

J. P. Ellis,
Sash Fastener.

N^o 43,297.

Patented June 28, 1864.

Fig. 6.

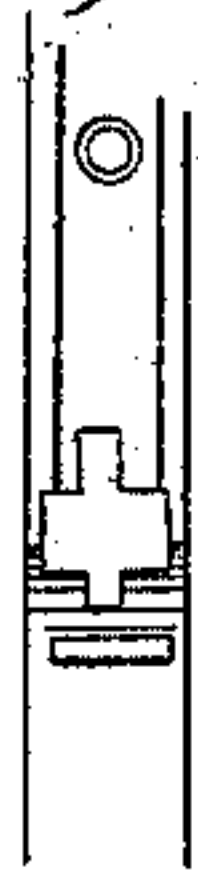


Fig. 2.

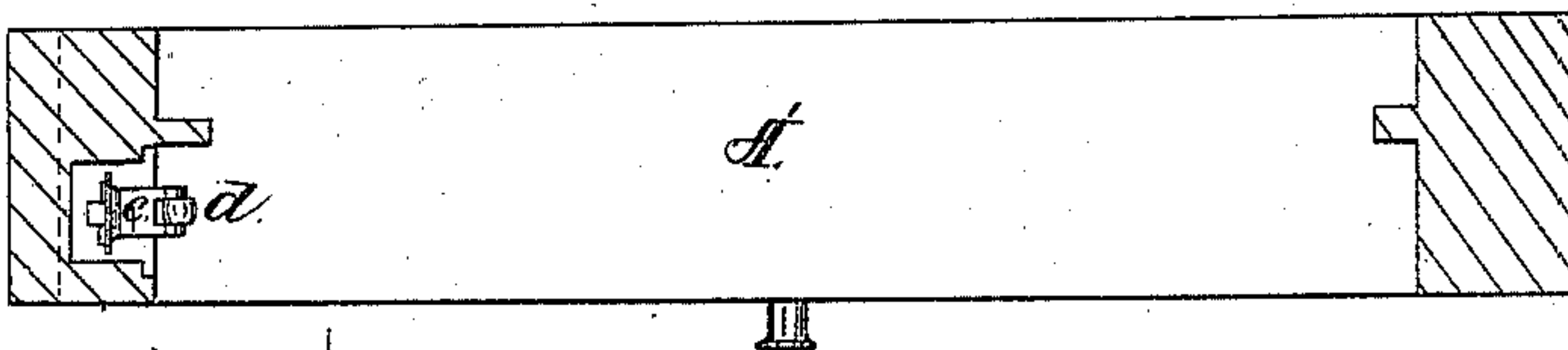


Fig. 5.



Fig. 1.

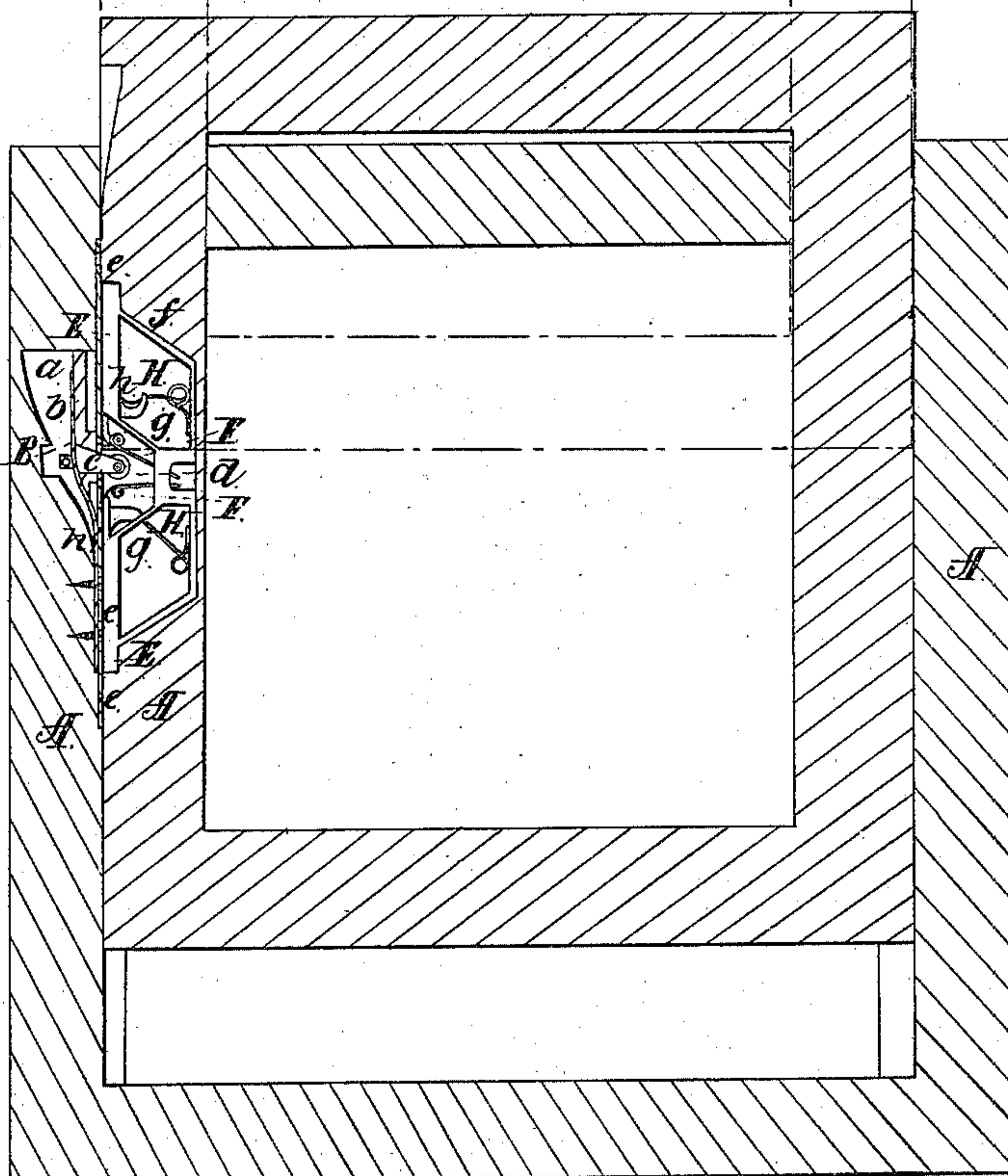
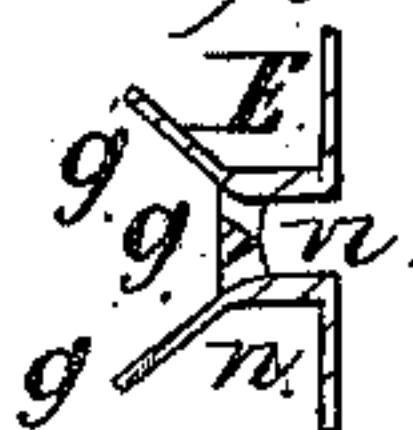


