

(No Model.)

E. REED.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 410,115.

Patented Aug. 27 1889.

Fig. I,

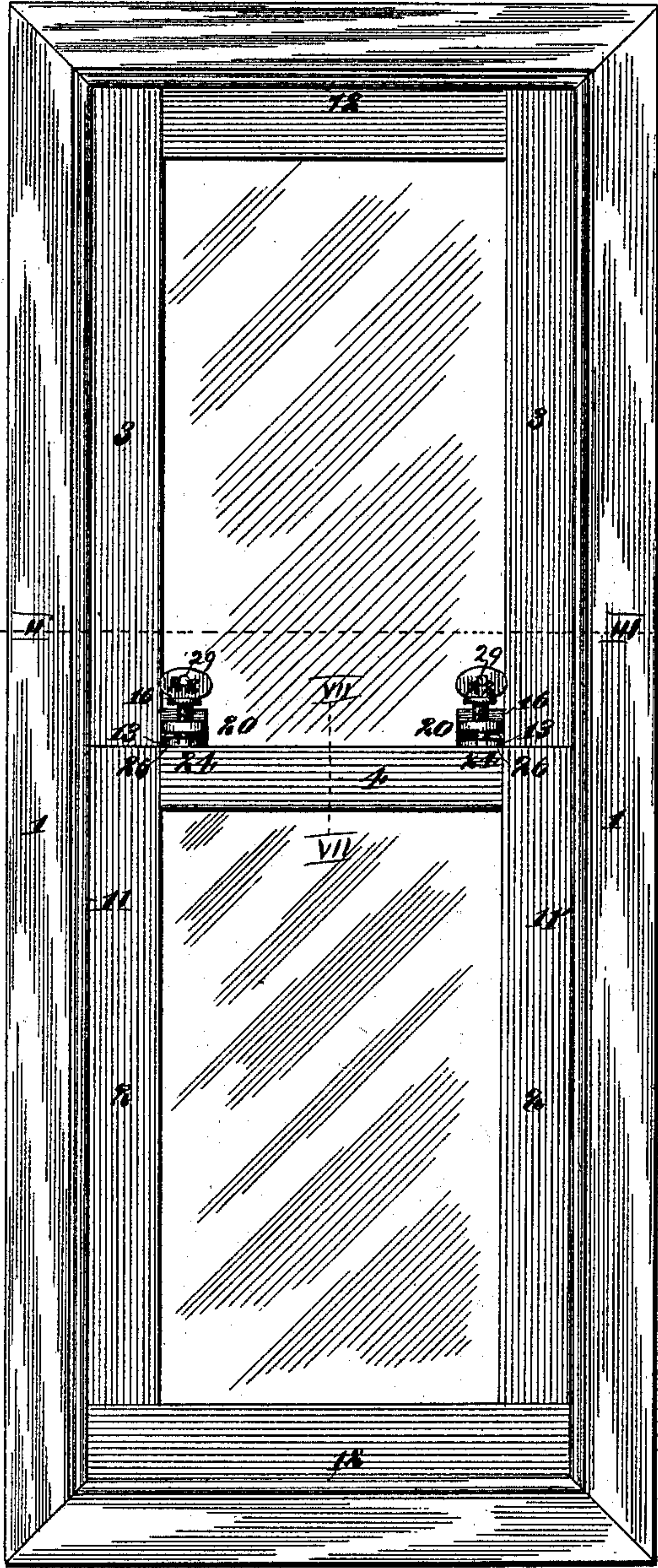


Fig. II,

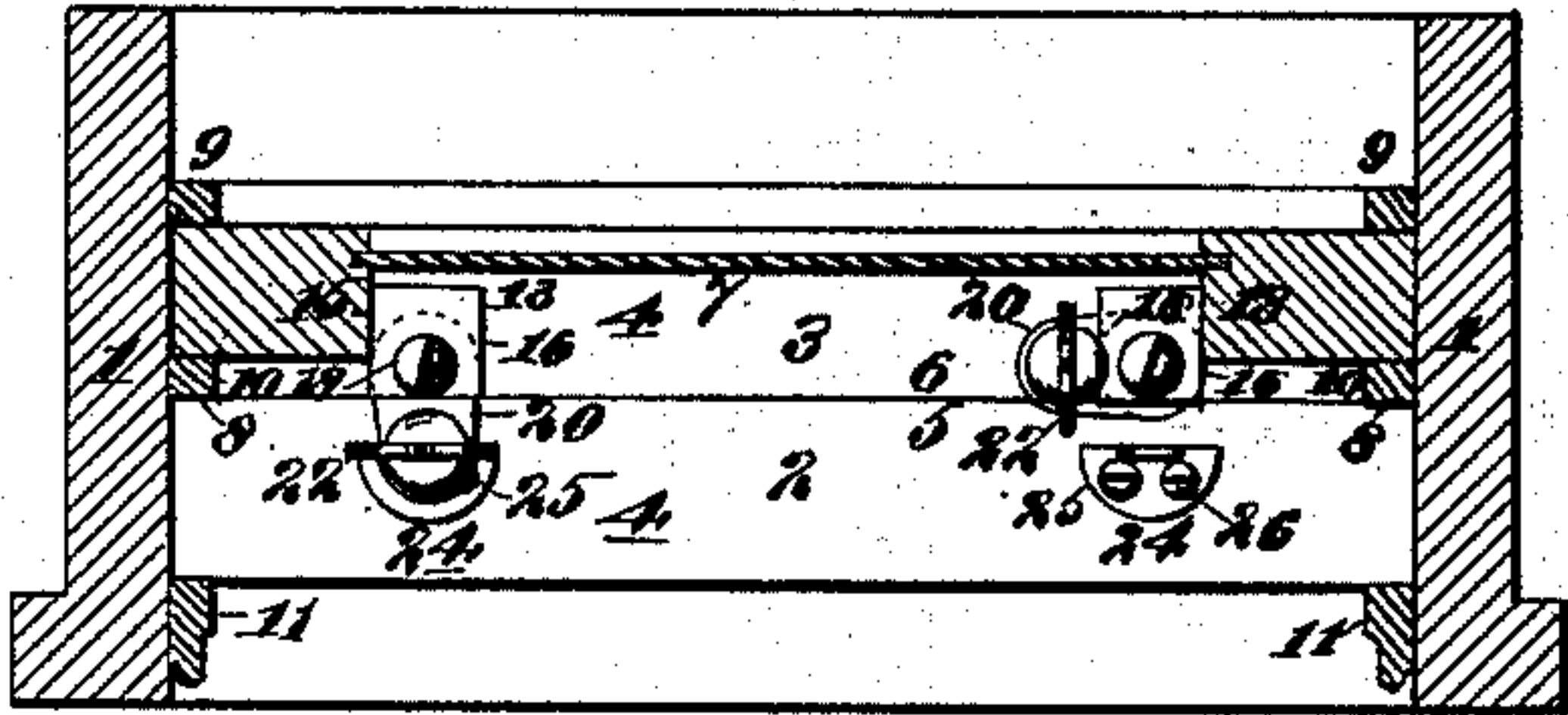


