

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. S. PEACOCK.

FASTENING FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 387,105.

Patented July 31, 1888.

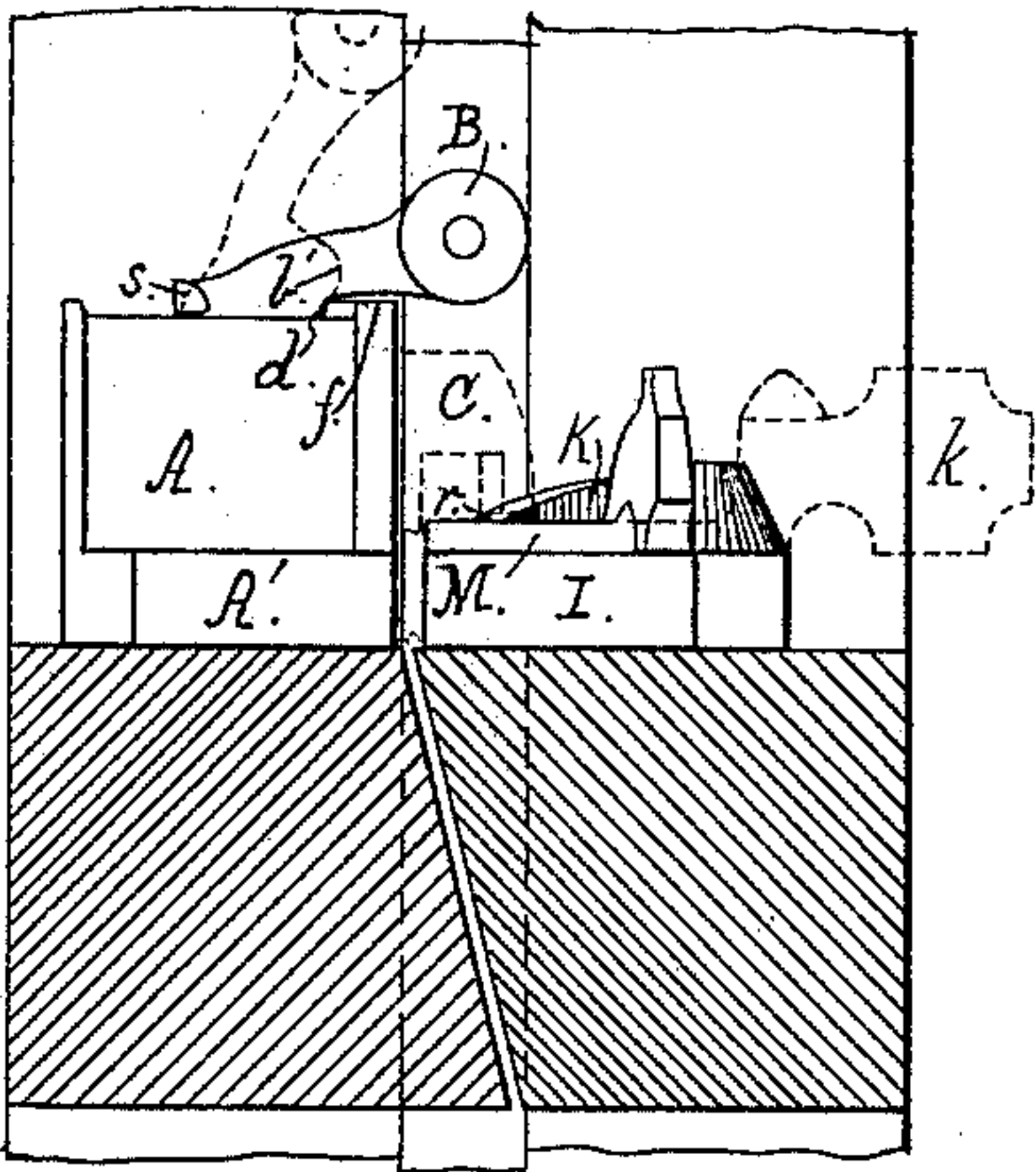


Fig. 1.

