

J. H. Coburn,

2 Sheets-Sheet 1.

Sash Fastener.

No. 33,237.

Patented Sept. 10, 1861.

Fig. 1.

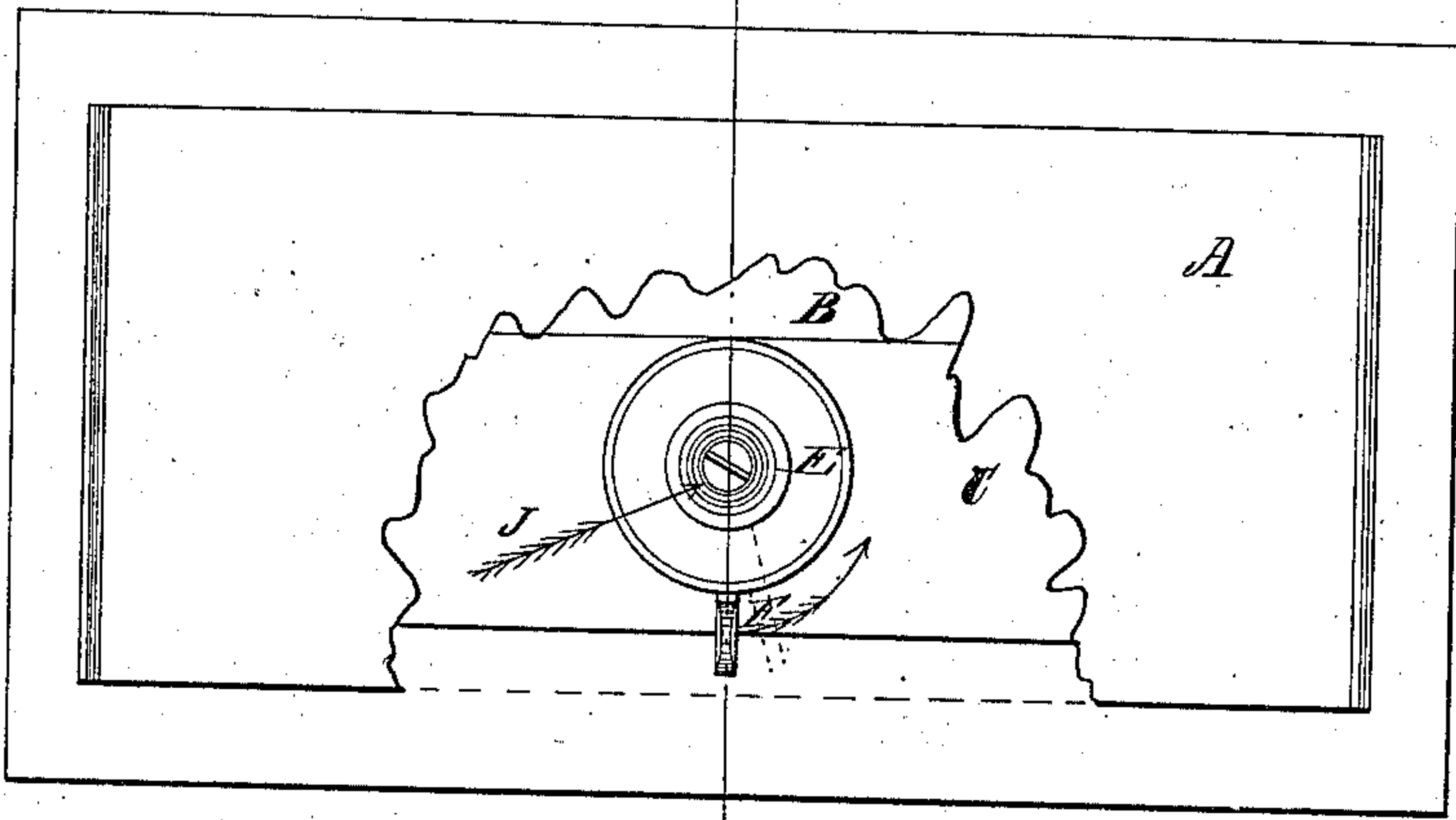


Fig. 2.

