

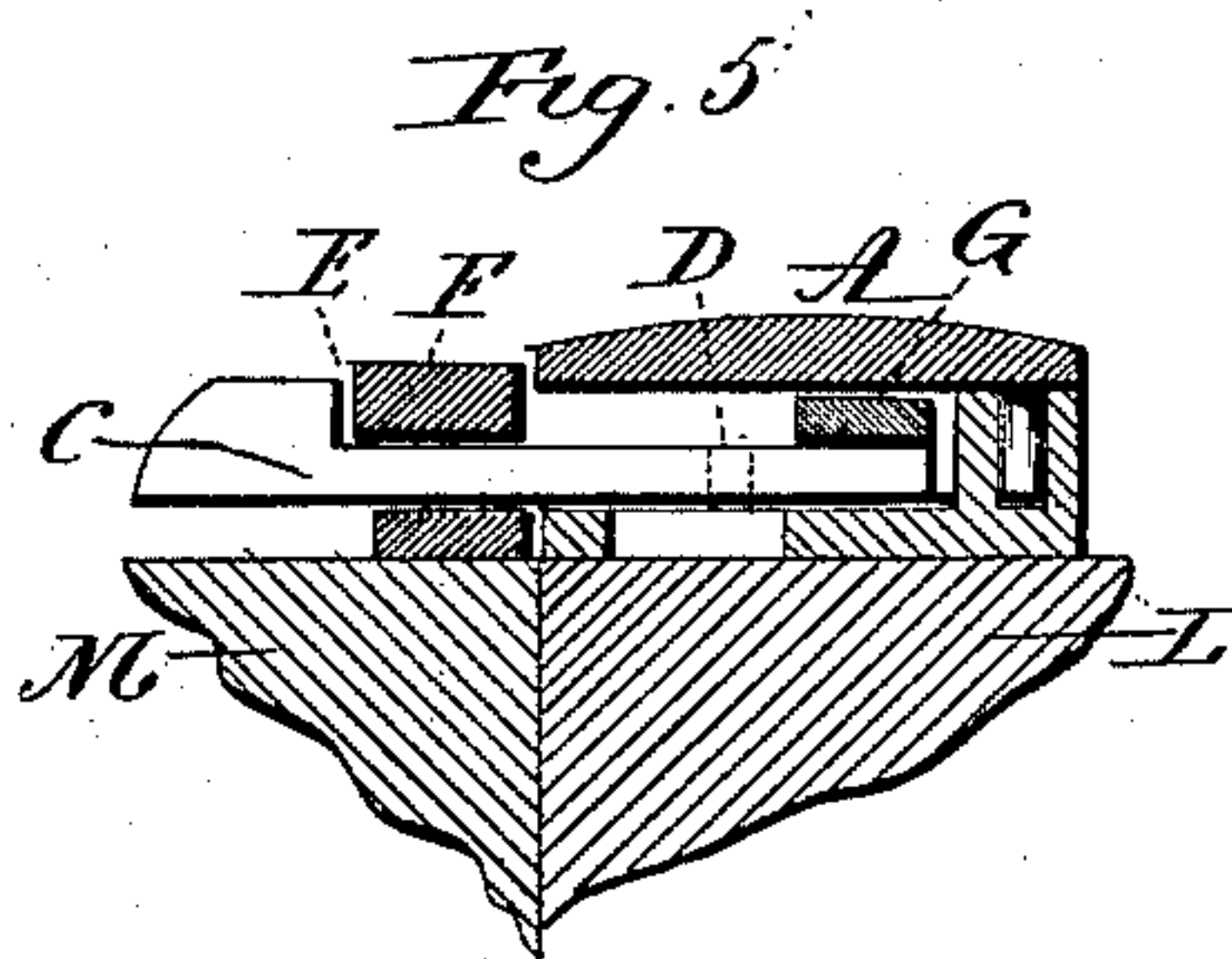
