

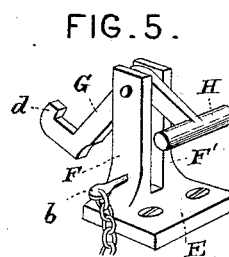
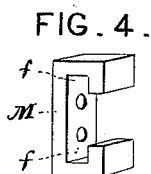
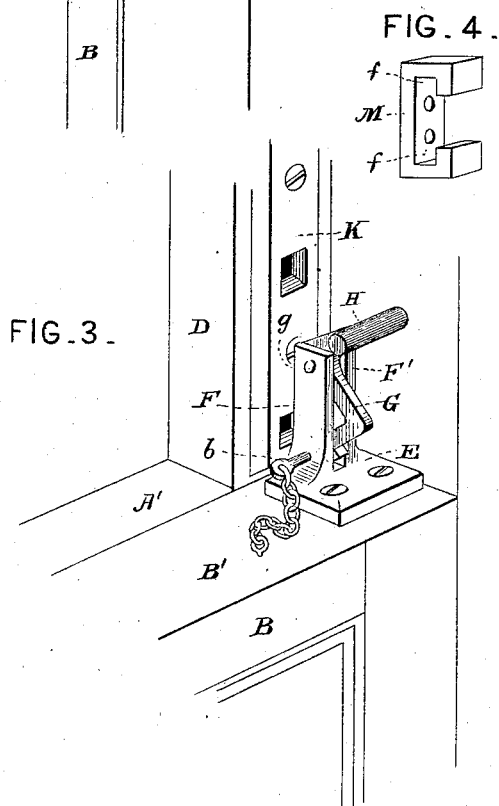
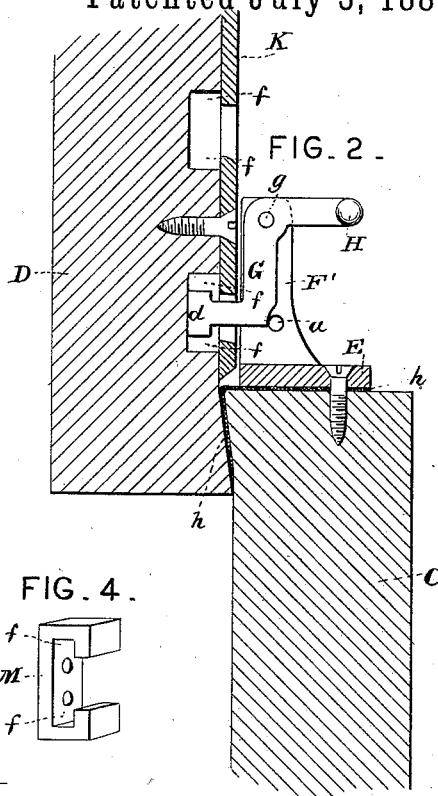
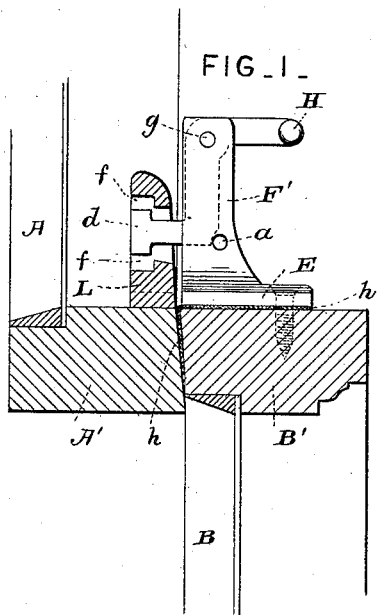
(No Model.)

F. A. HENNINGER.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 385,668.

Patented July 3, 1888.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. HENNINGER, OF COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. TH. FYFER, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,668, dated July 3, 1888.

Application filed May 7, 1888. Serial No. 273,025. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK A. HENNINGER, of Columbia, county of Boone, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of fasteners designed to be attached usually to the meeting-rails of sashes; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more effective and otherwise desirable article of this character is produced than those now in common use.

