

J. N. WITHERS.

Fastener for the Meeting-Rails of Sashes.

No. 159,994.

Patented Feb. 16, 1875.

Fig 1

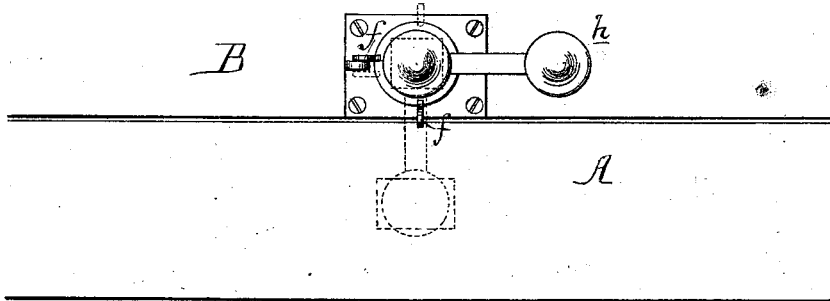


Fig 6

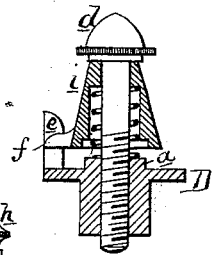
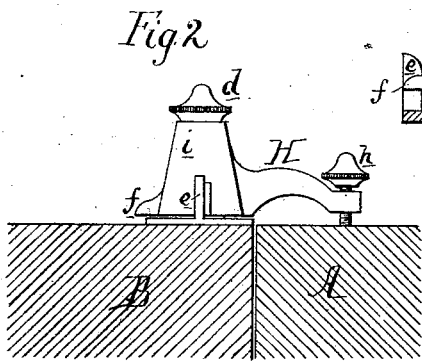


Fig 3.

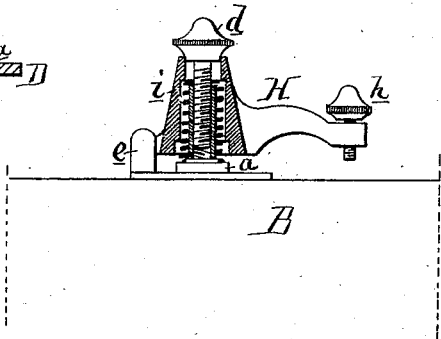


Fig 5

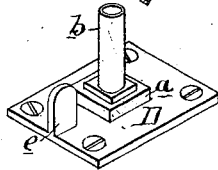


Fig 4.

Witnesses  
Hubert Howard  
Henry Smith

Joseph N. Withers  
by his Atty.  
Hessman and Son

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH N. WITHERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 159,994, dated February 16, 1875; application filed September 3, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH N. WITHERS, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Sash-Fastener, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to securely fasten window-sashes by an arm, which, when raised on a pin secured to the upper sash, may be swung round so as to extend over the lower sash, and which is capable of being lowered on said pin until it receives a square projection by which it is prevented from turning, all as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of my improved sash-fastener; Fig. 2, a side view; Fig. 3, a sectional view; Figs. 4 and 5, detached views; and Fig. 6, a modification of the fastener.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, A represents part of the upper rail of the lower sash, and B part of the lower rail of the upper sash, of a window. To this rail B is secured a plate, D, (best observed in the perspective view, Fig. 4,) and in a central position on this plate is a square projection, *a*, and above the latter is a tubular projection, *b*, into which screws the threaded stem of a set-screw, *d*. H is an arm, having at one end a set-screw, *h*, and at the opposite end a hub, *i*, the interior of which is most clearly shown in the detached view, Fig. 5. In the lower part of the hub is a square recess, *m*, adapted to the square projection *a* on the plate D, and above this recess is a chamber, *n*, for receiving a spiral spring, which, as shown in Fig. 3, surrounds the tubular projection *b* of the plate D, and, bearing against a shoulder in the hub of the arm H, tends to elevate the said arm to an extent restricted by the set-screw *d*, the head of which bears on the top of the said hub *i*. When the arm H is elevated above the square projection *a* of the plate D, it can be turned laterally to an extent permitted by a stop, *e*, on the plate, in conjunction with stops *f f* on the hub.

In the plan view, Fig. 1, for instance, the arm has been turned away from the top rail A of the lower sash, which is consequently at liberty to be elevated, and the upper sash is at liberty to be lowered; but should it be desirable to secure both sashes, the arm H must

be turned to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1—a position determined by the above-mentioned stops—when the screw *d* should be turned so as to depress the arm and cause the square recess *m* of its hub to fit over the square projection *a* of the plate D. The arm is now securely fastened to the plate, and cannot be turned excepting by those familiar with the required preparatory manipulation of the set-screw. As this arm is attached to the lower rail of the upper sash and projects over the upper rail of the lower sash, neither of the sashes can be moved; but in order to more firmly secure the sashes and prevent them from rattling, the set-screw *h* is turned until it bears on a plate on the upper rail of the lower sash, thereby firmly binding both sashes to their bearings.

If, through exposure to the weather or other cause, the top of the upper rail of the lower sash does not coincide with the top of the lower rail of the upper sash, the screw *h* can be readily adjusted to suit the inequality.

Before the sashes can be again liberated, the screw *h* must first be raised, and then the screw *d* turned, so that the spring can elevate the arm above the control of the square projection *a* on the plate D.

In the modification represented in Fig. 6 there is no tubular projection above the plate, but one below, for receiving the threaded stem of the set-screw. In other respects the device is similar to that described above.

My invention can also be used to advantage in connection with sliding doors.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the plate D and its square projection *a* with the arm H, having a hub with a square recess adapted to the said square projection, and with the set-screw *d* and spring, all substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the plate D, its square projection, and stop *e* with the arm H, its square recess, and stops *f f*.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOS. N. WITHERS.

Witnesses:

HARRY SMITH,  
HUBERT HOWSON.