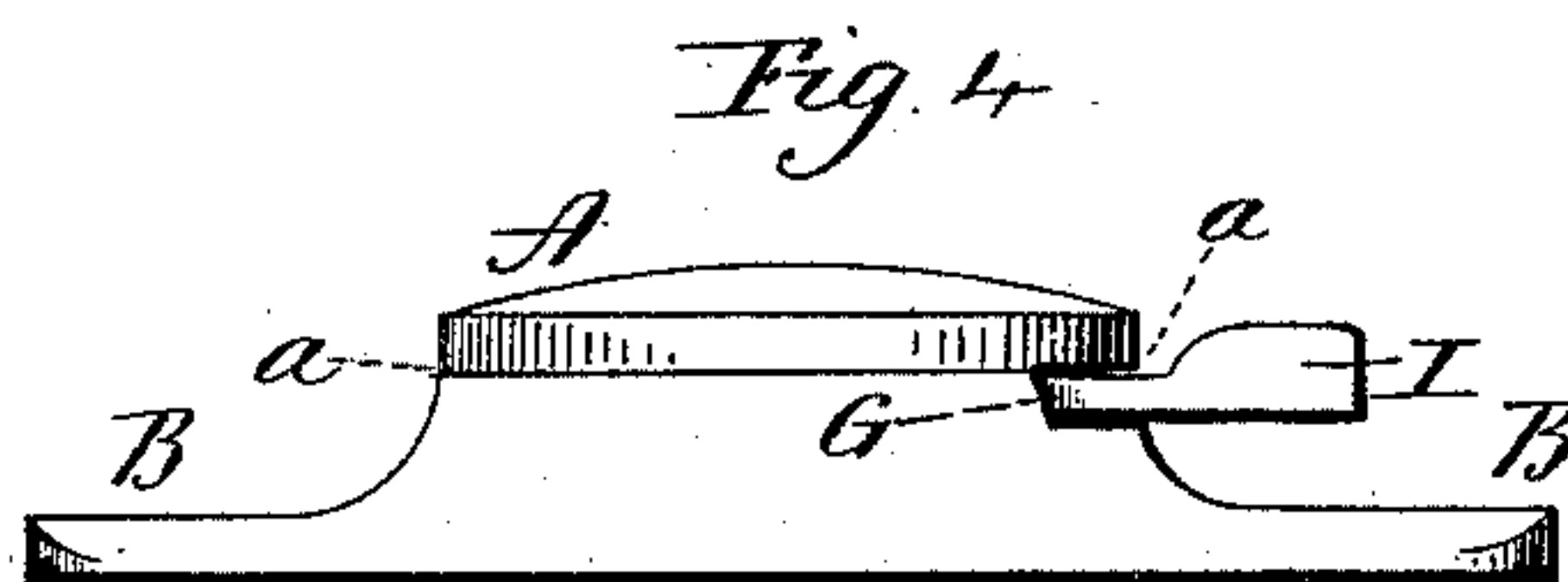
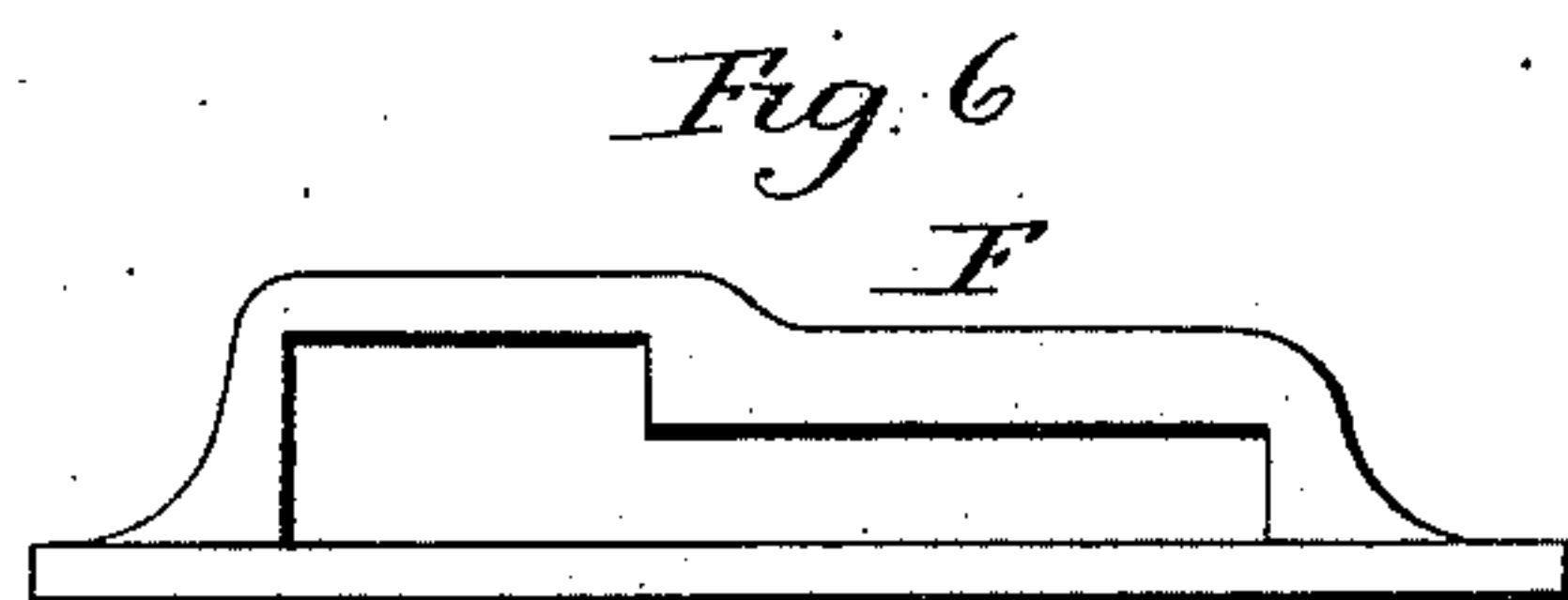
