(No Model.)

E. M. CATTLEY.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 443,356. Patented Dec. 23, 1890.

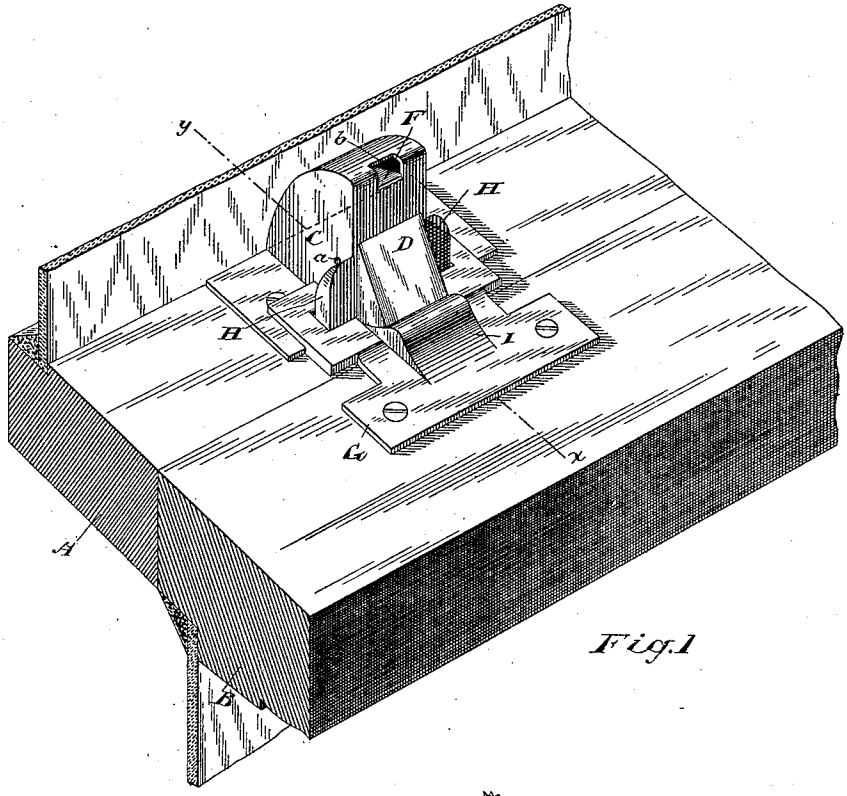


Fig. 1

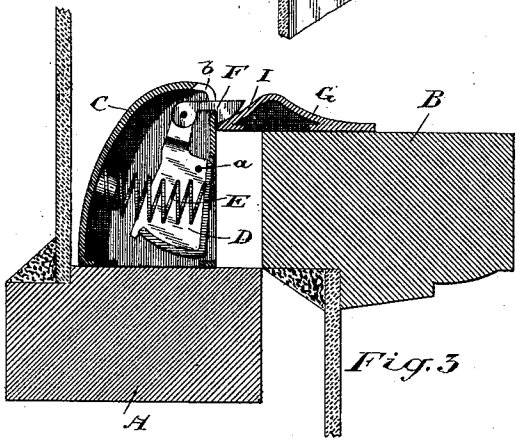


Fig. 3

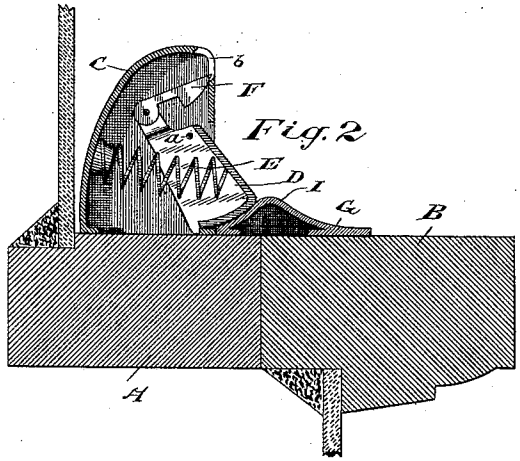


Fig. 2

Witnesses:

J. R. Cameron

W. G. McMillan

Inventor:

Ernest M. Cattley.

by Donald C. Ridout & Co.

Attys.

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST M. CATTLEY, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 443,356, dated December 23, 1890.

Application filed October 23, 1890. Serial No. 369,056. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST M. CATTLEY, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and Improved Window-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to design a simple device for securely fastening or locking the sashes of a window in such a manner that the said fastening cannot be unlocked from outside, the same being arranged to lock itself when the sashes are closed; and it consists, essentially, of a spring-catch connected to the upper sash and so constructed that it may be readily pushed and held clear of the lower sash when it is desired to open the window, the raising of the lower sash resetting the catch, so that it will reset itself to lock the sash when closed, substantially as hereinafter more particularly explained, and then definitely claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improved window-fastener in position. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through *x y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing the position of the fastener when the window-sash is being raised.

In the drawings, A represents the upper sash, and B the lower sash.

C is a metal case secured to the sash A and containing a catch D, pivoted at *a*.

E is a spring arranged inside of the casing C, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, so as to hold the catch D in the position indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

F is a pawl pivoted on the upper end of the catch D. When this catch D is pushed into the casing, as indicated in Fig. 3, the pawl F is forced out of the casing C through the opening *b*, and as it passes the wall of the said casing it falls by its own gravity and engages with the said wall, as indicated in Fig. 3, so as to hold the catch D inside of the casing C clear of the lower sash B. (See Fig. 3.)

G is a plate fixed to the sash B. This plate G extends over the sash A, and is shaped so as to fit on each side of the casing C and over lugs H, formed on the said casing.

Figs. 1 and 2 show the position of the parts forming the fastening as they will appear when the sash is locked. In order to unlock the sash, the catch D is pushed into the casing C, which action forces the pawl F out through the opening *b*, causing it to engage with the wall of the casing C, as indicated in Fig. 3. The sash B may then be raised, and when the plate G, fixed to it, reaches the head of the pawl F, as indicated in Fig. 3, it raises the said head clear of the wall of the casing, thus releasing the catch and permitting it to be pushed out of the casing by the action of the spring E. When the sash is lowered, it pushes the catch D far enough in to allow it to pass, but not sufficiently far to push out the pawl F. In lowering the sash the plate G passes over the lugs H and draws the two sashes together, thus holding them steady and preventing any disagreeable rattling. It will be observed that a curved projection I is formed on the plate G, so as to fit below and form a close connection with the catch D.

Window-fasteners now commonly used may be readily opened by inserting a thin blade between the joint of the sashes. Owing to the position of the plate G, it is not possible to reach the catch by such means. Therefore it is impossible to open the sash from outside without breaking the glass.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A catch D, pivoted in the casing C and actuated by the spring E, in combination with the pawl F, pivoted to the catch D, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The catch D, pivoted in the casing C and actuated by the spring E, and the pawl F, pivoted directly to the top of the catch D and engaging with the casing C, in combination with the plate G, fixed to the sash B and shaped to fit over the lugs H, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, October 9, 1890.

ERNEST M. CATTLEY.

In presence of—
M. C. CATTLEY,
A. MCLEAN MACDONELL.