Fig. III,

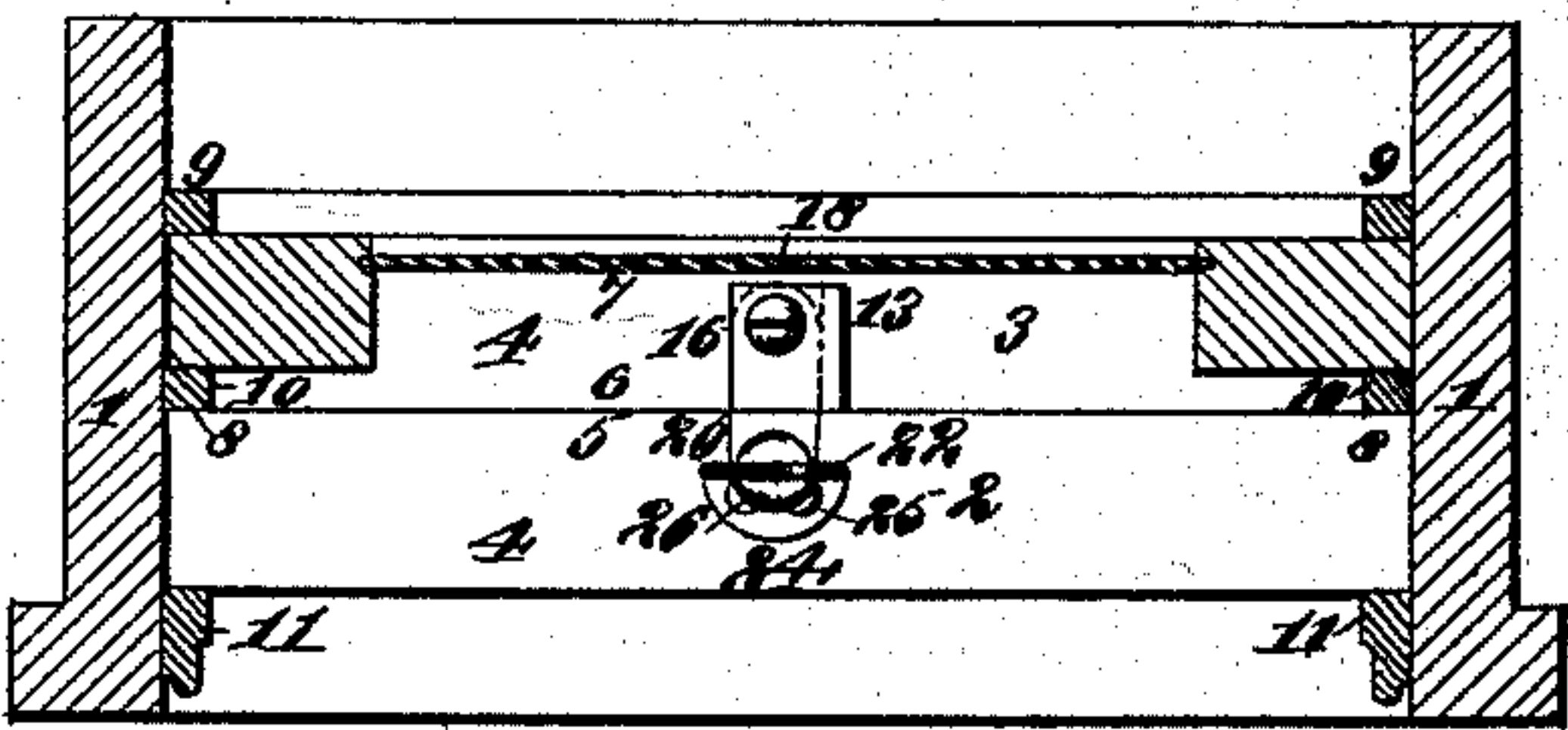


Fig. IV,

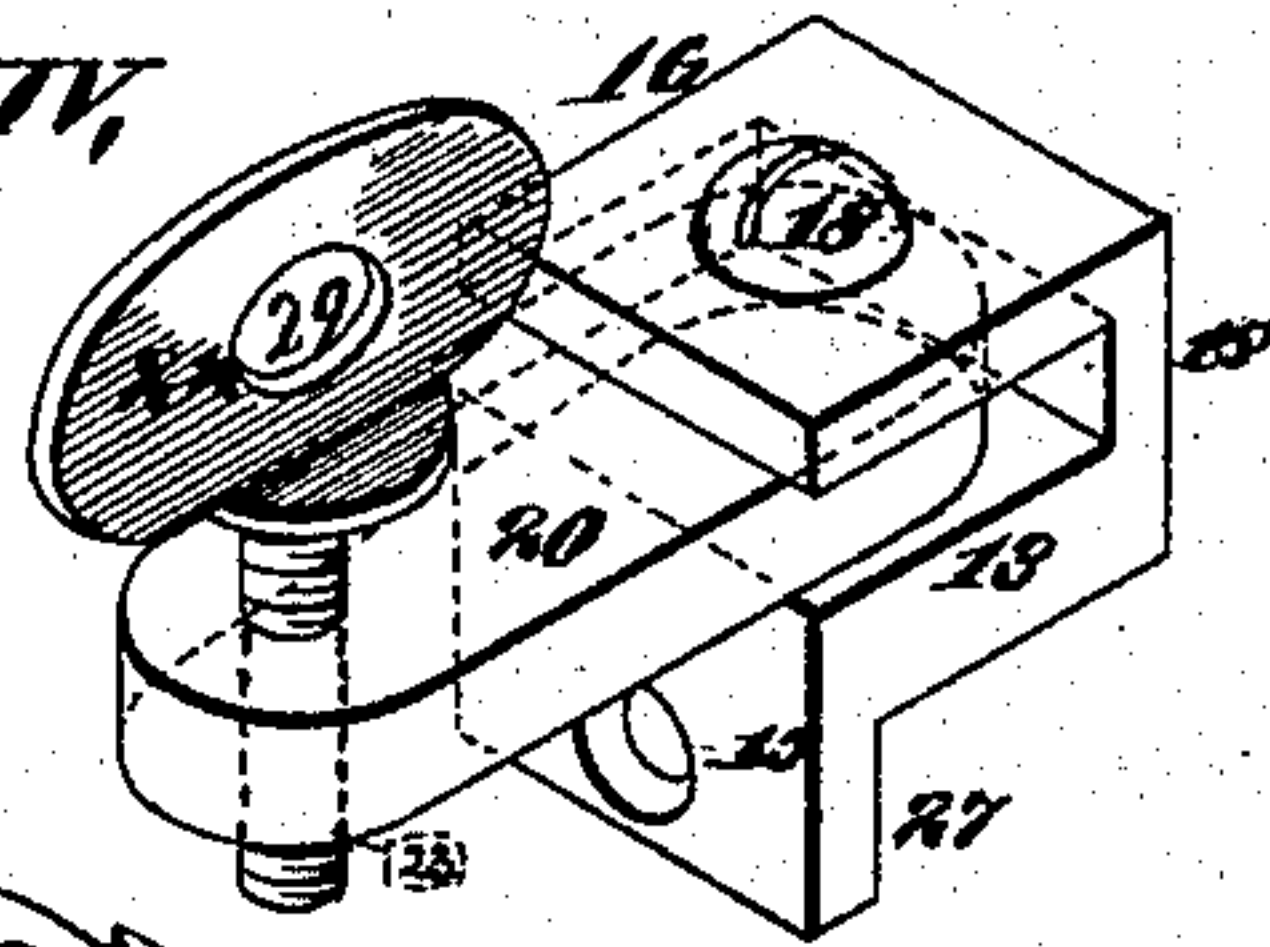


