

J. HOLLELY.

Automatic Fastenings for Sashes, &c.

No. 143,982.

Patented Oct. 28, 1873.

Fig. 1.

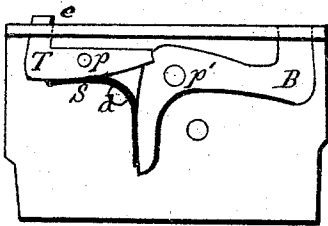


Fig. 2.

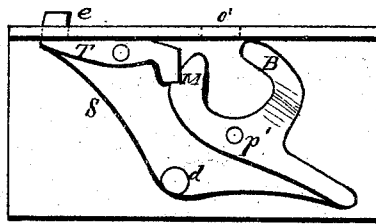


Fig. 3.

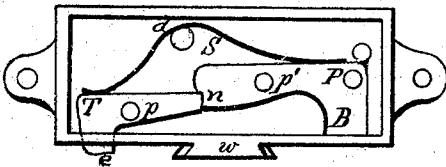


Fig. 5.

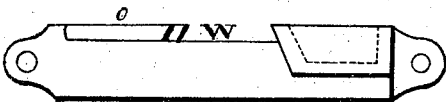
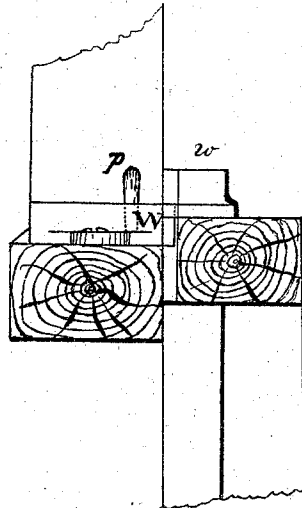


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
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Inventor,
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By his attorney,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH HOLLELY, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN AUTOMATIC FASTENINGS FOR SASHES, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **143,982**, dated October 28, 1873; application filed
May 16, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH HOLLELY, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Automatic Fastenings, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to produce a simple and economical device for securing window-sashes, doors, drawers, and the covers of chests; &c., which device is so constructed and arranged that it forms a fastening which acts and operates automatically to secure the window-sashes, door, or other object to which it may be applied without the use of a key.

The above-mentioned object is accomplished mainly by the combining, with the bolt which does the fastening, a tripping-lever and a spring, which may also actuate the bolt. When this fastener is applied to window-sashes there is secured upon one sash a wedge-shaped piece of metal, which so receives a counterpart of corresponding form attached to the other sash, that, when the parts approach each other, the small end of the wedge-formed piece will be sure to enter into the large opening in the counterpart, and when the two parts to be secured together have arrived at nearly their final position, then the projecting end of the tripping-lever is thrown back, thereby freeing the bolt, which, then, by the force of a spring, is thrown forward, and engages in a manner similar to an ordinary lock-bolt, thereby securing the parts without special separate operation from any person whatever.

Figure 1 represents the working parts of an ordinary drawer-lock. Fig. 2 represents, similarly, a lock for a box or chest. Fig. 3 represents the working parts of a window lock or catch. Fig. 5 represents a counterpart of the same fastening shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 4 represents part of the upper and part of the lower sashes of a window, provided with the fastening shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

Similar letters refer to corresponding parts in all the figures.

Fig. 4 shows the position of the parts after the wedge-shaped piece *w* has entered its corresponding recess *W* in the counterpart. The wedge and recess for the same are more clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 5, at *w* and *W*. The tapering part of the wedge, shown in the plan view, Fig. 3, *w*, serves to guide and steady the counterpart, Fig. 5, in one direction, while

the dovetailed form given to the same draws and holds the parts firmly together. *B* is the bolt which serves to secure the parts when they have arrived in proper position. *T* is the tripping-lever, hung upon the pin *p*, and working against a shoulder or notch, *n*, in the bolt *B*, which works upon the pin *p'*. *S* is the spring which, secured to the stud *d*, serves to actuate the tripping-lever *T* and the bolt *B*. The tripping-lever *T* is provided with a striking end, *e*, which should be beveled in cases where the parts to be secured move by sliding upon, or swinging near to, each other. The striking end *e* is made to project from the body of the fastening, so that it shall come in contact with some part of, or obstacle secured to, the object to be fastened, the obstacle being so placed as to hit the striking end *e* just as the parts to be secured arrive at their proper position for fastening.

In Fig. 5, the point of the counterpart at *o* is the obstacle which acts upon the striking end *e* of the tripping-lever *T*, pressing that end backward and releasing the opposite end from the notch *n* in the bolt *B*, which then, being free, is thrown forward by the spring *S* and locks the parts together.

When it is desired to raise the lower sash from the inside it is only necessary to push the bolt *B* back by pushing upon the pin *P*, whereupon the small end of the tripping-lever will fly into the notch *n* from the force of the spring *S*, and retain the bolt in the withdrawn position during such time as the parts are allowed to remain apart. When, however, the window is closed by intention or accident the automatic locking is sure to take place.

In Figs. 1 and 2, an ordinary key will be required to withdraw the bolt when the parts have been locked. *o'*, in Fig. 2, is the opening in the edge of the lock through which the hasp or staple, secured to the cover or lid of the object, enters the lock to receive the bolt *B*.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the tripping-lever *T* and spring *S* with the pivoted bolt or catch *B*, all arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

Dated May 2, 1872.

JOSEPH HOLLELY.

Witnesses:

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