C. E. RUSCOE & T. F. BROTHERTON.

Fasteners for Meeting-Rails of Sashes.

No. 156,860. Patented Nov. 17, 1874.

Fig. 1.

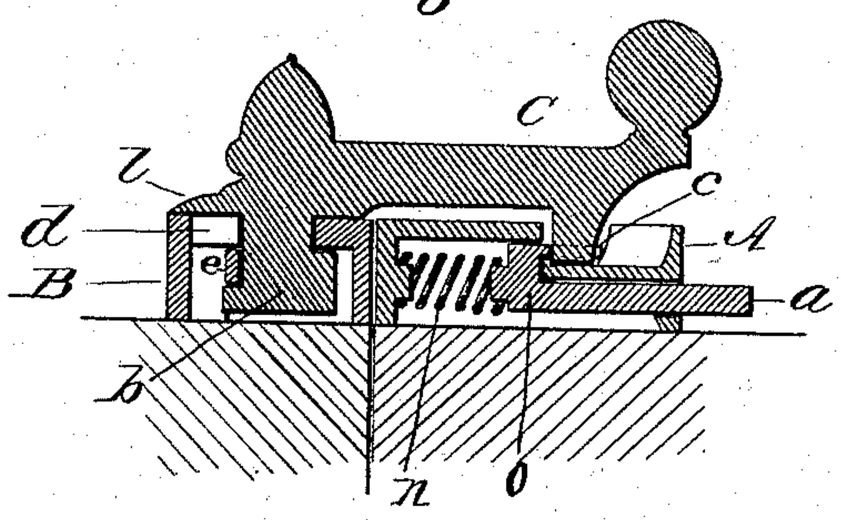


Fig. 2.

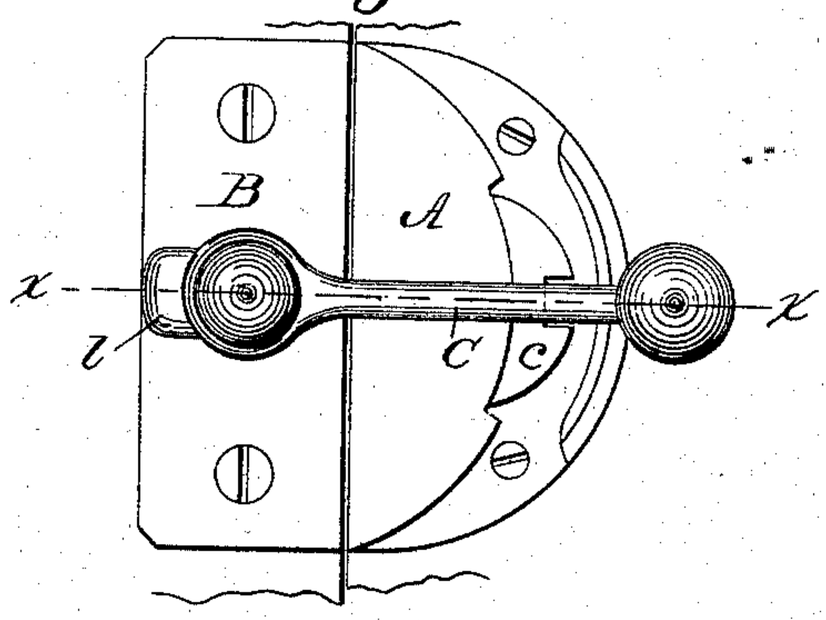
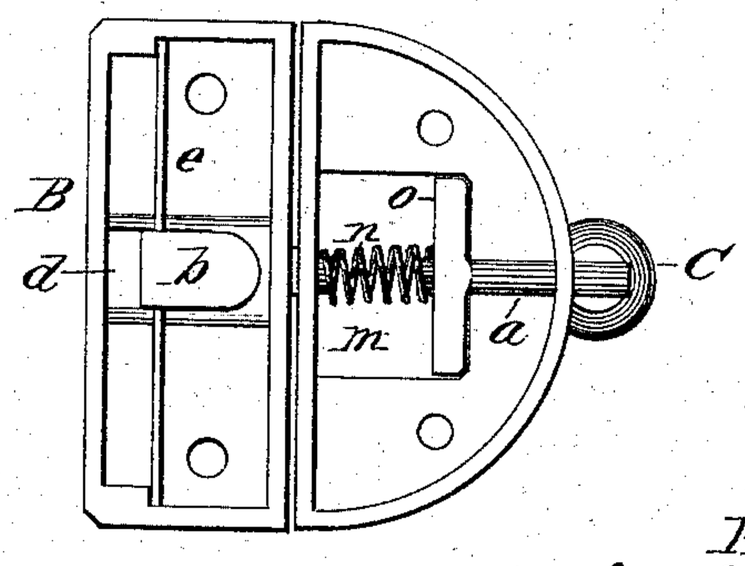


