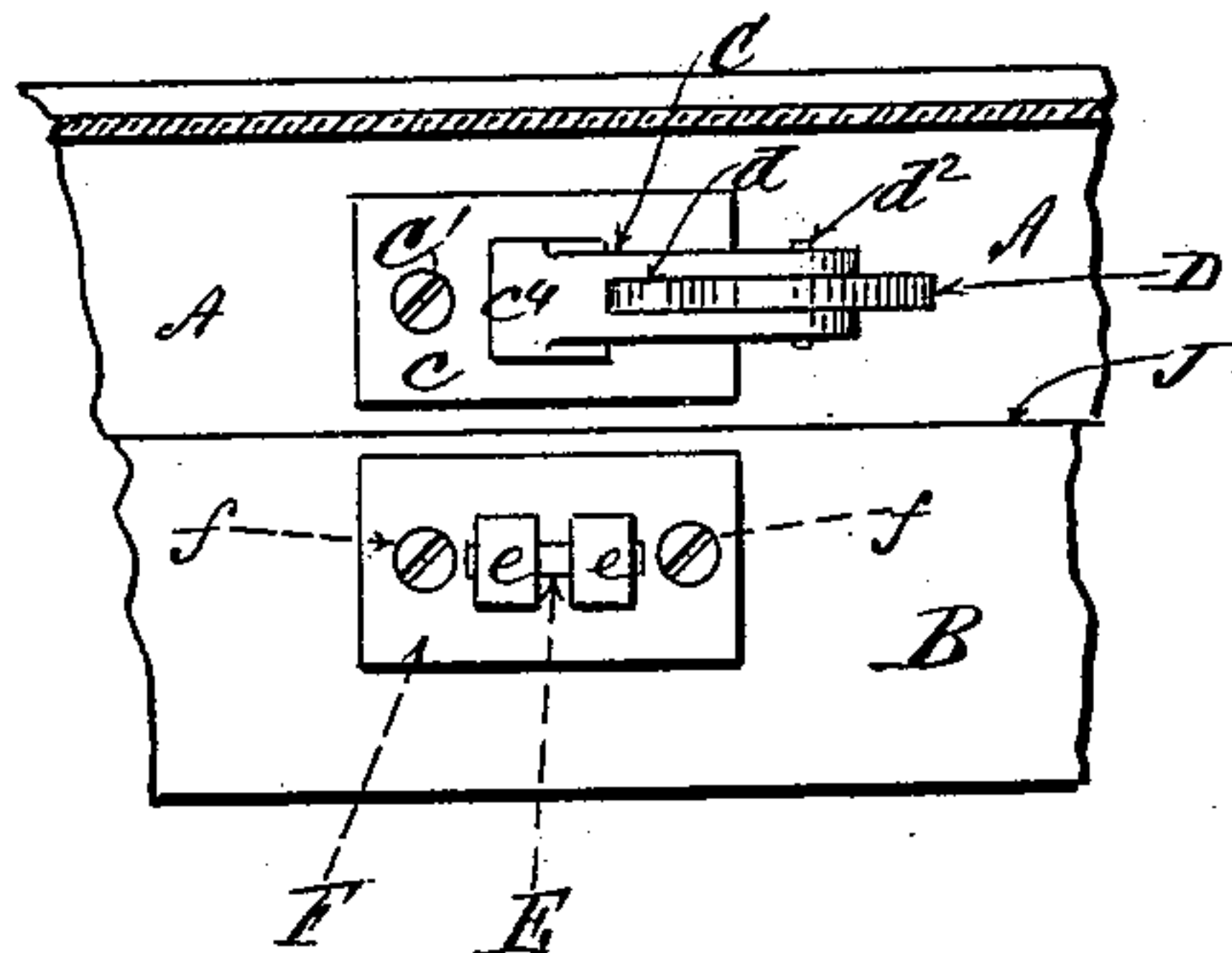


Fig. 5.

