P. T. SHARE.

Fastener for Meeting-Rails of Sashes.

No. 167,624. Patented Sept. 14, 1875.

Fig. 1.

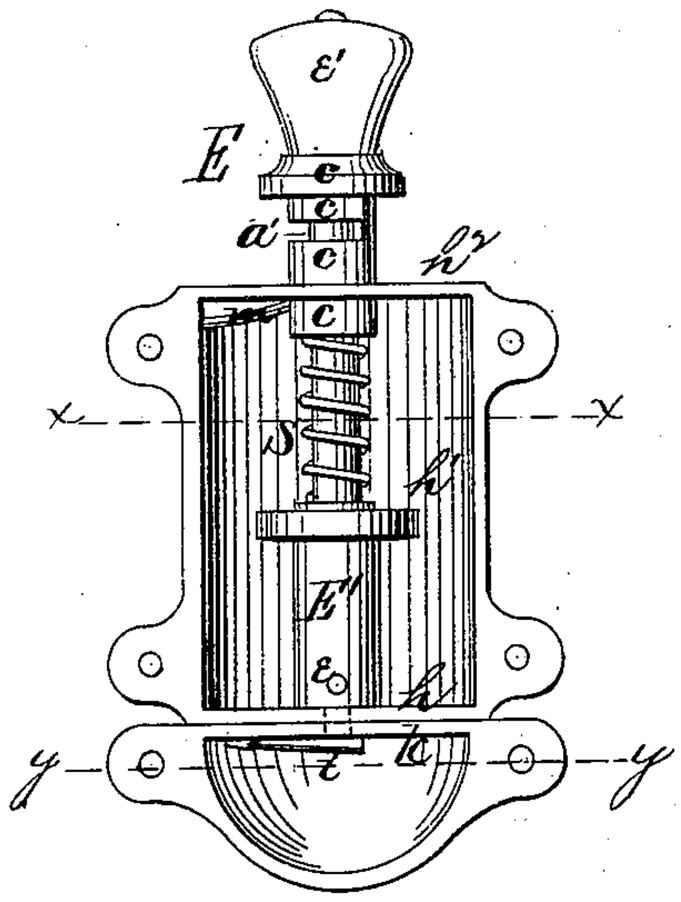


Fig. 2.

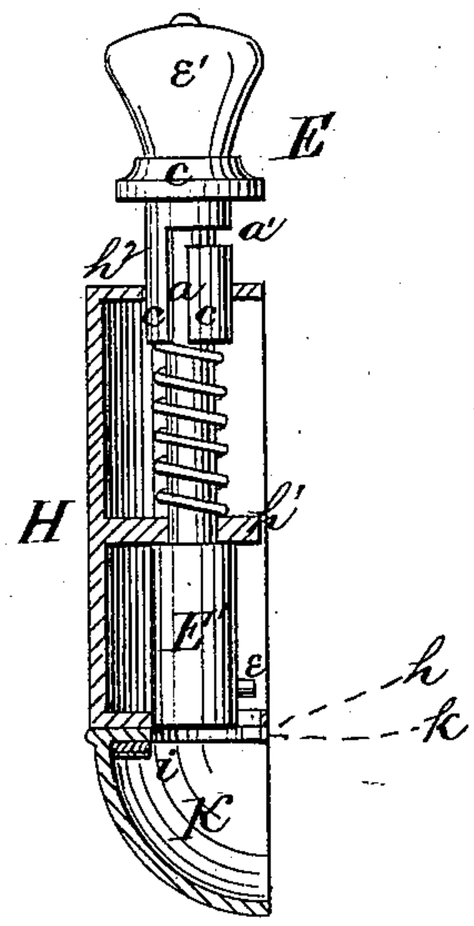


Fig. 3.

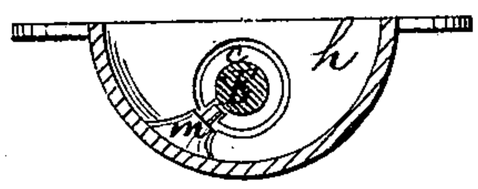
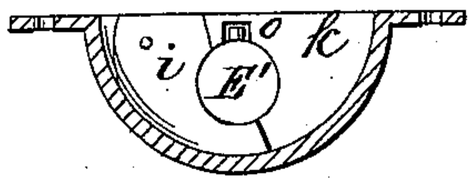


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP T. SHARE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,624**, dated September 14, 1875; application filed July 21, 1875.