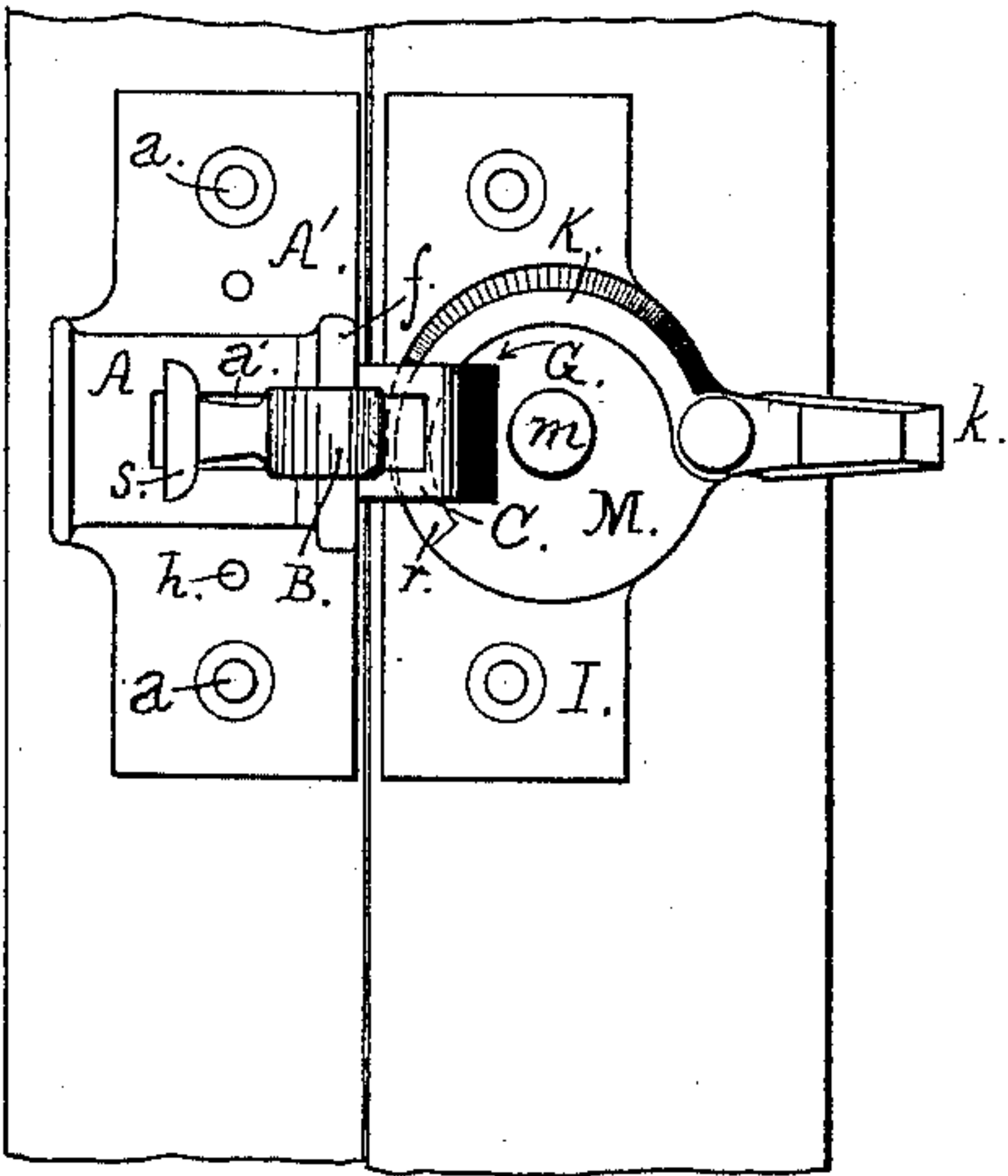


Fig. 2.