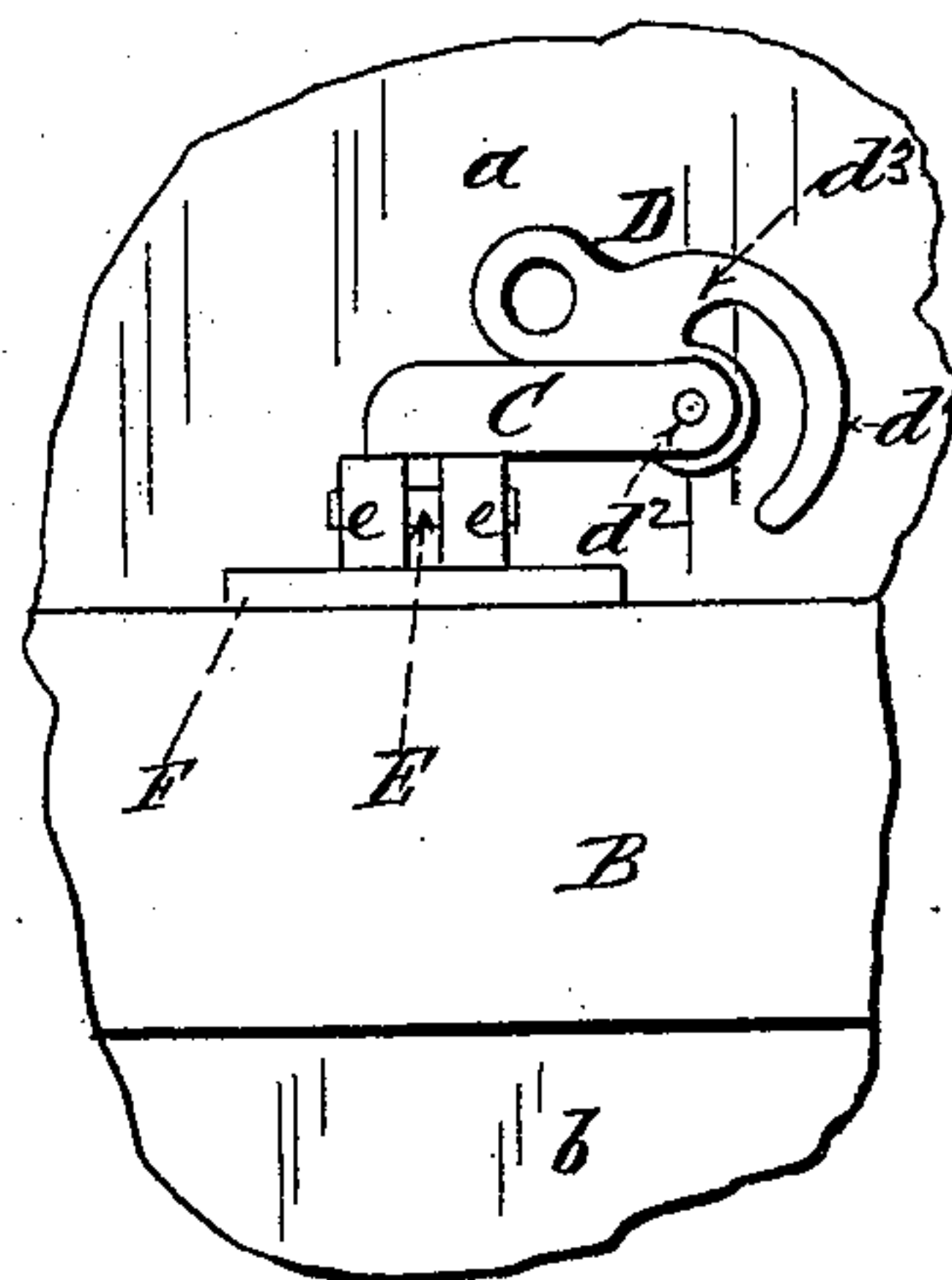


Fig. 4.