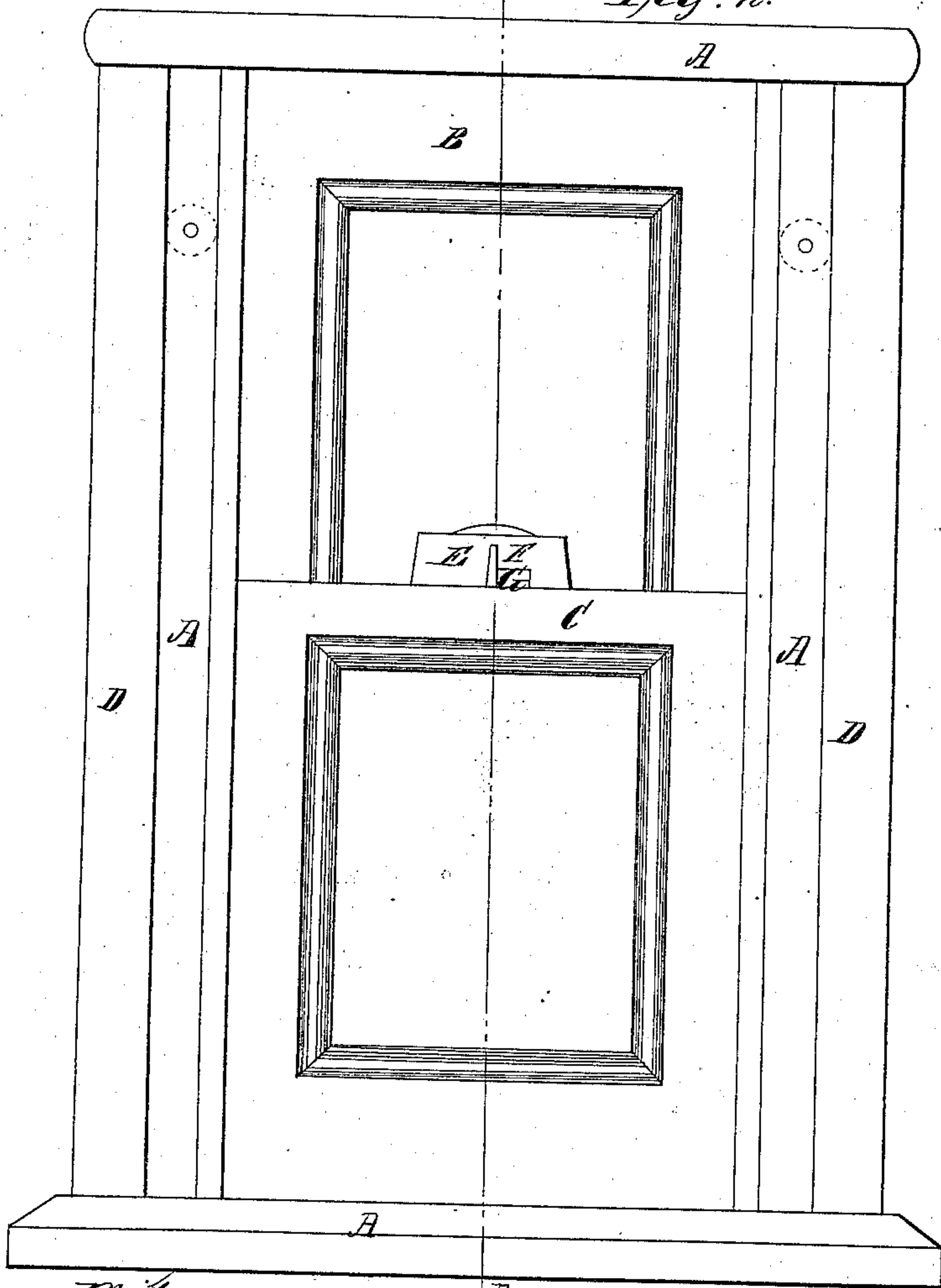
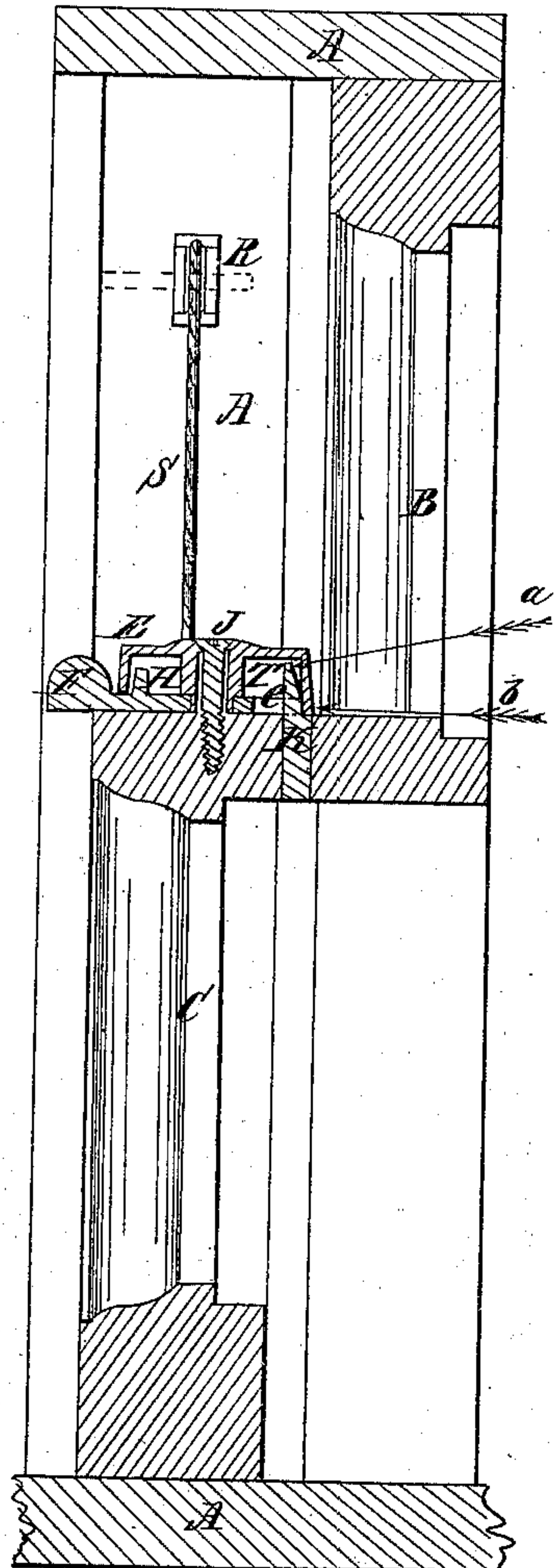


