No. 690,440. Patented Jan. 7, 1902.

J. A. KEMP.

SASH FASTENER.

(Application filed Apr. 16, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

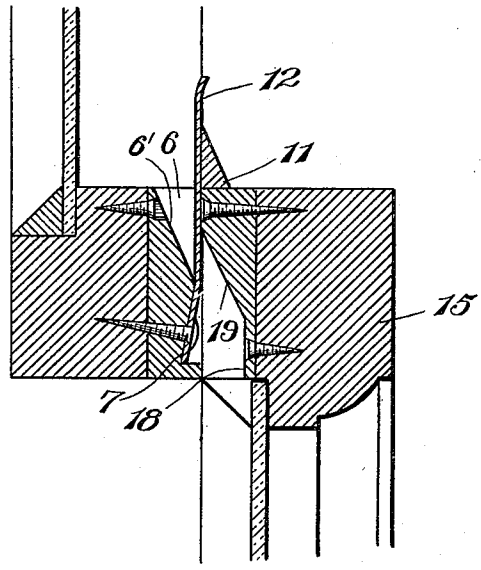


Fig. 2.

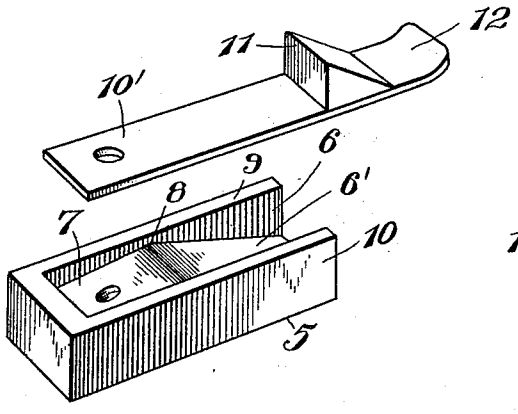
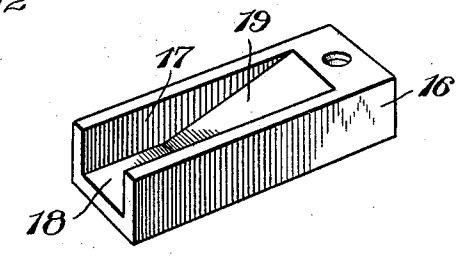


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 690,440, dated January 7, 1902.

Application filed April 16, 1901. Serial No. 56,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. KEMP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Farmington Hill, in the county of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to sash-fasteners, and more particularly to the class of mid-rail fasteners; and it has for its object to provide a cheap, simple, and efficient construction the elements of which may be attached to the mid-rails of the upper and lower sashes and which will automatically engage when the sashes are in a closed position.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction which may be easily and cheaply manufactured and which will be durable.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a vertical section through the meeting-rails of an upper and a lower sash and through the parts of the fastenings in their engaged positions. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of that member of the fastening having the spring-tongue. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of that member of the fastening with which the spring-tongue engages.

Referring now to the drawings, the sash-fastening comprises two members, of which one includes a block 5, in which is formed a channel 6 longitudinally thereof, this channel at its upper end having its greatest depth, and its depth gradually decreasing to a point about midway of its ends, after which the depth of the slot increases toward the lower end of the block. It will be noted that this slot extends entirely through the upper end of the block, while it terminates short of the lower end thereof, and that the shape of the slot results in the formation of two upwardly-converging bottom walls 6 and 7, the adjacent ends of which terminate at the transverse ridge 8, which lies slightly below the front face of the block. At the sides of the slot 6 are the parallel walls 9 and 10.

In the slot of the block 5 and resting against the lower bottom wall 7 thereof is the lower end portion of a spring-tongue 10', which is riveted or otherwise secured in place, and this tongue extends throughout the length of the slot 6 and projects from the upper end thereof, this projecting portion having a latch-shoulder 11 for a purpose which will be presently described. The spring-tongue is continued above the shoulder to form a thumb-piece 12, which when pressed rearwardly moves the upper portion of the tongue into the upper part of the slot 6 by bending it over the ridge in the slot, so that the outer edge of the shoulder is moved to lie flush with the front edges of the side walls of the slot.

On the meeting-rail 15 of the lower sash is secured the second member of the fastening, it being understood that the first member described is secured to the meeting-rail of the upper sash, the members being set in recesses in the inner faces of the rails and held by screws passed through perforations therein. The second member consists of a block 16, having a longitudinal channel or slot 17 formed therein, said channel being continued through the lower end of the block, while it terminates short of the upper end thereof. The bottom of this channel is flat at its lower end, as shown at 18, while the upper portion 19 is slanted, so that the channel shoals gradually to the front face of the block.

The two members of the fastening are secured upon their respective meeting-rails in such positions that if both sashes be raised the second member will lie in the same plane but higher than the first member, and the latching-shoulder of the spring-tongue of the first member will extend into the path of downward movement of the second member. If then the lower sash be drawn downwardly, the latch-shoulder of the spring-tongue will pass into the channel of the block 16 and striking the inclined bottom wall thereof will be pressed rearwardly until the sash is in closed or lowered position, when the spring-tongue is moved forwardly and snapped over the upper end of the block 16, thus holding the block and therewith the lower sash against upward movement. When the lower sash is to be raised, the thumb-piece of the tongue

is pressed rearwardly to carry the latch-shoulder from the path of the block 16, and the lower sash may be then raised.

What is claimed is—

The combination with the meeting-rails of an upper and a lower sash, of fastening members comprising a slotted block having a rib lying transversely of its slot and a spring-tongue secured to the bottom of the slot at one side of the rib, said tongue being adapted to be bent over the rib and rearwardly of the slot thereabove and having a latch-shoulder and a second block having a channel extending longitudinally thereof to receive the shoulder of the spring-tongue, the bottom of the channel of the second block being slanted to engage and press the spring-tongue rearwardly, whereby it may snap over the upper end of the second block.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on the 12th day of March, 1901.

JOHN A. KEMP.

Witnesses:

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