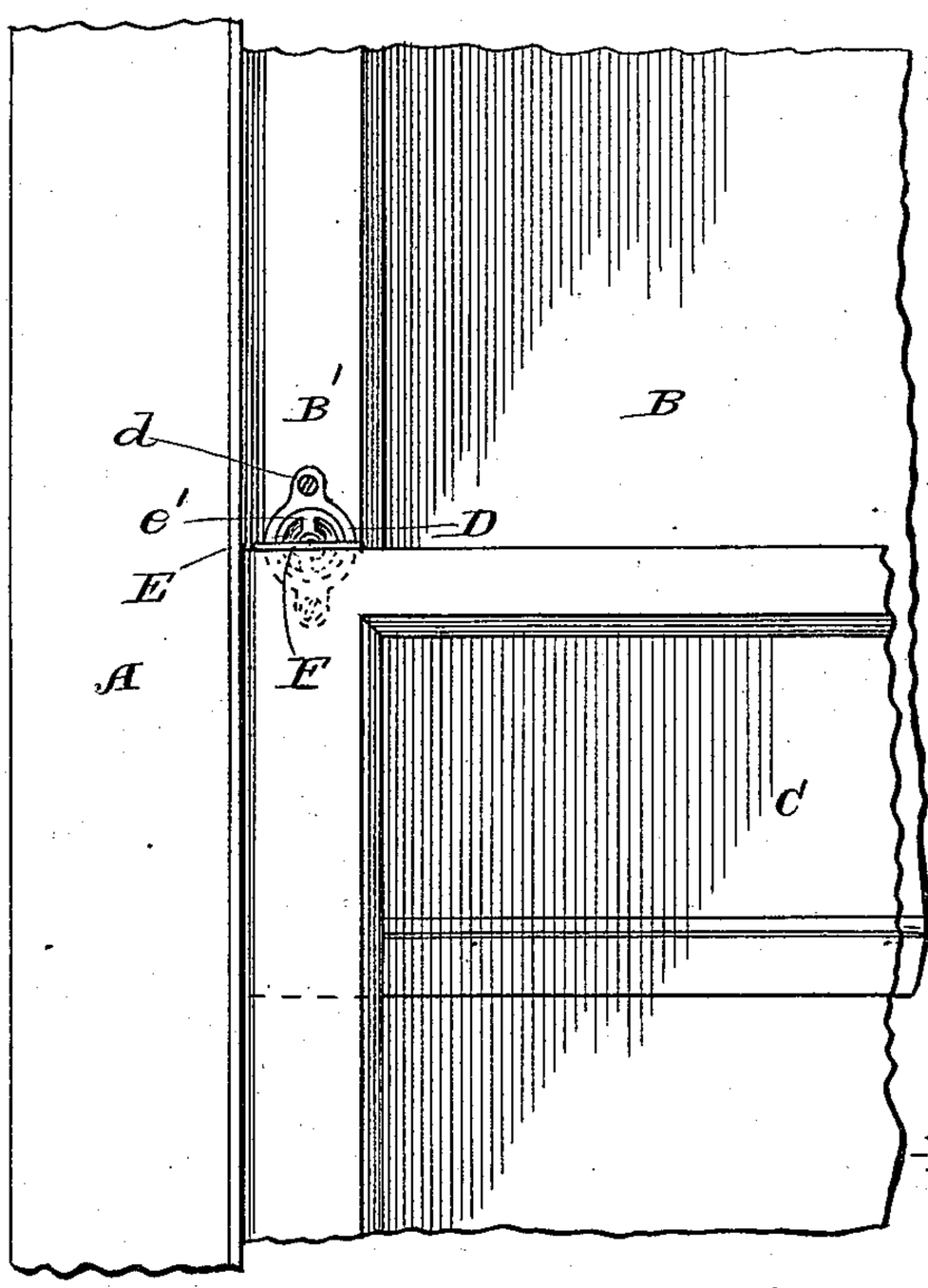
(No Model.)

