

(No Model.)

C. L. L. EMERY.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 246,876.

Patented Sept. 13, 1881.

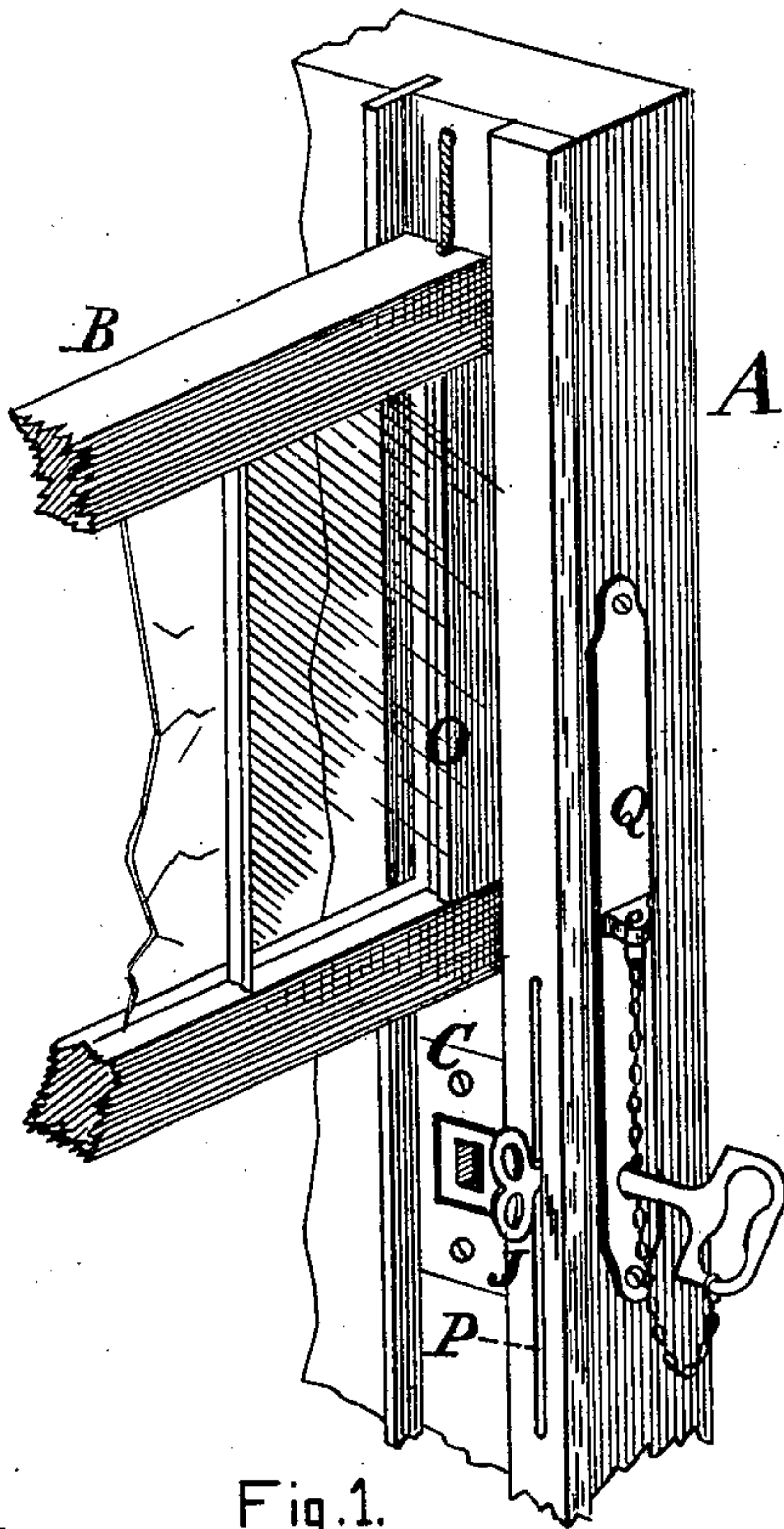


Fig. 1.

