

W. Patton,
Sash Fastener.

N^o 15,523.

Patented Aug. 12, 1856.

Fig: 1.

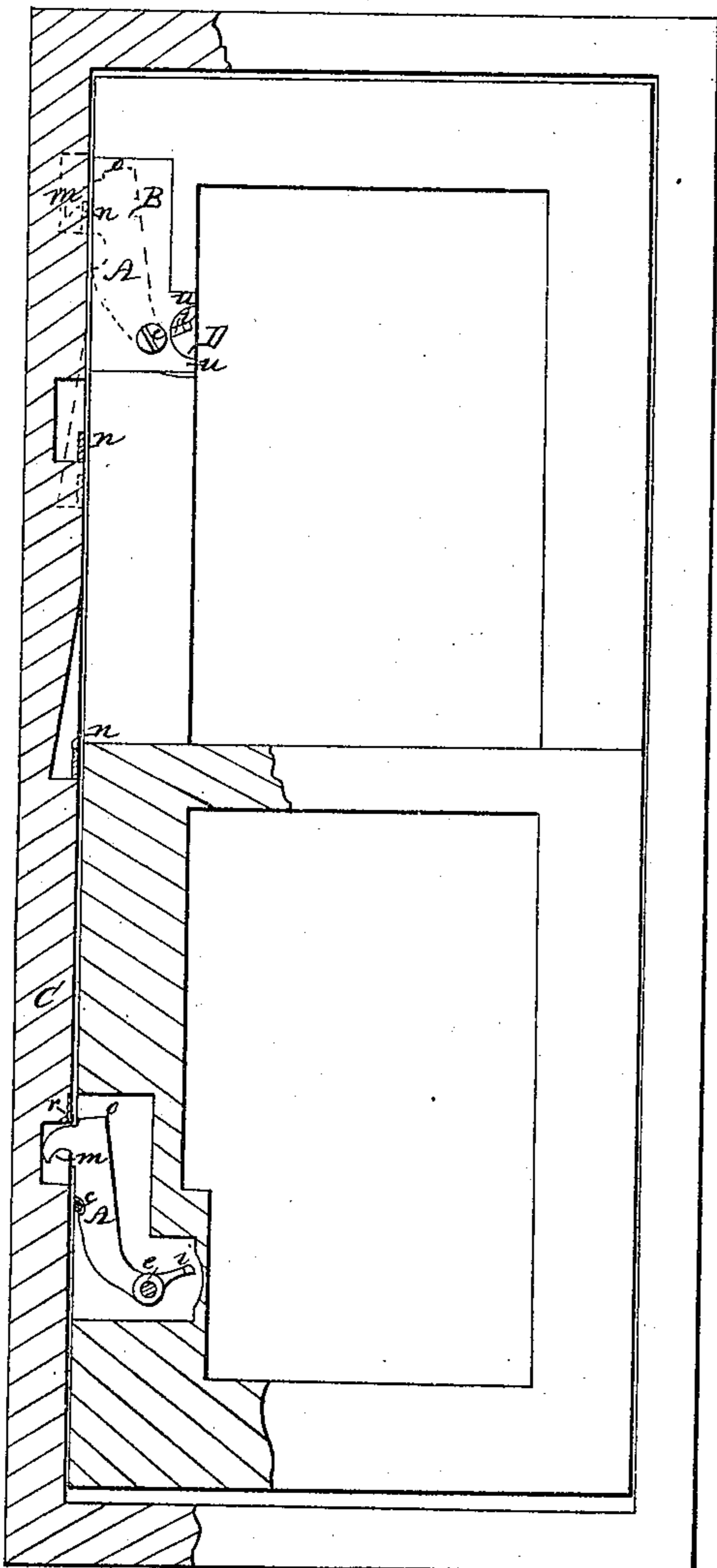


Fig: 2.

