

H. T. RAEKE.
Sash-Lock.

No. 217,819.

Patented July 22, 1879.

Fig. 1.

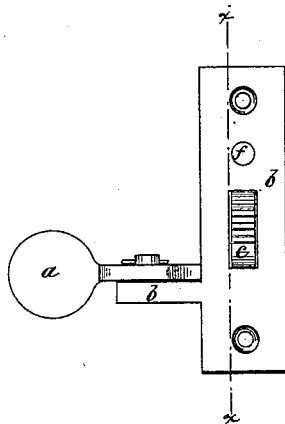


Fig. 2.

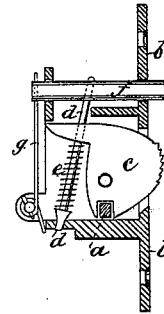


Fig. 3.

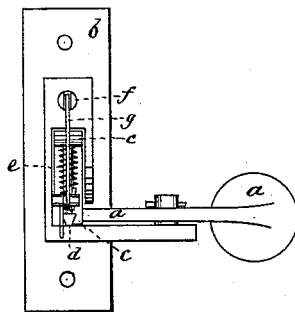


Fig. 4.

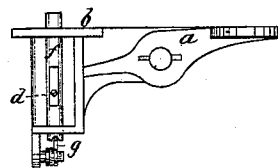
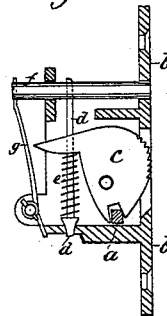


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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BY *[Signature]*

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN T. RAEKE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,819**, dated July 22, 1879; application filed February 21, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMANN THEODORE RAEKE, of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention is an improvement in the class of sash-locks in which an eccentric and sliding bolt are so connected that the action of the eccentric operates the bolt.

My invention relates to the construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a face view of my improved sash-lock. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear view, and Fig. 4 a plan view. Fig. 5 is a section similar to Fig. 2, but showing the cam and bolt thrown back.

The thumb-lever *a* is pivoted, in horizontal position, to an arm of the metal casing or frame *b*, which is secured in a recess in the window-casing. The inner end of the lever enters a notch in the lower end of the cam *c*, which is pivoted eccentrically in said casing *b*. One edge of the cam is notched or serrated, and projects through a slot in the casing, while the other has an extension or projection, which is perforated to receive the bar *d*. A spring, *e*, is coiled spirally around the bar *d*, and serves to throw the serrated edge of the cam out of the casing, into contact with the side of the sash, so that the latter will be held elevated (if a lower sash,) or depressed (if an upper one,) at any desired point.

It is obvious that by pressing against the free end of lever *a*, the cam may be turned on its pivot against the opposing stress of the spring *e*, and thrown back into its casing *b*

out of contact with the sash *B*, thereby releasing the latter and allowing it to be lowered.

The frictional action of the cam with the sash is supplemented by the horizontally-sliding bolt *f*, which is caused to project from the casing *b* by means of a spring, *g*—that is to say, the spring *g* causes the said bolt to press against the sash, so that it assists in supporting the latter in any desired adjustment. Besides this function of the bolt, it serves to lock the sash immovably at certain points of elevation or depression, as the case may be, by entering holes or sockets in the sash, as will be readily understood.

The bar *d*, which passes through the rearwardly-projecting portion of the cam, is pivoted to the bolt *f*, and the lower end of the bar is held loosely in a socket in the casing or frame *b*. When, therefore, pressure is applied to lever *a*, the bolt *f* is retracted simultaneously with the cam, because the latter acts against and moves back the upper end of the bar *d*, which carries the bolt with it, the bar in such case operating as a lever of the third class. Thus while the cam and bolt are actuated in a forward direction or toward the sash by separate springs, they are retracted by operation of the same lever.

What I claim is—

The combination of the bar *d* and the spiral spring *e*, which encircles it, with the eccentric or cam *c*, having a rearwardly-projecting end, through which said rod passes, the sliding bolt *f*, connected with the rod, and the pivoted lever *a*, whose inner end enters a notch in the cam, all as shown and described.

HERMANN THEODORE RAEKE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS KNORR,
OSCAR ROCLERKE.