W. H. Truesdell,

Sash Fastener.

No. 61,692. Patented Jan. 29, 1867.

Fig. 5.

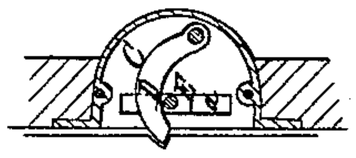


Fig. 2.

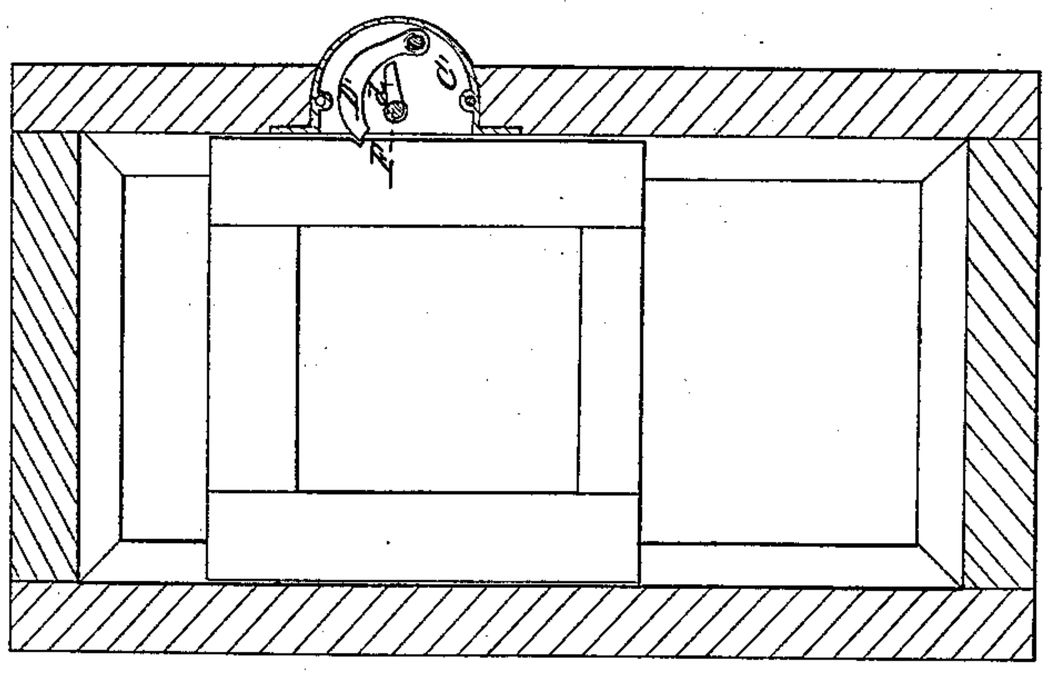


Fig. 3.

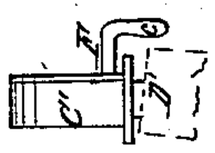
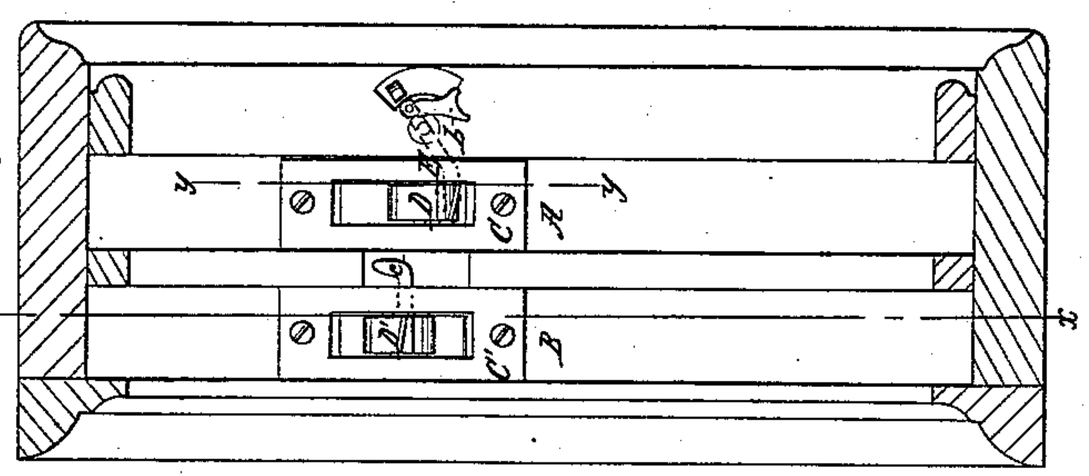


Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.



