

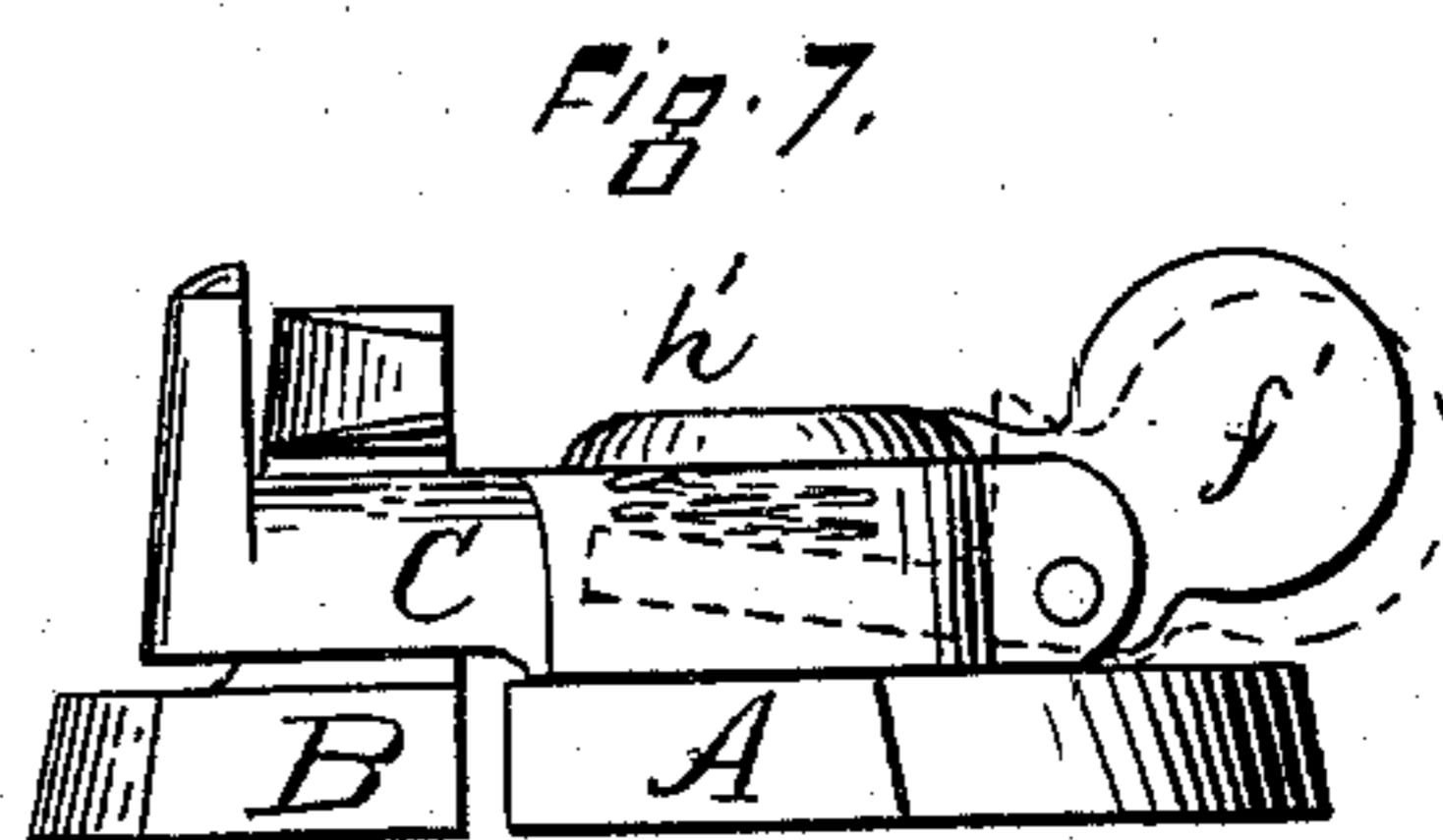