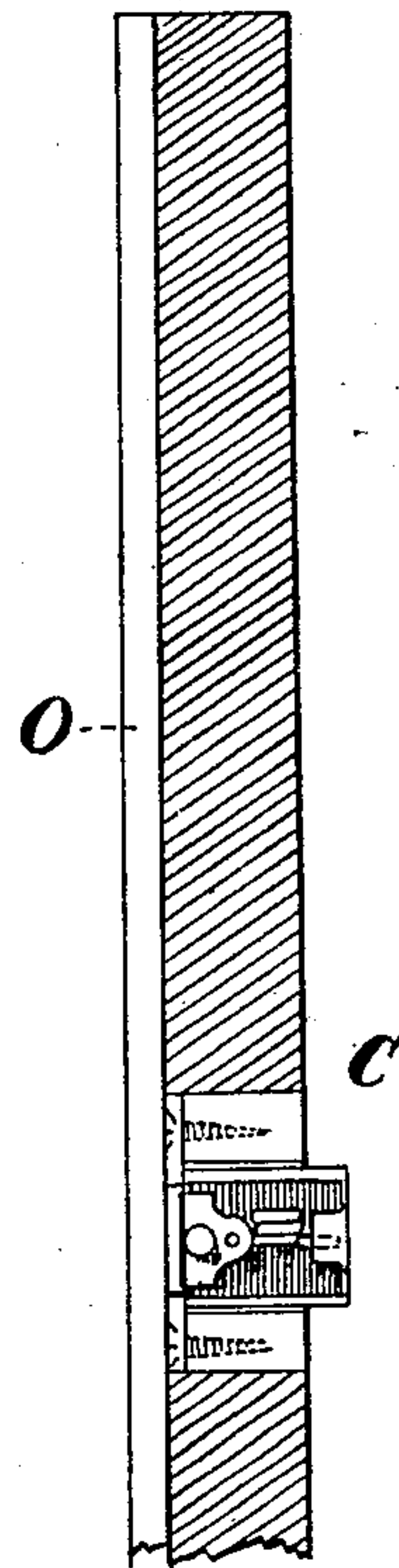


Fig. 2.