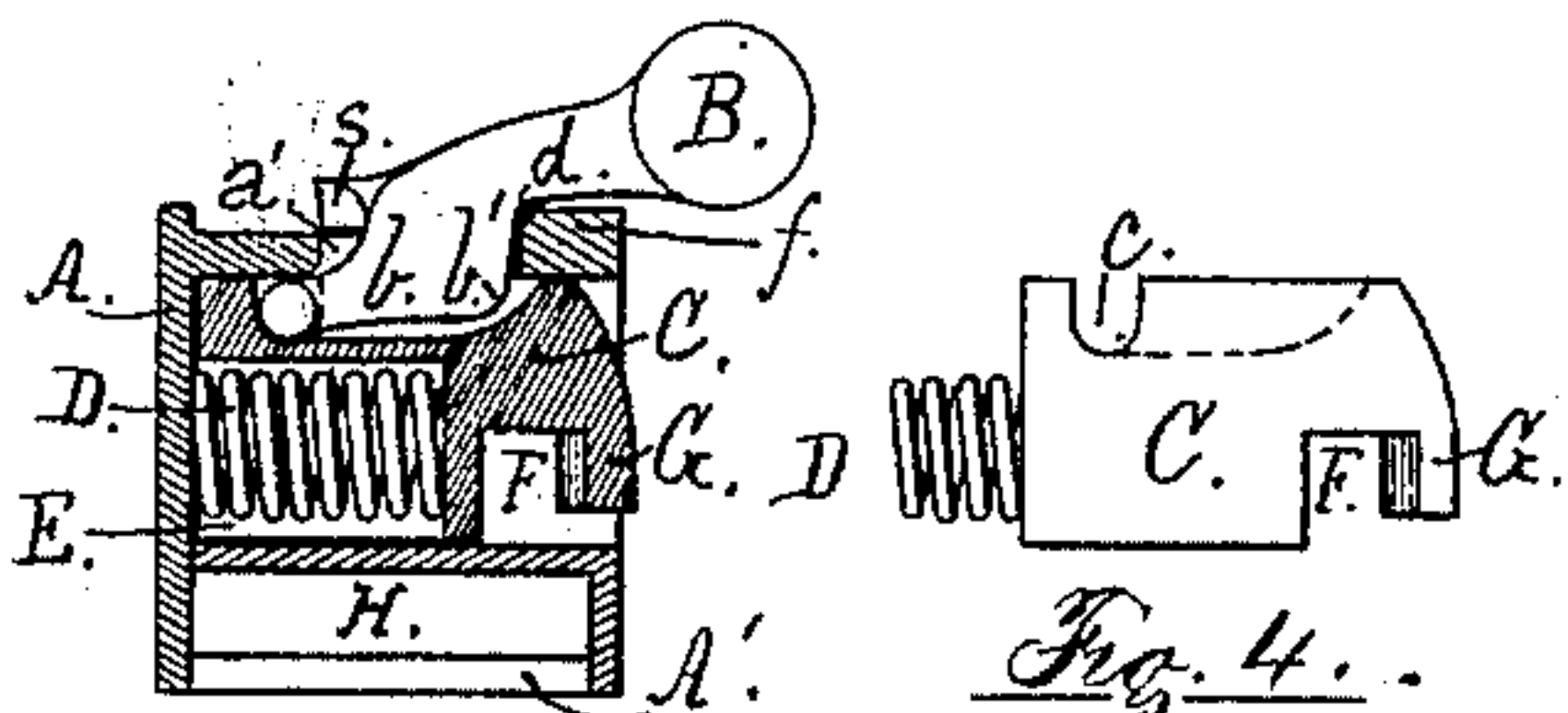


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

