

J. G. PERRY.

FASTENING FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 171,847.

Patented Jan. 4, 1876.

Fig. 1.

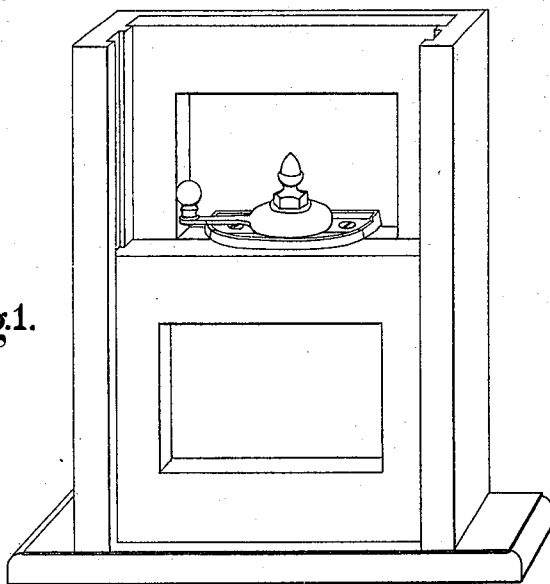


Fig. 3.

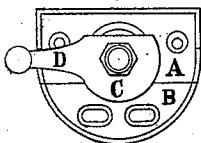


Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.

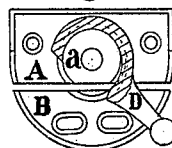
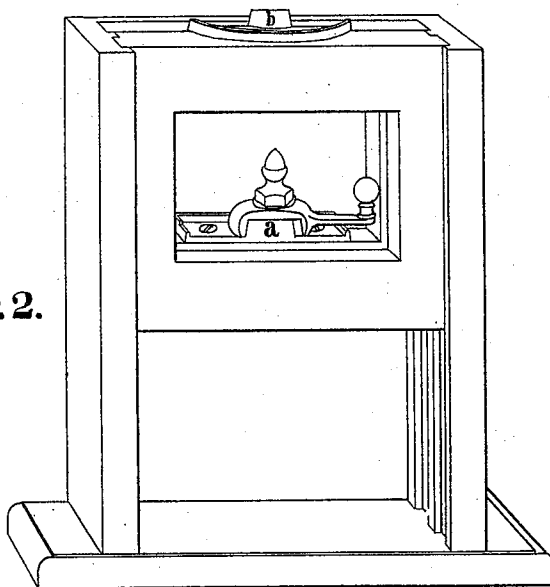


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES;

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IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,847**, dated January 4, 1876; application filed May 7, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. PERRY, of Kingston, in the county of Washington and State of Rhode Island, have invented an Improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to provide a compact, simple, cheap, and secure sash-fastening, which shall lock both the lower and upper sash in a proper closed position, and hold them in close contact with each other, while the operating-lever is so located when fully locked as to make it practically impossible to tamper with it from the outside, and render it perfectly secure.

The novel features of this invention consist, mainly, in a swinging lever secured to one of the meeting-rails, and having a recessed or cup-shaped button at its pivoted end, one side whereof is cut away to admit of raising and lowering the sash, and the opposite sides project for holding the sash down. This button is arranged eccentrically, in combination with a projection secured to the other meeting-rail, for drawing and locking the sash together in such manner that when fully locked the lever shall lie parallel, or nearly so, to the longitudinal direction of the meeting-rails, and at one side of the joint between them, so that the lever cannot easily be tampered with through the joint from the outside.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of sash locked together by my improved fastening. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the sash unlocked, and the lower one raised. Fig. 3 is a plan of my improved fastening in a locked position; Fig. 4, the same partially locked, with the cap cut away; and Fig. 5 is a modification of the locking-lever and cap seen from beneath.

In the drawings, A and B are two metallic plates, attached, respectively, to the meeting-rails of the upper and lower sash, having formed upon their upper surfaces the projections *a* and *b*, which, when placed together in position to be locked, constitute a short cylinder or a frustum of a cone in two unequal parts. D and C are the lever and cap, pivoted to or through the plate A, upon which its edges may rest, and is recessed to receive

the projection *a*, which it embraces and nearly surrounds. The cap C is cut away on one side to correspond with the projection *a*, and to permit the sash to be raised or lowered when unlocked.

The recess in the cap C is eccentric—that part of its wall or the edge adjoining the lever D being farther from the pivot than the other parts.

Instead of making the recess eccentric, projection *b* may be set off from it, and its side beveled away, to cause it to enter the recess and draw the sash together; and instead of the projection *a* on the plate A, the cap C may have a central hub, as shown in Fig. 5, with a groove to receive the projection *b*; or the hub here shown may be omitted, and the recessed cap C made as in the other figures, and pivoted directly to or through the plate A to the sash-rail.

By this construction, when the cap C is turned on its pivot by the lever D, or by a thumb-piece formed on the cap C, or otherwise, it will begin to embrace the projection *b* on the plate B, even though the parts A and B are not in absolute contact, (see Fig. 4,) and lock the sashes, and gradually draw them together until they meet in the position shown in Fig. 3, where they are fully locked, with the lever D parallel, or nearly so, to the longitudinal direction of the meeting-rails and the opening or seam between them, and not projecting across them, or standing transverse thereto.

For this reason the lever cannot be moved by inserting anything between the sashes from without, which renders this fastening completely burglar-proof, perfectly secure, and far more safe than those ordinarily used, and no spring or other device is required to prevent displacement of the lever by jar or otherwise, a slight friction of its under surfaces being sufficient, and a shoulder formed on the edge of the plate A prevents moving the lever D too far back.

The screw-holes by which the plates A and B are secured to the sash may be elongated, so that said plates may be moved laterally by slackening the screws slightly, and so provide for any inaccuracy in adjusting

the parts, and such elongations may be covered, if desired, for a better finish, by the screw-heads, or by washers under them.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The lever D, having a recessed or cup-shaped button, C, cut away at one side, and

pivoted to its base, in combination with the projection *b* of the opposite base, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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