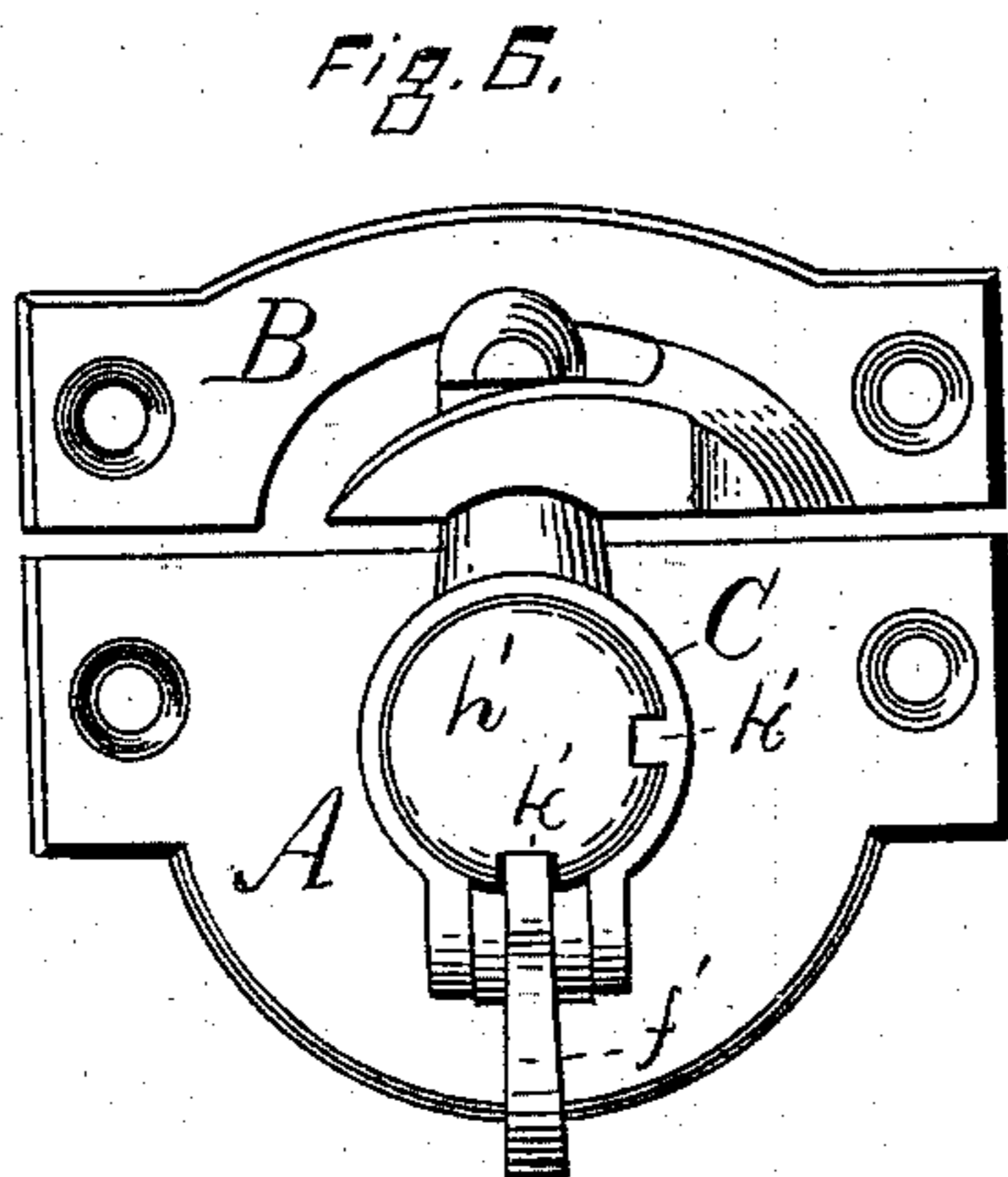