The invention particularly consists in a peculiar form of the locking-toe of the fastening-lever and catch or socket, by which a burglar will be prevented from manipulating the sash from the outside and children from tampering with the sashes and changing their relative positions when arranged for ventilating purposes.

It further consists in a peculiar arrangement of rubber to prevent the rattling of the sashes by the wind or the usual jarring of the house in walking or closing the doors.

It further consists in a novel arrangement of locking-pin in such relation to the lever that it will either lock said lever or hold it so that it will not interfere with the movement of the sashes past each other.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be understood from the following explanation:

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of one form of my improved sash-fastener in use and partly unlocked and the lever ready to be withdrawn from the keeper or catch, which is shown in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of one form of my fastener applied to the side stile of the sash and shown in a locked position. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the fastener unlocked and the lever fastened back out of the path of the sashes. This form is also applied to the side stile. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the catch or keeper which may be used when the window has two panes of glass only, and is intended to be placed on the upright which di-

vides the window in the middle. Several of these may be used, one above another. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of another form which may be used when desired. The beveled end or toe of the locking-lever permits the upper sash to be unfastened and raised without handling the lever.

A represents an upper sash, and B a lower one; A', the bottom or meeting rail of the upper sash, and B' the top or meeting rail of the lower sash.

C is the frame or stile of the lower sash, and D the side frame of the upper one.

E is a metal base-plate from which rise two vertical standards, F and F', between which is pivoted the locking-lever G, which has a somewhat heavy or weighted handle or cross-piece, H.

K is a metal strip to be secured either to the vertical side frame of the sash or to the middle stile or dividing-piece when the sash is composed of two panes of glass. This strip is furnished with openings into which the end of the fastening-lever takes to secure the sash. This series of openings may extend as far as desirable, but six or eight inches will usually be found sufficient.

L is a form of catch or keeper which may be placed in the center of the meeting-rail of the upper sash when the window is of a single pane of glass.

M, Fig. 4, is a simple keeper to go upon the dividing-frame of the sash.

a a are small holes or openings in the vertical standards, into which may be passed a locking-pin, b, which can be secured by a small chain to the rail. A shingle-nail or small wooden pin will readily serve for this purpose.

d d are extensions on each side of the locking end of the lever, which make it what is commonly termed "T-shaped."

f f are little recesses at the upper and lower ends of the face-opening in the catch or keeper, in one of which recesses one of the ends d d of the lever will rest according as the sash is pulled up or down. When the sash is at just the proper position, the lever end can be withdrawn by forcing down the handle H.

g g are the journal-pins on which the locking-levers are pivoted.

h h are pieces of rubber secured directly be-

neath the base-plate H of the fastener. The free or outer ends of these may either project directly forward against the meeting-rail of the upper sash or be turned down, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and lie along the vertical faces of the rail. When the sashes are locked, the pressure of each rail against this yielding rubber prevents noise or rattling.

I am aware that cork and plugs of rubber have been inserted at various points to prevent rattling, and that rubber rollers are used for that purpose. I am, however, unaware of anything of the extremely simple nature of the sheet of rubber simply laid underneath the base-plate of the fastener and secured by the screws holding the latter on the rail. This piece also serves the double purpose of hindering the free movement of a knife-blade inserted from the outside to move the locking-lever and relieve it from the catch or keeper.

It is well known that burglars insert a knife-blade between the meeting-rails of a sash and ingeniously manage to crowd one side and swing open the locking-lever that swings in a horizontal plane at right angles to the path of the sashes. They also, with inserted wires, often unlock a lever which moves, like the present one, in a vertical plane. The one great purpose of my particular locking-lever is to foil or baffle the burglar.

This I accomplish by means of the peculiar T shape of the toe or locking end of the lever and the two small recesses in the catch above and below the rectangular opening or recess in the face of the keeper. In Fig. 2 the lever is shown locked in the sash-opening. The projection *d* of the T-head rests in the recess *f* above the face-opening in the keeper-bar, and of course prevents the withdrawal of the lever. Suppose a burglar or a child pushes up the upper sash, either from the outside or the inside, he will push the T end down into the lower recess, *f*, which will in the same manner prevent the withdrawal of the lever.

