

M. NORTON.  
WINDOW SASH FASTENER.

No. 7,996.

Patented Mar. 25, 1851.

Fig 1

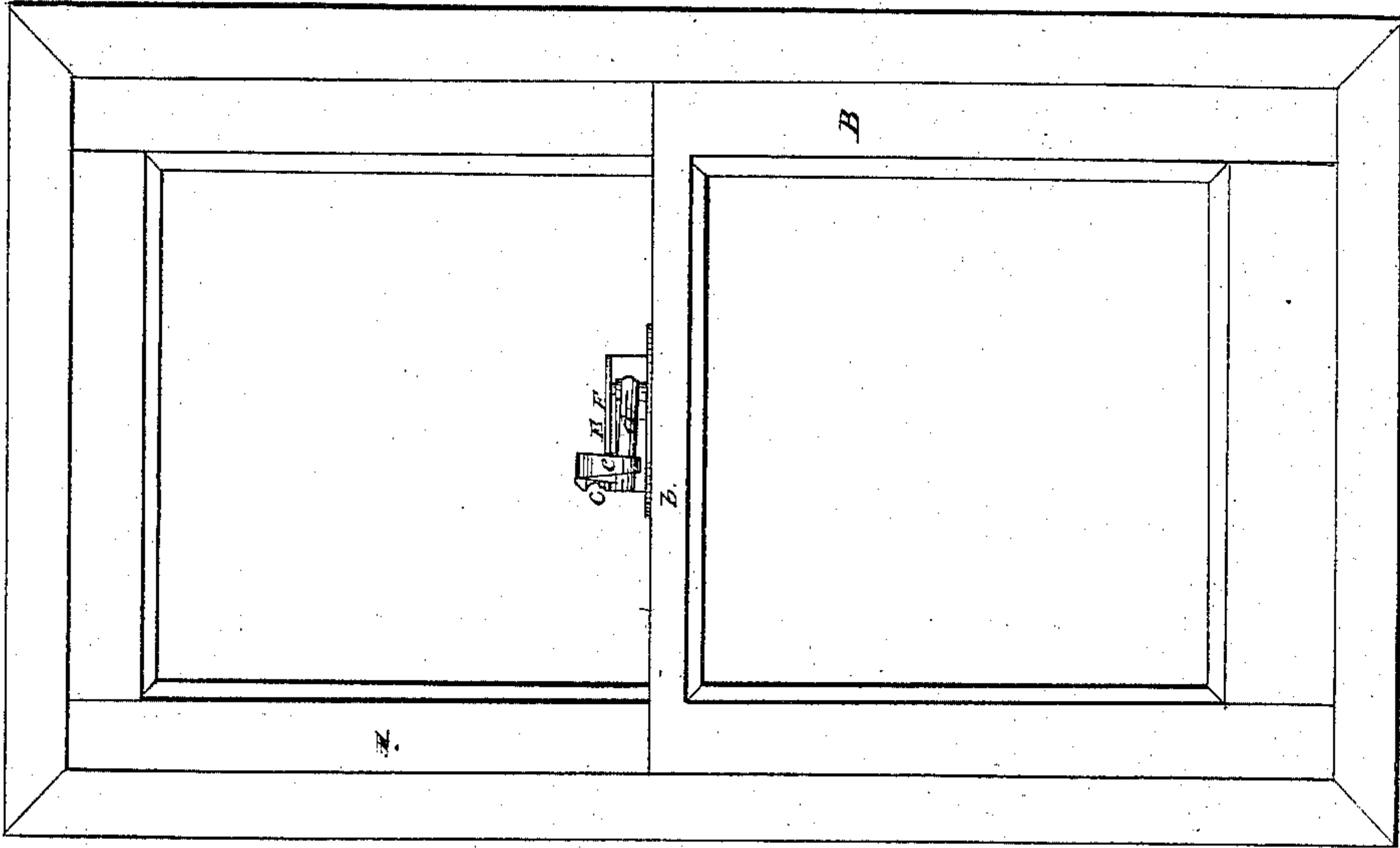


Fig 5

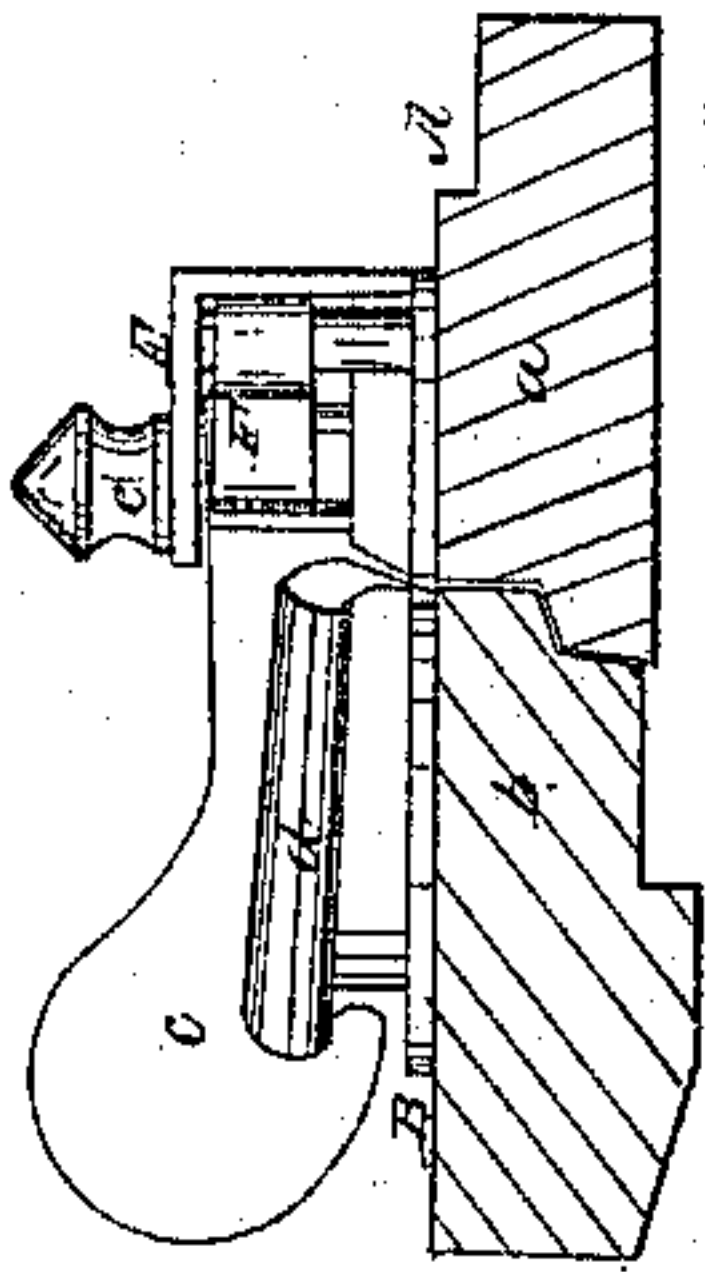


Fig 3

