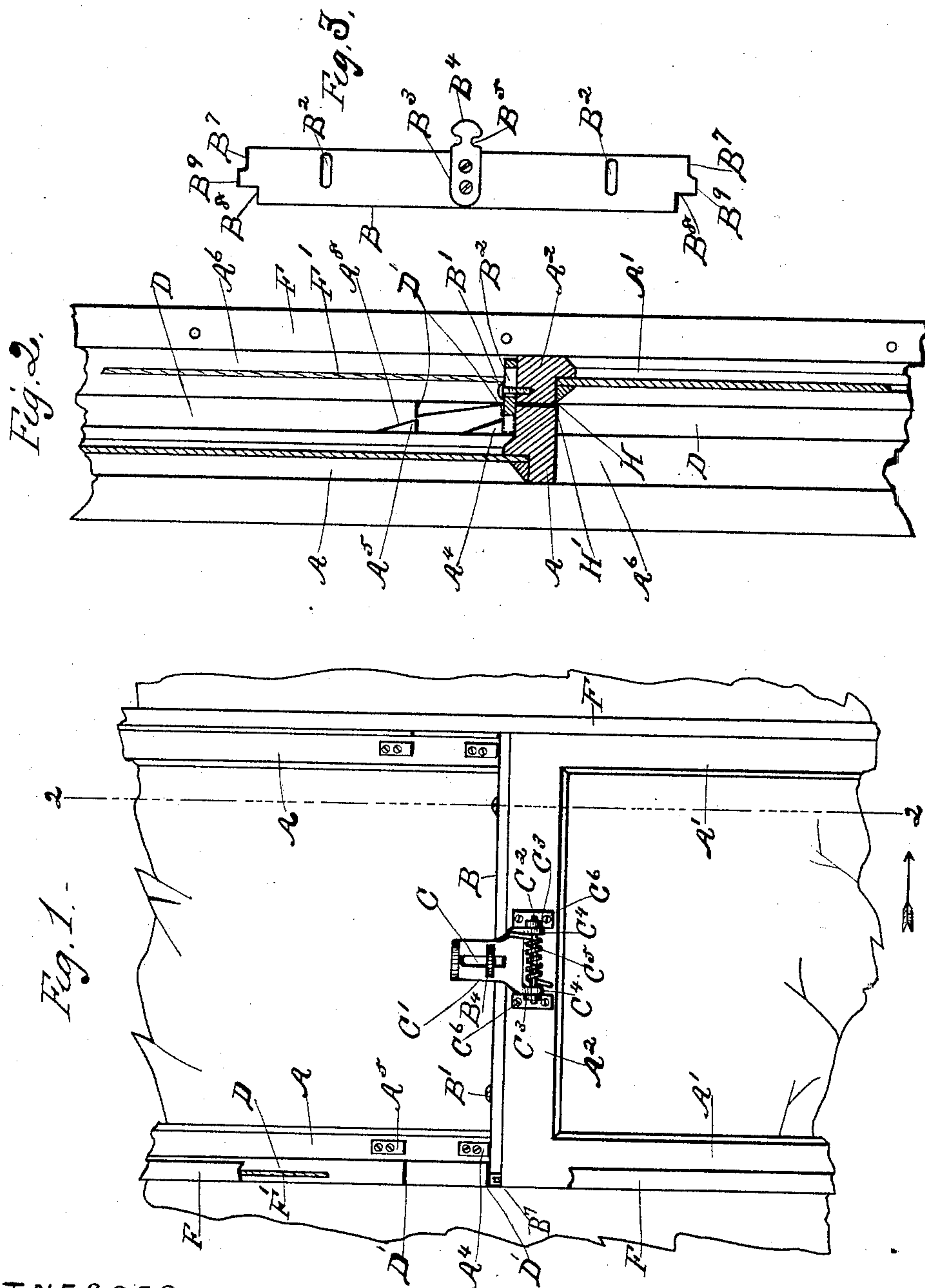


(No Model.)

J. H. BEAUREGARD.  
FASTENER FOR THE MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 434,909.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.



WITNESSES:

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Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN H. BEAUREGARD, OF LANSINGBURG, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LOUIS D. BEAUREGARD, OF SAME PLACE.

## FASTENER FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,909, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed October 26, 1889. Serial No. 328,277. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. BEAUREGARD, a resident of Lansingburg, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

My invention relates to improvements in sash-locks; and it consists of the novel construction and combination of parts herein-after described and subsequently claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front elevation of portions of an upper and lower window-sash provided with my improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of same, taken on the broken line 2 2 in Fig. 1, viewed in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the locking slide-bar detached from the sash.

A represents the upper and A' the lower window-sash.