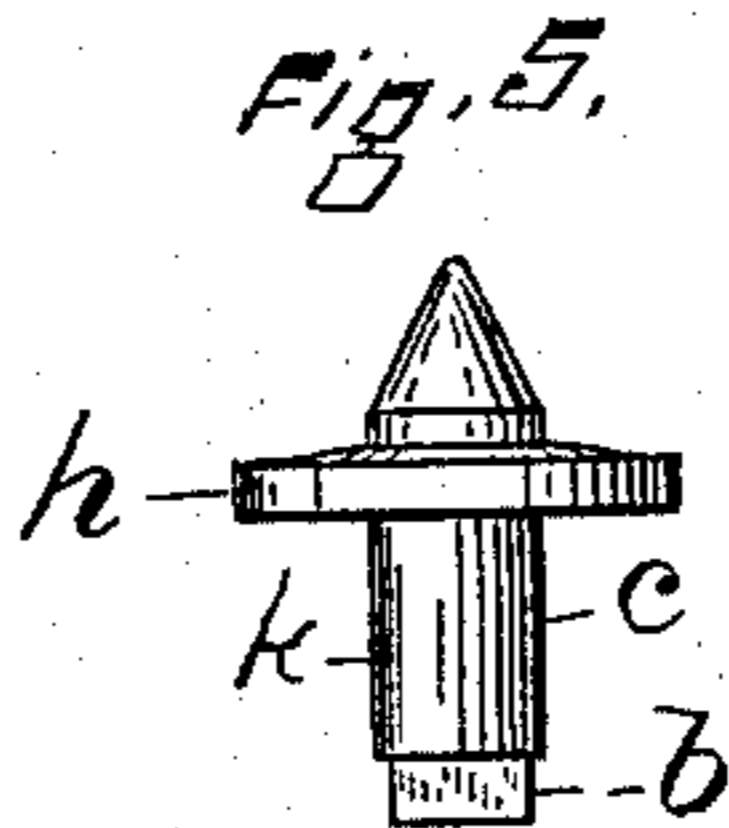
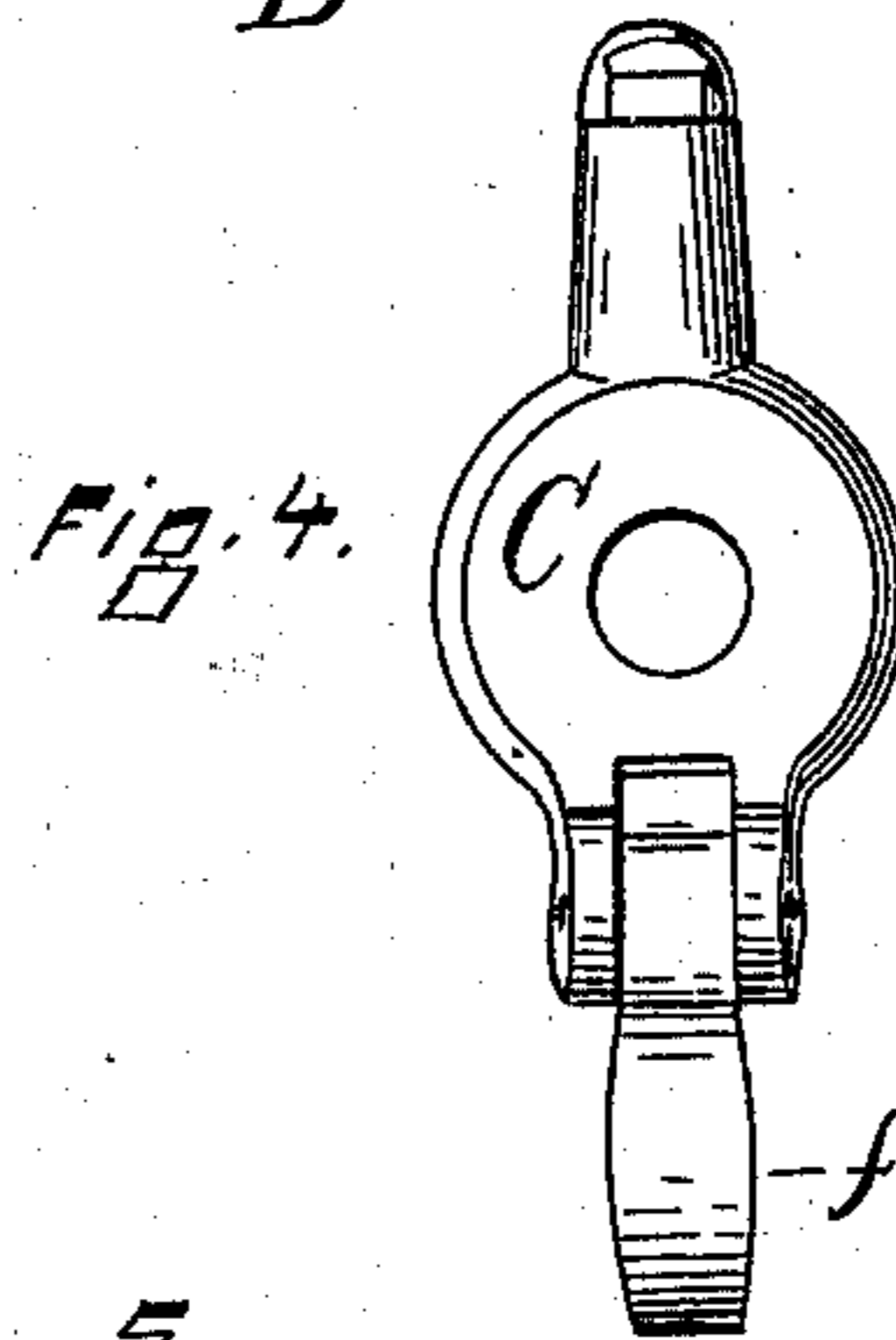