Fig. V,



Fig. VI,

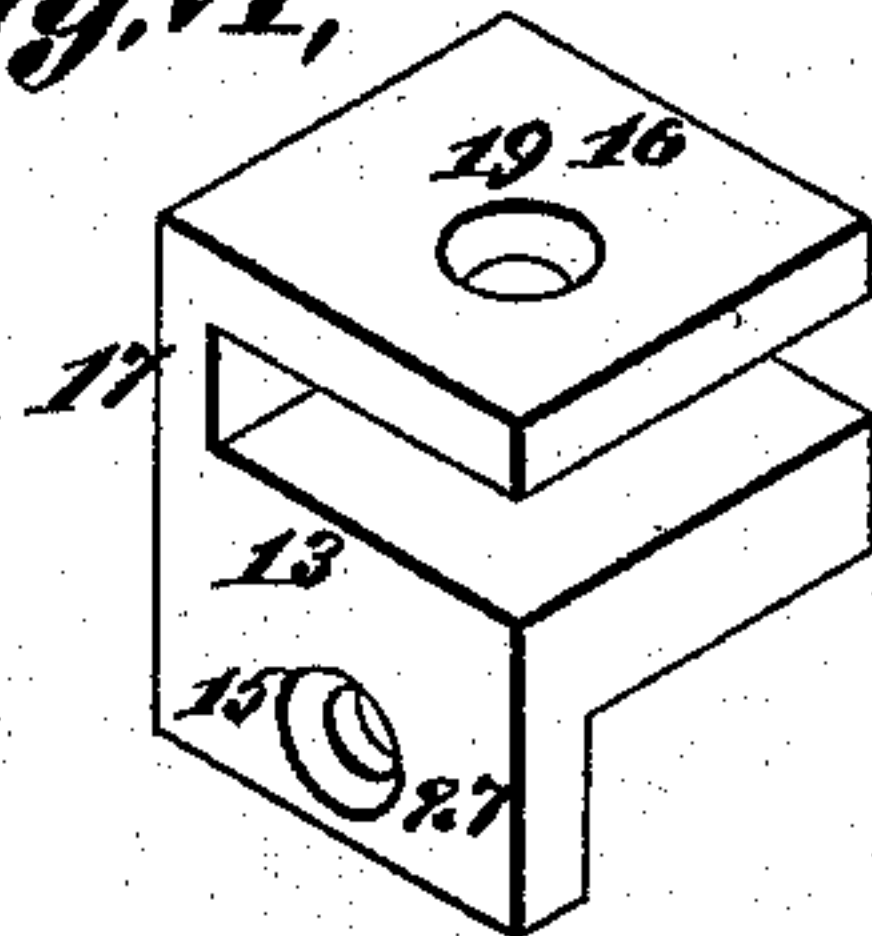
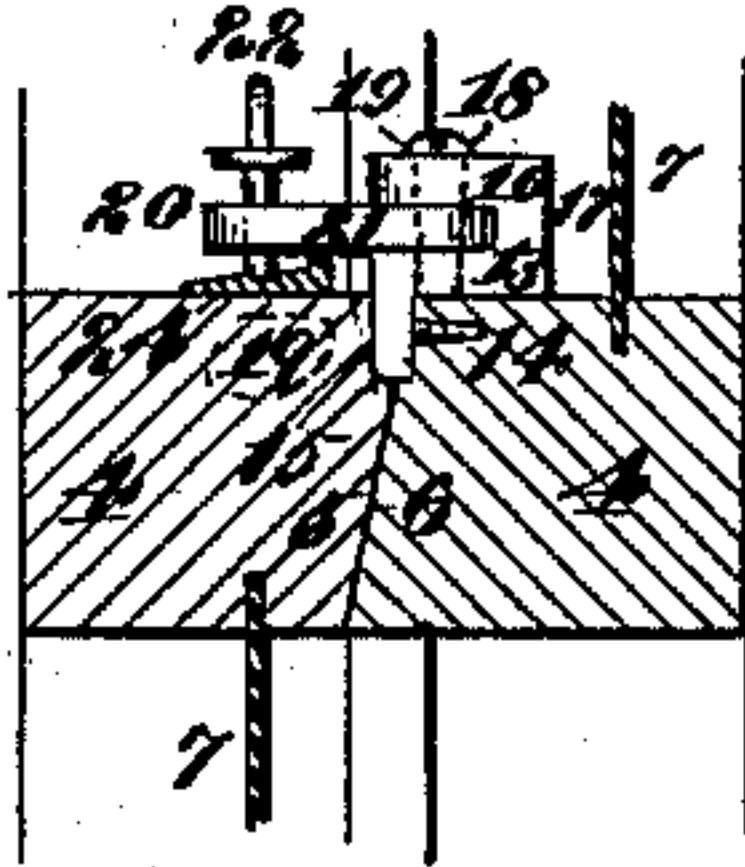


