(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. E. DIXON.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 440,142. Patented Nov. 11, 1890.

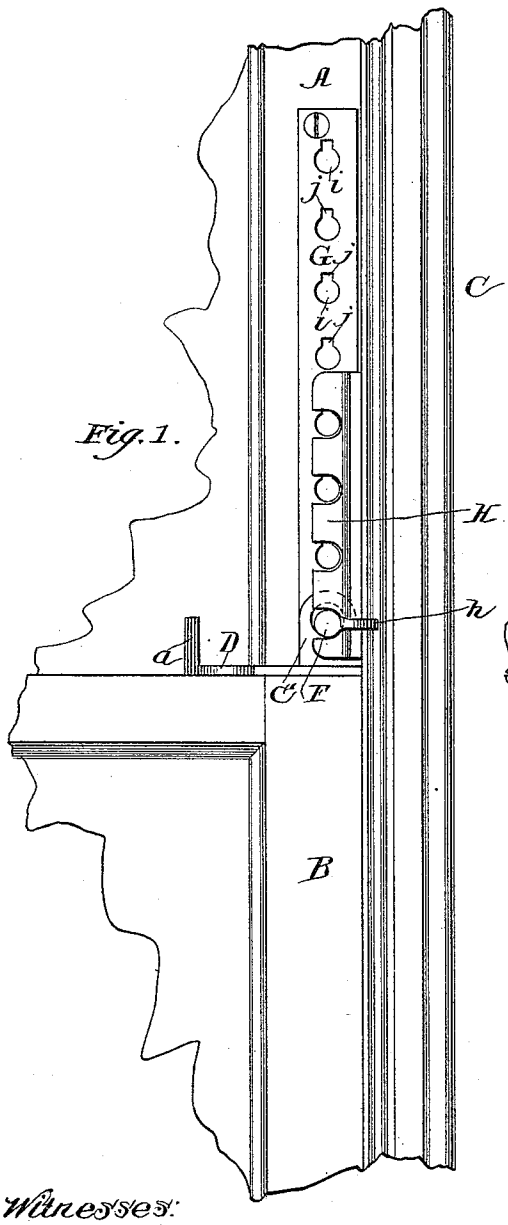


Fig. 1.

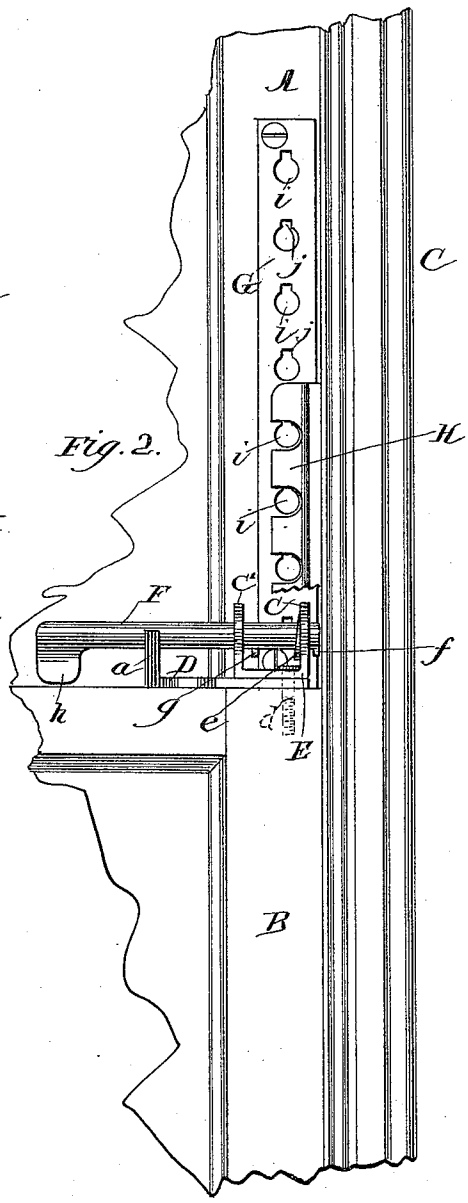


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
Albert H. Adams.
Harry F. Jones.

Inventor:
William E. Dixon

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. E. DIXON.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 440,142. Patented Nov. 11, 1890.

Fig. 3.