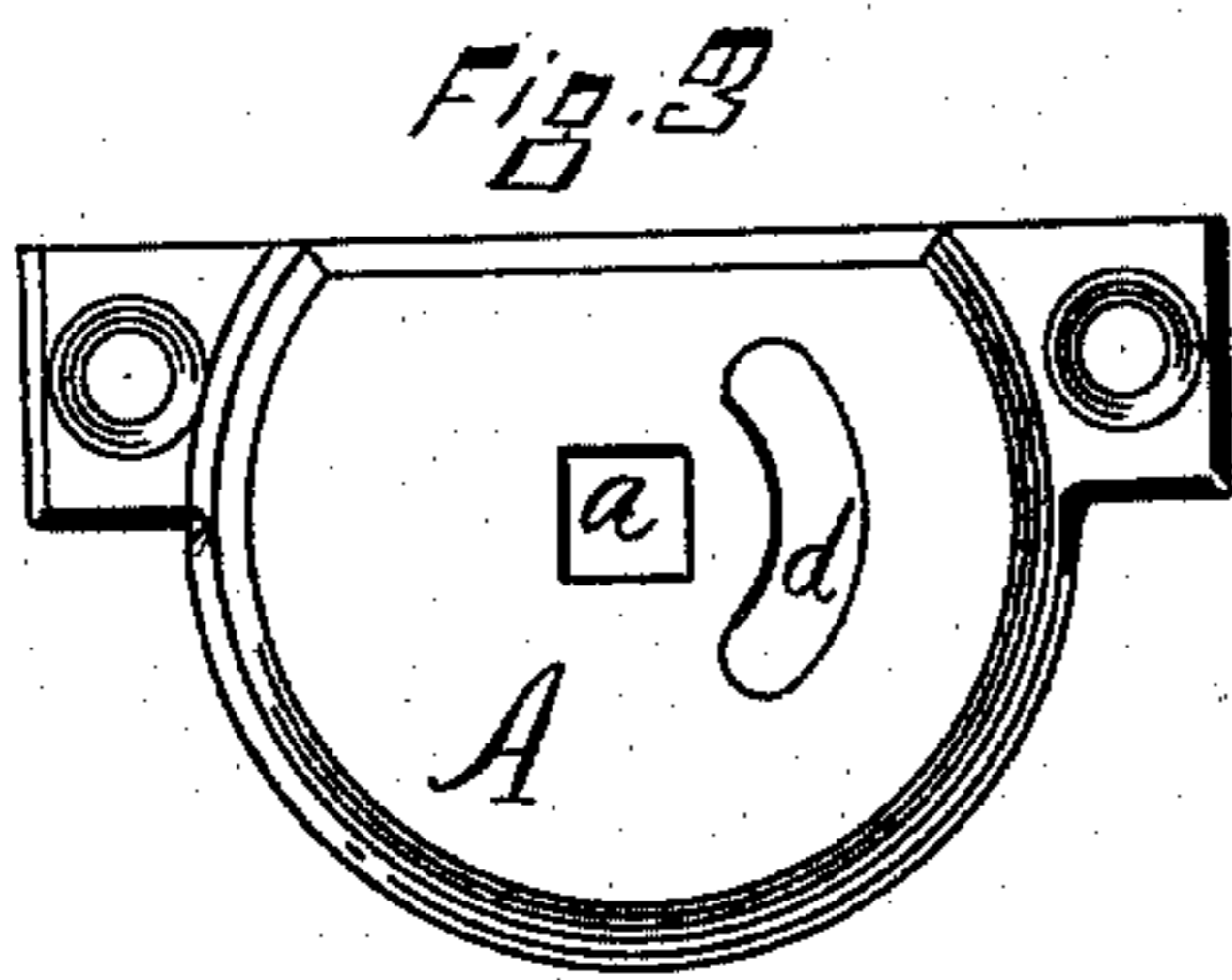
