(No Model.)

H. A. BENNETT.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 346,142. Patented July 27, 1886.

Fig. 1.

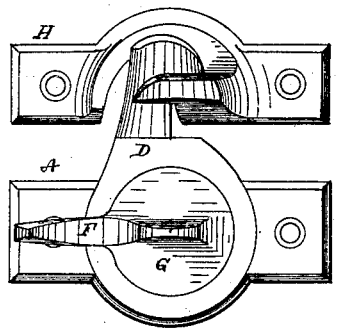


Fig. 3.

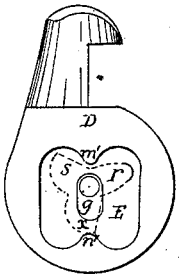


Fig. 2.

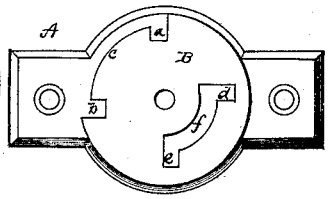


Fig. 5

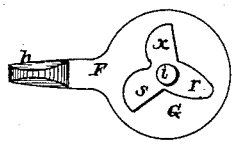


Fig. 4.

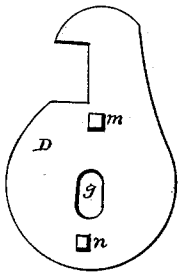
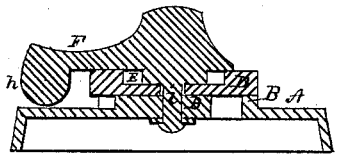


Fig. 6.



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George P. Salisbury

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Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. BENNETT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,142, dated July 27, 1886.

Application filed May 13, 1886. Serial No. 202,110. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. BENNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the fastener. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the base-plate. Fig. 3 is a view of the upper side of the latch, and of the cams operating it, in broken lines; and Fig. 4 is a view of the under side of the latch. Fig. 5 is a view of the under side of the lever and cams, and Fig. 6 is a section on broken line in Fig. 1.

My invention belongs to that class of sash-fasteners in which the latch is moved back and forth in the direction of its length, whereby the meeting-rails of the sashes are drawn together and the latch is locked.

The object of my invention is an improvement in the construction and operation of this class of fasteners.

To this end the invention consists in novel parts and combinations, which are hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

The base-plate A, as shown in the figures, is of the kind known in the art as a "raised plate;" but it may be either a flat or raised plate, as preferred. It has the usual screw-holes for fastening it to the sash by screws. Its central part, B, is raised, as shown in Fig. 2, and more distinctly in Fig. 6. In the edge of the round part the locking-slots *a* and *b* are made, and the raised and circular part between these slots is smaller than the remainder of the raised and circular part—that is, corresponds to an arc of a smaller circle. By this construction the pin *m* on the latch can move outside of the part *c* of the plate, and will strike against the sides of the slots *a* and *b* and limit the movement of the latch. The two locking-slots *d* and *e* extend through the plate and open into the curved slot *f*, also extending through the plate. The pin *n* on the latch, moving in these slots, performs the same function and in the same way as the pin *m*, before mentioned. The latch is fastened by moving it endwise into the locking-slots in these two ways, or by these two devices the latch is doubly locked or fastened. It is obvious that either or both of these ways may be used, as preferred. The latch D has the usual hook on its end, and its circular part corresponds in size with the circular part of the plate. It has the slot *g*, to allow endwise movement, and the countersink E, extending the greater part of the way through the latch. Into the countersink the projections or points *m'* and *n'* extend, on which the cams act to operate the latch. On its under side are the pins *m* and *n*. The lever F has the round part G and the enlarged end *h*. The pivot or bolt *i* is firmly fastened in the round part, turns in the base-plate, and holds the parts of the latch together by a nut on its lower end; or the lower end may be riveted over a washer, as shown. A spiral spring may be placed on the pivot between the washer and base-plate, if desired. The cams *r*, *s*, and *x* are fastened to the lever, or are made in one piece with it. The cam *r* is formed to act, as the lever is turned on the point *m'* and move the latch, or the pins on its under side, out of the locking-slots, and as soon as it has passed the point the cam *s* engages the point *n'*, turns the latch, and moves the pins into the locking-slots. When the movement of the lever is reversed, the cam *r* performs the same function as before, and the cam *x* turns the latch and moves the pins into the locking-slots. It will be noticed that the cams *s* and *x* perform two functions—viz., turn the latch and move the pins on the same into the locking-slots. If preferred, another cam or lever may be used to turn the latch. When the latch is in the position shown in Fig. 1, the cams are in the position shown by the broken lines in Fig. 3.

The plate or hasp H has no novelty and needs no description to be understood.

Having described my improved fastener and the way the latch is operated by the cams, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The latch D, having the countersink E, points *m'* and *n'*, extending into the same, slot *g*, and either of the pins *m* and *n*, as described.

2. The lever F, having the pivot *i*, turning

in the base-plate A, and on its under side the cams *r*, *s*, and *x*, as and for the purpose described.

3. The lever F, having the pivot *i*, turning in the base-plate, and the cams *r*, *s*, and *x*, in combination with the latch D, having the countersink E, points *m'* and *n'*, extending into the same, and slot *g*, substantially as described.

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

HENRY A. BENNETT.

Witnesses:
GEORGE TERRY,
CHAS. L. JOY.