

Bartlett Doe's
Improved Sash Fastening.

Fig. 1.

73305

Fig. 2.

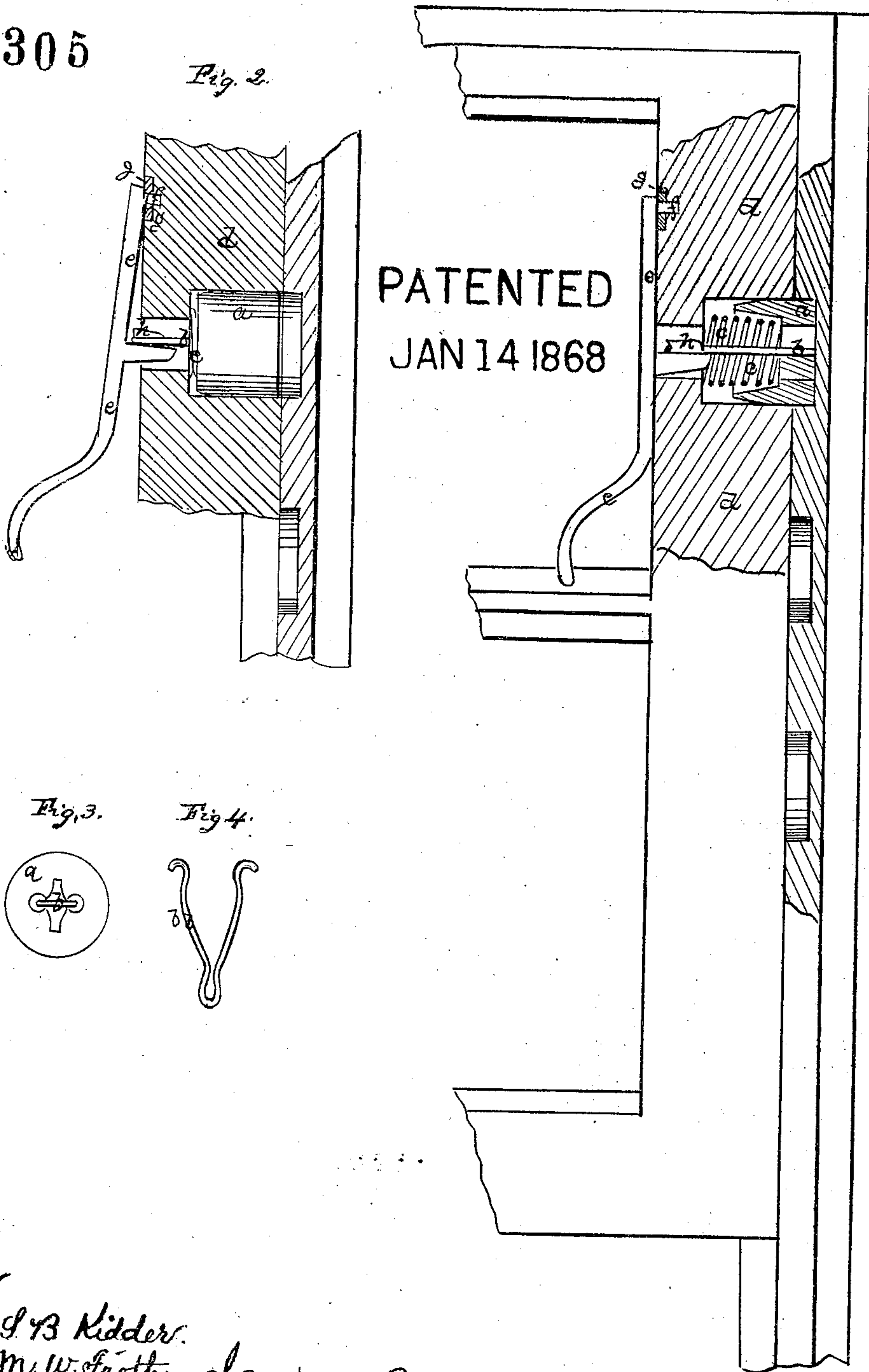
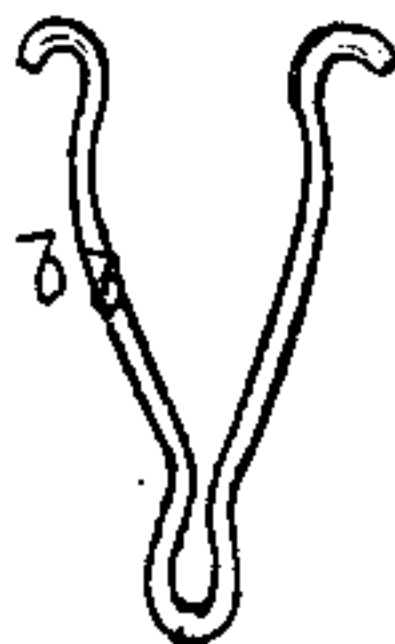
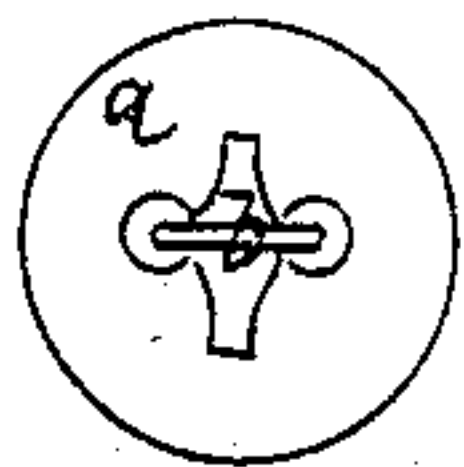


