(No Model.)

C. S. FAY.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 484,149. Patented Oct. 11, 1892.

Fig. 1.

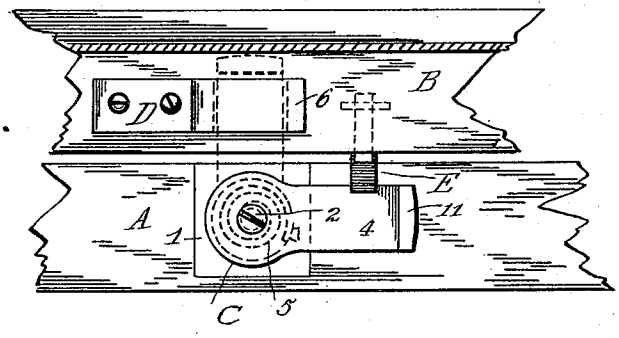


Fig. 2.

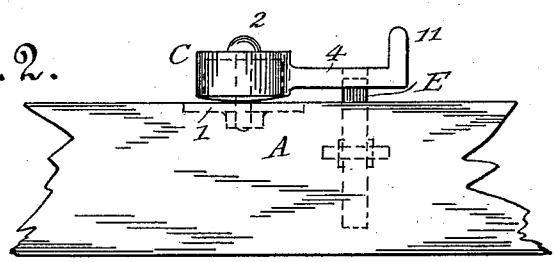


Fig. 3.

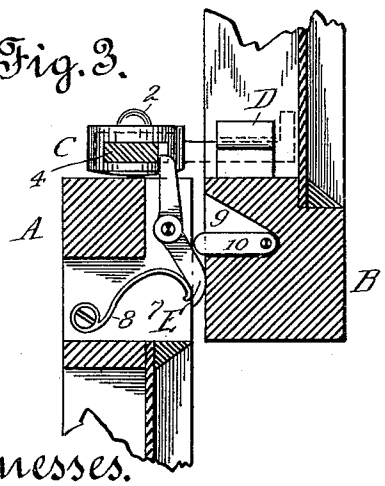
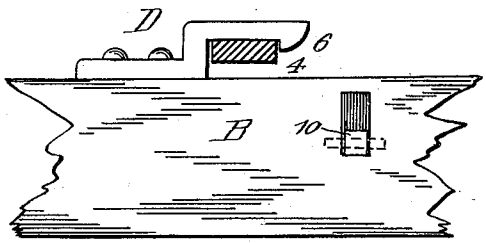


Fig. 4.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. FAY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,149, dated October 11, 1892.

Application filed June 2, 1892. Serial No. 435,280. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. FAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

This invention relates to sash-fasteners of the kind applied to the meeting-rails of sashes to lock the two sashes when closed.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction, whereby I obtain an automatic or self-locking fastener of simple construction and certain in action.

My invention is fully described in the following specification, which should be read in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the meeting-rails of two window-sashes. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the upper rail of the lower sash. Fig. 3 is a cross-section, and Fig. 4 is an elevation of the bottom rail of the upper sash.

A and B represent, respectively, the meeting-rails of the lower and upper sashes of a window. A plate 1 is countersunk in the rail A, upon which is pivoted by a screw 2 a chambered boss C, having a projecting latch 4. Within the chamber formed in the boss is placed a coil-spring 5, one end of which is secured to the central screw, while the free end bears upon the inner wall of the chamber. The tendeney of this spring is to throw the latch C around into the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, or over the top of sash-rail B. An angular plate D, forming a catch, the shape of which is best shown in Fig. 4, is secured to the rail B, the raised part of which is formed at the end into a beveled hook 6, under which the latch 4 snaps when the spring is permitted to turn it at right angles to its normal position. The window in the position shown in Fig. 1 is unlocked. The bottom of the chambered boss is rounded, as shown, so that it may rock slightly, and thus insure the engagement of the catch and plate.

In order to hold the latch 4 against the pressure of the spring 5, a trigger E is pivoted in a recess 7, formed in the rail A, the upper beveled end of which trigger bears upon the edge of latch 4, against which it is kept in contact by a spring 8.

In a recess 9, formed in rail B, is pivoted a pin 10, which projects slightly beyond the face of the rail, and when the sashes are closed is in the path of the lower arm of the trigger E. The shape of the recess 9 permits the pivoted pin to yield when the lower sash is raised, and thus no effect is produced upon the trigger—that is, when the window is unlocked and closed (see Fig. 3) the lower sash may be raised without releasing the catch, because the spring 8 will always keep the trigger pressed up against it, and the sash may be moved freely up or down until it is desired to close it. When closing the window, and just before the meeting-rails are in line, the lower arm of the trigger strikes the pin 10, and as the latter will not yield the trigger is forced back, releasing the catch, which flies into the position shown in dotted lines, Figs. 1 and 3, locking the window. The window is unlocked by hand by grasping a handle 11 on the catch and pulling it forward. The catch snaps over the beveled top of the trigger by which it is held, the parts assume the position shown in full lines, Figs. 1 and 3 and the window can be raised as before.

The operation of the fastener is precisely the same when the upper sash is lowered. The window being unlocked, Fig. 3, the upper sash may be pulled down, the pin 10 yielding to the trigger, but forcing the trigger back and releasing the catch 4 when the sash is raised again and the meeting-rails come together.

What I claim is—

1. In a sash-lock, a spring-latch pivoted upon the inner rail, a catch secured to the outer rail, a vertically-pivoted spring-trigger located in a recess in the inner rail and having its upper end adapted to engage the latch, a spring bearing against the lower end of the trigger, and a pivoted pin carried by the other sash, adapted to force the trigger inward and release the latch, substantially as described.

2. In a sash-fastener, the combination, with the meeting-rails, of a latch pivoted upon one rail, a catch secured upon the other, a spring for causing the engagement of said latch and catch, a spring-trigger on one rail for retaining

the latch, and a pivoted pin upon the other rail, adapted to yield to movement of the sash in one direction, but to release the trigger as the meeting-rails approach, and thus permit the engagement of the latch and catch, substantially as described and shown.

3. In a sash-fastener, the combination, with the meeting-rails, of a hollow boss pivoted upon the inner rail and having a projecting latch, a coil-spring within said boss, a fixed catch upon the outer rail, a spring-pressed trigger for holding the latch, and a pivoted pin located in a V-shaped recess and movable in one direction and pivoted in the outer rail for causing the release of the trigger, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of May, 1892.

CHARLES S. FAY.

Witnesses:
L. W. SEELY,
JOHN COFFEE.