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

E. W. Scott

M. A. Scott.

Inventor.

J. H. Coburn

J. H. Coburn,

2 Sheets-Sheet 2.

Sash Fastener.

N^o 33,237.

Patented Sept. 10, 1861.

Fig: 5.

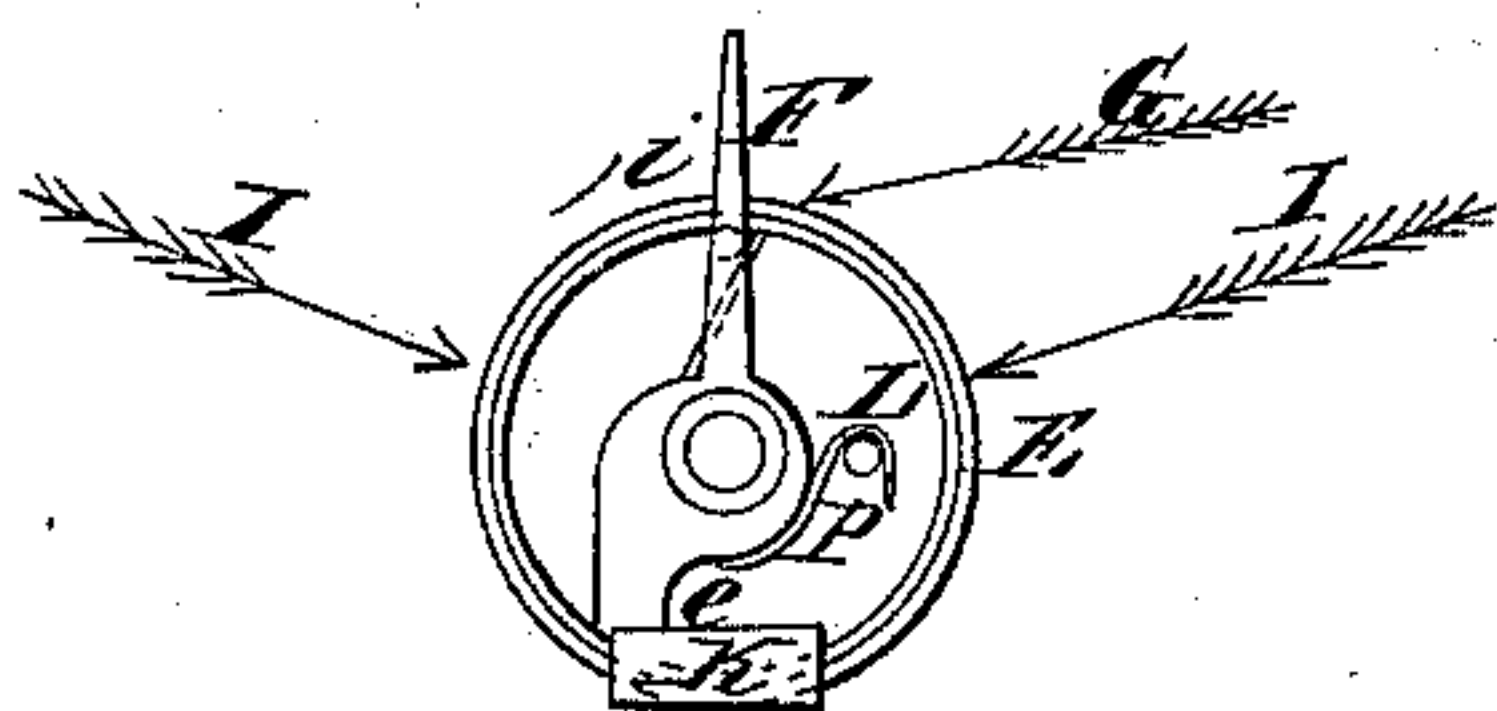


Fig: 6.

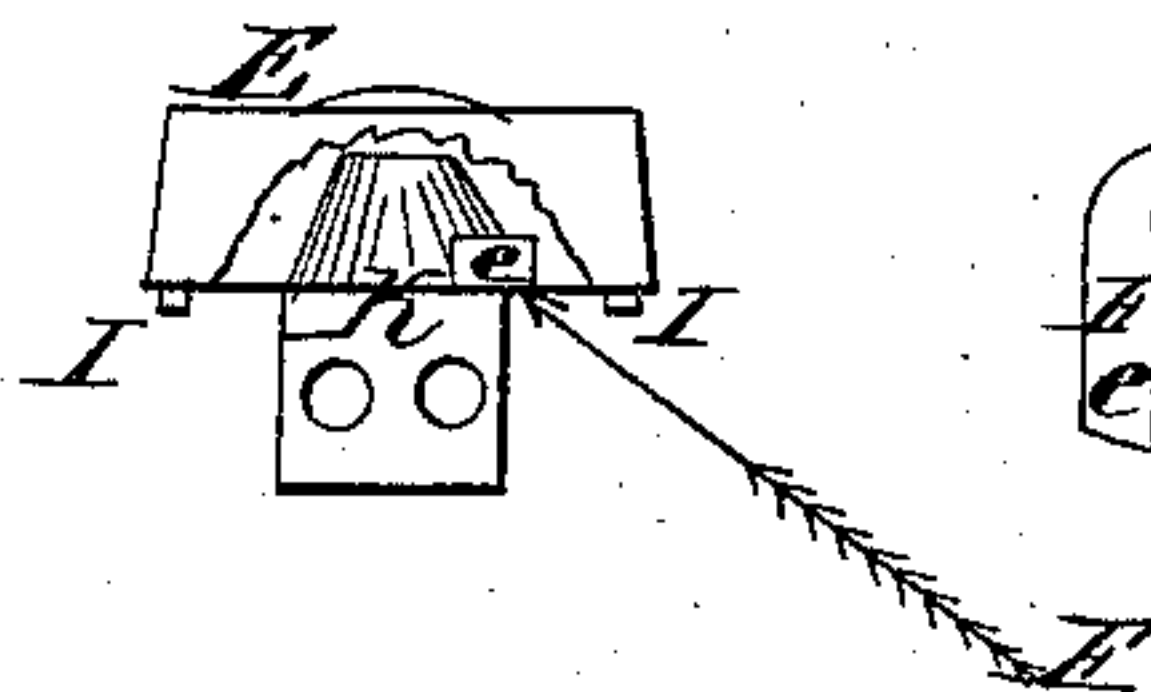


Fig: 7.

