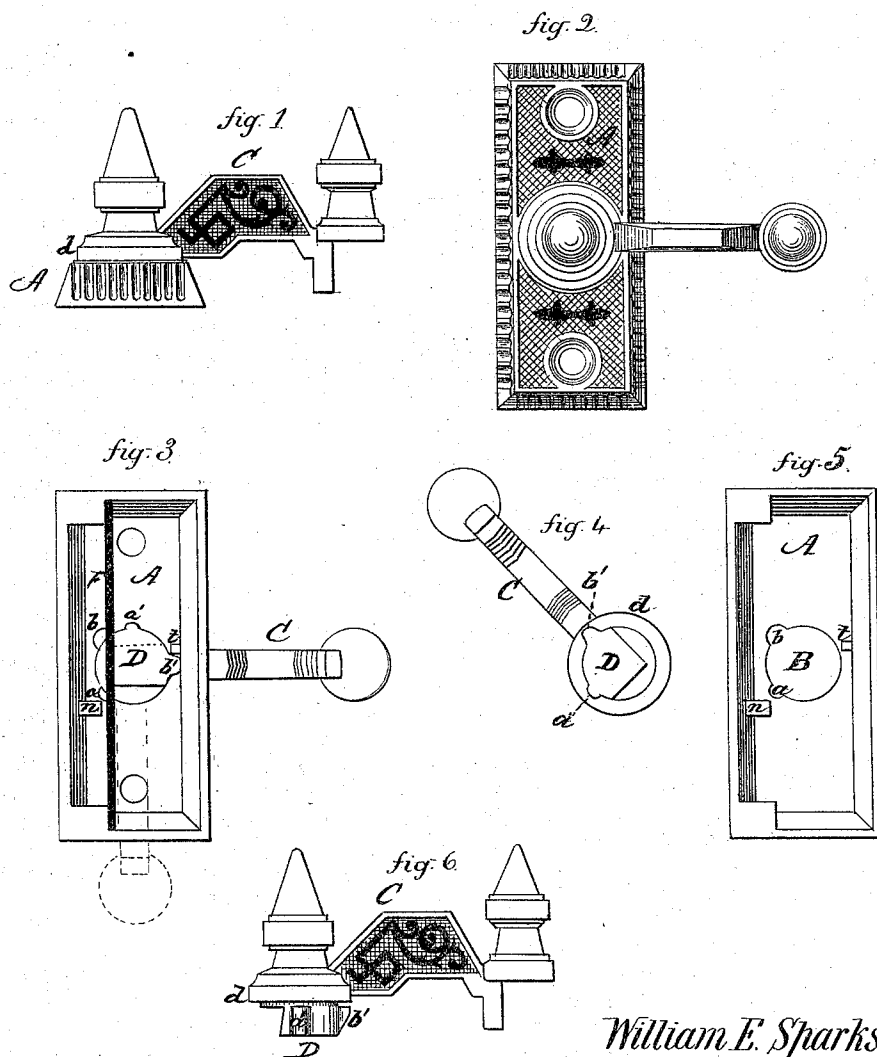


WILLIAM E. SPARKS.

Improvement in Fasteners for Meeting-Rails of Sashes.

No. 126,754.

Patented May 14, 1872.



Witnesses.

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By his Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. SPARKS, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SARGENT & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,754, dated May 14, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. SPARKS, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Sash-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents in—

Figure 1, an end view; Fig. 2, a top view of the same; Fig. 3, an under-side view of the same looking up; and in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, detached parts to illustrate the construction.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners which are arranged upon the meeting-rails of window-sashes to secure the upper and lower sash in their closed position, the object being a construction which will require little more labor than the process of casting, thereby producing a very cheap but good fastener; and the invention consists in a chambered base having an opening directly through top for the insertion and bearing of the lever, combined with the lever, constructed with a downward-projecting stud with one or more lateral projections therefrom, which, when set into the said base or plate—the opening formed with notches for the admission of the said projections—the said stud taking its bearing in the said opening and turned to its working position—the said projections pass beneath the said plate and thus secure the lever to the plate; and combined with a spring, which, bearing against the flat side of the said stud, retains it in the position indicated by such flat side, either as locking or loosening the sash.

A is the plate or base, which is chambered out upon its under side, as seen in Fig. 5. Through the top of the said plate an opening, B, is formed, of the diameter required for the bearing of the lever, and in the edge of this opening two notches, *a b*, are formed, as seen in Fig. 5. C is the lever above the plate, of any desirable form, at its base *d* formed to set upon the top of the plate, as seen in Fig. 1. From this base downward projects a stud, D,

(see Figs. 4 and 6,) the diameter of the stud at the base corresponding to the opening B in the plate, forms a bearing upon which the lever may be turned. On this stud, and below the base a distance equal to the thickness of the plate, I form two projections, *a' b'*, in position corresponding to the two notches *a b* in the plate, when the said lever is at some point out of its natural path—that is, substantially as seen in Figs. 4 and 5—the lever turned back for insertion. The projections pass freely through the notches, and the lever sets into its bearing in the plate, and is then turned to the position seen in Fig. 3, the projections passing beneath the plate prevent the removal of the lever. In that position the spring F is inserted, two sides of the lever being flattened, as seen in Figs 3 and 4, for the bearing of the spring. The spring is supported at either end and the lever is held in either position by the said spring yielding for the turning of the lever to the right, which, when so turned, is held in that position by the spring, as denoted in broken lines, Fig. 3. The projections *a' b'* serve also to prevent the turning of the lever too far—that is to say, the projection *a'* prevents the turning of the lever to the left and the projection *b'* prevents turning too far to the right, whereby the accidental removal of the lever is avoided. To more perfectly provide against such accidental removal I form a stop, *n*, upon the inside of the case, back of the spring, to prevent the depression of the spring by the said projections should they be turned into contact. I also form another projection, *t*, on the opposite side of the case, against which the projection *a'* strikes when thrown out, as seen in Fig. 3.

While two projections and corresponding notches are preferable, one notch and projection may alone accomplish the object, but not so perfectly as two or more. The keeper may be any of the known constructions.

I claim as my invention—

1. A sash-fastener, consisting of the plate A and lever C, when the said plate A is constructed with an opening, B, and one or more notches, *a b*, in the said opening, and the said lever, with a stud, D, provided with projections corre-

sponding to the said opening and notches in the said plate, the said projection or projections to pass beneath the said plate when the lever is set into position, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the subject-matter of the first clause of claim, I claim the spring F, the stud D being constructed to take a bearing on the said spring, in the manner described.

3. In combination with the subject-matter of the second clause of claim, I claim the stops *n* *t*, one or both, beneath the plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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