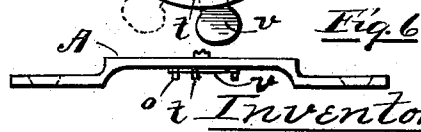
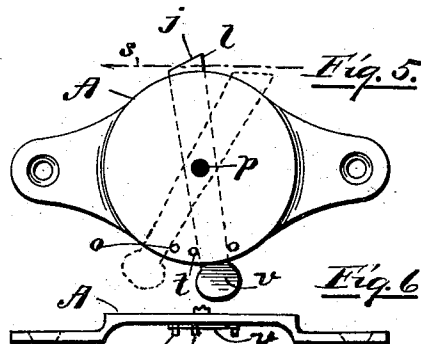
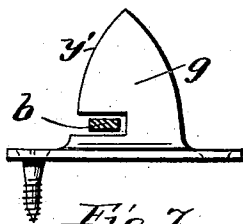
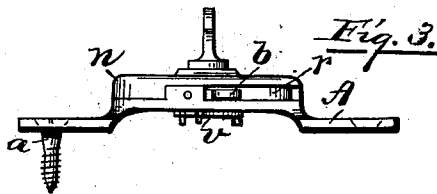
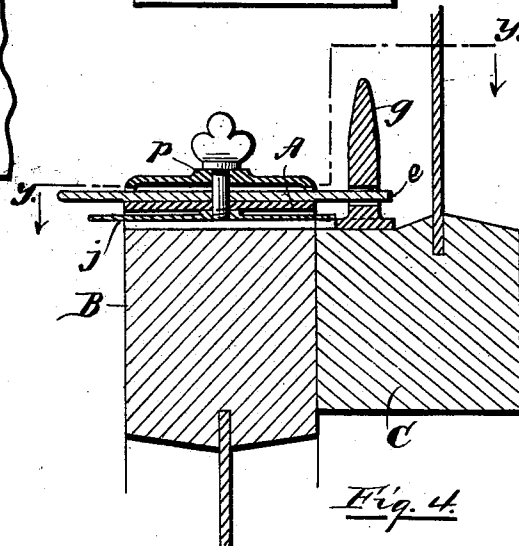
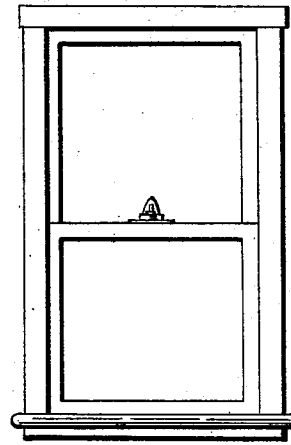
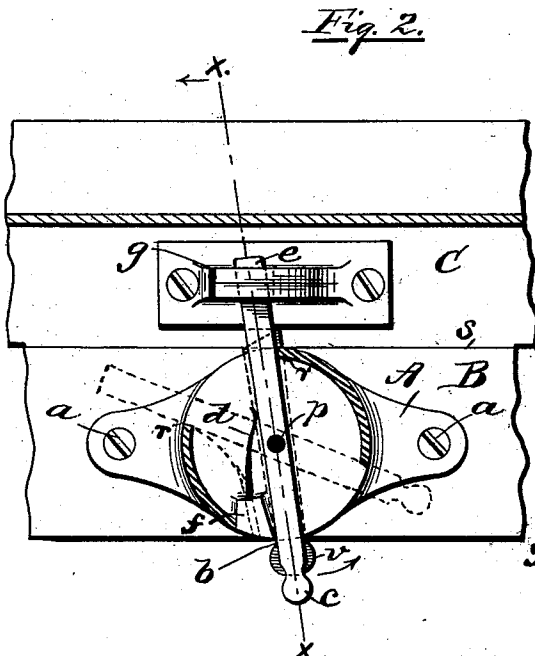


(No Model.)

F. P. SAYER.
FASTENER FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 512,330.

Patented Jan. 9, 1894.



Witnesses.

Charles Hannigan.
James E. Arnold

Dudman P. Sayer.
By Benj. Arnold
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK P. SAYER, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO GEORGE F. WOODLEY, OF SAME PLACE.

FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,330, dated January 9, 1894.

Application filed August 2, 1893. Serial No. 482,187. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK P. SAYER, of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of window sash fasteners, used to keep the upper and lower sash closed, by locking them together at the meeting rails. It is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1, shows the device applied to a window. Fig. 2, is a top view of the device, full size, as are the rest of the figures. Fig. 3, is a front elevation of the device, separate. Fig. 4, shows a vertical cross section, taken on line *x, x*, in Fig. 2. Fig. 5, is a top view of the main plate, with the cap removed. Fig. 6, is an edge view of the main plate. Fig. 7, shows a front elevation of the catch. Fig. 8, is a side view of the catch.

The object is to furnish an automatic window fastener that when the upper and lower sash are closed will guard against the sash being unlocked from the outside of the window, by means of a thin piece of metal, like the blade of a knife inserted between the meeting rails to press back the locking bar out of its catch and consists in the details of construction herein set forth and claimed.

The lock consists of a main plate A, provided with ears or extensions on each side, through which screws *a, a*, pass, to fasten the lock to the inner sash B. In the center of this plate A, a pivot *p*, is made fast, on which the locking bar *b*, is held. The bar *b*, extends out beyond the plate on one side, to form a handle *c*, to move it by, and at the other end *e*, it projects far enough to reach under the catch *g*, made fast on the rail of the upper sash C. A spring *d*, is made fast by one end, to plate A, at *f*, and the other end is made to bear against the bar *b*, and hold it over toward the catch *g*, when not pushed the other way by the incline of the

catch, or the handle *c*, in releasing the sash for the purpose of opening it. This bar *b*, is limited in its motion in both directions, by the sides of the openings *r, r*, in the cap *n*, that covers it.

The operation of the lock bar *b*, is this: When the upper and lower sash are closed, the spring *d*, will press the end of the bar into the notch in the catch *g*, and when it is desired to open the upper or lower sash, the bar *b*, is moved into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, by the handle *c*, and when the sash is open, the bar is released, to be thrown back by the spring *d*. When the sash is again closed, the bar will be thrown out again by the incline *y*, on the catch, until it reaches the notch where the spring will throw it in, and lock the sash. The cap *n*, is secured to the plate A, either by screws or rivets, as may be preferred. The center part of the plate A, is raised a little between the two ends by which it is made fast to the sash rail, and a thin bar *j*, is held on a pivot, which may be an extension down through the plate of the pivot *p*, that holds the bar *b*, on top of the plate. The bar *j*, extends out at both ends beyond the plate A, at *l*, far enough to reach over the joint between the sash rails B, C, and at *v*, far enough to serve as a handle to move it by. The bar *j*, is held in position to have its end *l*, extend over the line of the junction *s*, by the pin *t*, and when required to be turned so as to be clear of that line, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 5, the end *v*, is sprung down so as to clear and pass under the pin *t*, and is moved around to the other side of pin *o*, and allowed to spring up so as to be held in that position which allows the upper and lower sash to pass each other freely, the lock bar *b*, being held in the position as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, which is the same that the bar takes when it is desired to raise the lower sash.

The great advantage of the automatic feature of the fastening, is that at night, or at any other time, if the upper and lower sash are closed, they will be locked, and there is no risk of forgetting to lock them. When the guard bar *l*, is in position, as seen in full line in Fig. 5, the lock bar *b*, cannot be pushed

out of the notch in the catch, by a thin piece of metal inserted in the crevice between the two rails B, C.

Having thus described my improvements,
5 I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a sash fastener, the combination of the main plate A, arranged to be attached to a sash, the cross-locking bar *b*, held on the
10 pivot *q*, at its center, the spring *d*, arranged to push one end of said bar over in one di-

rection, a catch *g*, having an inclined surface from its top down, and ears whereby it can be fastened to a sash, a vertically springing guard lever *j*, held on the pivot *q*, on the
15 under side of the plate A, with stop-pins *t* and *o*, substantially as described.

FREDERICK P. SAYER.

Witnesses:

BENJ. ARNOLD,

JAMES E. ARNOLD.