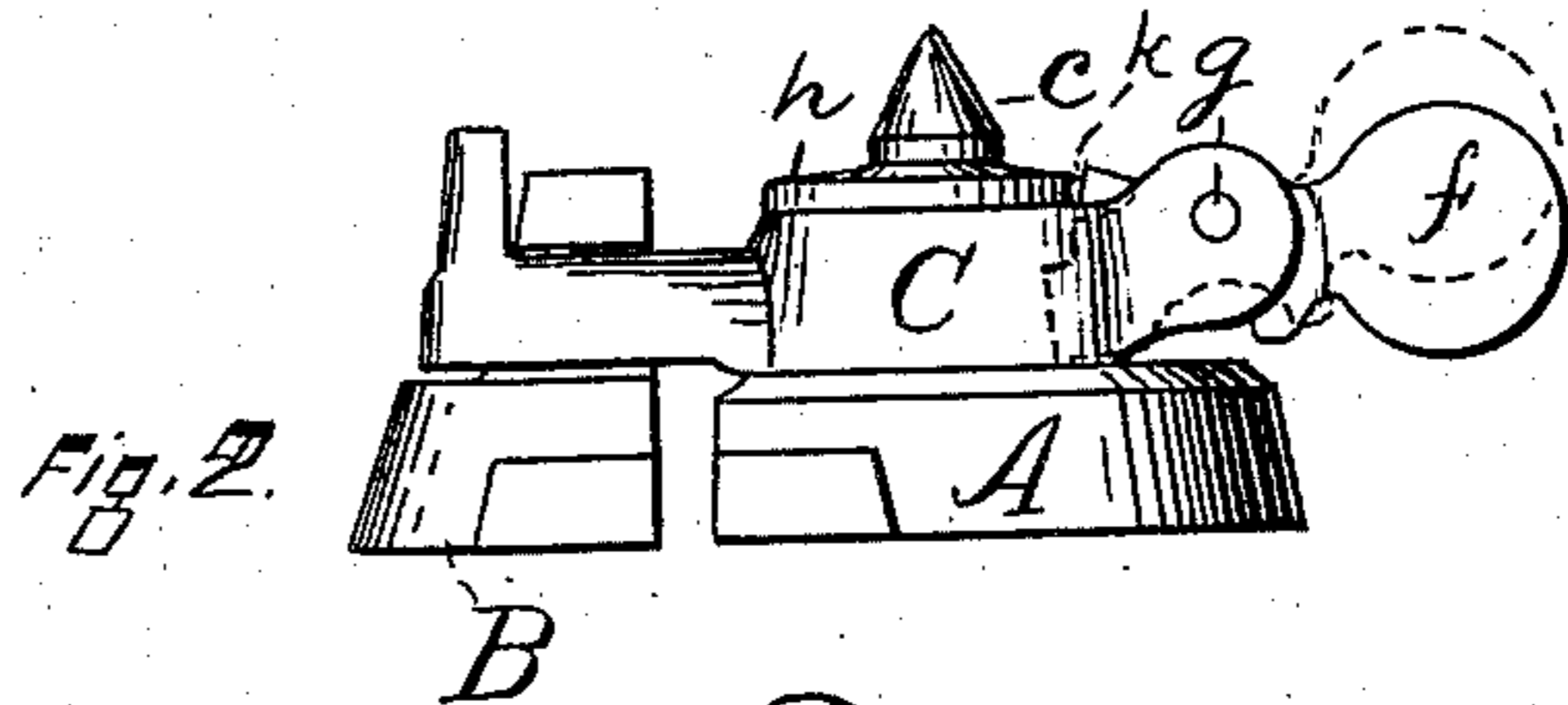
