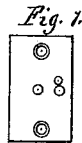
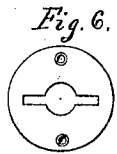
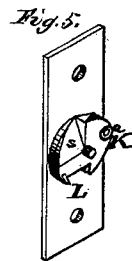
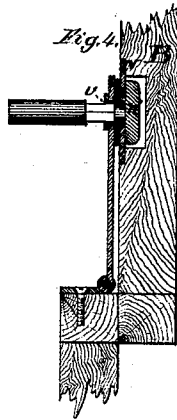
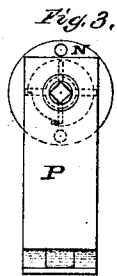
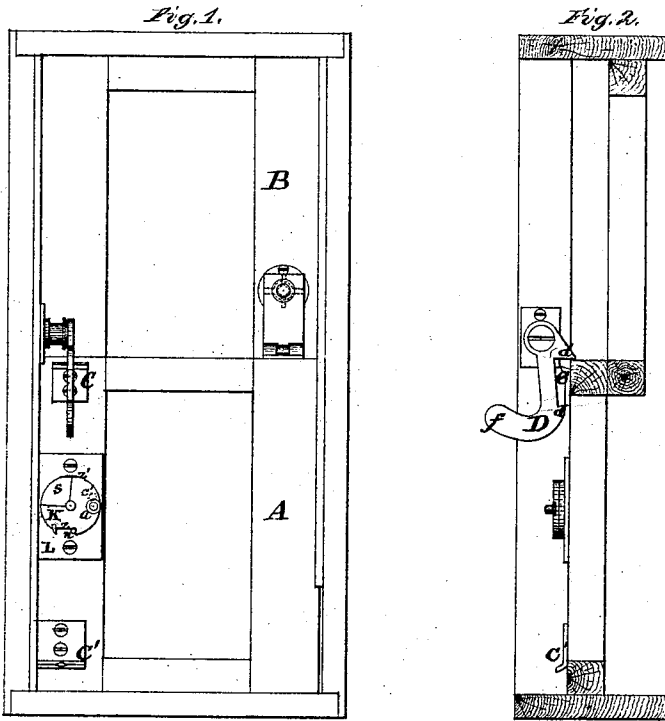


J. Hughes,

Sash Lock.

No. 109516.

Patented Nov. 22, 1870.



Witnesses
Edw. P. Mass
A. D. Lane.

Invention
John Hughes,
Chapman & Van Hook,
Attorneys.

United States Patent Office.

JOHN HUGHES, OF NEW BERNE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Letters Patent No. 109,516, dated November 22, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HUGHES, of New Berne, in the county of Craven and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Sash-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a front view of my invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same.

Figures 3, 4, and 5 are details.

My invention relates to a combined window-sash fastener and lock, and consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices designed to hold the sashes in any desired position, and, if necessary, to lock or secure them so that they cannot be moved from their places either upward or downward.

The letter A of the drawing represents the lower sash of the window.

B, the upper sash.

C C represent the catches attached to the upper and lower portions of the lower sash, at the side thereof.

The upper catch C has its projecting ledge inclined slightly upward, in order that it may not fail to engage with the upper hook of the automatic latch when the sash is lowered.

For a similar reason, the projection of the lower catch C' is inclined downward.

D represents the automatic latch, pivoted to the side of the window-frame.

This latch is provided with two operating hooks *d d'*, between which occurs the dovetail recess *e*.

The free end of the latch is extended in the opposite direction from the hooks, forming a projection or weight, *f*.

The upper hook *d* of the latch operates in connection with the upper catch C, and serves to keep the lower sash down its full distance.

The lower hook catches under the lower catch C', and serves to keep the lower sash up to its full height.

K represents an eccentric disk pivoted to the plate L, which is attached to the sash at any desired point.

The lower edge of the disk is recessed, and, to prevent the disk from revolving beyond certain points, the pin *n* is secured to the plate L, and arranged to project up within the recess.

The upper wall *s* of the recess is inclined upward, and inward, toward the sash, the angle of inclination being about the same as that of the lower hook of the automatic latch.

That side of the upper half of the disk K which lies nearest the window-frame is inclined gradually from the plate L to the face of the disk, forming path *s* for the passage of the lower end of the latch D up over the face of the disk. This inclination terminates abruptly at a vertical plane, passing through or parallel to the axial line of the disk.

The broad edge of the disk, immediately adjacent to the inclined plane *s*, is also inclined inward and downward at *s'*, the inclination being about equal to that of the upper hook of the latch.

a represents a sliding pin passing through the disk near its periphery, and arranged to be inserted into the holes *c c'* in the plate L, thereby locking the disk in certain positions.

When it is desired to secure the lower sash in its highest or lowest position, the sash is simply raised or lowered, as the case may be, the weighted end of the automatic hook, causing it to become engaged with the catch C or C'.

In order that this sash may be held at any intermediate height, the disk K is placed at a corresponding height from the top of the sash, and the automatic latch will engage therewith, its lower hook catching under the recess in its lower edge. It may be held at any other point by raising the stop *a*, rotating the eccentric disk sufficiently to bring its full side against the window-jamb. The eccentric may be locked in this position by depressing the stop *a*.

When the latch D is engaged with the disk K, the lower sash may be locked in position by turning the disk sufficiently to bring the upper incline *s'* of the disk into position below the upper hook of the latch. The disk should be secured in this position by means of the pin *a*.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination, the catches C C' upon the front face of the sash, and the automatic double-acting latch D, having the hooks *d d'*, and pivoted to the frame as specified.

2. In combination, the automatic double-acting latch D, having the dovetail recess *e*, the plate L, having the holes *c c'*, and the eccentric disk K, having the inclined places *s s'* in its edge, and the locking-pin *a*.

In testimony that I claim the above, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JNO. HUGHES.

Witnesses:

WM. GEO. BRINNER,
HENRY R. BRYAN.