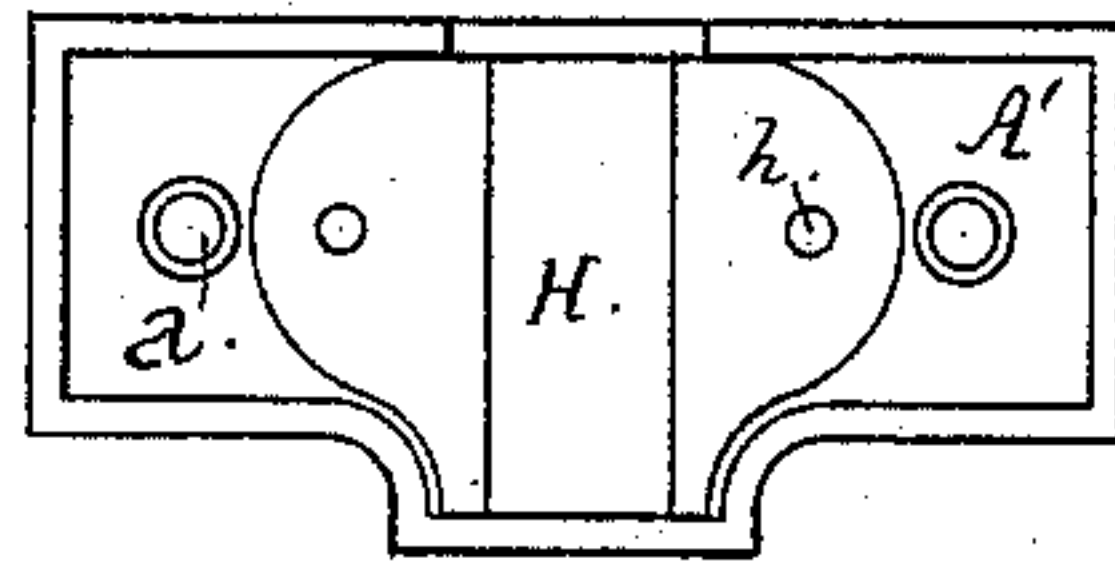


Fig. 5.

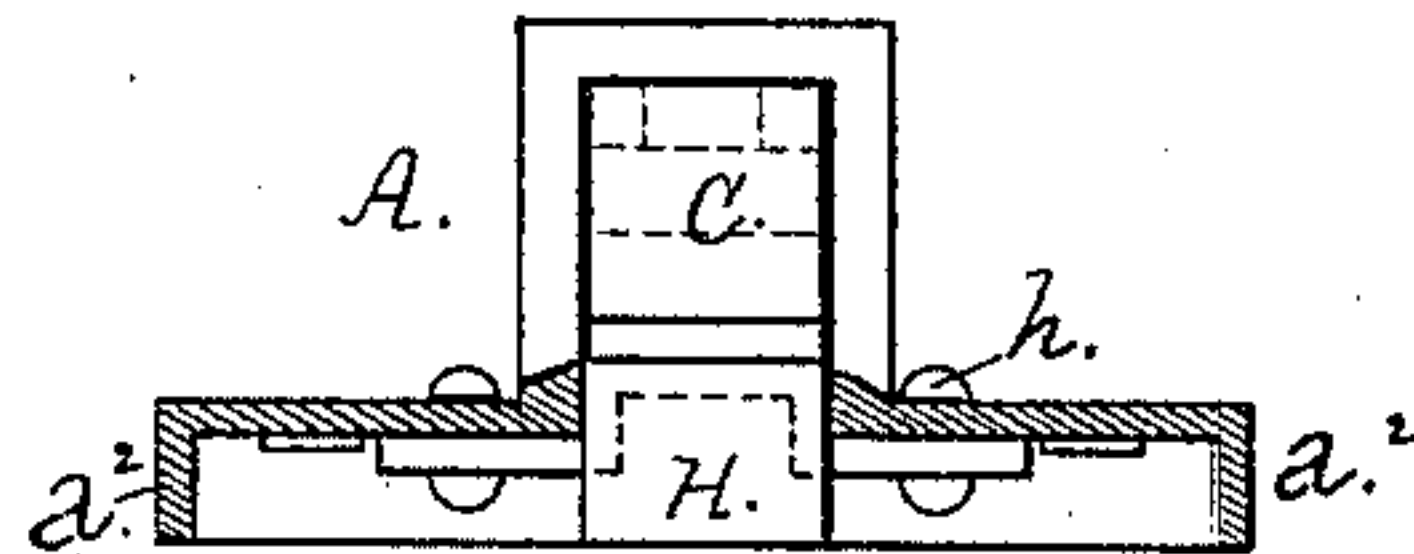


Fig. 6.