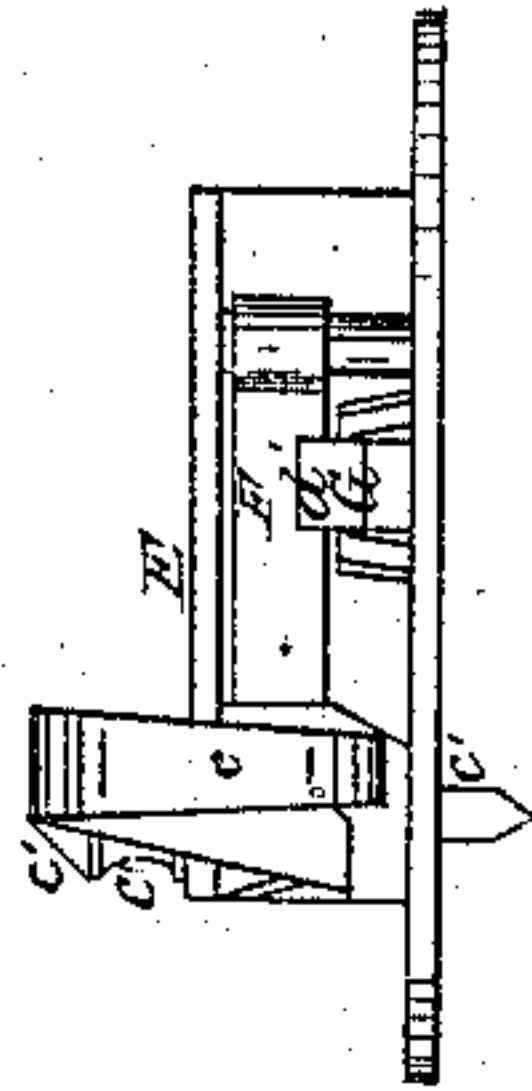


Fig 4

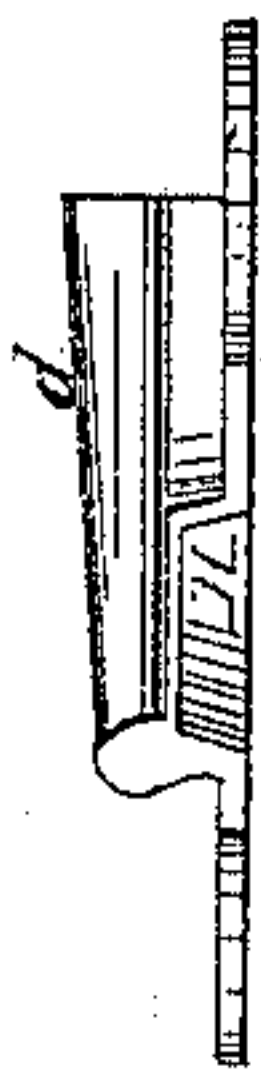