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
J. P. Hall
J. W. Waler

Inventor:
John P. Ellis.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. ELLIS, OF FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SASH FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 43,297, dated June 28, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. ELLIS, of Flushing, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Sash Fasteners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side sectional elevation of my invention; Fig. 2, a cross-sectional elevation of the same; Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, views of detached parts of the same, referred to in the following specification.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

The object of this invention is to permit the raising, lowering, and holding of the window-sash at a given position without the necessity of specially operating the fastening device, the latter being concealed from view and so constructed as to be automatic.

A is a window-frame, and A' a window-sash, to be made in the ordinary manner. I make a recess, *a*, in the window-frame to receive a spring-catch, B, composed of a spring, *b*, a projection, *c*, a wheel or roller, *d*, made as shown. One end of the spring is secured by screws to the frame A, the other end of the spring being free, as shown. The recess *a* is covered by a plate, *e*, and the projection and the roller *c d* extend through an aperture in the plate *e*, beyond the face of the frame A, as shown.

In the edge of the sash-frame A', I make a recess, *f*, to receive the frame E, which has a beveled opening or depression, *g*, near its center, as shown. (See Figs. 1 and 4.) The projection and roller *c d* press against the edge of the sash at all times, except when the opening *g* is brought opposite or into line with the spring-catch B, and then the roller and projection *c d* are pressed forward by the spring *b* into the opening *g*.

In order to assist the catch B in holding the window-sash, I employ two links or plates, F F, which project horizontally from the bottom of the frame E in the depression *g*. The lower ends of the plates F F are guided by passing through apertures *n* in the frame E, their upper ends being hinged to the extremities of two sliding plates, G G, fitted in grooves in

the edges of frame E, as shown. (See Figs. 3 and 4.) The plates G G have a sliding movement on the face or edges of the frame E, and their attached plates F F have a movement from a horizontal position to an inclined position corresponding to the inclined or beveled form of the sides *g'* of the frame E. (See Fig. 4.) The plates F are brought to the horizontal position by springs H H, arranged within frame E in the manner shown, one end of said springs operating so as to press upon a projection, *h*, on the under side of the sliding plates G G, (see Fig. 5,) said springs tending to press or carry the slides toward the center of the opening *g*, and thus to keep the plates F F in horizontal position. Each of the plates thus arranged serves as a yielding holding surface for the catch B. The projection and roller *c d* of the catch B fall into the space *i* between the plates F F, (see Fig. 3,) and the window-sash is thus held fast. But when it is desired to raise or lower the sash force is applied to it, which causes either the upper or lower slide G G, (according to the directions in which the force is applied,) to recede, and its plate F also recedes or yields and assumes an inclined position, against which inclined face the roller *d* bears, and the continuance of the force pushes back the catch B, so as to allow the sash-frame A' to pass. The sash-frame A' may be provided with several of the frames E, arranged at such points as it is desired to stop or hold the sash, and in order to change the position of the sash it is only necessary to raise or lower it without the need of separately operating a fastener.

The construction of the ordinary sash fasteners is such that it is requisite to operate the fastener with one hand, while the other hand is employed to change the position of the sash. It is not necessary in all cases to employ two of the slides G and plates F in each frame. The slides G and plates F are independent in their operation, and in many cases the employment of a single slide, G, and plate F will be sufficient. If preferable, the catch B may be arranged in the sash and the frame may be placed in the window-frame.

I do not confine myself to the exact arrangement, form, or size of the parts herein shown.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the hinged plate F

and slide G with the spring-catch B, substantially in the manner herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the plates F and slides G (one or more of each) with the frame E, all constructed and operating substantially in the manner herein shown and described.

3. The employment of a yielding holding-

surface, E, or its equivalent with the holding-catch B, substantially in the manner herein shown and described.

JOHN P. ELLIS.

Witnesses:

JAS. P. HALL,

M. M. LIVINGSTON.