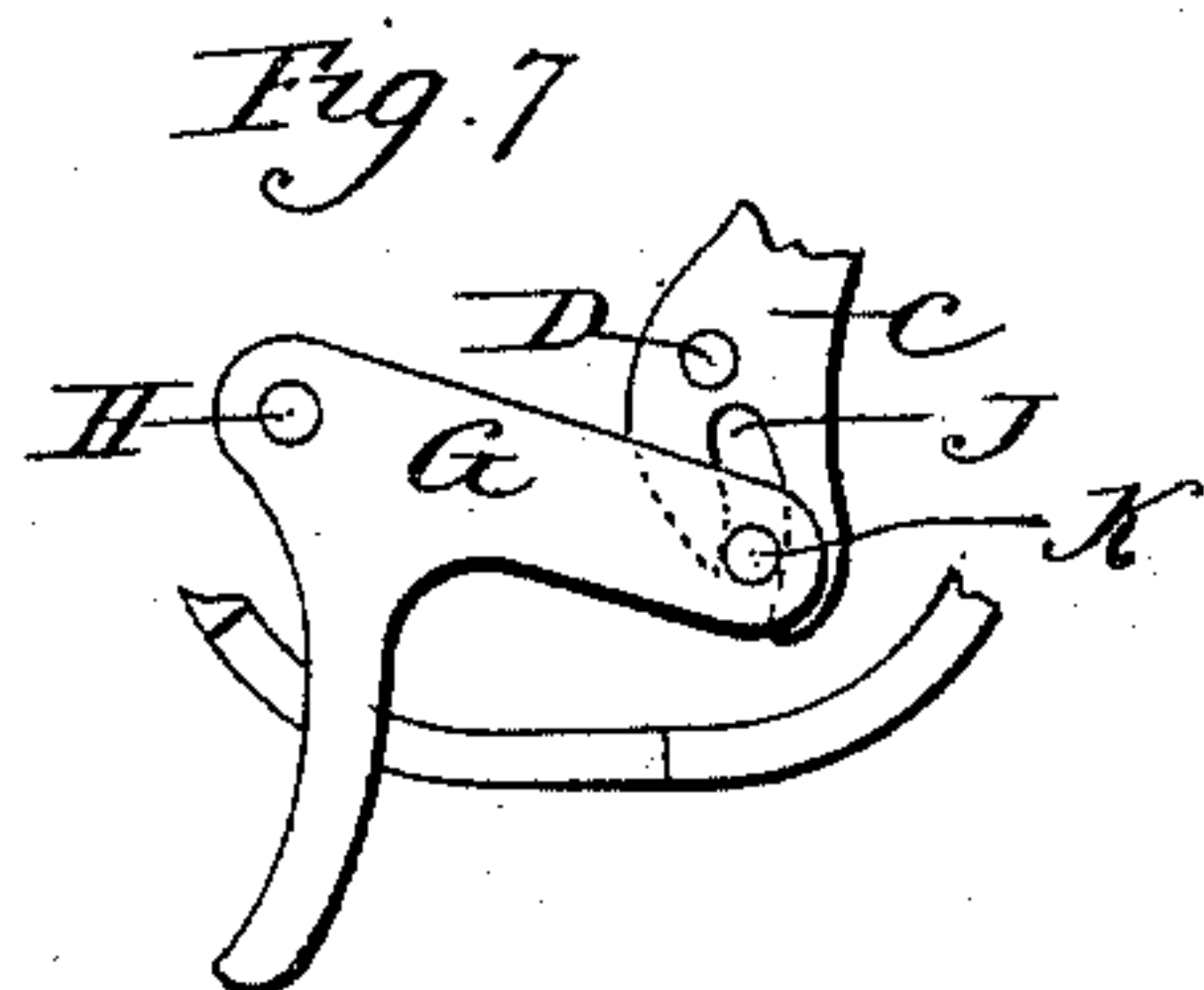