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WILLIAM H. TRUESDELL, OF ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 61,692, *dated January* 29, 1867.

IMPROVED SASH FASTENER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. TRUESDELL, of Elgin, in the county of Kane, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and improved Sash Stop and Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my invention, showing its application to a window frame.

Figure 2 is a section taken on the plane of the line *x x*, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a top view of one of the catches that form the upper sash, detached from the window frame.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of one of the levers employed for operating the catch and lock applied to the lower sash.

Figure 5 is a section taken on the plane of the line *y y*, fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows marked thereon.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention consists in a pivoted dog or catch, which operates upon the edge of the window sash in such manner as to hold the same (by friction) at any given height, its end being bevelled in such manner as to have the effect of crowding the sash up against the weather strip on the one side and up close against the jamb at the opposite side of the window, whereby a tight joint all around is insured for keeping out the cold and rain; the construction of which and its mode of operation I will now proceed to describe.

A B designate that part of the window frame which is called the jamb, A being the jamb for the lower, and B that for the upper sash on one side of the frame. C C are metallic boxes, which are set in the jambs A B of the window frame, and secured therein in any proper manner. D (refer more particularly to fig. 5) is a catch, which is pivoted in the box C, so that its outer end will bear upon the edge of the window frame. The end of this catch is bevelled downward, and its exterior end has an oblique face, as will be seen by reference more particularly to fig. 3. The effect of this oblique face is to press that edge of the sash against one of the weather strips. The bevelled end of the catch tends to throw the sash against the opposite jamb, and hence a tight joint all around is insured. The catch is operated by a lever, E, shown in dotted outline in fig. 1, and in side elevation in fig. 4. This is pivoted to the frame of the window, and its end projects through a slot, *a*, in the box C, and presses against the under edge of the catch, (refer to fig. 5.) It will be understood by reference to fig. 1 that on pressing down on the outward end of the lever the catch can be raised up, and that on liberating the said end the lever will be permitted to fall of its own gravity—which it will do—and in falling its end will bear against the window sash sufficiently hard to keep it immovable at any height to which it may be raised, and this without cutting into the sash. If it be desired to slide the sash up and down freely without its being locked at any particular point by the catch D, a button or the like, *b'*, (fig. 1,) is provided for keeping the lower end of the lever E depressed, which keeps the catch D elevated, and hence away from the sash. When the window is fully closed, the end of the catch D will drop into a notch in the top of the window, and effectually prevent the window being raised. D' is another catch (intended for the upper sash) similar to the catch D, and constructed and arranged in a similar manner, but the device employed for operating it is somewhat different. F is a rod, which has its bearings in the box C'. This rod has a bent end, *e*, which may be taken hold of for turning it; and it carries a lug, *d*, (refer to fig. 2,) which bears against the under side of the catch D', near the end, which is pivoted in the box C'. It will be observed that on turning down the end *e* of the rod F, this lug *d* will throw upward the catch D', and thus withdraw it from contact with the edge of the upper sash; and it will also be observed that on releasing the said end *e* of rod F, the lug will drop downward, and thus allow the catch to bear against the sash, which it will do by reason of its own gravity. This catch D' has also an oblique face, and for a similar purpose. The catches D D' are rounding on their upper surfaces, as shown; so soon, therefore, as they are brought in contact with the edges of the sash, the sashes cannot descend voluntarily but are locked when at rest in any given position. The end *e* of the rod F, when the upper sash is closed, falls close against the division weather strip, and is consequently inaccessible to any one outside the window.

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

The combination of the slotted box C, dog D, and lever E, when constructed and arranged as set forth.

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