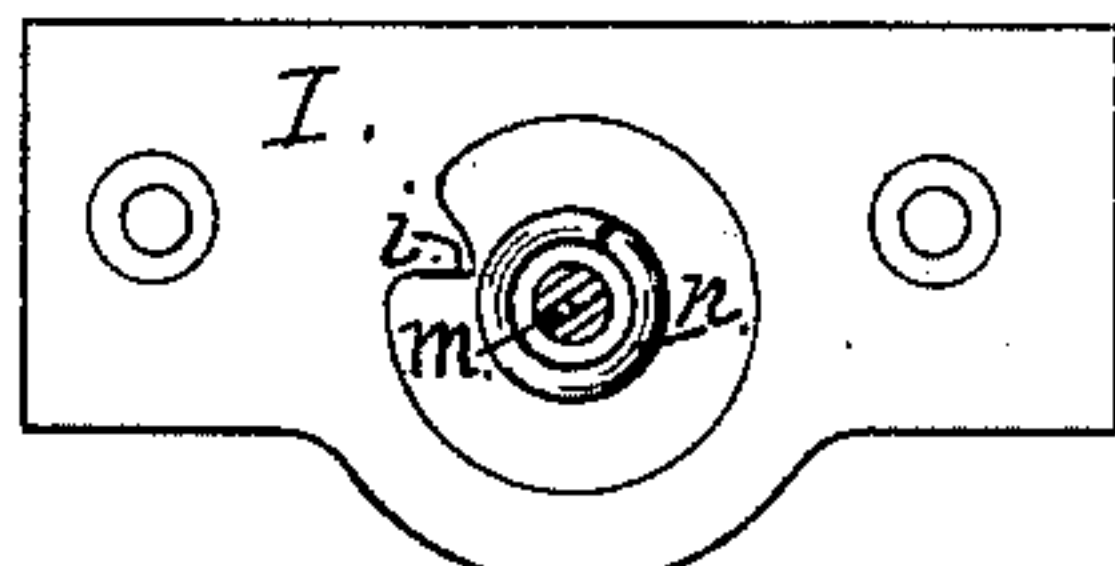


Fig. 7.

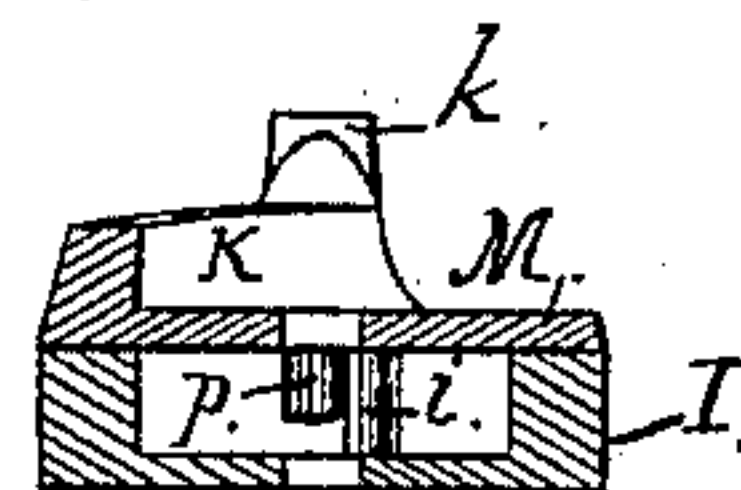


Fig. 8.

Witnesses.

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. S. PEACOCK.

FASTENING FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 387,105.

Patented July 31, 1888.