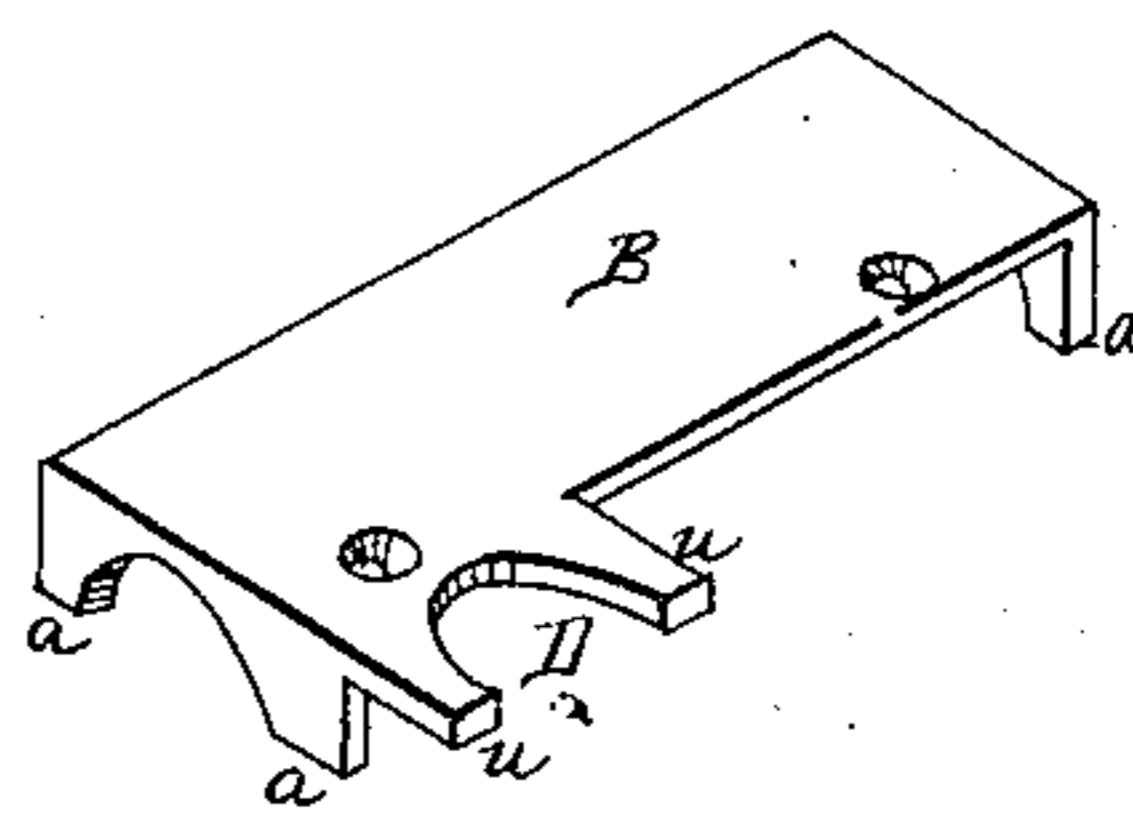


Fig: 3.

