(No Model.)

G. J. DICKSON.

FASTENER FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 262,937. Patented Aug. 22, 1882.

Fig. 1.

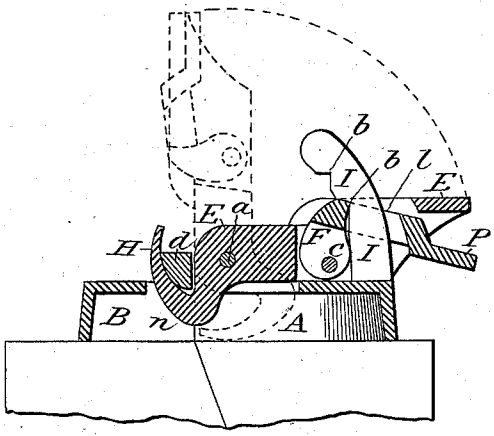


Fig. 3.

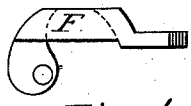


Fig. 4.

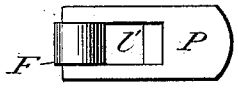


Fig. 2.

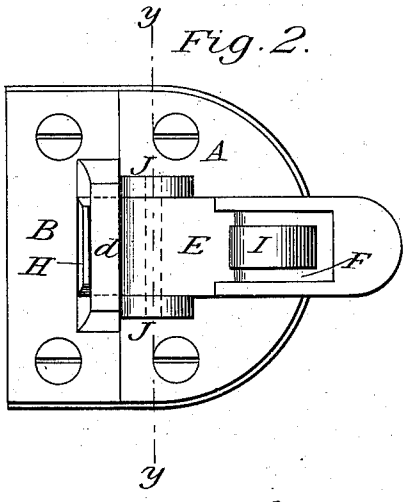


Fig. 5.

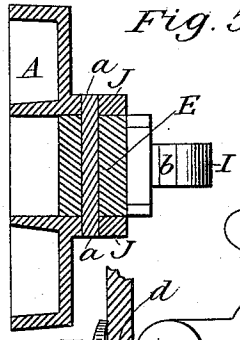


Fig. 7.

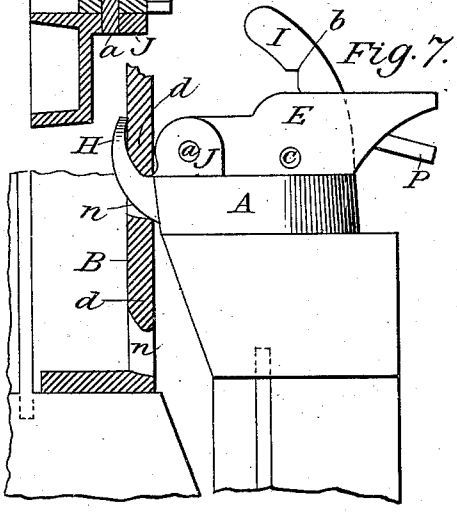
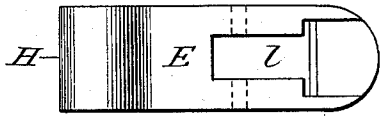


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT J. DICKSON, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,937, dated August 22, 1882.

Application filed May 24, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT J. DICKSON, of Albany, New York, have invented a new and useful Sash-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to improvements in locks for sliding sashes, which are usually placed on the meeting-rail of an upper and lower sash for the purpose of locking said sash together.

The great difficulty with this class of locks as heretofore constructed arises from the want of facilities for raising the upper sash, which has a tendency to drop when unlocked from the lower one in loosely-fitting sash, so that when the lower sash is brought down to a closed position the lock cannot be operated until the upper sash is also raised and held until locked; also the want of facilities for locking the sash in any position except fully closed.

The object of my invention is chiefly to avoid these difficulties and supply these wants; and my invention consists in the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings and set forth definitely in the claims.

Reference being to the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved sash-lock. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are detached views of the overbalanced locking-pawl. Fig. 5 is vertical section of Fig. 2, taken through the line *y y*. Fig. 6 is a detached under side view of the hooked lever bar or hasp. Fig. 7 is a vertical side view of my improved sash-lock, part in section, showing the sash locked partly open.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The plate A, carrying the lever bar or hasp E, with its overbalanced locking-pawl F, and the ratchet-toothed and quadrant-shaped standard I, constitute the main portion of the lock, which is secured to the lower sash, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7.

The plate B, which is secured to the upper sash, may be formed with the staple or bar *d* and opening *n* under said bar, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; or it may be made an extended upright, as shown in Fig. 7, having two or more openings, *n*, and bars *d* for locking the sash at different points.

The lever bar or hasp E is pivoted to the plate A by the pin *a* between the lugs J J, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. On the pivoted end of said hasp is formed the hook H, the outer face of which is a segment of circle having for its pivot the pin *a*, the inner face being eccentric thereto. The lever end of said hasp is provided with the loop hole or slot *l*, as more clearly shown in Fig. 6, into which is pivoted the overbalanced locking-pawl F on the pin *c*, as shown in Fig. 1. Said pawl is provided with the arm P, which extends along the under side of the said hasp E, and is also provided with a loop-hole, *l'*, corresponding to that in the said hasp, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, through which passes the quadrant-shaped standard I when the said hasp is in a locked position, as shown by full lines in Fig. 1. The said standard I is provided with the ratchet teeth or notches *b b*, into which said pawl F falls when brought opposite said notches, as shown in Fig. 1. The said pawl thus engaging with the standard I, rigidly secured to the plate A, and being pivoted to the said hasp, prevents it from being unlocked by any means except by raising the arm P of the pawl F, which is under cover of said hasp, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7.

The standard I may be made a full quarter of a circle and provided with a greater number of notches, if so desired; but the length shown in Fig. 1 with two notches is deemed sufficient.

The plate B, as before mentioned, which is secured to the upper sash, may be provided with a staple or the bar *d* and opening *n*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; or it may be made an extended upright with two or more bars and openings, as shown in Fig. 7, so that the sash may be locked at any desired point for ventilation.

The operation is as follows: The sash, being in a locked position, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 7, are unlocked by simply raising the arm P of the pawl F up against the under side of the hasp E, which will remove said pawl out of the notch *b* of standard I, when the hasp E, whose movement is in the same direction as that of the pawl F, will be thrown back, as shown by broken lines in Fig. 1, thereby withdrawing its hooked end H from under the bar *d* of plate

B and under plate A, as also shown by broken lines in Fig. 1, leaving the sash unlocked. In locking the said sash again the hasp is drawn down by its lever end to the position shown by full lines in Fig. 1, thereby turning its hooked end H out into the opening *n* under the bar *d* of plate B, raising said sash if it has dropped, and at the same time drawing the sash together, as shown by full lines in Fig. 1. As the said hasp is being drawn down on plate A the pawl F falls into the notches *b b* of the standard I, thereby locking said hasp at whatever point it may be left, so that if said sash should be prevented from being fully closed by any cause whatsoever said sash can be locked at that point or in that position. The point of the hook H is made tapering, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to insure its entrance into the opening *n* under the bar *d* in plate B in case the sash may move to either side, as might be the case in loosely-fitting sash, thus always bringing the sash straight when locked.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

The pivoted lever-hasp E, having the hook H and the overbalanced pawl F, in combination with the toothed standard I and the plate B, having one or more bars, *d*, and openings *n*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

GILBERT J. DICKSON.

Witnesses:

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