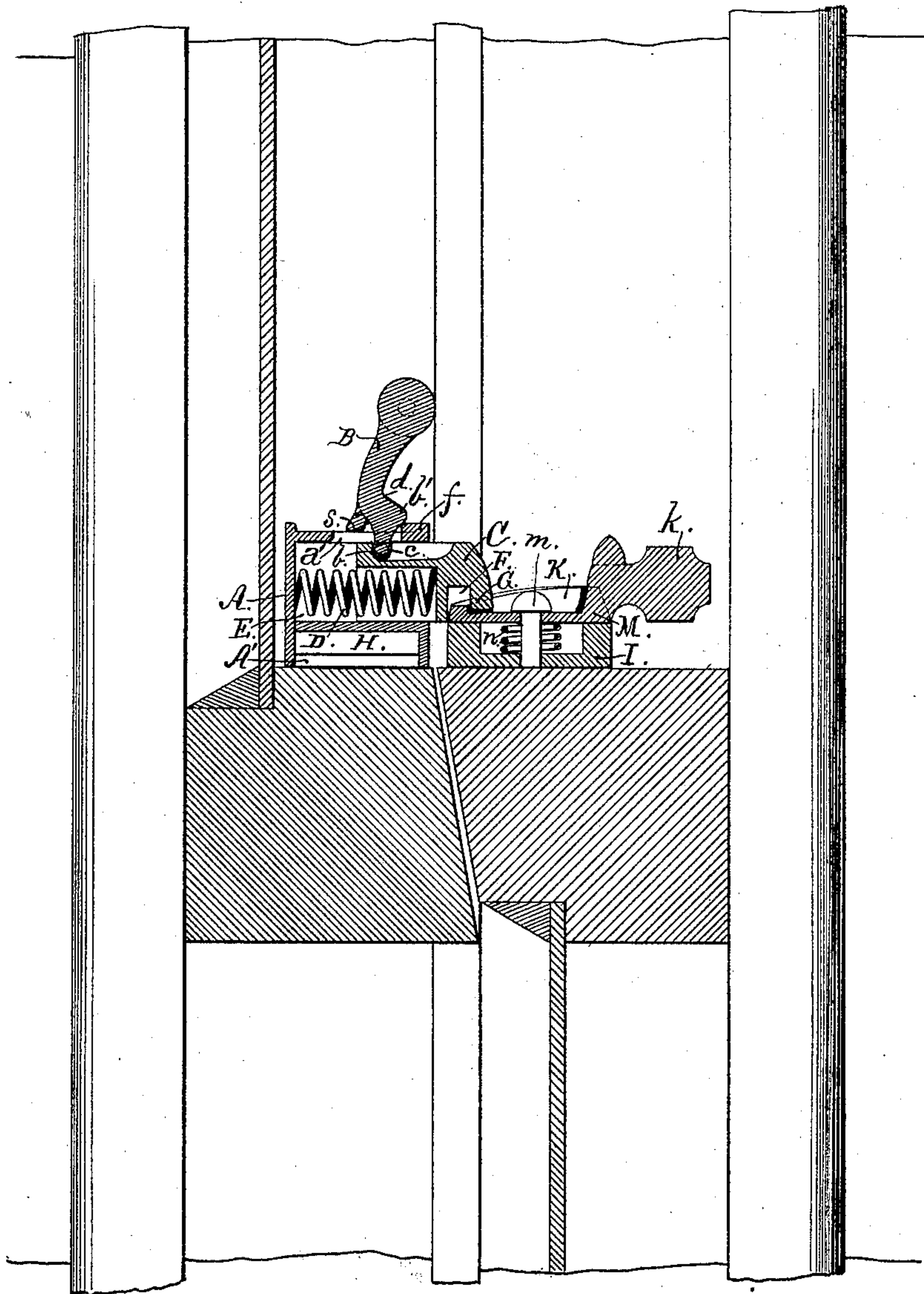


Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB S. PEACOCK, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

FASTENING FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,105, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed April 2, 1888. Serial No. 269,366. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB S. PEACOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing in Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Fastenings for Meeting-Rails of Sashes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fastenings for meeting-rails of sashes, which shall be so constructed as to operate automatically to fasten the sashes when they are closed, so that it will be impossible to close the window and leave the sashes unfastened, and which may be used to lock the sashes, so that they will not shake and rattle with the wind; and the invention consists in the construction and combination of the various parts, as hereinafter fully described and claimed, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my sash-fastener, the meeting-rails being shown in section and the bolt in broken lines in engagement with the keeper-cam. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation similar to Fig. 1, but with the side of the case and bolt cut away. Fig. 4 is a side view of the bolt. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the bolt-case. Fig. 6 is a front view of the bolt and case, the front flange of the latter being cut away. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the keeper-plate; Fig. 8, a vertical section through the cam keeper and plate, showing the stop; and Fig. 9, a central vertical section through Fig. 2, lengthwise of the bolt, the spring back of the bolt being shown in full side elevation.