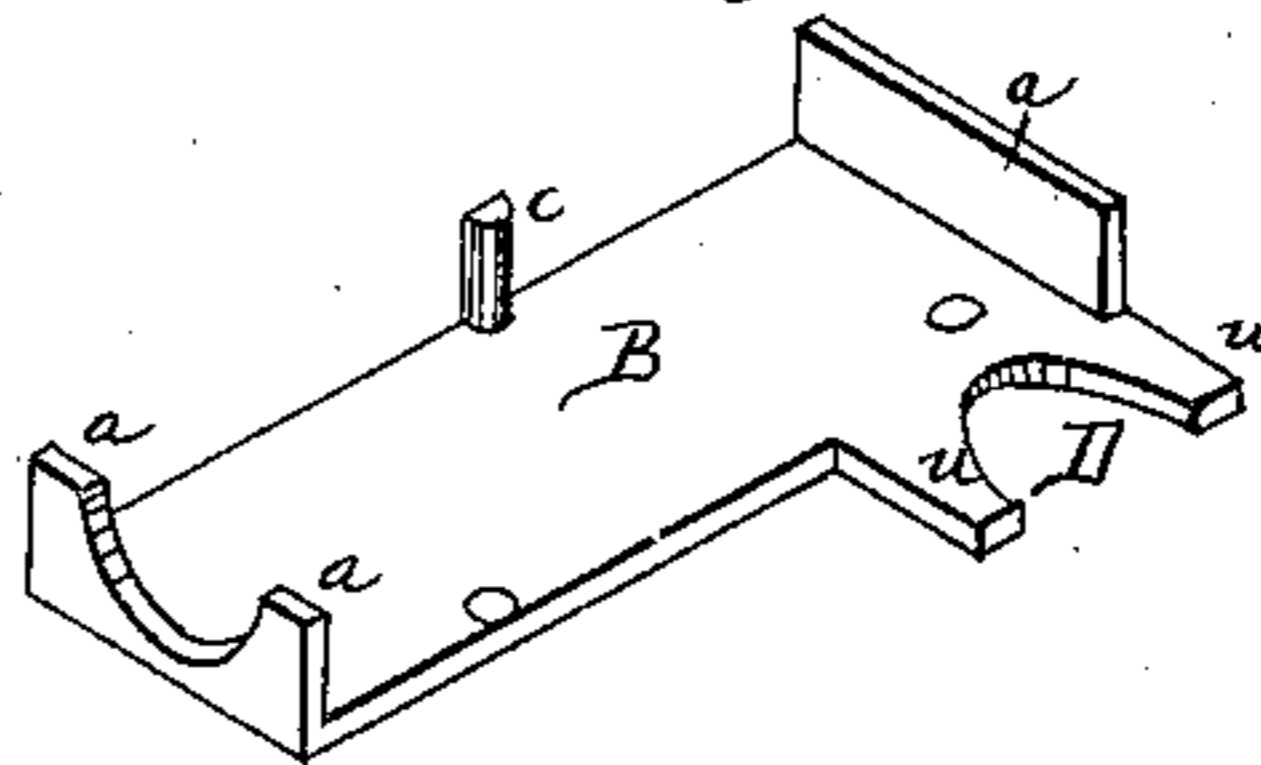


Fig: 4.

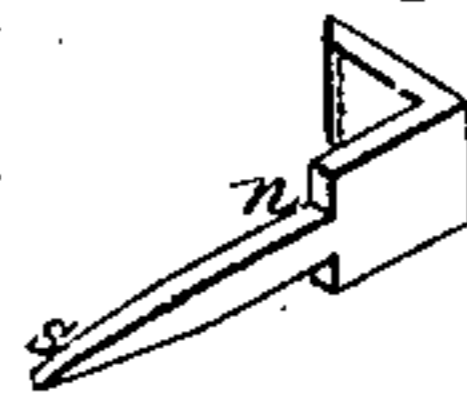
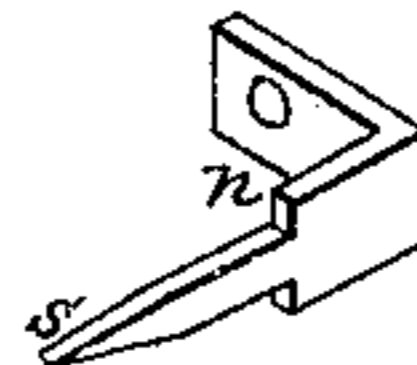


Fig: 5.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PATTON, OF TOWANDA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SASH-FASTENER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 15,523, dated August 12, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PATTON, of Towanda, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Supporters and Self-Locking Fasteners for Windows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 represents a window and sash frame, partly in section, to show the position and operation of the sash supporter and fastener in place. Figs. 2, 3, 4 represent details which will be referred to in the description.