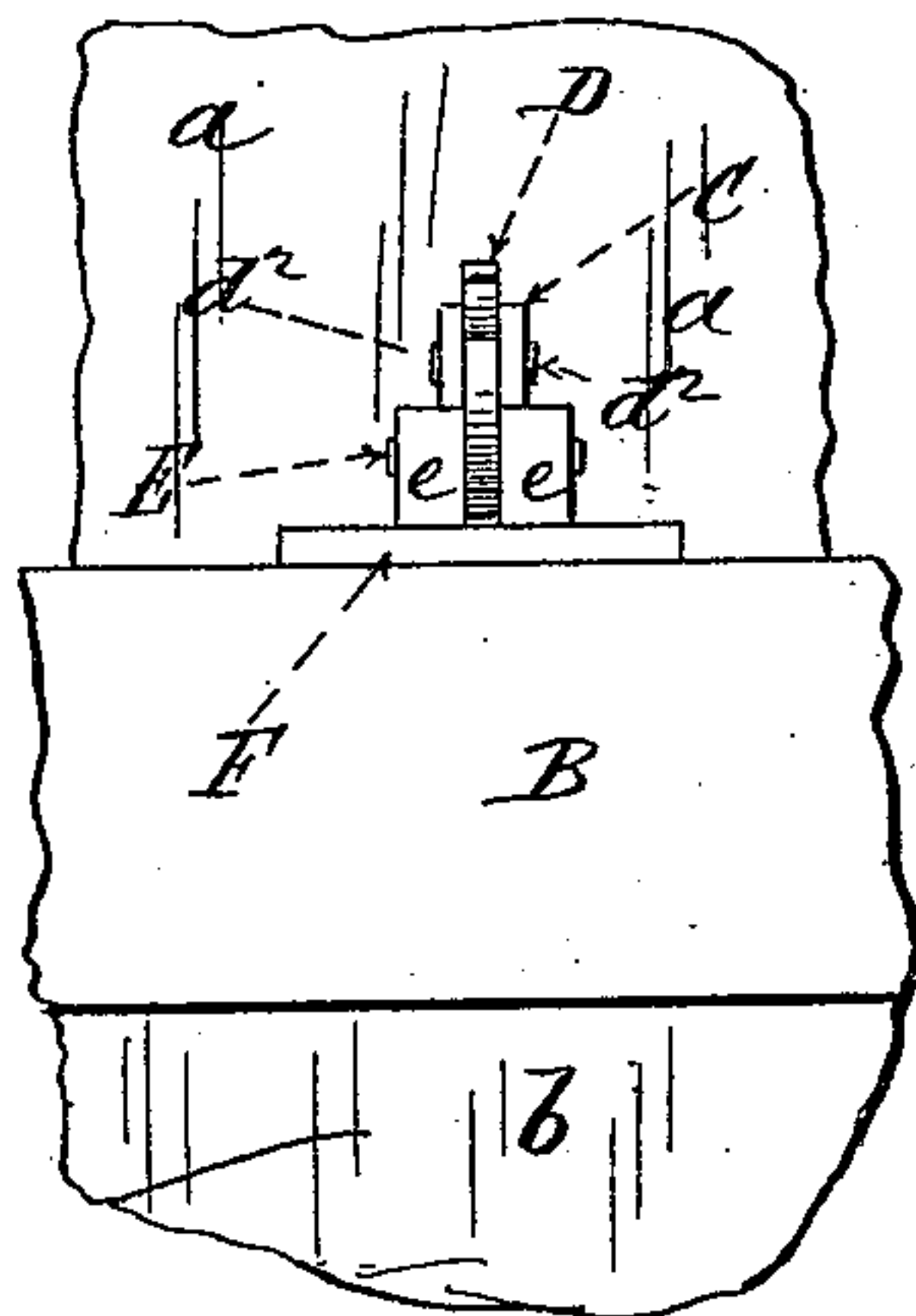