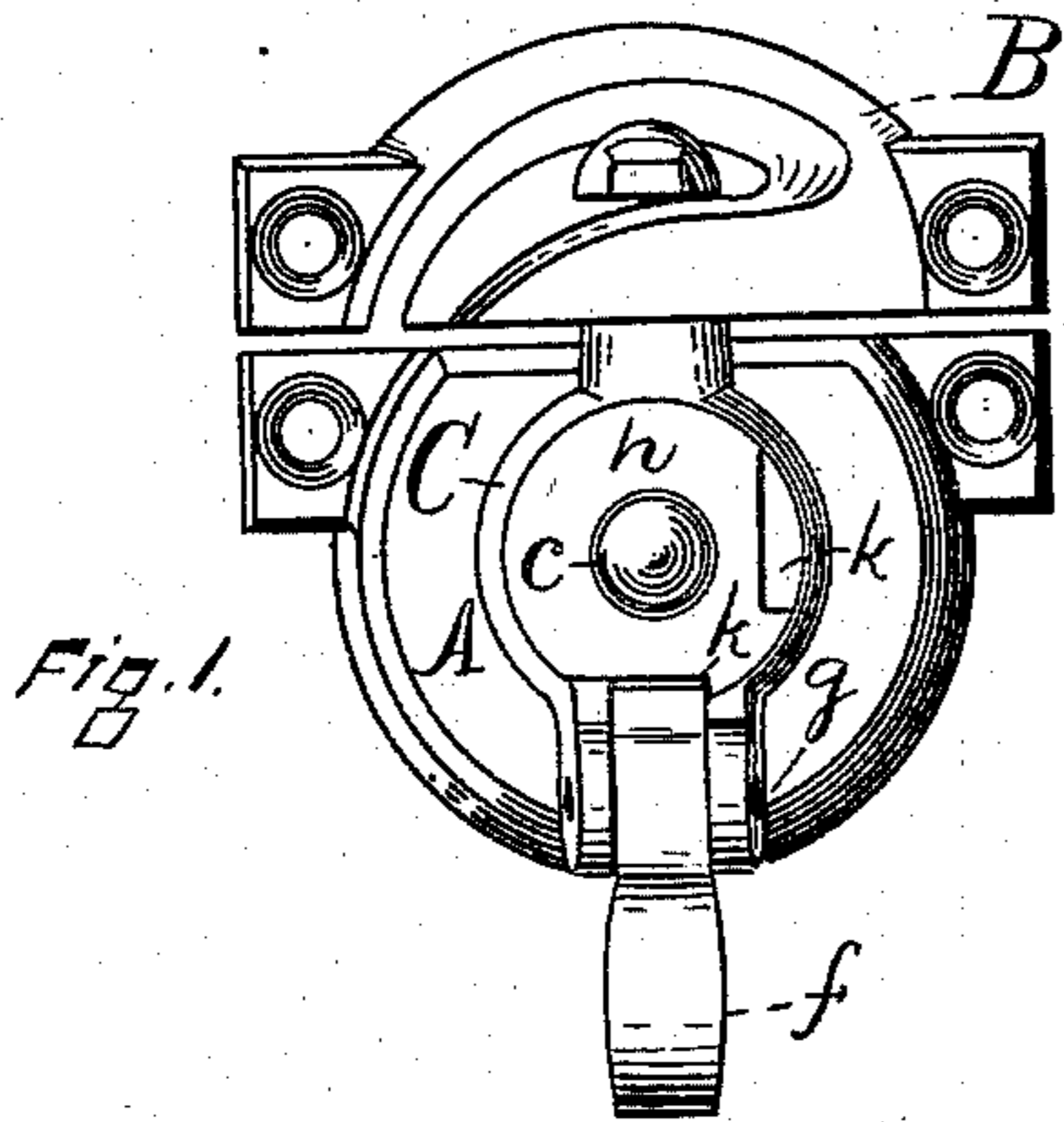
(Model.)

