(No Model.)

W. H. NICHOLS.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 548,785. Patented Oct. 29, 1895.

Fig. 1.

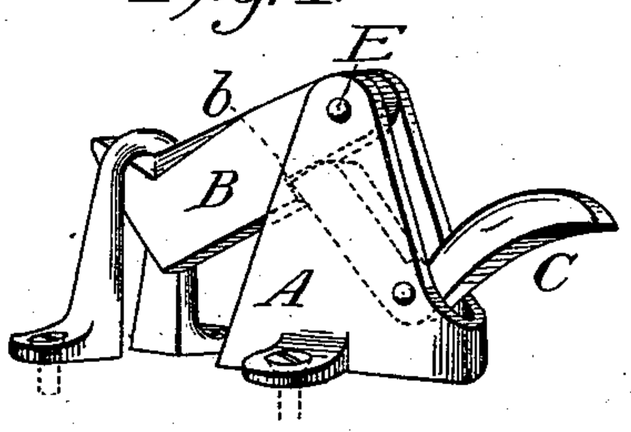


Fig. 2.

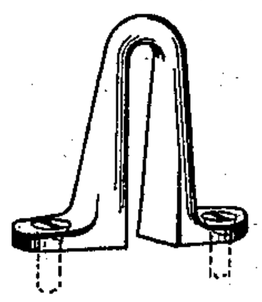


Fig. 3.

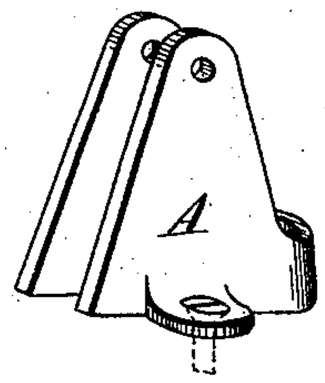


Fig. 4.

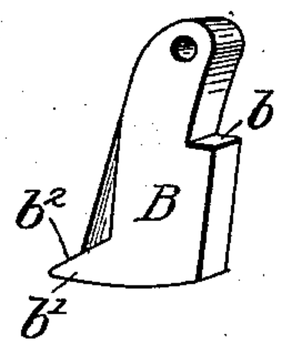


Fig. 5.

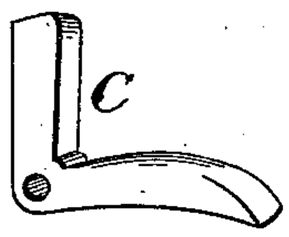
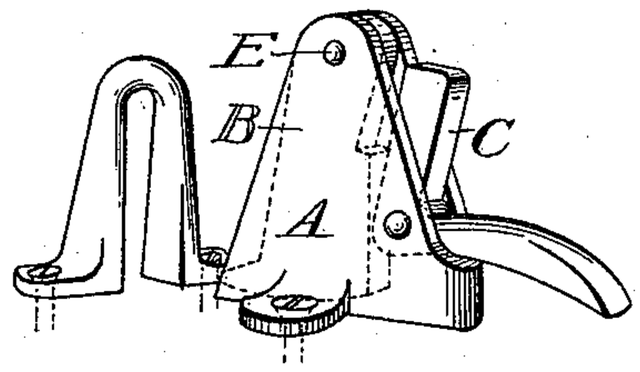


Fig. 6.



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WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 548,785, dated October 29, 1895.

Application filed November 28, 1894. Serial No. 530,287. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates to a sash-fastener having two principal parts, one of which is in the form of a loop, staple, or hook and is secured to the meeting-rail of the upper sash, and the other of which is in the form of a lifting locking lever or bar which engages the staple, loop, or hook in the act of fastening and is carried by the upper meeting-rail of the lower sash.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, Figure 1 represents in perspective the staple, loop, or hook member which is engaged by the lifting locking bar or lever. The meeting-rails are not shown, although the screws for securing the parts to each other are. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the loop, staple, or hook member. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are views in perspective of the stand for the lock, the locking bar or lever, and the locking-bar retainer, respectively. Fig. 6 represents in perspective the two members of the fastener disengaged.

A is a stand fastened to the upper surface of the upper meeting-rail of the lower sash. It has ears extending from its base for receiving screws by which it is attached to the rail. It also has a vertical cavity, socket, or recess in which the locking bar or lever is adapted to swing.

B is the locking bar or lever. It is pivoted at E to the top of the stand, and it is adapted to be swung or to be moved from a vertical position when in the stand-socket and out of line with the meeting-rail of the upper sash to an inclined or very nearly horizontal position, which brings its end upward beneath the staple, loop, or hook to engage and hold it. (See Fig. 1.) The locking bar or lever may be held in this engaged position by a retainer C or by a wire link or hook or in any other desired way.

Where the retainer C is used, as in Figs. 1 and 6, I prefer that the locking bar or lever have a shoulder *b* and that the retainer be pivoted at E to the stand and have two arms, one of which closes under the locking bar or lever to the shoulder *b* in pushing the locking bar or lever outward and upward, and the other of which forms a thumb-piece or handle by means of which the retainer may be moved and which extends forward from the stand. With this construction the downward movement of the thumb-piece of the retainer causes its inner end to ride on the under surface of the locking bar or lever until it has been lifted to the position represented in Fig. 1, when the parts assume such a position in relation to each other that the retainer acts as a lock in rigidly holding the locking bar or lever B after its engagement with the shaft.

Upon the movement of the retainer in the opposite direction or from its locking position the parts assume the position represented in Fig. 2 and the locking bar or lever drops or swings back by gravity to the recess within the stand. The end *b'* of the locking bar or lever is in the form of a toe having an inclined surface b^2, and this surface coming in contact with the upper part of the staple, loop, or hook serves to draw the staple, loop, or hook toward the stand and thereby acts to draw the two meeting-rails and the sashes together. The toe also forms an upwardly-extending device over which the staple, loop, or hook cannot ride.

It will be seen that in operation the locking bar or lever B is swung upward from its socket or hole, so that its outer end engages the staple, loop, or hook of the upper window-sash and thereby draws and securely locks the sashes together.

Upon the unlocking of the window the locking-bar, being released, falls by gravity into the socket or stand, thus providing a clear passage for the free passing of the sashes by each other and affording no chance of injury to either.

The construction is simple, adjustable to various conditions, and provides a fastener which cannot readily be operated from the outside.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

In a sash fastener the combination of a hook, loop or staple secured to the meeting rail of one of the window sashes, a stand A secured to the meeting rail of the other sash and having two uprights, a swinging locking bar or lever pivoted to the uprights at their upper ends and having its back shaped to provide a surface against which a lifting, locking latch may operate to lift it and lock it, and said lifting and locking latch pivoted to the stand and co-acting with the locking bar or lever to lift it into engagement with the hook, loop or staple and to lock it at the end of said lifting movement, substantially as described.

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