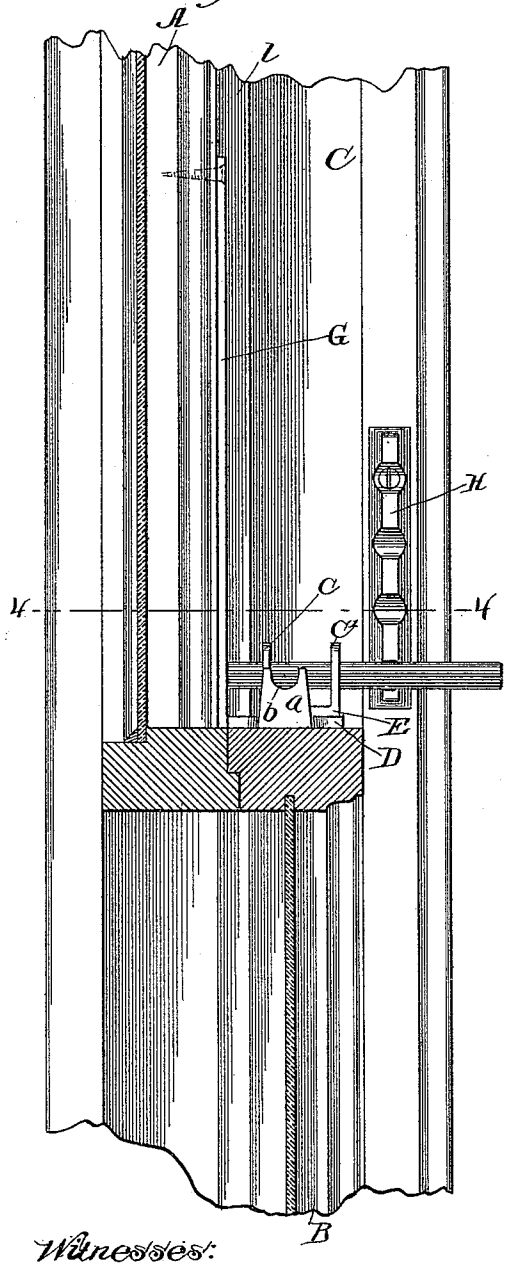


Fig. 4.

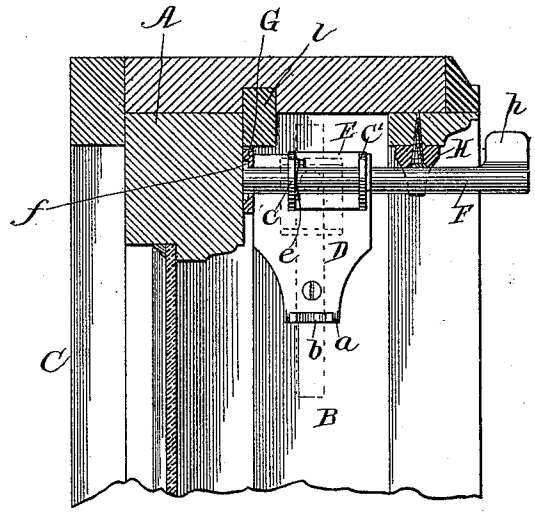


Fig. 5.

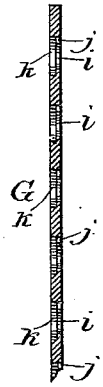
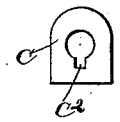


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



Witnesses:
Albert H. Adams.
Harry E. Jones.

Inventor:
William E. Dixon

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. DIXON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,142, dated November 11, 1890.

Application filed April 3, 1890. Serial No. 346,374. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. DIXON, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of the upper and lower sashes of a window locked together by my improved device. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the locking-bolt swung around to permit either or both of the sashes to be moved. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section through the window-sashes, showing the locking devices in elevation, in the position shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section at line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail, being a longitudinal section of a portion of the apertured plate that is to be secured to the upper sash. Fig. 6 is an end view of the locking-bolt. Fig. 7 is an end view of the pivoted bracket which carries the locking-bolt.

This invention relates to window-sash fasteners, and has for its object to provide a device by which either or both of the sashes of a window can be held and securely locked in any desired position, and when so secured will not rattle, which I accomplish as illustrated in the drawings, and as hereinafter described.

That which I claim as new will be pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A B represent the upper and lower sashes, respectively, of a window, and C the window-casing.

D is a metal plate secured to the upper rail of the lower sash B near one corner. One end of the plate D is turned up, as shown at *a*, in the upper end of which part is a notch *b* to receive the locking-bolt when the sashes are not locked.