Similar letters where they occur in the several figures denote like parts in all.

The object of my invention is to so hang the supporter and fastener, and make such disposition of the metal therein, as will give it strength, lightness, neatness, and proper counterpoise, as will make it self locking when the sash are at their seats, or at any suitable points between their extreme positions.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

A suitable gain, in which the counterpoise bolt A, may freely swing, is first cut in the face of the sash frame, and in which also the plate B, may snugly fit, and be flush with the face of said frame, so as to leave no part of the supporter and fastener, projecting beyond said face. The plate B, may have such flanges *a, a, a*, turned upon its inner side, as will support and strengthen it in its gain; and it may also have on its inner side a stud *c*, against which the bolt strikes, to prevent it from dropping too far into the mortises on the window frame C.

The bolt A, is of a hook form as seen in Fig. 1. Its pivoted point is at *e*, where also a hub may be made upon it, to prevent lateral play on its pivot—or, instead of the hub, washers may be used with like result. Beyond the pivoted point *e*, in a horizontal, vertical, or inclined position therefrom, is a short lever *i*, which forms a part of the hook bolt A, and where this lever *i* comes, an opening D, is made in the plate B, so that it may be touched by the finger, for the purpose of raising its hooked

portion *m*, out of the catch *n* on the frame C, when the sash is to be raised or lowered.

By reference to Fig. 1, it will be seen that, the main body of the bolt, is hung outside of the pivoted point *e*, so that were it not for the stud *c*, or other equivalent stop, it would swing too far around on its pivot. The upper part or edge of the hook portion *m* of the bolt, is rounded off, so that as it touches against the frame C, when the sash are moved the tendency will be to force it back into the gain in which it plays—but when it arrives at any of the points where the catches *n* are placed, the frame C, being cut away at those points, it drops into said recessed places, and by letting go the sash, it will be there held by the hook *m*, and catch *n*. The top part of the bolt (*o*), should be square or nearly so to afford a flat seat for the locking catch *n*, to take against—which locking catches are arranged to take effect when the sashes are closed. For if these top portions were rounded off, instead of square the sash might possibly be raised from the outside as the effect would be somewhat like that of the rounded portion of the hook on the window frame—viz: to force it into its gain.

The catches *n*, may be a simple metallic plate fastened to the window frame by screws, or it may be a half staple as shown at Figs. 4, 5, with a shank *s*, which can be driven into the window frame to hold it in proper position with regard to the recesses into which the hook part of the bolt drops.

The bolt and plate, may be secured to the sash by a single screw *e*, which screw is also the pivot upon which the bolt A, turns. In heavier sashes two screws may be necessary as shown by the screw holes in the plates Figs. 2, 3. An additional screw may also if found necessary be put in the arm of the half staple.

u, u, are projections on the plate B, to shield the point of the lever *i*.

This supporter and fastener can be readily removed or replaced, by simply drawing the screw *e*, and without taking out the sash. And it may be as readily introduced to sash that are already in the window frames. My whole object and aim has been to make this supporter and fastener, as cheap, simple, and effective as possible. This I believe I have done to a greater degree, than has ever before been done, and simple as it may

appear it has cost much time and experiment to perfect it in all its parts.

The catch *n*, as in Fig. 5, may have its bar or catch part long enough to receive a
5 screw, for further security.

Having thus fully described the nature and operation of my sash lock and supporter, what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

.0 The herein described supporting and self locking sash fastener, composed essentially

of the plate B, bolt A, and catch *n* when said bolt is arranged in an upright position, and hung forward of its fulcra, so that its whole weight shall tend to throw it into
15 the catches, the whole being constructed and operating together in the manner, and for the purpose set forth.

W. PATTON.

Witnesses:

A. B. STOUGHTON,
E. COHEN.