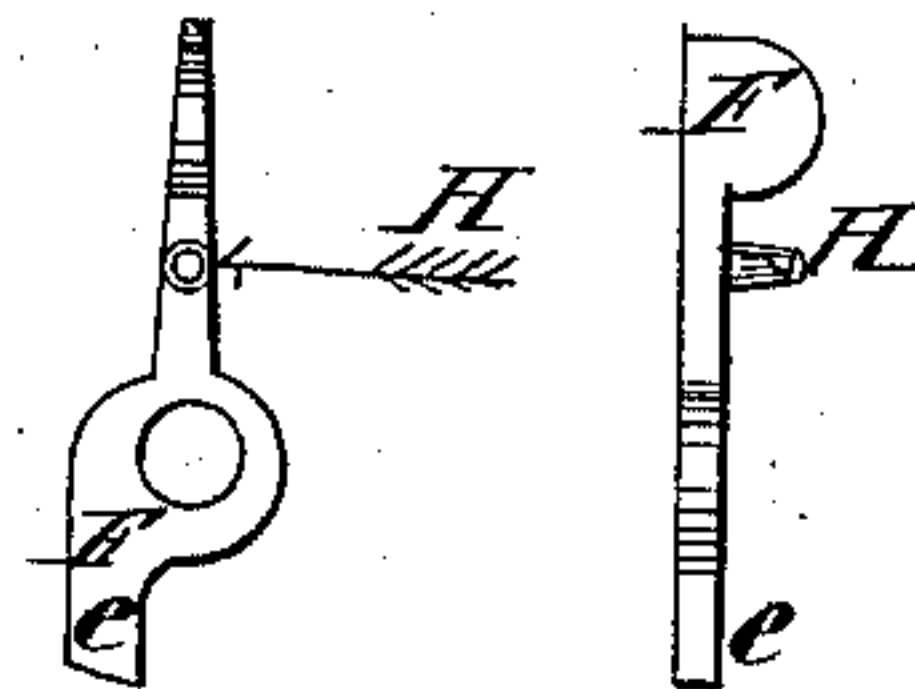


Fig: 4.