For greater security a pin of any sort, either attached by a cord or chain to the sash or not, may be passed through the hole *a* in the uprights in which the locking-lever is journaled. It is also very convenient at times to have the lever end entirely out of the way, so that the sashes may be freely moved, and in this case the lever is entirely withdrawn and the pin inserted to hold it back.

It is too readily seen to require illustration or much explanation that the small keeper or catch of Fig. 4 may be secured either by a hole in the base to the meeting-rail or by the two holes in its back against the dividing-stile of the sash. This keeper may also take the place of the long metal bar which is also used either in the middle or at the side vertical frame.

The catch shown in Fig. 5 with a beveled toe, *d*, may also be used in any of the various positions indicated, and when this form is used the upper sash will be pushed up and automatically unfastened, if desired.

The metal bar, it will be seen in Fig. 3, where it is attached to the side frame, has a bevel in the lower face of the rectangular keeper or catch-opening. This fastener then may be used on the middle or side vertical rail and on the upper side of the meeting-rail. It may be screwed directly upon the rail and of the form in Fig. 4, or a single recessed opening may be mounted on a base-plate with vertical support, as in Fig. 1.

This fastener is particularly serviceable with sashes that are balanced with weights or by springs, or where the two sashes balance each other by a cord passing over a pulley in the frame above. The lower sash may be opened to the proper point and the upper one lowered and then firmly secured together for the purpose of ventilation. Even if now the sashes be forced up as far as possible or down until the lower sash strikes the sill, yet an opening will not be afforded for a burglar. The handle of the locking-lever may be bent either to the right or left or downward, as convenient and the particular position it is placed in will require. Of course the material from which the fastener is made and the size can be varied at will. The T-shaped toe on the lever is particularly adapted to sashes with weights. The parts that meet and move over each other are all of metal, and thus the sashes are not scratched, worn, or disfigured. When sashes have no weights, there would be no object in having the keepers or catches extend over eight or nine inches in length.

It is evident that my fastener may be used on both sides the sash, if desired. The pin, of course, may be dispensed with at will.

It is too evident to require illustration that the metal keeper-strip may be screwed by a bent end upon the upper frame of the window and hang in the middle free of the sashes. Now if recesses are made in the upright of the upper sash, and the fastener secured to the lower, both sashes without weights, springs, or balancing devices may be locked securely to this long strip or metal bar or keeper furnished with a series of rectangular openings.

The fastener may be used, it is thus seen, in almost any desirable position.

The rubber anti-rattling piece may be recessed into the under side of the base-plate of the fastener, or a recess may be made in the wood of the rail under the base-plate of the fastener, and thus thicker pieces of rubber be used.

I am unaware of any simple fastener of this sort that, while being unlocked, will, by one ignorant of its character, be forced to the other side of the keeper and again locked as securely as ever.

Any flexible and soft material may be used in place of the rubber.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a sash-fastener, the combination of a locking-lever journaled in uprights secured to the meeting-rail of the lower sash and swinging in a vertical plane at right angles to the

path of the sashes, and furnished with a T-shaped locking toe or end, with a keeper or catch having recesses *ff* extending above and below the entrance-opening, substantially as described.

2. In a sash-fastener, the combination of a locking-lever journaled in uprights secured to a sash-rail and swinging in a vertical plane at right angles to the path of the sashes, with locking-pin openings in the rear of the bend or elbow of said locking-lever and extending through said uprights, whereby the said lever may be securely held in a locked or unlocked position at will, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a sash-fastener to be secured to the meeting-rail of a lower sash, the combination of the base-plate with a sheet of rubber secured directly underneath the same, with its free end extending against the upper sash to

prevent rattling, all as and for the purpose described.

4. In a sash-fastener, the combination of a locking-lever journaled in uprights secured to the meeting-rail of the lower sash and swinging in a vertical plane at right angles to the path of the sash and furnished with the locking end or toe, as described, with a recessed catch or keeper bar with rectangular recesses beveled only on their lower sides to permit the upper sash to be pushed up and the lower sash pushed down without manipulating the lever, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of May, A. D. 1888.

FREDERICK A. HENNINGER.

Witnesses:

R. L. TODD,

JNO. S. CLARKSON.