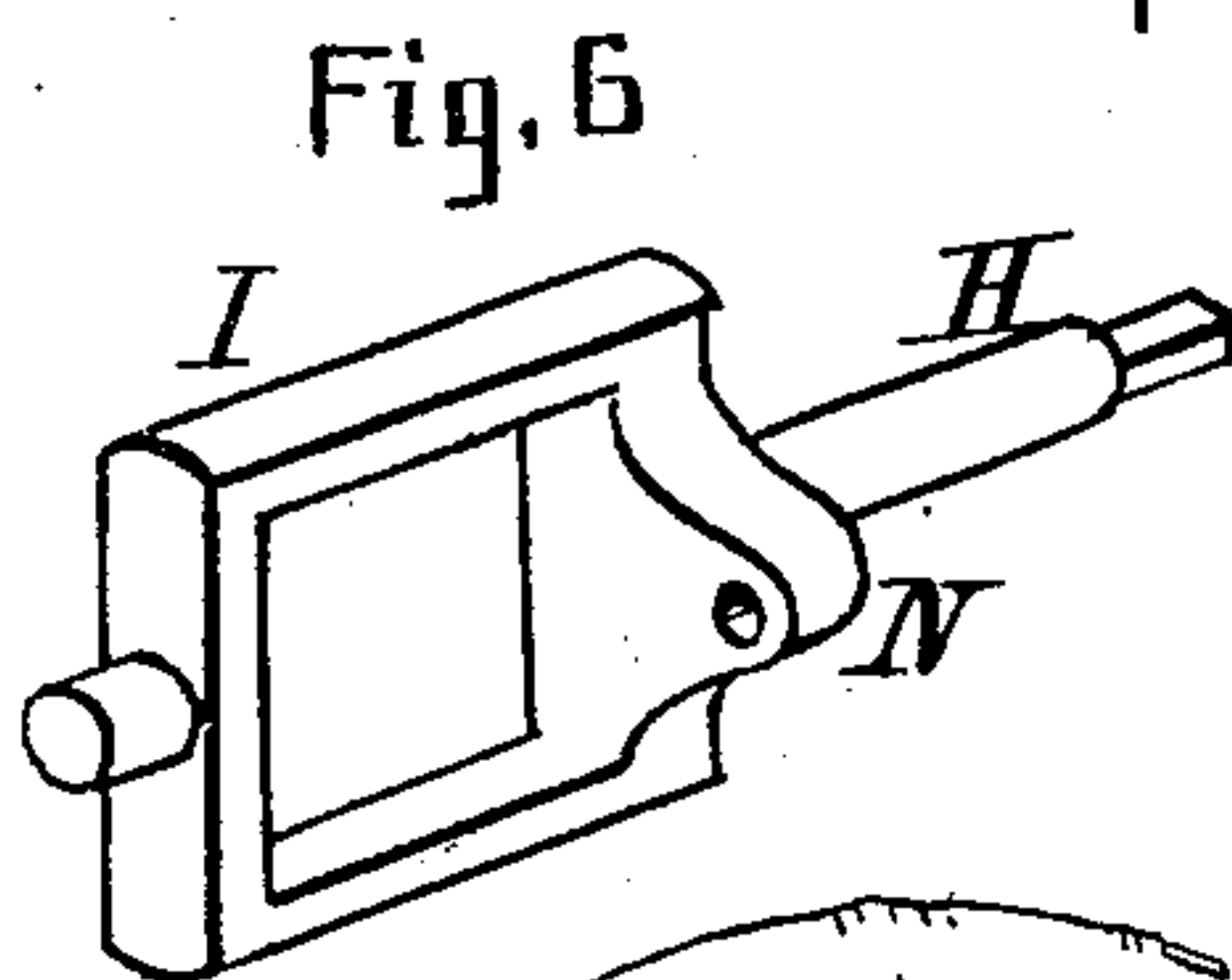


Fig. 3.