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses { *J. B. Kiddle.*
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Bartlett Doe
By his Atty.
Lowry, Delatit & Son

United States Patent Office.

BARTLETT DOE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 73,305, dated January 14, 1868.

IMPROVED SASH-STOP.

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, BARTLETT DOE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Sash-Fastener; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings, which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

The object of my invention is the production of a fastening-catch, to be used with sashes, or other similar sliding bodies, to lock them in their closed position, and to take the place of weights in sustaining them in various open positions.

This fastening is designed as an improvement over others now in use for a similar purpose, it being as efficient as the best substitute for pulleys, cords, weights, and lock, and cheaper and more easily applied than any such substitute with which I am acquainted. In the drawings may be seen illustrations of my improved fastener—

Figure 1 showing a portion of a window-sash and sash-frame with my invention applied thereto, a portion of the sash and frame being in section, to exhibit the parts to advantage, and the fastening-bolt being also shown in section, exhibiting the formation of the bolt and the arrangement of the parts therewith connected. In this figure the parts are shown in the position which they assume when the sash is locked to its frame.

Figure 2 is a view similar to fig. 1, except that the parts are shown in the position which they are made to assume when the sash is unlocked from its frame, and the bolt being shown in elevation instead of in section.

Figure 3 is an end view of the hollow bolt, and

Figure 4 is a view of the spring-link, which connects the lever outside of the sash to the bolt within the sash.

The bolt *a* is a hollow cylinder, with one end closed, except so far as it is pierced to permit the connection therewith of the link *b*, the hollow construction of the bolt permitting the use of a helical spring, *c*, of considerable length, which spring, acting on both the bolt and the sash, presses the bolt outward, and leaves the outer cylindrical surface of the bolt of considerable length, to steady and guide it in the hole bored for its reception in the sash *d*. The lever *e* is fulcrumed at one end, having there a pivot or point, *f*, which may be bedded into the sash or in a metal shield, *g*, which may be bedded upon or into the sash, the other end of the lever *e* being bent outward, so that a hold may be obtained for drawing back the bolt. Between the fulcrumed and the bent ends of lever *e* a hook, *h*, is cast with, or is fixed to the lever, of such form that the link *b* can be caught thereupon. This link is made of bent wire, with its ends turned back, so as to form hooks, which enter holes or depressions in the bolt-end.

The form which the link assumes, when removed from the bolt, is seen in fig. 4, and, when placed in the bolt, it is sprung together and passed into the bolt till its hooks catch in the depressions made to receive them.

The fastening is readily applied, no tools other than those needed for boring the holes, shown in the sash and sash-frame, being needed for the application of the fastening, which is as applicable to the upper as to the lower part of a sash, and two may be placed opposite each other in each half of a sash, in which case the sash is not crowded to one or the other side, and, if the springs are strong enough, the sash may be retained in position by the friction of the bolt-ends on the sash-frame, even without the entrance of the bolt-ends into the holes bored for their reception in the sash-frame, though, of course, the sash will not be locked except when said bolt-ends enter said holes.

The lever being located and connected as described, no mortising has to be done in the sash for its reception.

I claim, in combination, the hollow cylindrical bolt and the outside lever, when arranged in connection with a helical spring, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Also, the bent wire link *b*, when applied to the hollow bolt and lever, substantially as set forth.

BARTLETT DOE.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,
FRANCIS GOULD.