(No Model.)

J. E. WOLL.

FASTENER FOR MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 369,146. Patented Aug. 30, 1887.

Fig. 1.

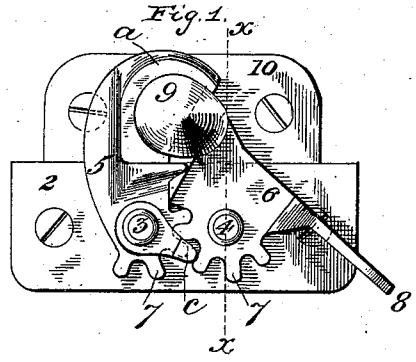


Fig. 2.

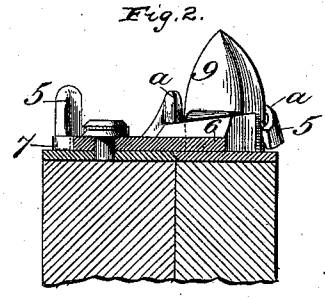
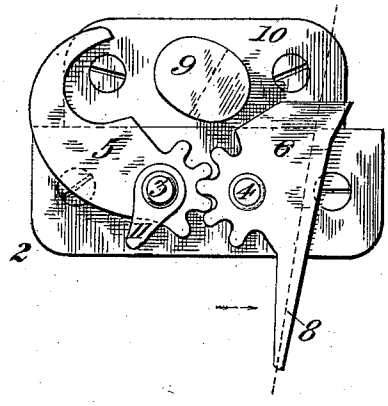


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. WOLL, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,146, dated August 30, 1887.

Application filed January 24, 1887. Serial No. 225,293. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. WOLL, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window and Door Buttons; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved sash-lock. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a lock similar in arrangement and construction of the parts to the lock shown in Fig. 1, except that the tops of the stud 9 and of the levers 5 and 6 and 11 are made flat, to adapt the lock for use on carriage-tops and for other analogous purposes.

Like symbols of reference indicate like parts in each.

In the drawings, 2 is the bolting-plate, by means of which part of the lock is fastened to the lower sash of the window. On this bolting-plate, swiveled adjacently to each other by means of pivot-pins 3 and 4, are two levers, 5 and 6. These levers are provided with cogs 7 at their inner ends. These cogs mesh with each other, so that when one lever is turned on its pivot the other must turn with it. The outer end of the lever 5 is hook-shaped, and the end of the lever 6 is preferably straight, and the ends of both levers are preferably strengthened by a bead or ridge, *a*. The lever 6 is provided with a thumb-piece, 8, by which it may be turned. The other part of the lock, which is fixed to the upper sash, consists of a pin or stud, 9, which projects vertically from a bolting-plate, 10. The top of this pin is conical in form, and at its base it has a lateral groove or recess.

When the window-sashes are closed and the thumb-piece 8 is moved in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 3, so as to bring the levers 5 and 6 together, they inclose the pin 9, the hooked end of the lever 5 fitting around one side of the pin, and the end of the lever 6 fitting within the recess in the other side thereof. This firmly unites the parts of the lock together and holds the window-sashes from being moved. It would be difficult to move the arms 5 and 6 from the outside of the window; but for greater security I prefer to bevel the meeting edges of the plates 2 and 10, so that a knife cannot be inserted between them. As a further precaution, I employ a locking-arm, 11, which is pivoted on the pin 3 above the arm 5, and has a downwardly-projecting tooth, *c*, at its outer end, and a thumb-piece, *d*, by which the arm may be turned. The tooth *c* is so arranged that when the arm 11 is turned into the position indicated in Fig. 1 the tooth shall engage with the teeth of the cog of the arm 6. By thus locking this cog neither arm 5 or 6 can be moved until the tooth *c* is disengaged. It is in the application of this locking-tooth that my invention consists. A very secure protection against burglars is thus afforded. The under sides of the arms 5 and 6 at the ends are beveled, as shown, so that if these arms should happen to be closed together when the window-sashes are closed the pointed end of the stud 9, entering the space between the hook and the end of the arm 6, and assisted by the bevel of these parts, will separate the arms and so permit the insertion of the stud between them. If desired, the stud 9 may have recesses on both sides for the reception of both arms 5 and 6.

The lock, when thus constructed, is simple, easily operated, and is very efficient in its action. It may be used for locking other things besides window-sashes.

When it is desired to use the lock to fasten together the tops of landau-carriages, and for other similar purposes, it is not desirable that the top of the stud 9 should be of conoidal form, or that the surfaces of the levers 5 and 6 should be provided with projections, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. I therefore make these parts flat, and have illustrated such construction in Fig. 3.

I claim—

The combination, with a bolting pin or stud, of pivoted arms geared together and adapted to inclose the stud, and a locking-tooth, *c*, adapted to engage the cogs of one of said levers and to lock it, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of January, A. D. 1887.

JOS. E. WOLL.

Witnesses:

THOMAS W. BAKEWELL,

W. B. CORWIN.