E. K. BRECKENRIDGE.

Fastener for the Meeting-Rails of Sashes.

No. 162,614. Patented April 27, 1875.

Fig. 1.

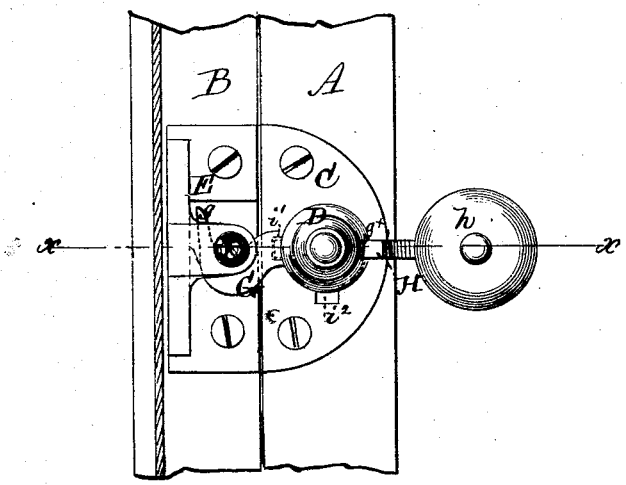


Fig. 3.

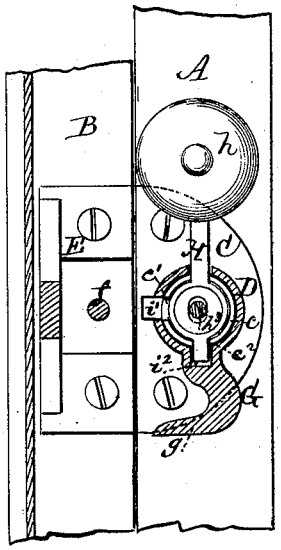


Fig. 2.

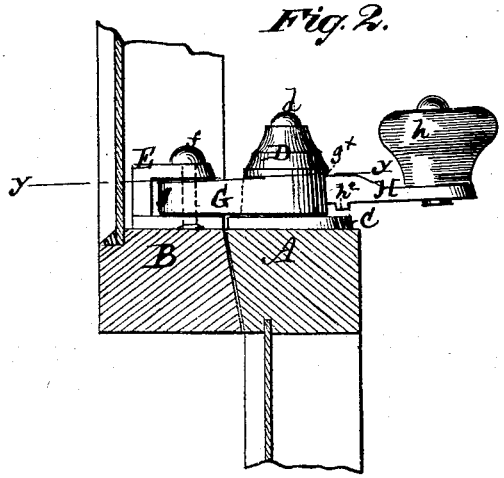


Fig. 5.

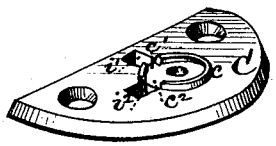
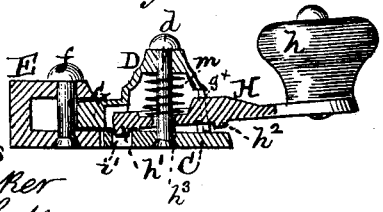


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS K. BRECKENRIDGE, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,614**, dated April 27, 1875; application filed March 17, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIAS K. BRECKENRIDGE, of West Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improved Meeting-Rail Fastener for Window-Sashes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification.

My invention consists in a novel construction and combination of a fastening-arm, locking-lever spring, and a peculiarly-formed base-plate, whereby the sash is securely fastened and the parts locked in position, and their operation greatly facilitated.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a top view of my improved fastener applied to the meeting-rails of a window-sash, showing the window fastened. Fig. 2 is a side view with the meeting-rails in section. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken in the line *y y* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken in the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the base-plate.

A represents the meeting-rail of the lower sash, and B the meeting-rail of the upper sash. To the rail A is attached the base-plate C of the fastening-arm and locking-lever, and to the rail B is attached the striking-plate E. In the base-plate C (see Fig. 5) is a hole for the reception of a pivot. Surrounding this hole is an upwardly-projecting circular rim, *c*, in which are two openings or notches, c^1 c^2, about ninety degrees from each other; and in the plate C are two holes, i^1 i^2, contiguous to the notches c^1 c^2, and in corresponding positions with relation to each other. To the base-plate C is attached, by a pivot, *d*, a cap, D, from one side of which projects the fastening-arm G, the extreme end of which is formed with a hook, *g*, for engagement with a pin, bolt, or screw, *f*, attached to or passing through the striking-plate E, so as to draw the two meeting-rails toward each other and close the crevice between them. In the cap D, on the side opposite the arm G, is an opening, $g^\times$. The locking-lever H is provided with a handle or knob, *h*, at its outer end for operating it; and on its under side are two downwardly-projecting studs or lips, h^1 h^2, one of which is at or near the inner end of the lever, and the other is about midway of the length thereof. Between the studs or lips h^1 h^2 is an enlarged, elliptical, or elongated hole, h^3. The inner end of the locking-lever H is passed through the opening $g^\times$ in the cap D, and the cap, lever, and base-plate are secured together by the pivot *d*, which may be a bolt, screw, or rivet. Surrounding the pivot *d*, between the top of the cap and upper side of the lever, is a spiral spring, *m*. When the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, the hook *g* or outer end of the fastening-arm G is engaged with the striking-plate E to fasten the sash, the short arm of the lever H is engaged with the notch c^1, and the stud h^1 with the hole *i* in the plate C, said lever being held down by the spring *m*. Thus the sash is fastened by the fastening-arm G, and said arm is locked by the lever H and prevented from turning or becoming displaced. When the sash is to be unfastened the knob or handle *h* is pressed down so as to lift the stud h^1 out of the hole i^1, the stud h^2 bearing on the plate C and serving as a fulcrum for the lever H, and the elongated hole h^3 allowing the lever to vibrate on the pivot *d*. The arm G is then readily disengaged from the striking-plate E, so as to unfasten the sash by turning the lever H to a position at right angles with the first position, as shown in Fig. 3, in which position it is held by the engagement of its short arm with the notch c^2 and of the lip or stud h^1 with the hole i^2, and prevented from displacement until the knob or handle is again pressed down, as before described.

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

1. The combination, with the plates C and E, of the fastening-arm G, the locking-lever H, moving with said arm but having an independent movement perpendicularly thereto, and the spring-arm *m*, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the base-plate C, of the lip or stud h^2, on the lever H, serving as a fulcrum for the latter, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination of the notches or holes in the plate C, and the projection h' on the lever H, substantially as described.

E. K. BRECKENRIDGE.

Witnesses:

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