(No Model.)

W. KOENEN.

FASTENER FOR THE MEETING RAILS OF SASHES.

No. 475,572. Patented May 24, 1892.

Fig. 1

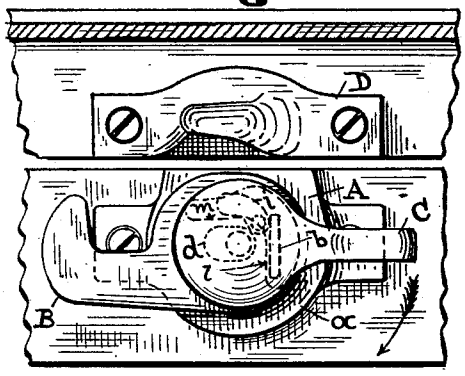
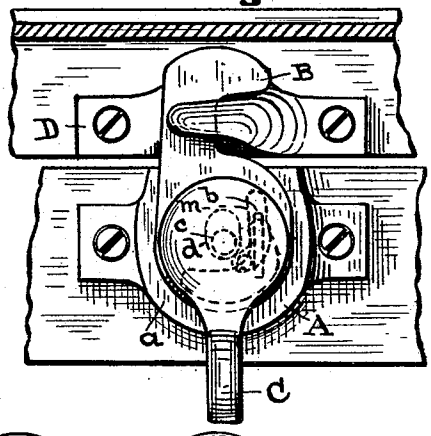


Fig. 2



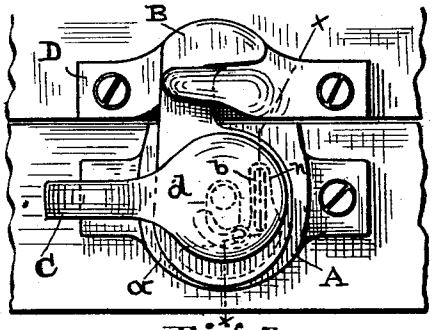


Fig. 3

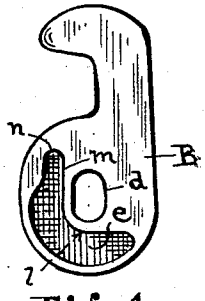


Fig. 4.

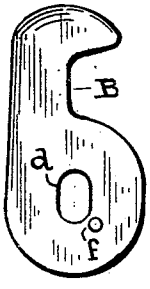


Fig. 5

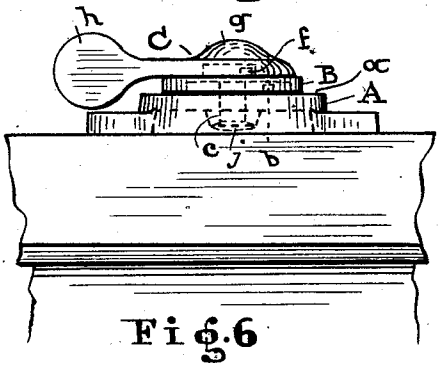


Fig. 6

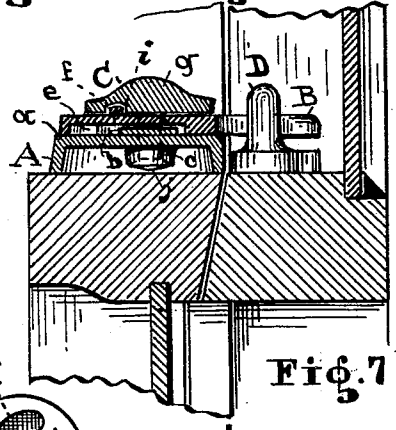


Fig. 7

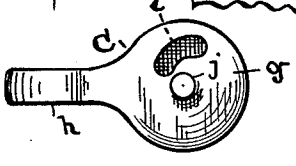


Fig. 8.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FASTENER FOR THE MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,572, dated May 24, 1892.