Fig. VII,



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EDEN REED, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ISIDORE SIMÓN, OF SAME PLACE.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,115, dated August 27, 1889.

Application filed March 7, 1889. Serial No. 302,286. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDEN REED, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Combined Sash-Fasteners and Anti-Rattlers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This invention relates to a sash-fastener that both locks the sash and tightens it at the meeting bar and against the window-frame to prevent rattling; and the invention consists in features of novelty, hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

15 Figure I is an elevation of a window-frame and double sash with my fastener and anti-rattler device attached. Fig. II is a horizontal section taken on line II III, Fig. I, and shows two of my sash-fasteners secured to the meeting cross-bar of the upper sash, one of them in its operative position engaging with the locking-plate on the lower sash and the other one in its inoperative open position. Fig. III is a like view taken on line II III, Fig. I, and shows a single sash-fastener secured to the middle of the meeting cross-bar of the upper sash and engaging with its locking-plate on the lower sash. Fig. IV is an enlarged perspective view of the locking thumb-screw, its pivotal link-bar, and bracket attachment. Fig. V is an enlarged perspective view of the locking-plate with which said screw engages. Fig. VI is an enlarged perspective view of a modification, and shows the overlap-plate of the bracket to the locking attachment, having a side instead of rear connection with the base of the bracket beneath; and Fig. VII is an enlarged vertical section taken on line VII 20 VII, and shows the attachment and operation of the locking device in connection with the meeting bars of the sash on which it operates.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the window-frame, in which the lower sash 2 and the upper sash 3 is inclosed. 4 are the bevel-faced meeting cross-bars of said sash, the meeting face 5 of the lower sash being overhung and the meeting face 6 of the upper sash being underhung, so that the action of the lock-screw, when operative, as will be

more fully hereinafter described, tightens said meeting joint.

7 is the glass inclosed in said sash, 8 the parting-beads between the two sashes, and 9 the outer stop-beads, between which and the parting-beads the upper sash works.

Vertical grooves 10 in the upper sash provide seats for the parting-beads, so that said beads do not project in the way of the adjacent sash. I have shown and described the vertical grooves 10, in which the parting-beads 5 are seated in the upper sash; but said grooves may, when preferred, be countersunk in the lower sash, and will thus work equally well, and in either case the countersink groove is to be sufficiently recessed to allow free play on the parting-bead under the tightening of the bevel-faces of the meeting bar by the operation of the locking-screw.

11 are the vertical stop-beads within which the lower sash slides, and 12 the horizontal stops that connect said vertical ones at top and bottom, which stops and other beads are all secured inside the window-frame by any suitable means.