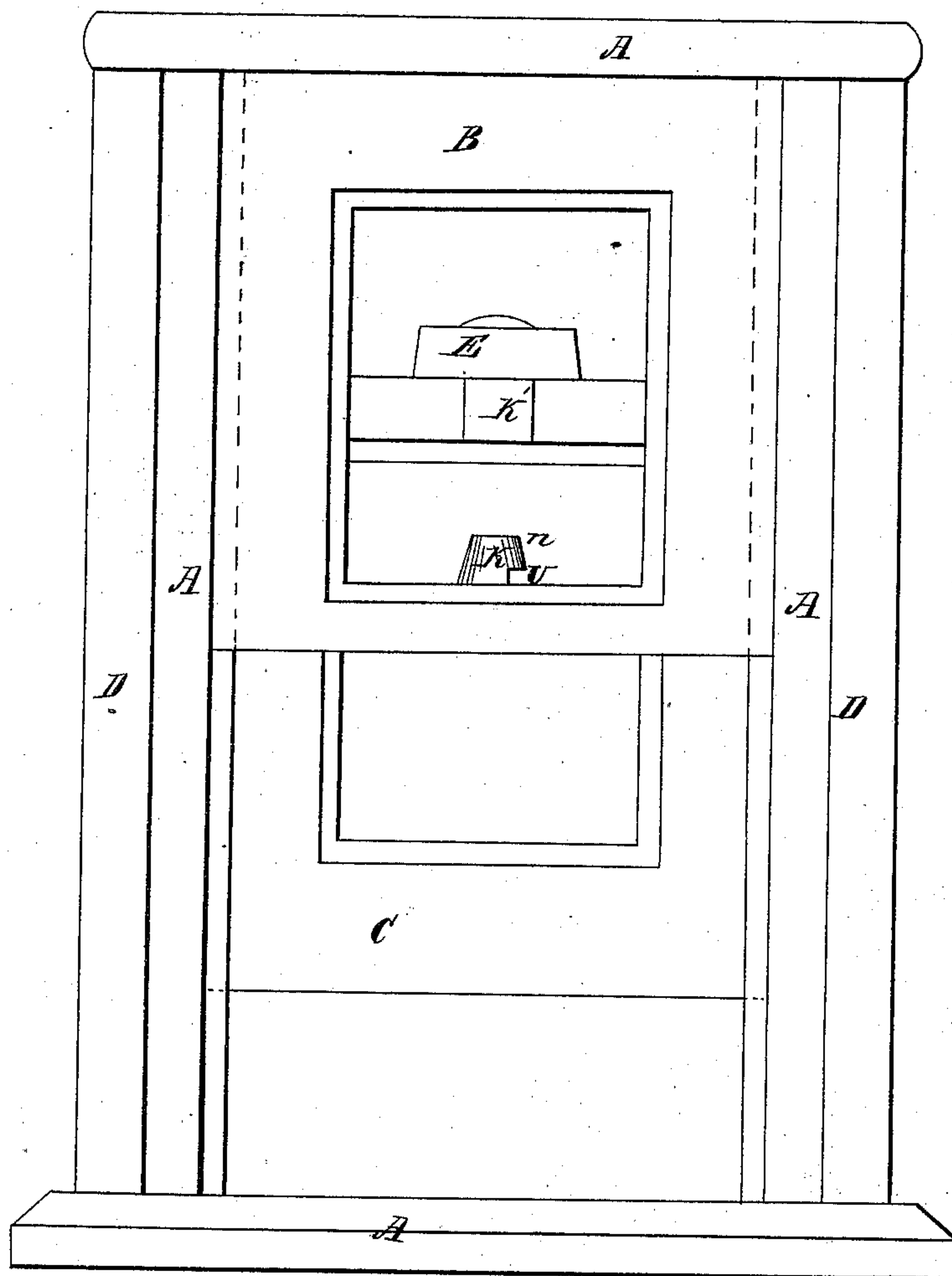


Fig: 8.

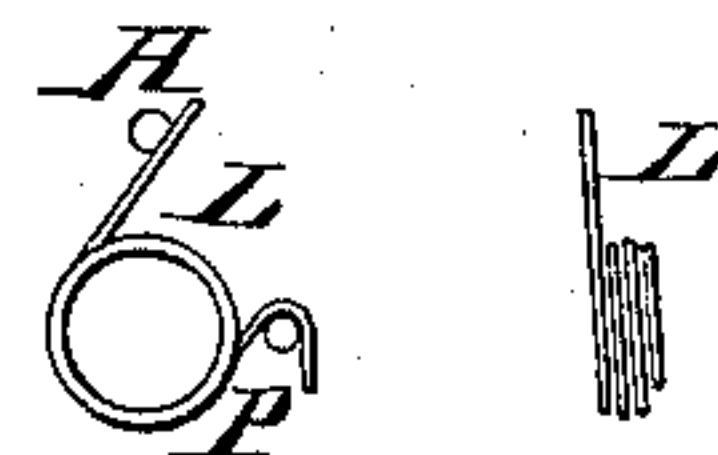


Fig: 9.



Witnesses:

*E. W. Scott
M. A. Scott.*

Inventor:

J. H. Coburn.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. COBURN, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

WINDOW-SASH FASTENER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **33,237**, dated September 10, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. COBURN, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Window-Sash Fastener; and I hereby declare that the following specification, in connection with the accompanying sheets of drawings and letters of reference marked thereon, constitutes a lucid, clear, and exact description of the construction, application, and use of the same.

In referring to the said drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, denotes a plan or top view of a window-frame in which the weighted window-sashes are fitted and suspended and to which my fastener is secured, sufficient of the top being broken out from the top to exemplify the top portion of my fastener. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, denotes a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3, Sheet 1, denotes a transverse central and vertical section on line A B of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4, Sheet 2, denotes an outside elevation of the window-frame and the lower sash partly raised to exemplify the catch. Fig. 5, Sheet 2, denotes an inverted plan of the case of my window-sash fastener with the catch, catch-lever, and spring therein. Fig. 6, Sheet 2, denotes an elevation of Fig. 5, sufficient of the case being broken out to show the operation of catch and catch-lever. Fig. 7, Sheet 2, denotes a plan and elevation of the catch-lever disconnected from the case. Fig. 8, Sheet 2, denotes a plan and elevation of the spring for operating catch-lever. Fig. 9, Sheet 2, denotes a plan and elevation of catch.

The nature of my invention consists in the peculiar construction of the case, having teeth to penetrate the sash and prevent the case turning, this case carrying the catch-lever and its spring, so that all these parts can be secured to the sash with one screw, in connection with the catch so made, and secured to the opposite sash, that by the simple act of closing the window the sashes are firmly locked or fastened to each other and in the window-frame, and the lip-rails of the sashes also brought rigidly together and impinged against each other entirely across the window, and thus making a tight joint each time the window is closed, all as will be hereinafter seen.