In the drawings, A represents the bolt-case fastened on the lower rail of the upper sash, and secured thereto by screws *a*, passing through the base-plate A'. The top of the case is provided with a longitudinal slot, *a'*, cut through the center of the top thereof.

A lever, B, which serves to force the bolt C back into the case and hold it out of engagement with the cam-flange K, is inserted in the slot *a'*, and has lugs *b* projecting from its inner end, which engage in a transverse recess in the upper surface of the said bolt. The lever is also furnished with a cam shaped projection, *b'*, on its front edge, which bears against an upwardly-projecting flange, *f*, on the top of the front of

the case A. This flange serves as a sliding fulcrum for the lever when it is pressed downward and forward to force the bolt backward into the case. To hold the bolt back in its case, the cam *b'* is provided with a shoulder, *d*, at its outer extremity, which, as the lever is forced forward into a horizontal position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, engages the flange *f*. The heel of the lever is provided with a stop, *s*, which, when the lever is thrown into an erect position, is brought into contact with the top of the bolt-case and prevents too great backward movement of the lever and undue forward thrust of the bolt. The cam shape is given to the projection *b'* to facilitate the backward movement of the end of the lever connected with the bolt. The forward movement of the bolt is caused by a spring, D, located in the chamber E of the same and bearing against the back of the bolt-case. When thrust forward, the front of the body of the bolt projects slightly beyond the mouth of its case, there being a deep groove, F, between it and the catch G, which receives the cam-flange K.

The base-plate A' is provided with downwardly-projecting flanges *a''*, upon which the plate rests. This arrangement permits a more convenient attachment of the bolt-case bottom or filling-plate H, connected with the base-plate by rivets *h*. The bolt-case is cast with an open bottom to permit the insertion of the bolt and spring, after which the bottom H is secured in place, it being shaped to fit into the same and form a bearing for the bolt, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6.

The cam-keeper consists of a plate, M, having a cam-flange, K, projecting upward from a part of its edge, and it rests upon a keeper-plate, I, secured to the upper rail of the lower sash. This plate I is provided with a recess, in which is seated a spring, *n*, coiled about the screw or rivet *m*, which secures the cam-keeper in place. Upon the periphery of this recess there is a stop, *i*, which engages a stud, *p*, on the lower face of the cam-keeper M, to limit its movement about the pivot-screw *m*. When the bolt is held back in its case, the open edge of the cam-keeper is in position opposite to it, and upon its being thrust forward the keeper is turned horizontally, by means of the handle *k*, about the pivot-screw *m*, so as to bring the

cam-flange K into engagement with the groove F of the bolt. As the cam-flange increases in thickness from the point *r* toward the handle, the turning of the cam-keeper in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 2, exerts an oblique strain upon the bolt and pulls the sash-rails firmly together.

As will be seen, when the bolt is held back in the case and the lower sash is raised or the upper lowered, the lower sash is brought into contact with the lever B and throws it upward, removing its pressure upon the bolt and permitting the spring D to thrust it forward, so that when the sash is again closed it presses the bolt back as the rail passes it. The bolt then, by the action of the spring, engages automatically with the keeper-plate.

The lever moves freely with the bolt, the only action of the former upon the latter being caused by its being pushed forward and downward, as explained.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a sash-fastener, the combination, with the bolt-case having the slot in the top thereof,

of the bolt, the spring back of the bolt, and the lever inserted in the slot in the case and engaging with the bolt to force it backward, substantially as specified.

2. In a sash-fastener, the combination, with the sliding bolt having the groove F and mechanism for operating the same, of the horizontally-movable keeper provided with the cam-flange K, constructed and operating substantially as specified.

3. In a sash-fastener, the combination, with the sliding bolt having the groove F and mechanism for operating the same, of the recessed keeper-plate provided with the stop *i* and the horizontally-movable keeper having the cam-flange K upon its upper surface and stud *p* on the lower, constructed and operating substantially as specified.

4. In a sash-fastener, the combination, with the open-bottomed bolt-case and base-plate and the bolt, of the bottom filling-plate, H, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JACOB S. PEACOCK.

Witnesses:

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