W. E. SPARKS.

FASTENER FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 284,506.

Patented Sept. 4, 1883.



Witnesses,
John Edwards Jr.
Martin A. Cond.

Inventor,
William E. Sparks
By James Shepard
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. SPARKS, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
KEMPSHALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 284,506, dated September 4, 1883.

Application filed April 30, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. SPARKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of sash-fasteners for the meeting-rails of sashes in which the sweep is locked in place by a latch; and the objects of my improvement are to so simplify the construction as to lessen the expense of manufacture, to make a smaller or more compact fastener, and one that is convenient to operate as well as efficient in its operation. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of one style of my sash-fastener. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the front base-plate. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the sweep and its latch. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the pivotal post. Fig. 6 is a plan view of another style of my fasteners, and Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the same.

A designates the front plate, to which the sweep is pivoted, and B designates the rear plate and keeper. These parts are substantially the same in both styles of my improved fastener. The keeper-plate and the rear end of the sweep may be of any ordinary construction, and the front base-plate is substantially the same as in many prior sash-fasteners, except the angular orifice *a*, Fig. 3, in which the angular-shaped tenon *b*, Fig. 5, of the pivotal post *c* is secured to fasten the post positively against rotation within said plate. The curved slot *d* in said plate is made to receive a pin or projection on the under side of the sweep C and limit the extent of its movement in a well-known manner. The under side of the sweep C is chambered to receive a friction-spring to prevent an accidental displacement of the sweep, as in other fasteners. In the outer end of the sweep C, I pivot the latch *f* by means of pin *g*. As shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the handle end of this latch is heavy enough to overbalance its inner end. The sweep C is

pivoted by the post *c* to swing horizontally. The broad flange or cap *h*, which is preferably made integral with said post, is provided with two shoulders or notches, *k*, made in the edge of said flange. When the sweep is brought to the front, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the handle end of the latch *f* causes it to drop, and thereby raise the inner end of the latch up into engagement with one of the shoulders *k*, so as to lock the sweep firmly in place, as shown by the full lines in Fig. 2. By lifting the handle end of the latch into the position indicated by broken lines in Fig. 2, the inner end of the latch is brought down below the shoulder on the flange *h*, and the sweep is free to be swung around to the right into position for unlocking. When it reaches that position and the latch is released, it snaps into engagement with the other one of the shoulder *k* by the force of gravity and locks the sweep in that position. In Figs. 6 and 7 I have shown the same style of sweep C provided with a latch, *f*, which locks into notches or shoulders *k'* *k'*, made in the edge of the flange *h'* of the pivotal post for the sweep. Instead of lifting the handle of this latch to disengage it from the flange *h'*, I depress said handle, and instead of its being returned by the force of gravity I extend the inner end of the latch in under the friction-spring, as indicated by broken lines in Fig. 7.

I am aware that numerous forms of locking-latches have been pivoted to the sweeps of sash-fasteners, and I do not claim the same, broadly.

I am also aware that a prior patent shows a sweep having a hollow hub and a rigid handle, with a spring-pressed collar within the hub, which collar, when thrown upward by the spring, is made to engage a lug upon the under side of the cap or head of the pivotal post for the sweep, and when forced downward by means of a projecting handle is disengaged from said lugs. The tenon by which the pivotal post is represented as secured to the base-plate in said patent appears to be round. All of said prior art is hereby disclaimed. One advantage of making the latch engage a shouldered flange or cap at a point

above the under surface of the cap is that substantially the whole operating part of the latch and the shoulder which it engages are plainly in sight, so that a person can see at a glance
5 just how to operate the fastener, without having to make several efforts, tugging at the latch and pulling it in several directions, before its operation can be ascertained. So far as I know, all these prior locking-latches have engaged with the base-plate or some other part located below the under surface of the cap or head of the pivotal post, which I have herein termed the "flange" *h* and *h'*.

I claim as my invention—

The improvement in fasteners for the meet- 15
ing-rails of window-sashes herein described, consisting of the base-plate provided with a rigid post, the sweep C, journaled thereon, and provided at its inner end with a pivoted latch having a forwardly-extending arm which en- 20
gages with a rigid notched or shouldered flange or plate at the top of the post, above the sweep, to lock the latter, as described.

WILLIAM E. SPARKS.

Witnesses:

E. N. STANLEY,
A. J. SLOPER.