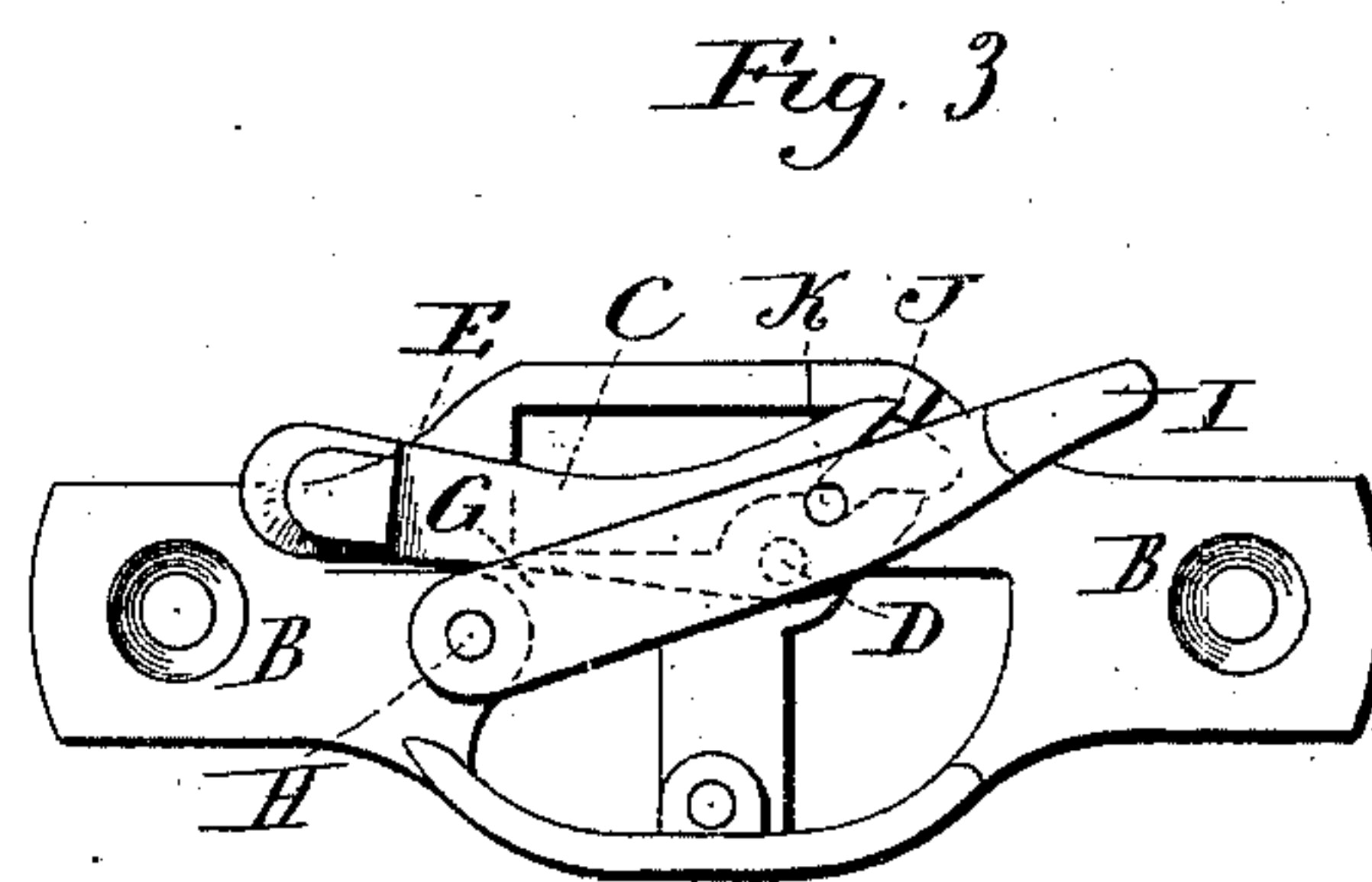
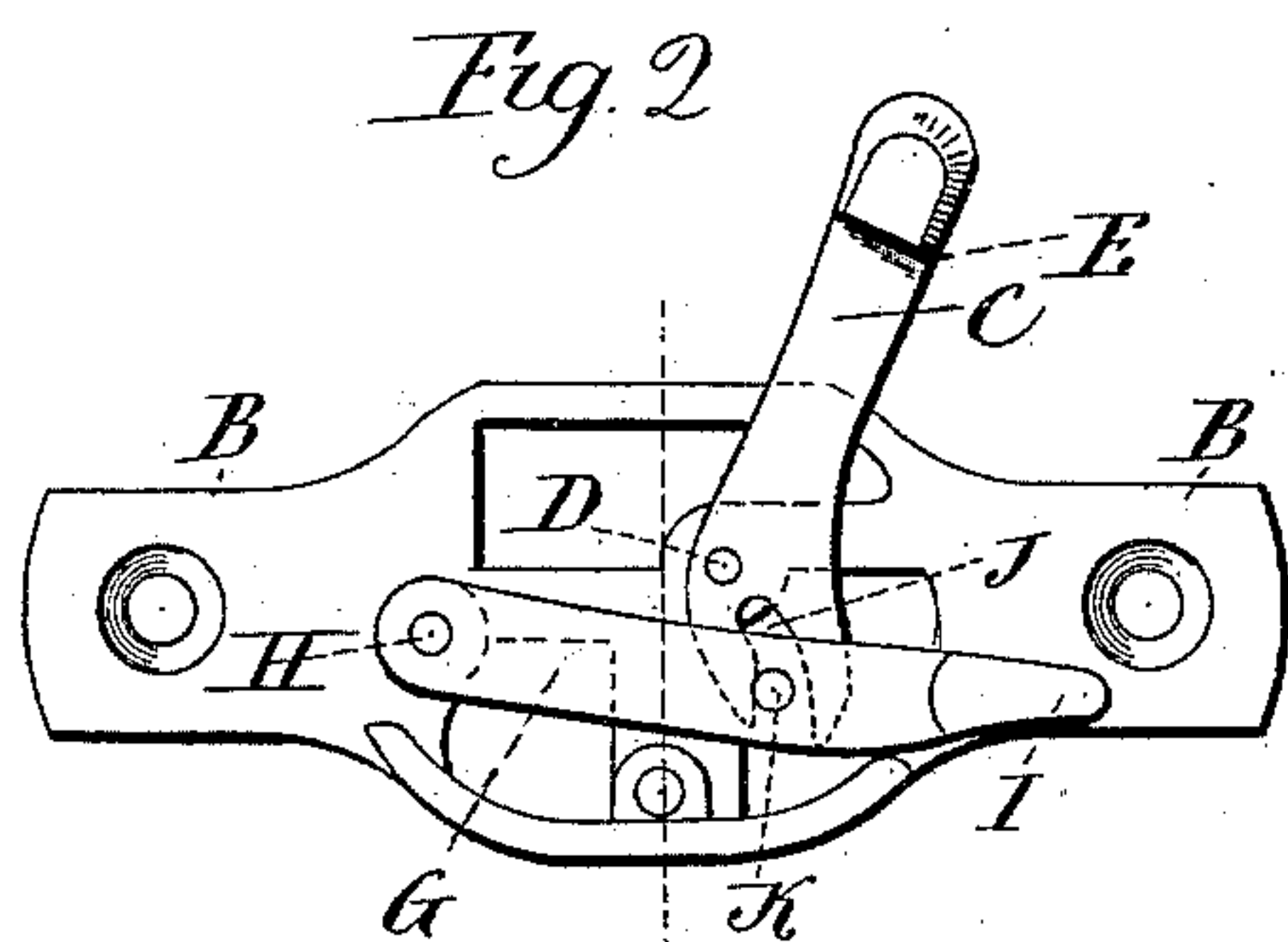