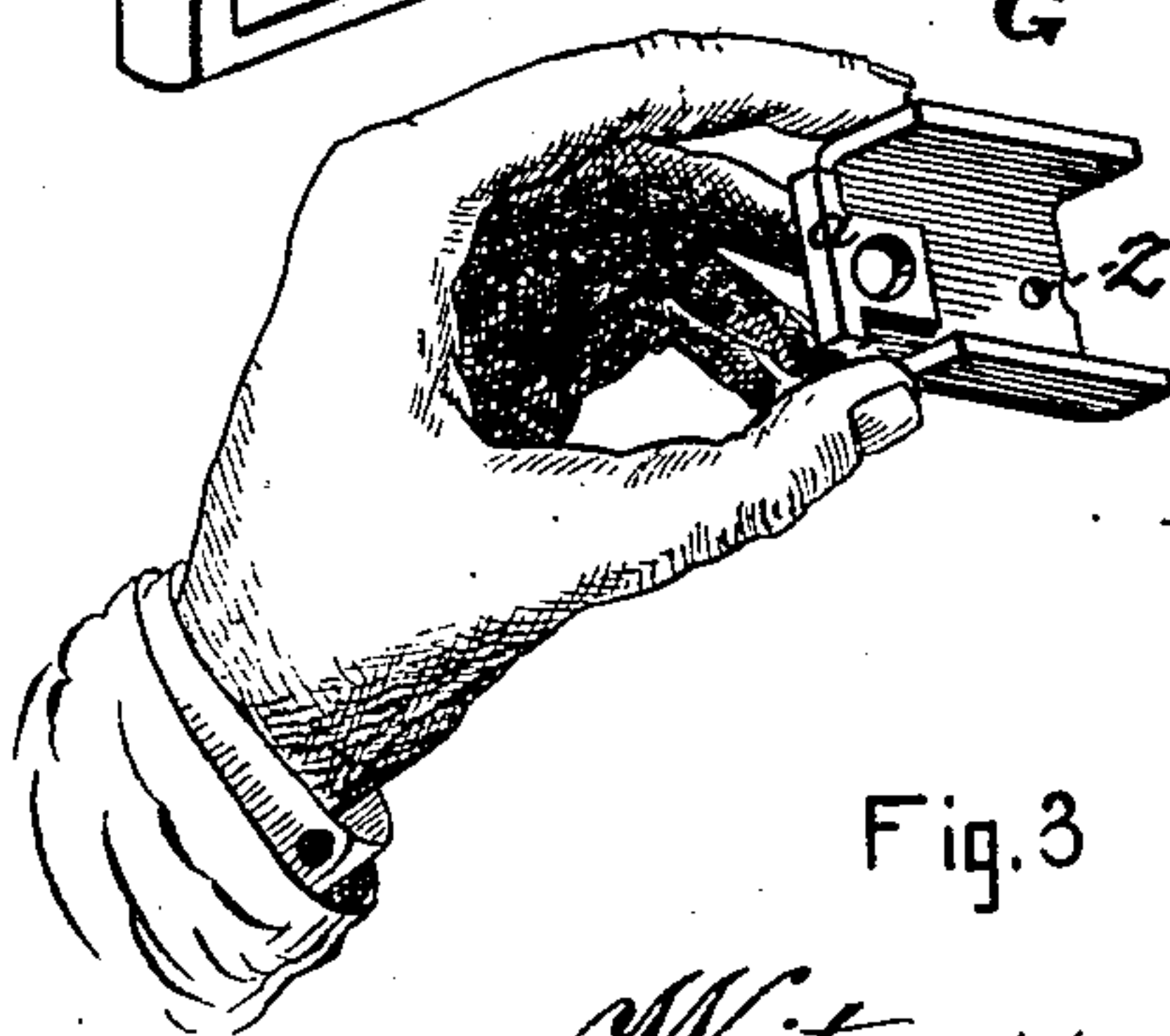


Fig. 4.

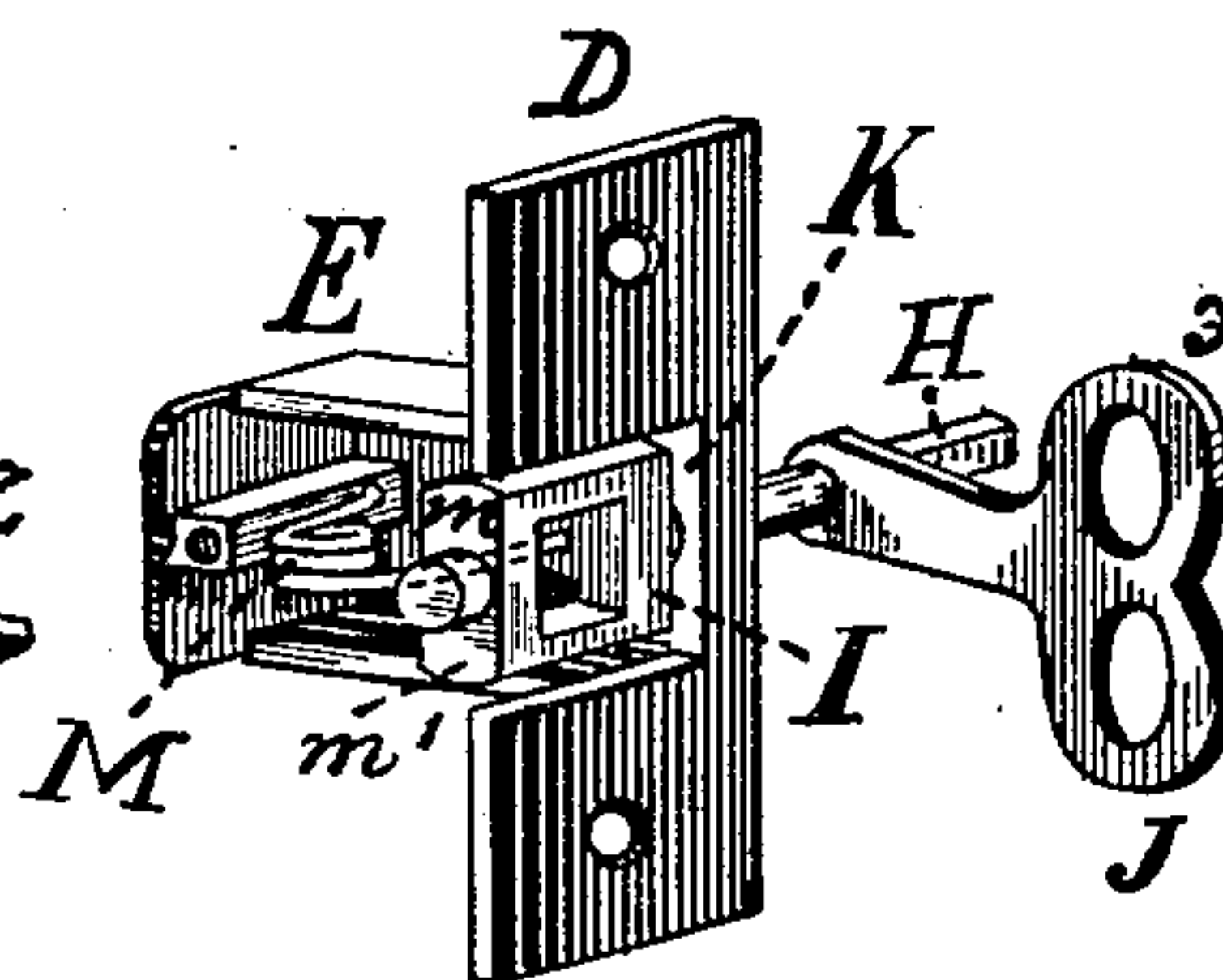


Fig. 5.

