

S. G. BLACKMAN.

Fasteners for Meeting-Rails, of Sashes.

No. 148,919.

Patented March 24, 1874.

fig. 1

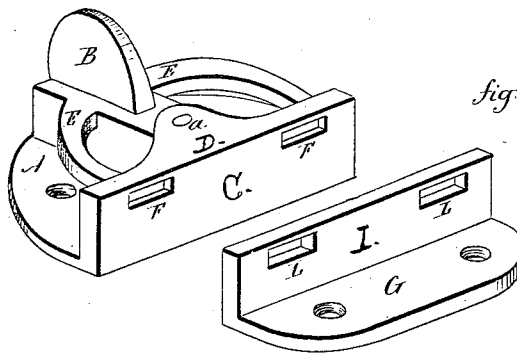


fig. 2

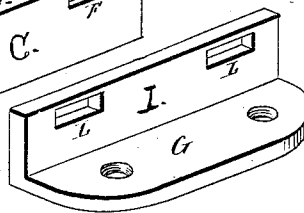


fig. 3

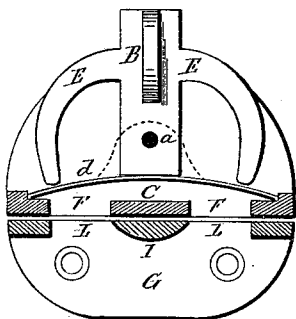


fig. 4

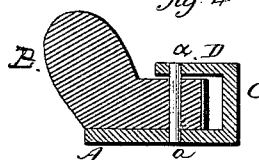
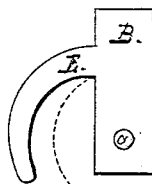


fig. 5



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL G. BLACKMAN, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,919**, dated March 24, 1874; application filed January 21, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL G. BLACKMAN, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Window-Buttons; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the lower part; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the keeper; Fig. 3, a sectional top view of the two parts as set together; Fig. 4, a transverse section, and Fig. 5 a diagram illustrating the lever and arm.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners designed to secure the sashes at the meeting rails, and commonly called "window-buttons," the object being to construct a fastener which shall be adapted to sashes which have a vertical bar in the center; that is, so that the fastener may be applied directly in front of the center bar, and at the same time a burglar-proof fastener for any sashes.

The invention consists in a lever hung to a plate upon a vertical axis and provided with an arm upon each side, which extends therefrom, curved toward the axis, and whose inner curve is eccentric to said axis, the inner end of the lever right angular, and a flat spring on the base in rear of the lever, the tendency of which is to hold the lever at its extreme open position, and to throw it to the extreme locking position when turned to the right or left, combined with a keeper with which either of said arms will engage, or disengage, as the case may be, by turning the said lever.

A is the base or plate upon which the lever B is hung, the said plate formed with a vertical flange, C, and preferably with an ear, D, projecting from said flange over the lever B, so that the fulcrum or axis *a* of the lever may be supported both above and below the plate A, provided with screw-holes, by which to secure it to the lower sash. From both sides of the lever B, forward of the axis *a*, an arm, E, extends, curved toward the axis, the curve of the inner side eccentric to the axis *a*, as clearly seen in the diagram, Fig. 5, the broken

line being concentric to the said axis. Through the flange C, openings F are made corresponding to the arms E, so that when the lever is turned the arm upon the side toward which the lever is turned will pass through the corresponding opening in the flange C. The keeper consists of a base, G, and a vertical flange, I, through which openings L are made, corresponding to the openings F in the flange C, so that when the two are set together, as in Fig. 3—the position they occupy when on the sashes—the turning of the lever forces one arm, E, around through the corresponding opening in the keeper, as seen in Fig. 3, the eccentricity of the arm tending to draw the keeper and its sash close to the lever-plate and its sash. In rear of the lever a flat or other suitable spring, *d*, is arranged, the tendency of which is to hold the spring in either extreme position and to force it to that position when nearly approaching it, substantially as in other lever-fasteners.

When the lever is turned to carry the arm into the keeper, neither sash can be moved. Owing to the fact of the curvature of the arm, the lever cannot be turned from the outside by the introduction of a thin blade between the sashes, for the movement of the arm is so near at right angles to the joint between the sashes that no amount of force which can be applied will serve to turn the lever, hence the fastener is burglar-proof.

The keeper may be made so narrow at its center as to lie in front of the vertical sash-bar, and hence this fastener is peculiarly adapted for use upon that class of sashes having a vertical center bar.

I claim as my invention—

The herein described sash-fastener, consisting of the base A, with its vertical flange C, through which openings, F, are made; the lever B pivoted thereto, the spring *d* in rear of lever, and the said lever constructed with a curved arm, E, upon each side forward of the pivot, combined with a keeper, G I, constructed with openings L, corresponding to the openings F in the other part, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

SAMUEL G. BLACKMAN.

Witnesses:

J. H. SHUMWAY,
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