13 represents a metal bracket attachment that is secured to the meeting bar of the upper sash by the screw 14, which passes through the countersink hole 15 in the pendent flange 27 of the bracket, and engages in said meeting-bar of the upper sash. The metal bracket has a surmounting overlap-plate 16, which is made integral to the base-plate of said bracket by the coupling-connection 17, that is cast or otherwise connected integral with the other parts of the bracket.

18 represents a pivot-screw that engages in its perforate seat 19 in both the overlap and base plate of the bracket 13, and which screw provides a pivotal hold of the link-bar 20, which works in said bracket in the intervening space between the overlap 16 and the base of said bracket, the screw passing through a perforation 21 in said link-bar.

22 represents the locking-screw, which engages in and passes through a perforate screw 23 in the free end of the link-bar. The said locking-screw is normally set, so that when the sashes are closed and the link-bar 20 is thrown round until it assumes a direct for-

ward position from the bracket that carries it the lower end of said screw slides on the top of and engages with the locking-plate 24, which is secured to the top of the meeting
 5 bar of the lower sash by the countersunk screw 25, over which said locking-screw freely passes in its travels, and by the round-headed or other-shaped projecting screw 26, the head of which acts as a buffer to limit the further
 10 progress of the locking-screw. 28 is a projecting flange that surmounts the locking-plate inside the track of the locking-screw. 29 is a perforation in the head of the locking-screw.

The bracket, locking-screw, and locking-
 15 plate, when two fastenings are used, as is preferable in wide windows, are secured to the meeting cross-bars of the sash near the stiles thereof, as shown in Figs. I and II. When only one fastening is used, which alone
 20 is necessary with narrow windows, the said fastening devices are secured to the middle of the meeting cross-bars of the sash, as shown in Fig. III.

In Fig. VI is shown a modification of the
 25 bracket, in which the coupling-connection 17 of the overlap surmounting-plate 16, with the base of the bracket, is located on the side of said bracket instead of at its rear, as in the other figures. The part 17 in this modifica-
 30 tion acts as a buffer to limit the turn of the locking-screw, and therefore there need be no projecting buffer-head on the screw 26 when this modification of the bracket is used.

In operation the locking-screw is set so that
 35 its lower end registers tight with the upper surface of the locking-plate, when the pivotal bar 20, with said screw it carries, is turned around into its operative locking position. The window is thereby securely locked. Now,
 40 if it is desired to use the invention as an anti-rattler, all that is required is to turn the locking screw or screws farther around, which will force the lower sash down tight against the basement of the frame, and simultane-
 45 ously force the upper sash up tight against the top of said frame, and at the same time the overhung bevel-edge of the meeting cross-bar of the lower sash as it descends and the

underhung bevel-edge of the adjacent meet-
 ing bar of the upper sash as it ascends by the
 50 operation of the locking-screw are tightly pressed against each other, so that the two sections of the sash are rigidly held together and forcibly pressed against the frame, both
 55 above and below, so that it is impossible for the windows to rattle, and air-tight joints are provided both above and below between the sash and the frame, and also at the meeting cross-bar joint.

The perforations 29 in the heads of the lock-
 60 ing-screws form convenient holds for any suitable instrument, by the insertion of which a convenient leverage is obtained to turn the locking-screws, when it is desired to exert ex-
 65 tra force for tightening the pressure at the junction of the meeting cross-bars and that of the top and bottom cross-bars of the sash against the window-frame.

The surmounting projecting flange 28, around which the lower end of the locking-
 70 screw traverses, insures a firm coupling of the upper to the lower sash, even should the stop-heads be removed by intended burglars. The said projection also guards the point of
 75 the locking-screw against the action of the burglars' tools.

I claim as my invention—

In a combined sash-fastener and anti-rat-
 tler, the combination of the metal bracket 13, having a downturned flange 27; secured to
 80 the meeting bar of the upper sash, said bracket being also provided with an overlapping plate 16, the pivoted link-bar 20, the pivot-screw 18, on which the link 20 turns, the locking-screw
 85 carried by said link-bar, the locking-plate 24, secured to the meeting bar of the lower sash, the screw 26, passing through plate 24 and having a buffer-head to limit the swing of the link-bar and locking-screw it carries, and the
 90 surmounting flange 28 of the locking-plate, around the outside of which the locking-screw traverses, substantially as set forth.

EDEN REED.

In presence of—

BENJN. A. KNIGHT,
 SAML. KNIGHT.