Application filed May 23, 1891. Serial No. 393,867. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM KOENEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to means for locking the meeting-rails of window-sashes; and the improvement consists in a peculiarly-constructed lock which combines efficiency in a simple and easily-operated device, the object of which is to not only prevent rattling of the sashes, but also to render said lock proof against being opened from the outside of the window.

That the invention may be fully understood, reference will be had to the following specification and annexed drawings, forming part thereof, in which—

Each of the Figures 1, 2, and 3 represents a plan view of said lock as being attached to the meeting-rails of window-sashes. Fig. 4 is an under side view of the latch detached. Fig. 5 is a face view of the same. Fig. 6 is a side view of the lock complete, and Fig. 7 represents a transverse section of said lock on line *x x*. (See Fig. 1.) Fig. 8 is an under side view of the operating-lever.

Like letters refer to like parts in the drawings and specification.

Substantially, the lock consists of the following parts, viz: the base A, the latch B, the operating-lever C, and the keeper D. Both the base and keeper are securely attached to the meeting-rails of the respective sashes—that is, the former being in connection with the inner sash and the latter with the outer sash. The base A has a raised face *a* for the latch B to slide thereon, a projecting strip *b* to guide said latch, and a central perforation *c* to receive the lever C above referred to, the guide *b* being to one side of said perforation and at right angles, or nearly so, to the front edge of the base A, as seen in Fig. 1.

The latch B consists of an oblong disk and a hook formed in connection therewith, as seen in the detached views, Figs. 4 and 5. The slot *d* in the disk part thereof admits of the pivot of the operating-lever to pass through said disk and also allows of withdrawing the latch for the purpose as hereinafter referred to. At the under side of the said latch is an angular recess *e*, of which the inner angular side or edge in conjunction with the guide *b*, is essential for attaining the particular movement of the latch B, while by means of the lug *f* upon the face side of said latch operative connection with the lever C is established, as seen in Figs. 2, 3, and 7. The lever C comprises the head *g* with handle *h* and pivot *j*. The latter extends through the latch and base and is riveted or otherwise retained in the hub of said base for the purpose of maintaining the above-said parts in co-operative relation with each other. The eccentric groove *i* in the under side of the head *g* receives the lug *f* and propels the latter in its path when the lever is turned. The keeper D, which is securely connected with the outer rail, has a hook combined with the base. Said hook points in opposite direction to that of the latch B. Thus an interlocking engagement is attained when the latch enters said keeper. (See Figs. 2, 3, and 7.)

In describing the operation of this lock it is supposed that the sashes are unlocked, in which instance the latch and lever are in a position as shown in Fig. 1—that is, they are at right angles to the transverse center line of the base. The lug of the latch is at the inner terminal of the eccentric groove of the lever, and it is the side *l* of the recess which is in contact with the strip or guide *b*. By turning the lever in direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, it is the inner side of the groove *i* which pushes the lug *f* with it and thereby causes the latch B to swing in like direction, so that when the lever is in the positon as shown in Fig. 2 said latch has also turned to about the same extent, the hook thereof has entered the keeper ready for being withdrawn in the position it now assumes, and the side *m* of the recess is now in front of the guide *b*, so that a further turning of the lever C will only effect the withdrawal of said latch in so far as the strip prevents its turning. The eccentric groove in the lever being brought from the position in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 3 must necessarily move the lug of the latch until the contracted end *n* of the recess strikes the outer end of the

strip, as seen in Fig. 3. In that instance the latch is kept in locked position and holds the sashes in tight contact with each other, owing to the enforced engagement of the hook of the latch in that of the keeper. The slot *d* in the latch allows of a free movement of the same when being operated by the lever in the manner as above stated.

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

In a sash-lock, in combination, the base A, with guiding-strip *b* projecting upon its face, latch B, having an angular recess *e* and lug *f* in and at opposite sides thereof, the operating-lever C, and keeper D, constructed substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM KOENEN.

Witnesses:
H. BARBER,
L. H. WARE.