B is the locking-bar, which is secured to the upper side of the upper horizontal rail A<sup>2</sup> of the lower sash by the screws or studs B', driven into the sash. The bar is provided near each end with a slot B<sup>2</sup>, adapted to receive and form a slideway for the retaining-screws B', also with a T-plate B<sup>3</sup>, located intermediately of the slideways. Before the plate is attached to the bar the head B<sup>4</sup> is passed through the slot C in the thumb-lever C' and the plate given a quarter-turn, thereby loosely connecting the plate and lever together, the neck B<sup>5</sup> resting in the slot. The lever is pivoted to the sash-rail A<sup>2</sup> by means of the pivot-rod C<sup>2</sup>, which passes through suitable eyes in the ears C<sup>3</sup> and C<sup>4</sup>, the latter forming the lower end of the lever, and the former being provided with an attaching-screw plate or plates C<sup>6</sup>, by which they are screwed to the sash, as shown in Fig. 1. The pivot-rod supports the coil-spring C<sup>5</sup>, one end of which bears upon the sash and the other end upon the lever, as

shown, whereby the resilient force of the spring is made to force the lever, plate, and locking-bar toward the upper sash.

The upper sash is provided with a lug or stop A<sup>4</sup>, adapted to engage with the locking-bar when the latter is forced in against the upper sash, and prevents the upper sash from being lowered and the lower sash from being raised. Additional stops A<sup>5</sup>, as many as desired, may be secured to the upper sash at different points, whereby the sash can be locked in different positions.

When the bar is forced out from under the stops, as shown in Fig. 2, the parts are unlocked, and the sashes can be moved to any desired position and again locked by releasing the thumb-lever to allow the spring to force the bar into its locking position against the upper sash. The dividing-rail D, which separates and helps to form the slideways A<sup>6</sup> for the sashes, may also be provided with lugs or notches D', the upper wall of which is horizontal or right-angular to the rail, and adapted to form a stop to engage with the end of the locking-bar and prevent the lower sash from being raised, the lower wall of the notch being beveled to permit the upper sash to be closed, the bar being forced out of the notch by the beveled wall. The locking engagement of the bar with the dividing-rail is important when the upper sash is locked in an open position—for example, by engagement of the bar with stop A<sup>5</sup>—because it prevents the interlocked sashes from being raised together. Otherwise they could be raised together until the upper sash was closed.

In Fig. 1 I have broken away a portion of the guide-rail F to show the sash-supporting rope F', the stop-notches D', and the notch B<sup>7</sup> in the bar, the latter notch being made to give room for the rope F'. The notches B<sup>8</sup> are made to enable the inner edge of the bar to engage with the upper sash and lugs A<sup>4</sup>, while the ends B<sup>9</sup> of the bar rest in the notches D', which are separated from the upper sash by about half the thickness of the dividing-rail, as shown in Fig. 2. The locking-bar serves not only to lock the sashes in different positions, but to cover the crack H between the two sashes when they are closed, as seen in Fig. 2, thereby taking on the functions of a



weather-strip and serving to keep out dust and cold-air drafts.

To operate my improved lock, it is only necessary to pull outward upon the thumb-lever 5 until the locking-bar is disengaged from the locking-stops, raise or lower the windows to their desired position, and release the lever, whereupon the spring forces the parts into position to interlock, as before explained. The 10 sashes are only locked against a movement which would open them. They can either of them be closed from any locked position in the usual manner, the stops having the incline  $A^8$ , which enables them to force the locking- 15 bar outward and travel past it when the upper sash is being closed. When the lower sash is being closed, the slide-bar traveling with it is forced out of the notches  $D'$  by the lower beveled wall, as before explained.

20 To make the two sashes come as near together as possible when both are closed, a meeting-rail  $H'$  is usually secured to one of them to cause them to meet between the dividing-rails  $D$ .

25 I have shown a slideway for the locking slide-bar  $B$ , formed of the two screws  $B'$ ; but it is obvious that any known form of slideway upon the upper rail of the lower sash may be employed.

30 What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a window-sash lock, a slide-bar  $B$ , provided with transverse slideways  $B^2$ , end pro-

jections  $B^3$ , and operating-handle  $B^3$ , in combination with the upper rail of the lower sash 35 and bar-supporting studs  $B'$  erected thereon, bar-engaging stops located on the dividing-rails, and bar-engaging stops located on the upper sash, substantially as described.

2. An upper and lower window-sash, in combination with a meeting-rail between such 40 sash, a spring-controlled slide-bar movably secured upon the top of the upper rail of the lower sash and overlapping the meeting-rail throughout its length, bar-engaging stops 45 upon the dividing-rails, bar-engaging stops upon the side rails of the upper sash, and means for imparting transverse slide movements to the slide bar, substantially as described. 50

3. An upper and lower window-sash provided with a meeting-rail, in combination with a slide-bar lapping such rail throughout its length, a transverse bar-supporting slideway 55 secured to the upper side of the rail at the top of the lower sash, the  $T$ -plate  $B^3$ , secured to such bar, and spring-controlled plate-engaging lever  $C'$ , fulcrumed upon the upper rail of the lower sash, substantially as described. 60

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of October, 1889.

JOHN H. BEAUREGARD.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM TH. WEBSTER,  
WILLIAM D. STERRY.