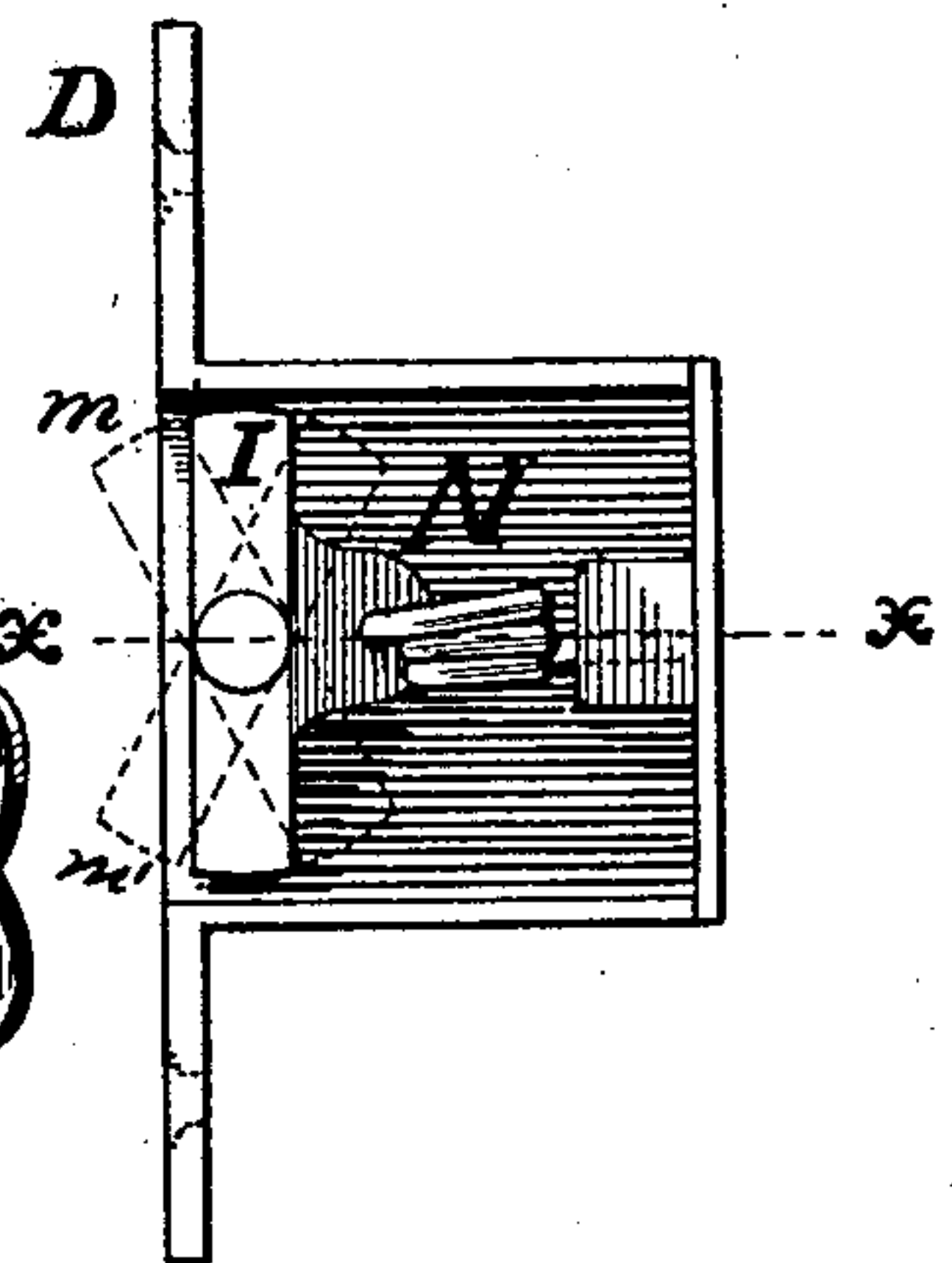


Fig. 6.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. L. EMERY, OF BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,876, dated September 13, 1881.

