

(No Model.)

A. BARTON.

Fastening for Meeting Rails of Sashes.

No. 236,531.

Patented Jan. 11, 1881.

Fig:1.

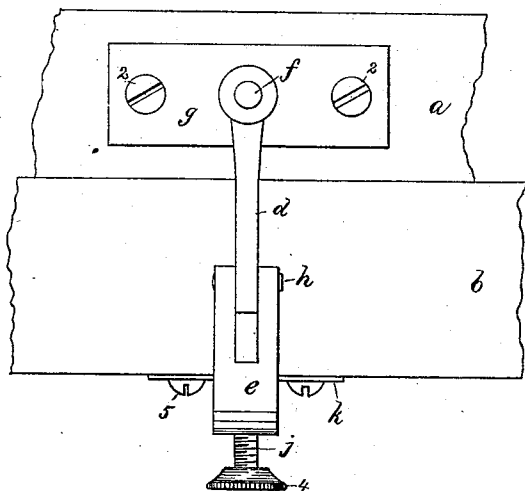


Fig:2.

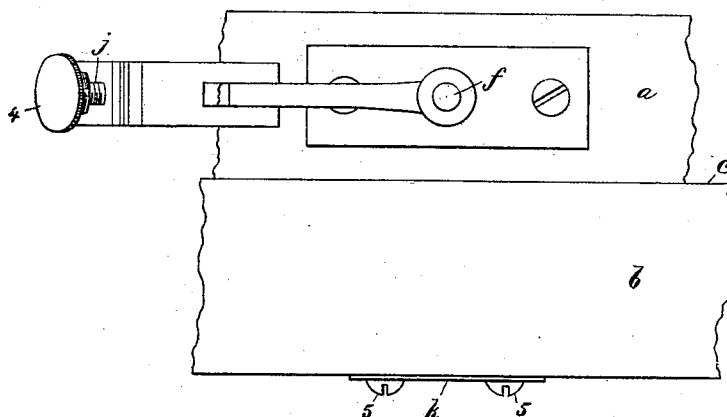
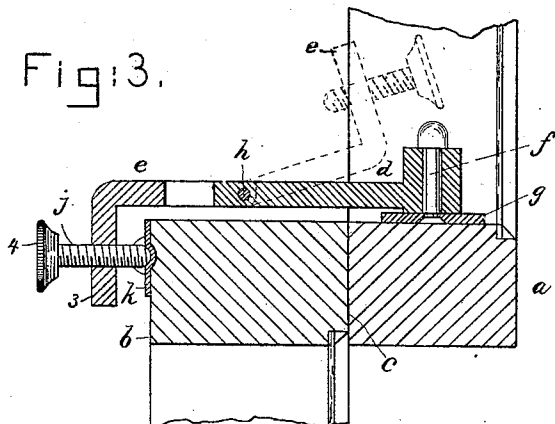


Fig:3.



Witnesses.

W. Reynolds
V. D. Dearborn.

Inventor.

Alfred Barton
by Lewis & Montgomery Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED BARTON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FASTENING FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,531, dated January 11, 1881.

Application filed September 25, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED BARTON, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Fastenings, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fastenings for meeting-rails of sashes; and has for its object the production of a strong and serviceable fastening capable of locking the upper and lower sash firmly together to exclude air and dust, and also to prevent either sash being removed.

With ordinary fastenings it is an easy matter to insert a case-knife between the meeting-rails of the sash and turn the lever of the fastenings; but to overcome such difficulty fastenings have been provided with expensive catches.

In that class of sash-fastenings wherein a pivoted arm supported upon the lower rail of the upper sash is made to engage a flanged projection placed upon the top rail of the lower sash it is necessary to locate the different devices forming the fastening at an exact level, in order that one part of the fastening may correctly co-operate with its other part. With a fastening device constructed in accordance with my invention this nice adjustment of parts is not needed, and my fastening may be more quickly and easily applied than can other fastenings known to me.

My invention consists essentially in a jointed arm or link adapted to be pivoted upon the lower rail of the upper sash, and provided with a locking device adapted to co-operate with and engage the front of the top rail of the lower sash, or a suitable plate or washer placed at the front of the said top rail, as hereinafter specified and claimed.

Figure 1 represents, in plan view, a portion of the bottom rail of a top sash and top rail of a bottom sash, with my fastening device placed thereon in position to fasten the sash together; Fig. 2, a similar view with the fastening device disengaged and turned back from above the lower sash; and Fig. 3 is a section of Fig. 1, taken through the fastening device in the direction of its length, the dotted lines in said figure showing the jointed part of the

fastening-arm turned up or back, preparatory to swinging the arm horizontally upon its pivot, located on the bottom rail of the top sash.

In the drawings, *a* represents the bottom rail of a top sash, and *b* a top rail of a bottom sash, of any usual construction, they meeting on the line *c*.

My fastening device is composed of a two-part arm, *d e*. The part *d* has at its rear end a hub, which is pivoted upon a headed stud, *f*, projected upward from a plate, *g*, which will be secured by suitable screws 2 to the lower rail of the upper sash.

The part *e* of the fastening-arm is jointed with the part *d* at *h*. The outer end, 3, of the portion *e* is bent downwardly substantially at right angles, as shown at Fig. 3, and the said portion 3 is provided with a locking device, *j*, herein shown as a screw provided with a milled head, 4. The inner end or point of this locking device *j*, when the arm *e d* is in the position Fig. 3, enters a depression made in the plate *k*, attached to the front side of the top rail of the lower sash by suitable screws 5, and as the said locking device is turned to force its point or inner end into the said depression or against the said plate *k*, the meeting-rails of the two sash are forced closely together at *c*, effectually preventing the passage of cold air or dust between the sash-rails, and also obviating all tendency of the sash to rattle. The locking device so engaged with the plate *k* also effectually locks the two sash together, so that the lower sash cannot be raised nor the upper sash lowered.

When it is desired to raise the lower sash, the locking device is disengaged from the plate *k*, the part *e* is turned upward, as shown in Fig. 3 in dotted lines, and the part *d* is turned on the stud *f* out of the line of movement of the upper sash.

Instead of the particular locking device *j* herein shown, I may employ any other well-known equivalent for it to engage the plate *k* of the upper sash.

It is obvious, instead of the screws, which I prefer, that I might use a spring point or pin to enter the depression in the plate *k*.

I claim—

The arm *d*, having the pivot *f* and plate *g* to fasten it to the lower rail of the upper sash

of a window, and constructed to extend over
the upper rail of the lower sash to prevent the
movement of either sash, combined with the
arm *e*, pivoted at *h* to the arm *d*, and having
5 a downward extension, 3, and a fastening de-
vice, *j*, arranged therein to draw the two sash
together to form a tight joint between their
meeting-rails, and to prevent the movement or
unlocking of the arms *d e* and the sash, and
10 avoiding the use of a plate, hook, or knob on
the sash opposite that upon which the fasten-

ing-arm is secured, so that said arm may be
locked to the opposite sash at any point, sub-
stantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name 15
to this specification in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

ALFRED BARTON.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
ARTHUR REYNOLDS.