CASE C.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP T. SHARE, of Baltimore city, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view, showing the under side of the lock and keeper. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section in line *z z* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section in line *x x* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section in line *y y* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawings denote the same parts.

This invention, which is an improvement upon a former one patented to me October 11, 1870, No. 108,194, has, among others, the following objects, viz.: First, to enable the device to lock the sashes firmly, and, at the same time, draw the meeting-rails tightly together, so as to exclude air, dust, &c., and prevent the window from rattling; and, secondly, to enable the lock to be easily and conveniently operated by a person familiar with its construction, however difficult such operation may be to others.

To these ends the invention consists in so constructing the keeper and bolt that, as the latter is turned around, it will both lock the sashes to each other, and simultaneously therewith draw them tightly together; and also in so constructing the bolt and guides that they will guide the end of the bolt accurately into the keeper, allow it to turn only when it is in position for locking or unlocking, and hold it at two places when locked, substantially as I will now proceed to describe.

In the drawings, E is the bolt, having an enlarged cylinder-head, E′. *e* is a pin projecting laterally from said enlarged head. *e′* is a thumb-piece, fastened in any suitable manner to the outer end of the bolt; and *c* is a socket fastened by a set-screw or otherwise upon the bolt adjacent to the thumb-piece, and provided with a right-angled slot or recess, *a a′*. H is the case or housing in which said bolt is held, it being made with an ornamental exterior, and adapted to fasten upon the top of the inner sash, with the handle projecting inward, and being provided with walls *h* h^1 h^2, which support and guide the bolt. S is a spring arranged between the wall h^1 and the end of the socket *c*, and serving to retract the bolt when the latter is unlocked. K is the keeper, the end wall *k* of which is provided with a round opening having a lateral recess, *o*, to fit the end of the bolt; also, allow the pin *e* to pass through when the bolt is presented in one direction, but not when presented in any other direction. *i* is an incline on the inner side of the wall *k*, at that side of the slot *o* toward which the pin *e* is free to turn when said pin has passed in through wall *k*. *m* is a projecting spur on the inner side of the wall h^2, which extends into the right-angled slot *a*, and guides the movements of the bolt, and serving also to lock the bolt at one end, while the pin *e*, engaging behind the wall *k*, locks it at the other end.

The operation of this combined sash lock and tightener is as follows: When in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the bolt cannot be turned, by reason of the spur *m* extending into the straight portion *a* of the slot *a a′*; but, when the bolt is pushed forward so that said spur enters the circumferential part *a′* of said slot, as shown in Fig. 1, then it is free to turn, and, when turned, cannot be drawn back, by reason of the spur engaging with the slot to prevent it. When turned back, however, so that the spur comes in line again with the straight part *a* of the slot, the spring *s* throws the bolt out at once, and unlocks the sashes.

The notches in walls *h* and *k*, which permit the pin *e* to pass through, are so arranged that the pin *e* comes exactly in line with them when the spur *m* is in line with the part *a* of slot *a a′*, and the result of this is that said metal walls allow the end of the bolt to slide freely back and forth, to lock or unlock the sashes so long as the spur *m* is in the part *a*, and that by the time when the spur comes to the part *a′* of said slot the pin *e* will have passed through both walls, and be ready to lock behind the

wall *k*. The movement of the bolt, therefore, which causes the spur *m* to enter the curved portion *a* of slot *a a'*, also causes the pin *e* to pass out of range of slot *o*, and locks the bolt so that it cannot be disengaged from the keeper till turned back to its former position; but, as the pin passes thus out of range of the slot *o*, it rides up on the incline *i*, which causes the two meeting-rails to be drawn tightly together, and keeps the sashes from rattling.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of keeper K, case H, incline *i*, bolt E, pin *e*, spur *m*, and right-angled slot *a a'*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

PHIL. T. SHARE.

Witnesses:

E. CLAMPITT,
W. H. HAYWARD.