Application filed May 17, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. L. EMERY, of Biddeford, in the county of York, State of Maine, have invented a certain new and
5 useful Improvement in Sash-Locks, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention ap-
10 pertain to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view, showing the lock in use; Fig. 2, a vertical
15 section, showing the arrangement of the lock in the window-frame; Fig. 3, a perspective view, showing a detached portion of Fig. 4; Fig. 4, an isometrical projection, showing the lock with one of its side plates removed; and
20 Fig. 5, a sectional side elevation. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the open catch and its journals and stud or projection cast in one piece.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the draw-
25 ings.

My invention relates more especially to that class of sash-locks which are inserted in the window-frame and operate on the vertical or
30 side rail of the sash.

The nature of my invention consists in the combination, with a box or case, which is made to fit in a mortise cut in a window-frame and adapted to receive and support the catch de-
35 vices, of an oscillating rectangular catch and an actuating-spring, the catch being constructed with centrally-arranged journals at each end, and also with a projecting ear or lug, also centrally arranged, whereby the said spring will
40 cause one end of the catch to hold the sash up and the opposite end of the catch to hold the sash down, and when the face of the catch is adjusted in a plane parallel to the edge of the sash it will be held by the spring out of
45 operation.

In the drawings, A represents the window-frame, B the sash, and C the lock.

The body of the lock consists, principally, in a face-plate, D, and box E, preferably cast in-
50 tegral, the box being provided with a removable side plate, G.

Journalled horizontally within the box there is a rectangular gib or catch, I, its outer journal, H, being elongated and squared to receive the lever J and key L, and its inner journal supported in the hole *a* of the side G, which
55 side is secured in position on the box by means of a screw (not shown) passing through the hole *z*. The catch is flattened on its outer side and provided with two slightly-rounded jaws, *m m'*, the jaws extending through an opening, 60
K, in the face-plate D when in use, the outer face of the catch not being quite flush with the outer face of the plate, but arranged slightly back of the same.

A coiled spring, M, is disposed within the 65 box E, its inner end being firmly secured to the rear end of the box, and its outer or free end to the stud or projection N on the inner face of the catch I. This catch is formed with
70 a large opening through it, and it is cast entire with the stud or ear N and the two journals. The arrangement and action of this spring on the catch is such as to force the jaws
75 *m m'* alternately against the side rail, O, and thus secure the sash in any desired position, the jaw *m* preventing the sash from falling and the jaw *m'* preventing it from being raised.

The horizontal dotted line *x x* is drawn through the center of motion for the catch I, and when the outer face of this catch is held
80 by means of the lever J or key L in parallelism with the vertical sash-rail O, the outer or free end of the spring M will be on this line; but when the catch is turned by means of the lever or key so as to bring its end *m* into con-
85 tact with the rail, the outer end of the spring, which acts expansively, will pass above the line *x* and press the upper end of the catch forcibly against the rail to hold up the sash; and
90 so, in like manner, when the catch is turned to bring its end *m'* into contact with the rail the outer end of the spring will pass below the center of motion or line *x x*, and press the end
95 *m'* against the sash to prevent it from being raised; hence it will be seen that when it is desired to raise or lower the sash the catch
must be held in a vertical position, or out of contact with the same, by means of the lever or key.

A slot, P, is cut in the window frame or cas- 100

ing to receive the lever J, and a plate, Q, may be attached to the inner face of the casing for the key L, if desired.

It will be obvious that the key and lever are
5 not both essential features of my invention, either being dispensed with, or both may be used, as preferred; also, that it is not absolutely essential to round the corners or edges of the jaws *m m'*.

10 By constructing the catch I with an opening through it, as shown in Figs. 4 and 6, access is given to the interior of the box E without the necessity of removing this box from the window-frame and detaching the side G from the
15 box.

It will be observed that I attach the spring directly to the projecting ear of the catch I, so that the tension of this spring is at all times acting to hold the catch either in the position
20 shown in full lines, Fig. 5, or in the angular

positions indicated in dotted lines in the same figure.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

The combination of the two-part mortise-case, 25 cast with a rectangular opening through its face-plate, and a means for attaching a spring to its back plate, the oscillating rectangular catch, cast entire with two journals, and a right-angular projecting perforated ear, centrally arranged 30 between the upper and lower biting ends of the catch, a spring connected to said ear and to the back plate of the mortise-case, and a lever removably applied on one of the journals of the catch for operating the same, substantially 35 as described.

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Witnesses:

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