Fig 2

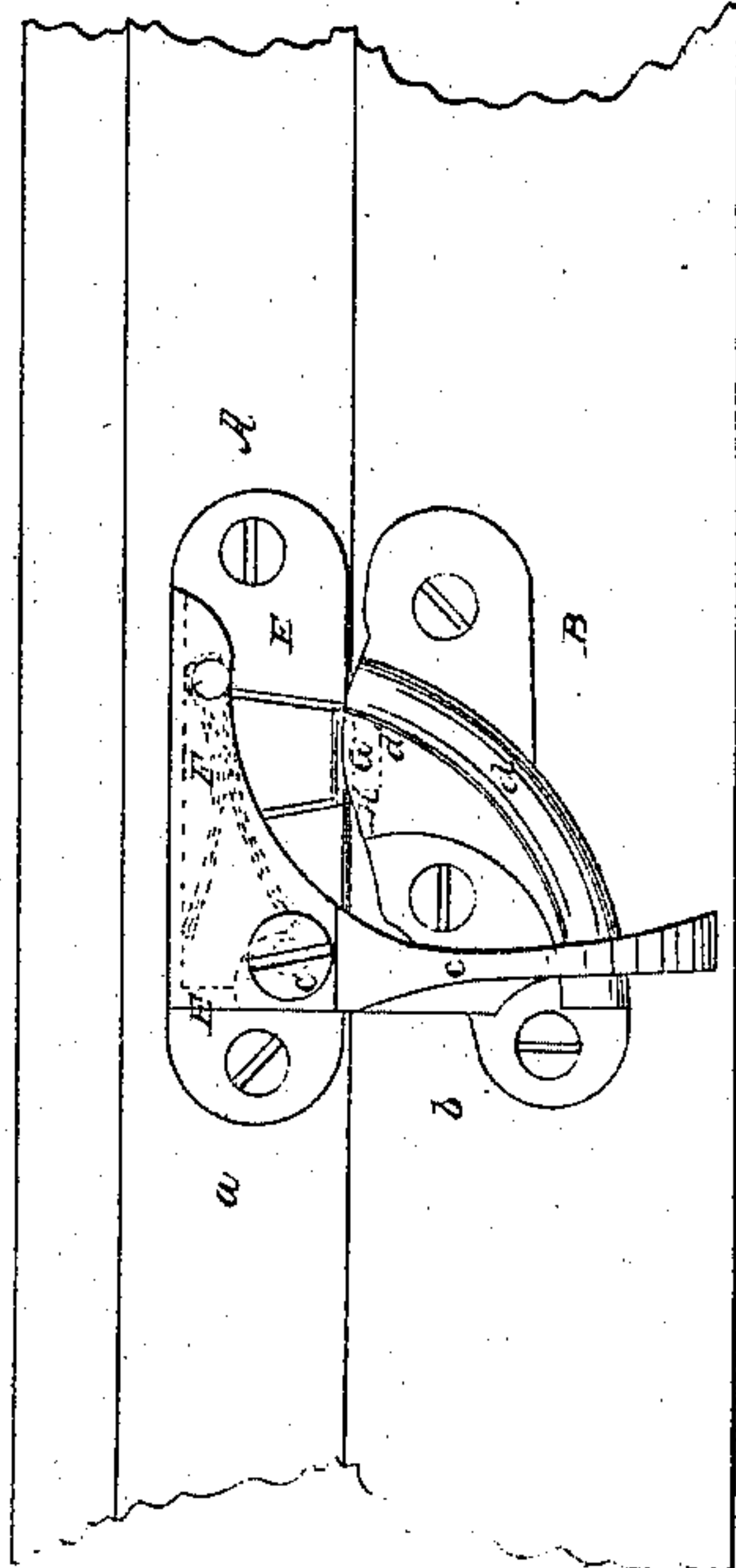
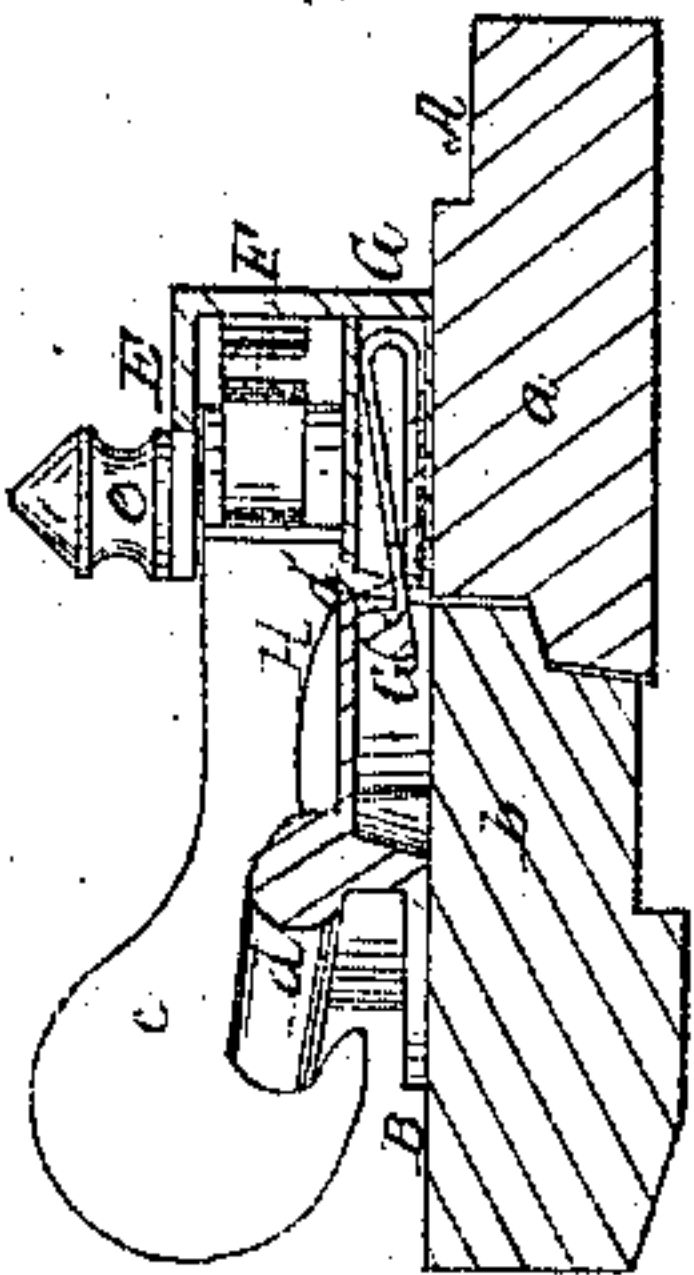