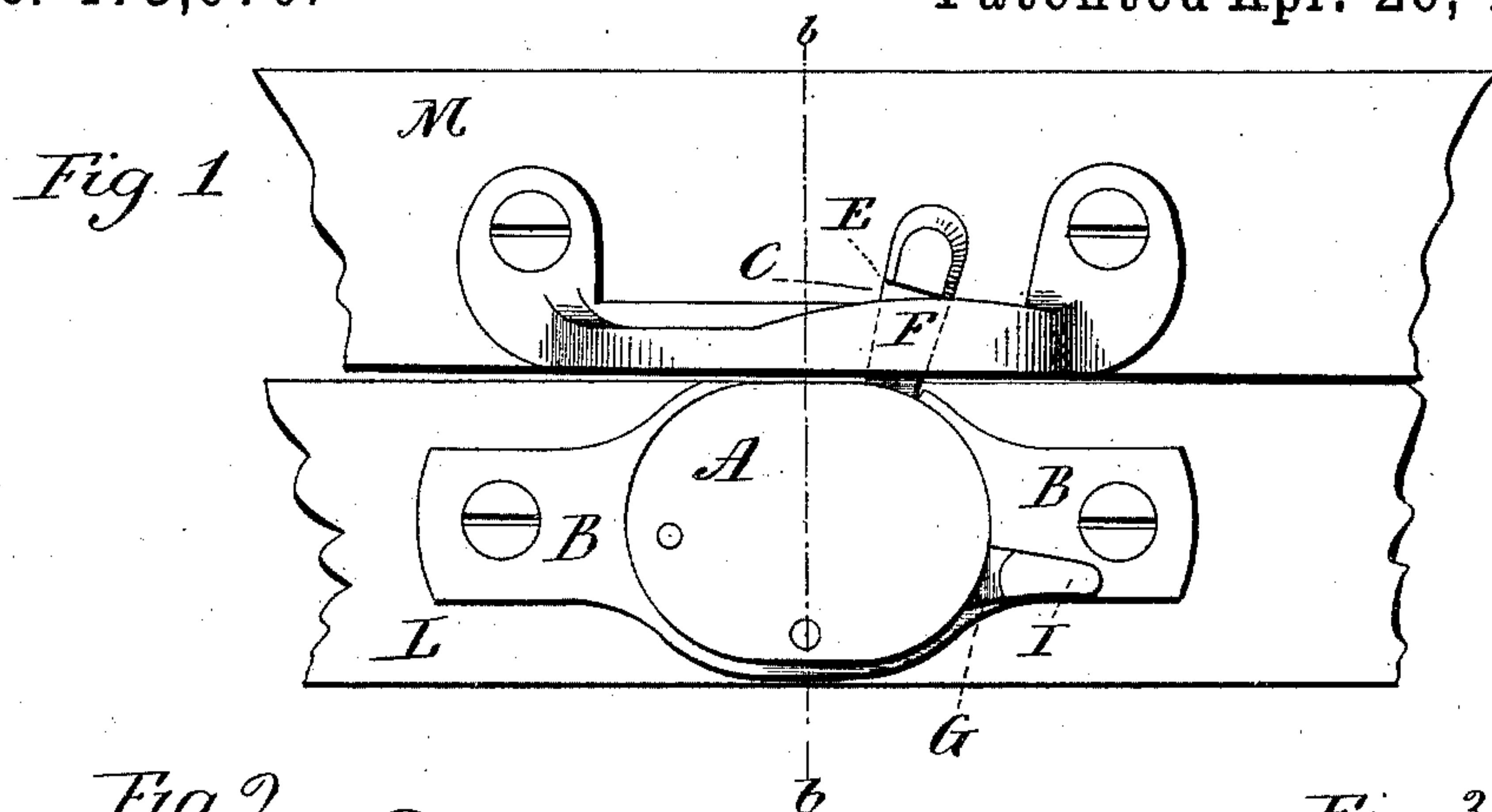
(No Model.)