I. A. BROWN.

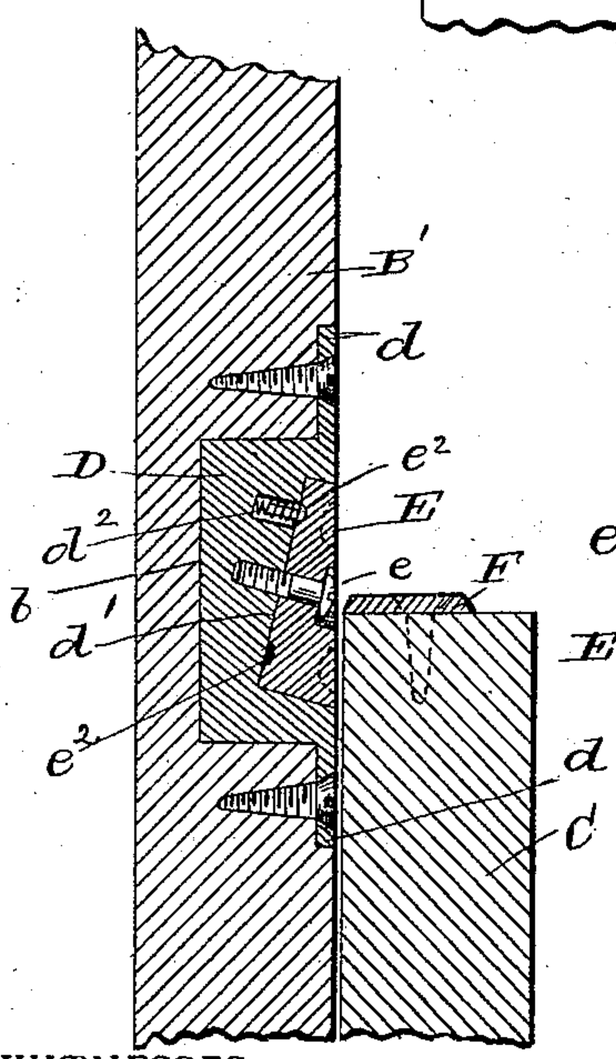
FASTENER FOR THE MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 485,606. Patented Nov. 8, 1892.

