S. McNINCH.

FASTENERS FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 178,543. Patented June 13, 1876.

Fig. 1.

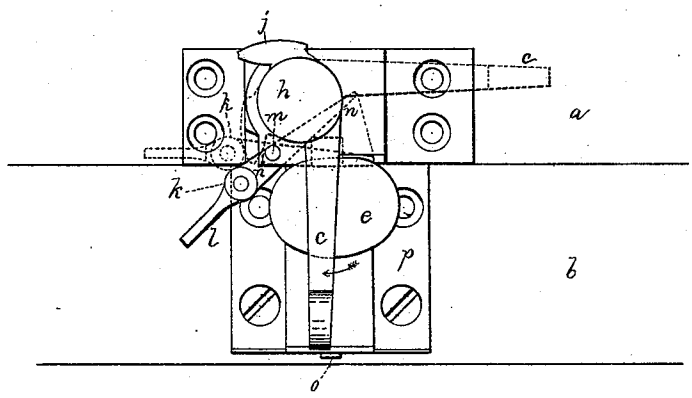


Fig. 2.

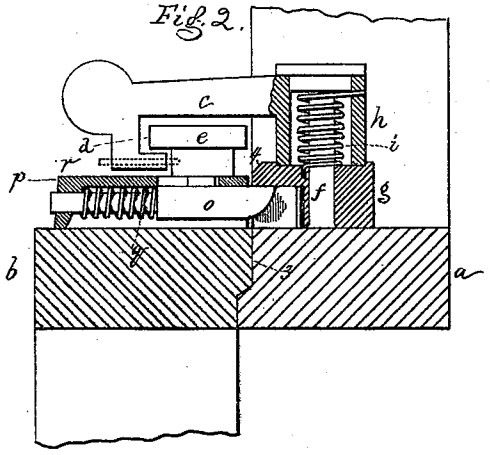
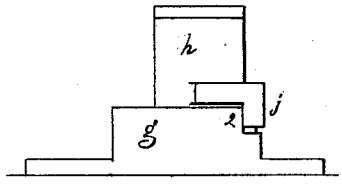


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL McNINCH, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,543**, dated June 13, 1876; application filed May 8, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL McNINCH, of Boston, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Sash-Lock, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to sash-locks to be applied to the meeting-rails of the upper and lower sashes; and consists in the novel combination, with a spring-actuated locking-arm and a holder, of a spring-bolt to operate the holder, and release the locking-arm, thereby permitting the spring to move the locking-arm to engage the knob of the spring-bolt, and secure the sash together, as hereinafter more fully described and definitely claimed.

Figure 1 represents, in top view, a sash-lock provided with my improvement, the full lines showing the parts in the position they will occupy when the sashes are locked, and the dotted lines their position when the sash is not fastened; Fig. 2, a section showing the sashes locked, and Fig. 3 a back view.

In the drawing, *a* represents the bottom rail of the top sash, and *b* the top rail of the bottom sash. The locking-arm *c*, provided at its outer end with a notch, *d*, to engage the flanged button *e*, is pivoted on a stud, *f*, projecting from the base *g*, provided with holes to receive screws by which to attach the base to the rail *a*. The hub *h* of this locking-arm is shown as hollow to receive a spring, *i*, the tendency of which is to move the arm in the direction of the arrow (see Fig. 1) whenever the arm is not positively held in the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1. This arm or hub has a projection, *j*, that enters between the corner 1 of the base *g*, and a friction-roller or stud, *k*, on a holder, *l*, pivoted to the base at *m*, and having a long arm, *n*, which is free to vibrate horizontally out and in a recess in the base. This holder is shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, in the position it will occupy when the locking-lever is turned away from over the upper sash, and in such position it will be observed that the projection *j* is held between the roller *k* and corner 1, retaining the arm with its free end back toward the glass, and it will also be noticed that the long arm *n* of the holder then rests substantially flush with the front of the base *g* and the upper front edge 3 of the meeting-rail of the top sash.

Instead of using a stationary button, *e*, as usual, I have arranged a button on the shank of a bolt, *o*, sliding in a frame, *p*, adapted to be secured to the top of the lower sash, a suitable spring, *q*, acting to throw the bolt forward.

Suppose the locking-lever held back, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, and the holder retained flush with the base and sash edge. Now, if the meeting-rails are brought together, the end of the bolt or catch *o* will strike and pass the edge 4 of the base *g*, and then strike the end *n* of the holder, turning it on its pivot *m*, releasing the projection *j*, which frees the locking arm and permits its spring *i* to throw it into position across the top of the upper sash and into engagement with the catch-button *e*. In this condition it will be obvious that the sashes are held or locked by three separate devices, viz: the locking-arm *c*, extended across the top sash and engaging the button; the bolt or catch *o*, the end of which projects under the part 4 of the base *g*, the bolt being also held by the locking-arm; and the holder which then extends across the top of the lower sash as a button, (see full lines, Fig. 1,) the holder being retained in this position by the end of the bolt *o*. To separate the sash the locking-arm must be turned to the right until projection *j* meets corner 1, and then the holder must be moved away from over the top of the lower sash, thereby bringing its roller against the projection *j*, and then the bolt or catch *o* must be drawn back against its spring.

If desired, I may place a second spring-bolt, *r*, (as shown in dotted lines,) in the outer end of the locking-arm, it entering a hole in the button. At the back of the base is a corner, 2, that serves as a stop for the projection *j*, to cause the locking-arm to stop at the proper position with reference to the button and top of lower sash.

The sash-lock may be made of any material, and be finished as are other sash-locks, and may be applied to any sash without cutting away the meeting-rails.

I claim—

1. A sash-lock, composed of the base *g*, the spring-actuated locking-arm *c*, a pivoted holder, *l*, for the arm, and a flanged button, *e*, and

spring-bolt *o*, adapted to be applied to the lower sash and to operate the holder to release the locking-arm, thereby automatically engaging the parts and locking the sashes together, substantially as described.

2. The sash-lock base *g*, provided with the ledge 4, the flanged button *e*, and spring-bolt *o*, in combination with the locking-arm *c*, adapted to engage the button and retain the forward end of the bolt under the ledge 4, substantially as described.

3. The spring-bolt *o*, in combination with the base *g* and holder *l*, and adapted to operate the holder and retain it extended across the top of the lower sash, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL McNINCH.

Witnesses:
G. W. GREGORY,
L. H. LATIMER.