C. F. RUSSELL.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 473,670.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.



Witnesses
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William D. Kelby.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. RUSSELL, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,670, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed February 23, 1892. Serial No. 422,441. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. RUSSELL, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Fasteners for the Meeting-Rails of Sashes; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and
10 exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top view of a portion of the meeting-rails of the upper and lower sashes, showing the fastenings applied thereto; Fig. 2, a
15 horizontal section of the fastener, cutting through the case above the lever and arm, as on line *a a*, Fig. 4, showing the arm and lever in the locked position; Fig. 3, the same as Fig.
20 2, showing the parts in the unlocked position; Fig. 4, a front view of the fastener complete; Fig. 5, a transverse section on line *b b* of Fig. 1; Fig. 6, a face view of the keeper; Fig. 7, a
25 modification in the shape of the operating-lever.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners for the meeting-rails of sashes in which a horizontally-swinging arm is arranged upon the top of the lower
30 sash and so as to engage with the keeper on the upper side of the lower rail of the upper sash, the object of the invention being to provide a simple construction which, to all appearance and as far as the operator is concerned, is substantially the same as that of the
35 most common "turn-button fastener," and yet one in which the fastener must be locked when the two parts are brought into engagement, and so as to prevent the possibility of the fastener being disengaged by any instrument
40 which may be inserted between the two sashes; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