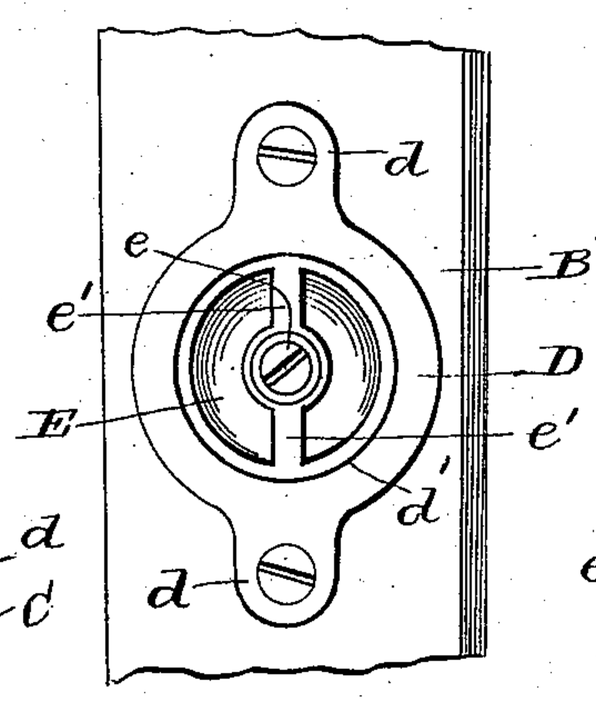
-FIG. I-



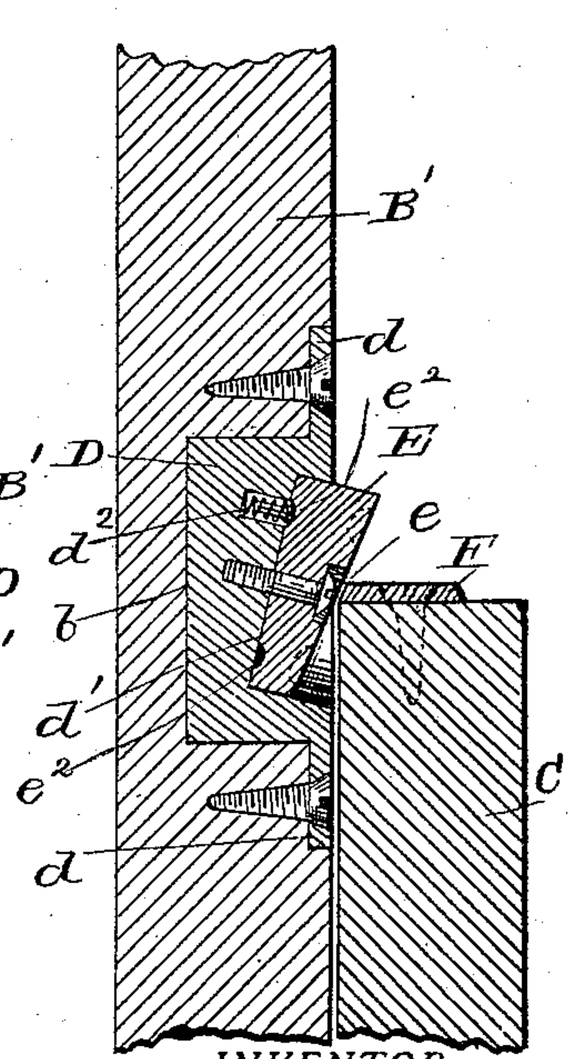
-FIG. III-



-FIG. II-



-FIG. IV-



WITNESSES:

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Wm. Fecher

INVENTOR.

BY I. A. Brown

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVING A. BROWN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE MALIN & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,606, dated November 8, 1892.

Application filed March 25, 1892. Serial No. 426,406. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING A. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Stops, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail one mechanical form embodying the invention, such detail construction being but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawings, Figure I represents a front view of as much of the upper and lower sashes of a window as is necessary to illustrate the application of my invention; Fig. II, an enlarged front view of the stop; and Figs. III and IV, vertical sections of the stop, respectively, illustrating it as turned flush with the sash and to project out from the sash.

In the drawings, the letter A indicates the post of the window-frame; B indicates a portion of the upper sash, and C a portion of the lower sash. The side rail B′ of the upper sash has a recess *b* cut into its face at a distance from the lower rail of the sash equal to the distance the upper sash is desired to be lowered or the lower sash raised to produce ventilation. A cylindrical casing D, having fastening-flanges *d*, is countersunk in the recess *b*, so as to have its face flush with the face of the sash-rail, and is secured by means of screws or similar fastenings through the flanges. Said casing is formed with a circular recess *d′*, the bottom of which is inclined upward and outward to form an oblique seat. A cylindrical block E is pivoted upon a central screw *e′* or a similar pivot secured in the bottom of the recess at a right angle to the same, and the faces of said block are at the same angle to each other as the seat in the recess and the face of the casing, so that the block may form a circular blunt wedge and may be turned in the recess to have its face flush with the face of the casing or to project out at the upper side of the recess to form an oblique stop. The outer face of the block is formed with an annular groove having transverse portions *e′*, which afford finger-holds for revolving the block upon its pivot, and the inner face of the block has two diametrically-opposite depressions e^2, which may be engaged by the round head of a spring-bolt d^2 in the bottom of the recess, said depressions and bolt serving to stop the block when turned into either of its positions.

In applying the device the distance which the upper sash is to be lowered or the lower sash raised or the joint distance which the upper sash is to be lowered and the lower sash raised to create the desired amount of ventilation is first determined, whereupon the recess is formed in the upper sash at that point. When the block is turned flush with the surface of the sash, the sashes may be raised and lowered without interference; but when the block is turned to offer an oblique stop the upper sash can only be lowered or the lower sash raised a distance equal to the distance from the lower edge of the upper sash to the stop, or both sashes can be jointly moved that distance only.

To prevent injury to the upper edge of the lower sash at the point where said edge will strike the block, a suitable wear-plate F may be secured upon that point of the edge, said plate having its edge beveled to correspond to the bevel or incline of the wedge-shaped stop.

The wedge-shaped stop, formed by turning the block in the recess so that its heavier part projects outward from the face of the sash, will not only stop the lower sash from upward movement or the upper sash from downward movement, but will jam the two sashes apart against the sides of their guides in the window-frame, so as to prevent their rattling. By thus jamming the two sashes if the lower sash is the sash raised and stopped by the device it will be held sufficiently tight to prevent its dropping from accidental jarring if it is not properly counterbalanced by its weights.

While I have shown the fastening-flanges of the stop-casing countersunk into the face of the sash and flush with the same the

flanges may be simply secured upon the face of the sash, as there is usually sufficient space between two sashes to admit of such a slight projection between them.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed for the mode herein explained. Change may therefore be made as regards the mechanism herein set forth, provided the principles of construction recited in the following claim are employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention—

The combination, with an upper and a lower window-sash, of a wedge-shaped stop movably supported in the upper sash to be withdrawn into the same or to project beyond the face of the sash with its narrow portion downward, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing to be my invention I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of March, A. D. 1892.

IRVING A. BROWN.

Witnesses:
WM. SECTUR,
D. D. WOOD.