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

H. H. Dodge

Jos. C. Wildman

Inventor:

C. E. Ruscoe &
T. F. Brotherton,
by Dodge & Son
Attys.

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. RUSCOE AND THEODORE F. BROTHERTON, OF NORWALK, CONN.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,860**, dated November 17, 1874; application filed April 28, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, C. E. RUSCOE and T. F. BROTHERTON, of Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain Improvements in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention consists of a sliding spring-catch, provided with a horizontally-projecting stem, arranged in the front plate of the sash-lock in such a manner as to automatically engage with the locking-lever when the latter is swung into place and prevent it from being unlocked from the outside, as hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section on the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a top-plan view; and Fig. 3 is a bottom-plan view.

Many forms of sash-locks have been devised with additional fastenings for the purpose of preventing them from being clandestinely opened; but, as heretofore made, most, if not all, of them can be unfastened by the use of a piece of bent wire inserted between the sash from the outside, or by similar means.

The object of this invention is to provide a sash-lock that shall be more safe, and which can be made with facility and cheapness.

We construct the body of two plates, A and B, as represented in the drawings. We then provide a lever, C, which has a T-head, *b*, cast on its under side at its rear end, this being of a suitable size to enter a slot, *d*, formed in the rear plate B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. It has a projecting lip on its front side to engage under the plate B after it is inserted, as shown in Fig. 1, and also a small projection on its rear, to engage under a flat spring, *e*, which is placed within the cavity of the plate B, as shown in Fig. 3, with its ends resting against shoulders cast on the plate, while its center bears against the rear flat face of the projection *b*, this spring *e* serving to hold the lever C in position, as is usual in sash-locks. The lever C is also provided on its rear end with a projection, *l*, fitting flat upon the top of plate B, to cover the unoccupied portion of the slot *d*, and thus make a neat finish.

By this mode of constructing the plate B and the lever C it will be seen that these parts can be united and secured together by simply dropping the T head or projection *b* through the slot *d* and then inserting the spring *e*, thus avoiding the use of a rivet or screw as a pivot.

The plate A is formed with a groove or depression for the locking-point of the lever C to move in, and with a recess underneath for the insertion of the safety-catch *c*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. This catch *c* protrudes through an opening in the front edge of the raised portion of the plate A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and is provided with a notch at its center in which the locking-point of the lever C engages, its sides being rounded or beveled off on each side of the notch, as shown in Fig. 2, so that as the lever C is swung into position, its point, coming in contact therewith, will automatically draw it back to let the lever swing around into place, to lock the sash. Behind this catch *c*, in the cavity within the plate A, we place a spiral spring, *n*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, which operates to press the catch forward and cause it to engage with the locking-point of the lever C when the latter is turned into position to lock the sash. This catch *c* is formed at its rear with a downwardly-projecting shoulder, *o*, from which a stem, *a*, projects horizontally forward and protrudes through a hole in the rim of the plate A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. When it is desired to unlock the sash the catch *c* is shoved back by pressing on this projecting stem *a*, thus disengaging it from the point of the lever C, which can then be swung around in the usual manner.

To lock the sash again, it is only necessary to swing the lever C into position, when the catch *c* automatically engages therewith and holds it secure.

The device thus constructed is very secure, and it is both strong and durable and simple of construction.

If desired, it may be so shaped that when the lever is thrown into position it will draw the sash together and close the joint between them, as is common.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

The spring-catch *c*, provided with stem *a*, constructed and arranged to operate in connection with the plate A and lever C, substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES E. RUSCOE.
THEODORE F. BROTHERTON.

Witnesses:
ALFRED H. CAMP,
EZRA H. PARKER.