To enable persons skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to construct,

use, and carry out the same, I will describe it as follows:

The window-frame is seen at A in several figures of the drawings, and the lip-sashes at B and C, which are suspended to frame A by weights, (not shown,) which rise and fall in weight-cases D, which are portions of frame A, by means of cords S and pulleys R. Thus far the description is to an ordinary window, which alone forms no part of my invention.

I will now proceed to describe my window-sash fastener, which constitutes what is new. The fastener is made of brass or any cheap and suitable alloy of any desired metals and cast into form in order to produce the invention cheaply. The case is constructed, as seen at E, with a hub (seen at T) and cast with the case E, the lower end of which is reduced to receive the lever F, which freely turns thereon and is kept down in position by the shoulder on the hub T, Fig. 3. The lever F has a stud, (seen at H, Fig. 3, Sheet 1, and Figs. 7 and 8, Sheet 2,) and the case E has a stud P cast within it. I then construct a spring of wire, (seen at L,) which is coiled around the hub T and one of its ends hooked upon the fixed stud P, while its other end recoils and constantly presses against stud H and lever F toward shoulder *i* of the case E. This arrangement, it will be seen, allows the lever F to be operated to disconnect the sashes and also allows the lever to automatically vibrate to lock the sashes whenever they are closed. A slot G is formed in edge of case E to allow the lever F to vibrate or to be vibrated.

It will be seen that the case E receives, protects, and shields all the other parts of my invention, thus preventing wear and retaining them constantly in operating condition.

Through the central portion of the case E is drilled or formed a hole to receive a wood-screw. (Seen at J, Figs. 1 and 3, Sheet 1.) I form two or more dogs or teeth upon the lower edge of case E, (seen at I,) which when screwed down upon sash C penetrates it, and it is thereby kept from turning and all the case and its parts made fast by the single screw J, aided by these teeth I.

I construct a catch, (seen at K, Fig. 3, Sheet 1, and Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 9, Sheet 2,) which is secured to the lip-rail of sash B by two wood-

screws. This catch has a slot U (seen at Fig. 9) formed in it, into which the end of lever F recoils by force of spring L whenever the sashes are closed, which locks or fastens and holds them together and in the frame A. The wood is removed from lip-rail of sash C, as seen at K', to allow the catch to operate or enter the case E.

The upper end of catch K is beveled, as seen at Figs. 3, 4, 6, and 9, Sheets 1 and 2, to catch within the case E, which is similarly beveled, and as the two sashes are being shut the lip-rails of each sash are brought firmly, solidly, (not elastically,) rigidly, and tightly together, retaining a tight joint until the sash is again opened, and this is accomplished by the beveled catch K and case E, as seen at *a* and *b*, Fig. 3, Sheet 1, the bevels of each pressing against that of the other. At the same time that these sashes are being closed and their lip-rails are brought rigidly together by catch K and case E the end *e* of lever F is being moved by contact with beveled edge *n* of catch K (seen at Figs. 4, 6, and 9) until the sashes are entirely closed, when the lever F recoils by force of spring L into slot U of catch K, thus both fastening the sashes and rigidly making a tight joint between them by the simple act of closing the window by putting the hand upon any part of the sash.

To open the sashes, the finger or thumb is placed against the end of lever F, which pro-

jects from case E, and pressed to the right in the direction that the red arrow points, (see Fig. 1,) when both sashes are unfastened and ready to be opened as desired.

The method of combining my sash-fasteners with the sash will be obvious to any carpenter of ordinary skill by an inspection of the drawings and accompanying specification.

I claim—

1. The peculiar construction of case E, with its teeth I to prevent its turning by penetrating the sash C, and carrying the catch-lever F and its spring L in operating condition, and so that all can be secured to the sash by one screw, substantially as described, in combination with catch K, secured to the opposite sash, and so constructed and arranged with case E that the simple act of closing the sashes locks or fastens them firmly together and also in the window-frame, and also draws the joint rigidly close between the lips of the sash entirely across the window, substantially as described.

2. My sash-fastener, constructed substantially as described, in combination with the sash or sashes, substantially as described and shown.

JOHN H. COBURN.

Witnesses:

A. R. BROWN,
T. W. PRESSEY.