45 A represents the case or body of the fastener, which may be of any desirable shape. As here represented, it is constructed with two longitudinally-projecting ears B B, by which it may be secured to the top of the lower sash; but the attachment may be of any desirable
50 construction.

The case A is recessed upon its under side,

and within the recess an arm C is hung upon a pivot D and so as to swing in a horizontal plane. The arm C is constructed with a shoulder E at its outer end, which is adapted to en-
55 gage the keeper F, attached to the upper sash.

G represents a lever, which is hung upon a pivot H within the case at one side of the pivot of the arm and extends longitudinally across,
60 passing over or under the arm C, as may be preferred. (Shown in the illustration as over the arm.)

The lever G extends outside the case and terminates in a thumb-piece I, similar to that
65 of the usual construction of this class of sash-fasteners, the case having a recess in the end opposite the pivot H, through which the lever may extend, so as to expose the thumb-piece
70 I outside the case, as shown.

The arm C projects beyond its pivot D, and that portion is constructed with a notch or slot J, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) and on the lever G is a
75 stud K, which stands in the said slot J and serves as the connection between the lever G and the arm C, and so that a swinging movement imparted to the lever G will be com-
municated to the arm C.

The body part of the fastener is applied to the top rail L of the lower sash, as seen in
80 Fig. 1, the parts standing in the position seen in Fig. 3, to bring the arm C within the body or entirely over the lower sash, so that the two sashes are free to be moved; but if the thumb
85 or finger be applied to the end I of the lever G and that lever turned forward, as seen in Fig. 2, the stud K, operating through the slot of the arm G, will correspondingly turn that
90 arm into the engaging position, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. The portion of the slot J in the arm C where the stud K stands when the arm is in the engaging position, as seen in Fig. 2, is
95 substantially at right angles to a line drawn from the pivot H of the lever G to the stud K, as seen in Fig. 2. Consequently should force
be applied to the arm C, tending to return it to its disengaged position, it simply bears in
such a direct line upon the stud K as to prevent the possibility of turning the arm so long
100 as the lever shall remain in the position seen in Fig. 2; but as the thumb or finger is applied to the lever G to return it the stud readily acts within the slot of the arm to return the
arm to the disengaged position, as seen in Fig.

3. The keeper may be of any suitable or desirable construction with which the arm is adapted to engage. The keeper F, shown in Fig. 1 as arranged upon the upper side of the lower rail M of the upper sash and as shown in Fig. 6, is a desirable form of keeper. By this construction and arrangement of the engaging arm C and its operating-lever G the arm is readily turned from either its locked position, or vice versa, and the arm when engaged with the keeper is securely locked, so as to prevent the possibility of disengaging the fastening from outside the sash.

Instead of extending the lever across the case and out at the end opposite the pivot upon which the lever is hung, the lever may be made in the form of a bell-crank, as seen in Fig. 7, so that the thumb-piece will extend outward at the front, as in the usual construction of this class of fasteners.

I claim—

The herein-described sash-fastener, consisting of a case, an arm C, hung upon a pivot D

within the case, so as to swing in a horizontal plane, one end of the arm adapted to engage a keeper, the other end of the arm extending beyond the pivot and constructed with a slot J, combined with a lever G, hung upon a pivot H near one end of the case and extending longitudinally across the slotted end of the lever and through the opposite end of the case, there terminating in a thumb-piece I, the lever being provided with a stud K, arranged to operate in the said slot of the arm, the said slot constructed with a stud-bearing surface J at right angles to the line of the lever when the same is in the engaging position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES F. RUSSELL.

Witnesses:

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