

(No Model.)

H. H. SPARKS.

DEVICE FOR FASTENING WINDOWS.

No. 348,355.

Patented Aug. 31, 1886.

Fig. 1

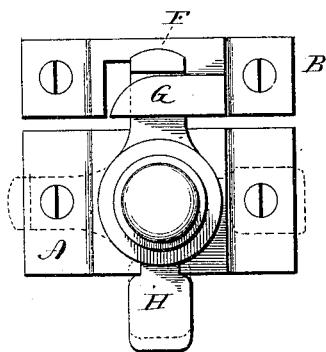


Fig. 2

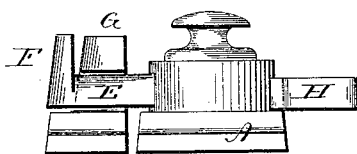


Fig. 3

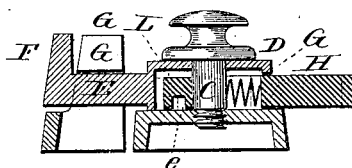


Fig. 5

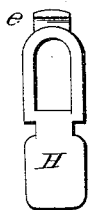


Fig. 4

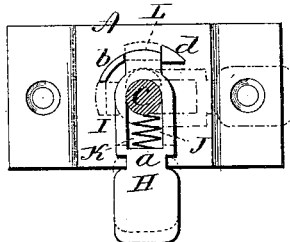


Fig. 7

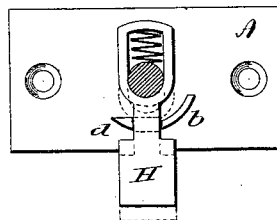
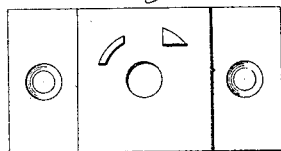


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. SPARKS, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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DEVICE FOR FASTENING WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,355, dated August 31, 1886.

Application filed August 2, 1886. Serial No. 209,724. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. 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 accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top or plan view showing the parts in the locked position; Fig. 2, a side view of the same; Fig. 3, a vertical central section cutting through the lever in the locked position; Fig. 4, a top view of the base, the hub part of the lever removed; Fig. 5, an under side view of the part H of the lever; Fig. 6, a top view of the base, the lever, spring, and pivot removed; Fig. 7, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners which are designed to be applied to the meeting-rails of sashes, one part having a swinging hook arranged thereon adapted to engage a keeper on the other part, and whereby the sashes are not only drawn together, but locked, and particularly to that class in which the locking lever or hook is made in two parts, one of the parts serving as an automatic locking device, the object of the invention being a cheap and simple construction, such that the parts may be cast complete and so as to avoid any considerable amount of labor in assembling or fitting.

A represents the base of one part, which is adapted to be secured to the top of the lower sash, and upon which the lever is hung; B, the base of the other part, which forms the keeper, and which is adapted to be secured to the lower rail of the upper sash. On the base A is a post or pivot, C, upon which the lever is adapted to turn.

D is the hub of the lever, arranged to swing freely around the pivot C, and from one side extends an arm, E, formed as a part of the hub, terminating in a hook, F, adapted to engage a lug, G, on the base B as the keeper, and in the usual manner for this class of fasteners. The hub is recessed upon its under side, and diametrically opposite the arm E is an opening, G, through which the second part, H, of

the lever works. The second part, H, is constructed with a stirrup, I, adapted to set over the pivot C, and so as to be free to be moved radially on the pivot as a guide through the opening G in the hub. The stirrup-opening J is elongated, so as to form a space between one end, a, of the opening J and the pivot, and into this space a spring, K, is introduced, the tendency of which is to draw the part H and hold it against the stud.

In the arrangement of the spring seen in Figs. 3 and 4 the tendency is to force the part H outward and away from the other part, E, but so that the part H may be forced radially inward, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4; but if left free will be returned under the action of the spring.

Upon the base A is a segment-shaped rib, b, which is concentric with the axis of the pivot C, as seen in Fig. 4. This rib extends from one side of a projection, L, on the part H, and on the opposite side of the part L a stop, d, is formed on the base, so that the projection L of the part H normally may stand between the stop d and the adjacent end of the rib b, as seen in Fig. 4; but upon the under side of the projection L a notch, e, is formed transversely across the projection; (see Figs. 3 and 5.) this notch, however, being inside the line of the rib b when the part H stands in its normal position against the pivot C; but when the part H is forced inward, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4, then the notch e coincides with the rib b, and while in that position the part H may be turned to the right to the position seen in broken lines, Fig. 4, the notch permitting the projection to pass over the rib, and if in that position the part H be left free the spring will bring it back against the stud, and so that the notch e is again out of line with the rib b, and in that position the rib b serves as a stop to prevent turning the part H. As the part H works closely in the opening G of the hub D, it follows that the hub and the arm E it carries are turned with the part H in the movements before described.

In the position indicated in Figs. 3 and 4 the part H is in position for locking the sash; but turned to the right, as indicated in broken lines, Figs. 1 and 4, the parts are in the position as leaving the sashes insecure. When,

therefore, it is desired to turn the lever from either position, the part H is first forced inward to bring the notch *e* into line with the rib *b*, and in that position the lever may be turned accordingly; but when brought to either of its two extreme positions the reaction of the spring K draws the part H into the locked position, so that it is impossible to turn the lever except after such radial movement of the part H.

The spring may be arranged upon the reverse side of the pivot, as seen in Fig. 7. In this case the rib *b* and the stop *d* are formed upon the opposite side of the base, or, which is the same thing, the base reversed. In this case, to make a disengagement, the part H is pulled radially outward, instead of pushed inward, as before, the spring serving in this case to draw the part H inward, instead of pushing it outward, as in the first illustration.

From the foregoing it will be understood that I do not claim, broadly, a sash-fastener having a lever made in two parts and both arranged to turn about a common pivot, and whereby the lever may be locked in either of its extreme positions; but

What I do claim is--

The combination of a base, A, fixed pivot C thereon, the base constructed with a stop, *d*, and segment-shaped rib *b*, concentric with the said pivot, a lever formed in two parts, the one part consisting of a hub, D, and a locking-arm, E, extending radially therefrom, the said hub constructed with a recess upon its under side and around the pivot, with an opening through the wall of the recess diametrically opposite the arm E, with a second part, H, constructed to form a stirrup to surround said pivot and extending through said opening in the hub, and with a spring in the stirrup to yieldingly hold the part H, the said part H constructed with a notch, *e*, upon its under side corresponding to the said rib *b*, but out of line with the said rib when the part H is in its normal position, the said part H also constructed to rest between the end of said rib *b* and the stop *d*, with a keeper with which the said arm E is adapted to engage, all substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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