E is a bracket consisting of a base-piece and two vertical ears *c c'*, formed with the base. This bracket is pivotally secured by a screw or pin *d*, which, as shown, passes through the base of the bracket, the plate D, and into the lower sash B. As shown, the pivot *d* is placed near the ear *c*, which prevents the bracket from being turned completely around. The ears *c c'* are each provided with a hole for the admission of the locking-bolt. On the inner face of the ear *c* is a cam *e*, the object of which will be hereinafter explained.

F is a locking-bolt.

f is a lug or side projection at the end of the bolt F. *g* is another lug or side projection on the bolt F a short distance from the projection *f*. The opening in the ear *c'* is large enough to permit the bolt F with both of its lugs or projections *f g* to be passed through it, and the opening in the ear *c* is large enough to permit the end of the bolt to pass through, and is provided with a notch c^2 for the passage of the lug or projection *f*.

h is a thumb-piece on the end of the bolt F.

G is a long narrow plate secured in any suitable manner to one of the side rails of the upper sash.

i are holes in the plate G of a size to receive the end of the bolt F. A small notch *j* is provided for each hole *i* to permit the lug or projection *f* on the bolt to pass.

k are annular grooves in the back of the plate G—one around each hole—to receive the projection or lug *f*.

H is a notched plate secured in any suitable manner to the side of the casing C, the plate extending some distance above the upper rail of the lower sash when such sash is down. The locking-bolt F rests in one of the notches of this plate when the sashes are locked by the bolt, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4.

When the parts D, E, G, and H have been secured in place, as shown and described, the bolt F is to be inserted through the holes in the ears *c c'*, and to lock the sashes together the forward end of the bolt with its lug or projection *f* is to be inserted in one of the holes *i* in the plate G, attached to the upper sash. When this has been done, the other lug or projection *g* will be brought against the ear *c*. The bolt F is then to be turned on its axis by the aid of the thumb-piece *h*, the lug or projection *f* turning in the annular groove *k* around the hole into which the bolt has been inserted, and the other lug or projection *g* bearing against the cam *e*. As the lug or projection *g* rides on the cam the effect will be to draw the two sashes closer together and against the usual strips *l* between the sashes and thus prevent all rattling. The sashes can be thus locked when the window

is open either at the top or bottom, or both, and also, as shown, when the meeting-rails of the sashes are together when the window is entirely closed.

When the position of the upper sash only is to be changed, all that is necessary to be done is to withdraw the bolt sufficiently to enable such sash to be moved, and when in the desired position the bolt is to be pushed into the hole *i*, that is brought opposite the bolt, and the bolt again turned, as before described. When the position of both sashes is to be changed, or the lower sash alone is to be moved, the bolt is to be drawn out of the hole *i*, in which it has been placed, and the bolt swung around sufficiently to disengage it from the notched bar H, the pivoted bracket E turning on its pivot as the bolt is swung. The lower sash is then to be moved to the desired position and the bolt F swung back and into one of the notches in the bar H. It is to be then pushed forward into the hole *i* in line with it and again turned so that the lug or projection *f* moves in the recess *k* and the lug or projection *g* rides on the cam *e*, as before.

To unlock the sashes, the bolt is to be drawn back out of the hole *i* and swung around so as to bring its outer end over the part *a*, when the bolt is to be dropped into the notch *b*, as shown in Fig. 2, in which position it will be held, so that it will not interfere with any movement of the sashes or be liable to swing too far around, so as to crack or break the window-panes.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. In a sash-fastener, a bracket pivotally secured to the lower sash of a window and swinging horizontally, in combination with a locking-bolt F, carried by said bracket, and a plate G, provided with a number of holes and secured to one side rail of the upper sash of the window, the holes in such plate being adapted to receive the inner end of the locking-bolt, whereby either or both of the sashes can be locked in various positions, substantially as specified.

2. The plate D, having an upturned end *a*, and the pivoted bracket E, in combination with a locking-bolt carried by said bracket, and a plate secured to the upper sash and provided with holes to receive the end of the locking-bolt, substantially as specified.

3. The pivoted bracket E, having ears *c c'* and cam *e*, in combination with the locking-bolt F, having lugs or projections *f g*, and the plate G, provided with holes *i* and recesses *k*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. In a sash-fastener, the plate D, secured to the lower sash and provided with an upturned end *a*, and a pivoted bracket E, in combination with the locking-bolt F and plates G and H, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM E. DIXON.

Witnesses:
ALBERT H. ADAMS,
ROBERT A. MILLAR.