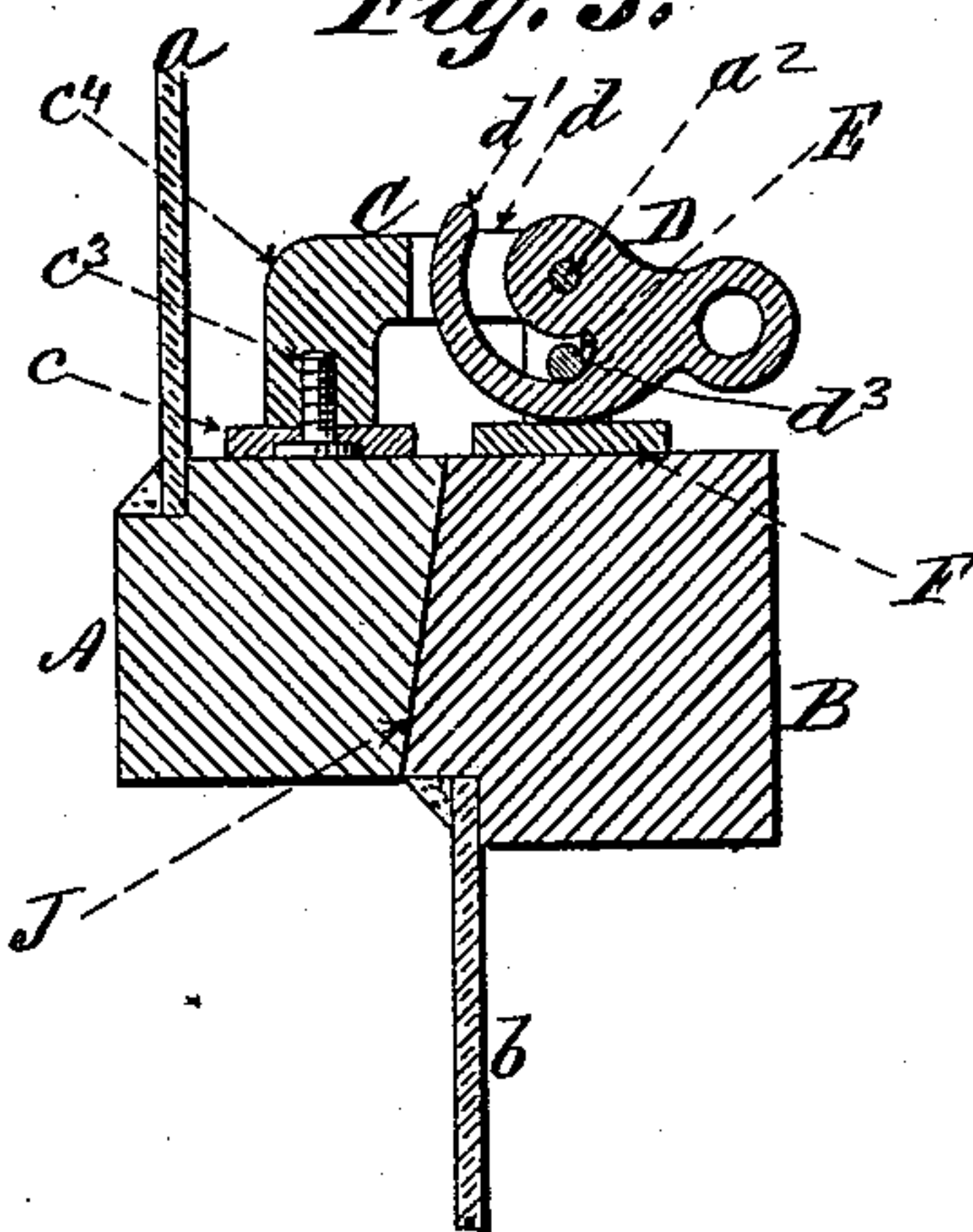