Fig 6





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

M. NORTON, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SASH-LOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 7,996, dated March 25, 1851.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MICHAEL NORTON, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful or Improved Window-Sash Fastener; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of the said drawings Figure 1, denotes a front view of a window frame, its two sashes, and my improved fastener as applied to the latter. Fig. 2, is a top view of the window fastener, the upper bar of the lower sash, and the lower bar of the upper sash. Fig. 3, is a front elevation of the rear part of the fastener or that which is confined to the upper sash. Fig. 4, is an inner side elevation of the part which is applied to the lower sash. Fig. 5, is a cross section of the two sash bars, the same being made so as to exhibit an end elevation of the fastener. Fig. 6, is a cross section of the fastener taken through the spring catch by which the locking clamp is held back, while the lower sash is being raised.

In the said drawings A represents the upper and B the lower sash, *a*, being the lower bar of the former, while *b* is the upper bar of the latter. The contrivance for confining the sashes together and on which my improvement is engrafted, consists of a locking clamp or turning hook *c*, and a curved rail *d*. The hook *c* turns horizontally on a center pin *c'*, which together with the hook is supported by a metallic frame E, which is screwed to the bar *a*. The curved rail *d*, is screwed or fastened down upon the upper bar of the lower sash, and so that the locking hook can grasp it and move on it, while moving through a quadrant of a circle, and when standing perpendicularly to the window or glass. The hook is forced outwards by a spring F, suitably applied to it, and represented in Fig. 2, by dotted lines.

Underneath the middle part of the hook, when the said hook is turned back so as to stand parallel to the window or glass, of the sash, a spring catch G is arranged as seen in the drawings. There is a projection H, extending from the curved rail D, and over the projecting end *d'*, of the said spring catch, in such manner, that when the lower

window sash, is forced down so as to rest upon the window sash *e*, such projection H will bear down upon the end *d'*, and leave the catch hook or clamp C, free to be thrown forward by the reacting power of the spring F.

On applying one hand to the clamp hook *c*, and turning it entirely back into a plane parallel with the window or glass thereof and elevating the lower sash a little with the other hand, the spring catch G, flies or moves upwards by the reaction of its spring, and locks the clamp hook *c*, back and so keeps it while the window sash is being further elevated. But while the sash is being closed and is nearly down upon the seat, the spring catch is met by the projection H, and during the further downward movement of the sash it will be depressed, and as soon as the sash rests upon the seat, it, (the spring catch) will liberate the clamp hook and thereby permit the spring thereof to throw the hook forward and over the curved rail. From the above it will be seen, that while the lower window sash is down upon its seat and the upper sash is entirely elevated, the two sashes are always locked together, whereas with the common fastening made with a turning hook and curved rail, and a spring that operates to hold the spring hook back when it is parallel to the window, such is not the case. The window sashes being constantly liable to be left unfastened. The improvement in the sash fastening (composed of the turning hook or clamp and the curved rail) and

What I claim consists in—

The spring F to throw the turning hook outward, the spring catch G, (applied to the frame of the hook,) and the projection H (extending either from the curved rail or the lower window sash,) in combination together and with the said clamp hook and rail, the whole being made to operate substantially in the manner as hereinbefore specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my signature this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1851.

MICHAEL NORTON.

Witnesses:

FARWELL WRIGHT,  
JOSEPH H. LITTLEFIELD.