Fig. 3.



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Inventor:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS K. JOHNSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,095, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed March 18, 1889. Serial No. 303,664. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS K. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Fastenings, of which the following is a specification sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which the invention appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to the class of fastenings used for securing the sashes of windows when the latter are closed; and it consists in the special construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter set forth, whereby the sash-rails are drawn tightly together, and all possibility of the catch being unfastened by a knife-blade or implement inserted between the sashes is avoided.

In the accompanying drawings I illustrate the practical application of my improved sash-fastening to the sash-rails of an upper and a lower sash, although I do not wish to confine myself strictly to the identical construction shown, since it is obvious that various modifications may be made in the form of the parts without deviating materially from the essential features of my invention.

Figure 1 is a plan of adjoining portions of the upper and lower sashes of a window, showing the parts locked together by my improved fastening. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the parts unlocked. Fig. 3 is a vertical section upon plane of line  $x x$ , Fig. 1; Fig. 4, an elevation of the parts locked; Fig. 5, a similar view of the parts unlocked.

Only portions of the sash-rails (A and B, respectively) of the upper and lower window-sashes are shown in the drawings, the glass  $a$   $b$  being also broken away. An arm C, pivotally connected to a base-plate  $c$ , by which it is attached by screws  $c' c'$  to the upper side of the rail of the upper sash, carries upon its inner end a vertically-rotatable catch D, pivoted in a slot  $d$ , formed by bifurcating the end of the lever C. The catch D is formed with a hook  $d'$ , which is concentric with the pivot  $d^2$  for the greater portion of its length, but which at its rear or shank end is formed with an eccentric surface  $d^3$ . (Shown in Figs. 3 and 5.)

Attached to the top of the upper sash-rail B of the lower sash is a horizontal pin E, preferably supported between two standards  $e e$ , projecting upward from the base-plate F, which is secured to the sash B by the screws  $f f$ .

When the arm C is swung around transversely with relation to the sash-rails A B, the hook  $d'$  may be turned downward between the standards  $e e$  and underneath the horizontal pin E, when, owing to the rigidity of the arm C, the sashes will be locked together against vertical movement in either direction, as will be understood by reference to Figs. 1, 3, and 4.

In order to bring the adjoining edges of the sashes A and B firmly together, the catch D is pressed downward until the eccentric portion  $d^3$  of the shank of the hook  $d'$  presses hard against the horizontal pin E thus tending to draw the sashes toward each other, and to render the joint J between them too close for the insertion of a knife-blade or like implement with the design of tampering with the fastening, and also rendering the said joint J more nearly air-tight than heretofore; but, even supposing it were possible to insert a knife-blade between the sashes, as indicated, it will be noticed that the catch D could not thereby be unfastened or pressed back, since the under surface of the hook  $d'$  presents a convexly-curved surface, upon which the knife-blade would slip if pressed upward, whereas if lateral pressure were brought to bear upon the catch D and arm C the rigidity of the latter would prevent any deflection or derangement of the parts.

In Figs. 2 and 5 the arm C and catch D are shown as turned parallel to the length of the sash A to admit of the separation of the sashes A B. The pivot  $c^3$ , Fig. 3, upon which the arm C turns, may be formed in any suitable manner. As shown in the drawings, it consists of a screw, the head of which is countersunk into the bottom of the base-plate  $c$ , through which it projects upward into engagement with the standard  $c^4$  of the arm C.

It is obvious that if preferred the relative arrangement of the parts may be reversed, the swinging arm C and the catch D being mounted upon the lower sash-rail B, and the

horizontal pin E and plate F being attached to the upper sash-rail A.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 In a window-sash lock substantially such as described, the combination of the horizontally-swinging arm C, attached to one sash the horizontal pin E, attached to the opposite sash, and the vertically-swinging catch D,

formed with the hook  $d'$  concentric with the pivot  $d^2$ , and with cam-surface  $d^3$  eccentric to the said pivot  $d^2$ , the whole arranged and operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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