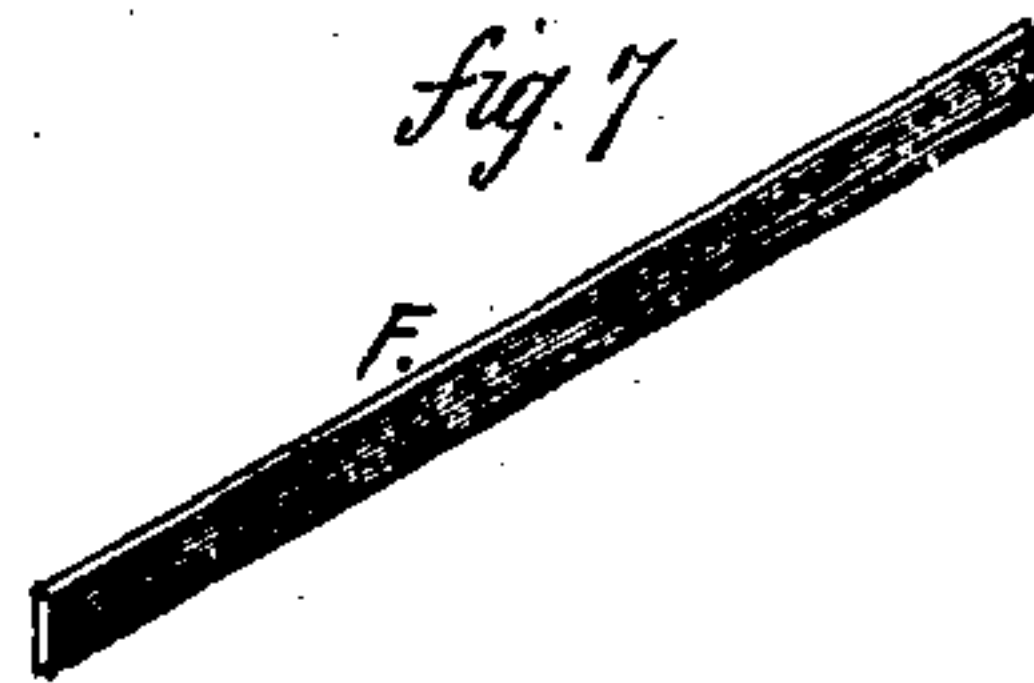
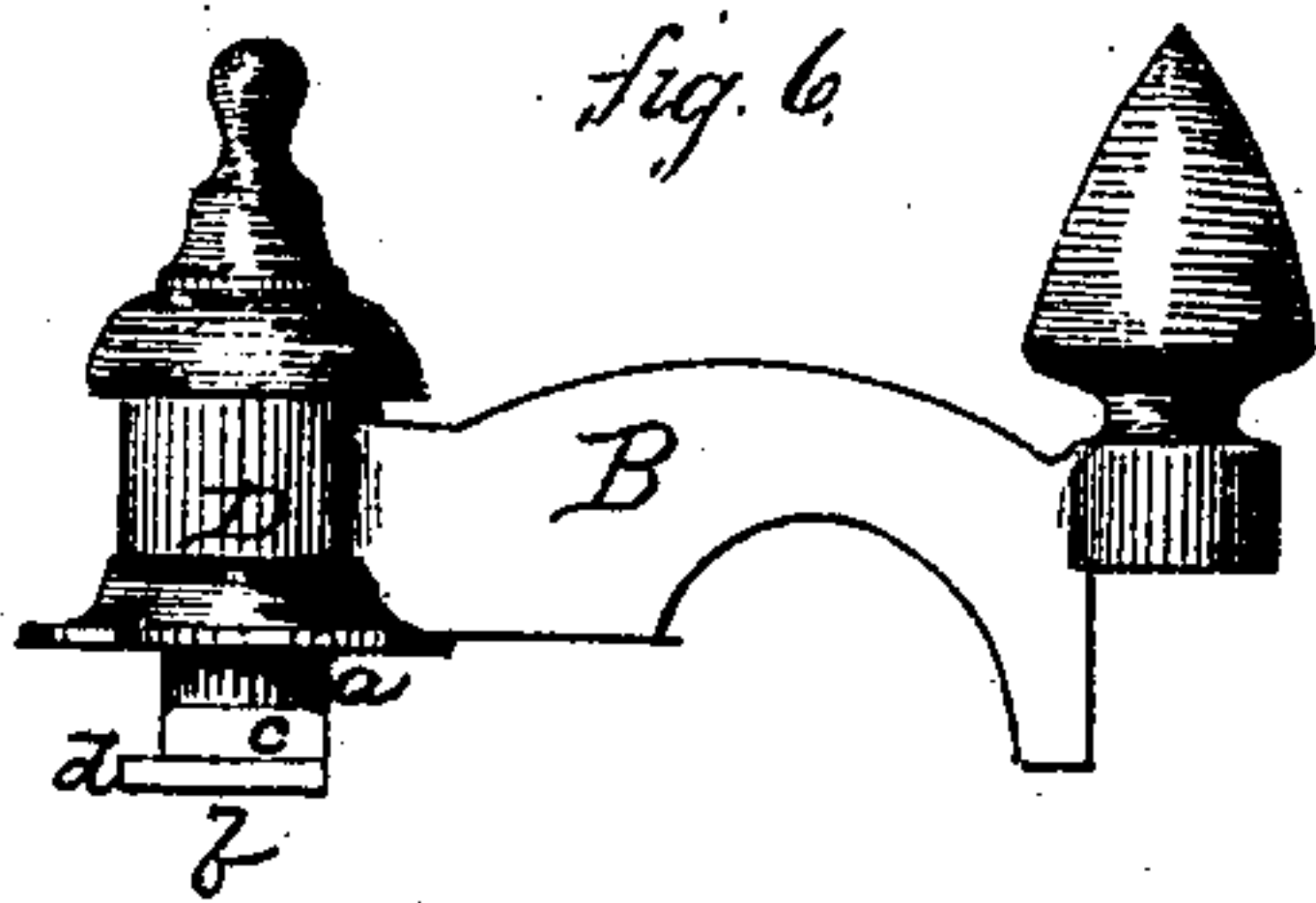
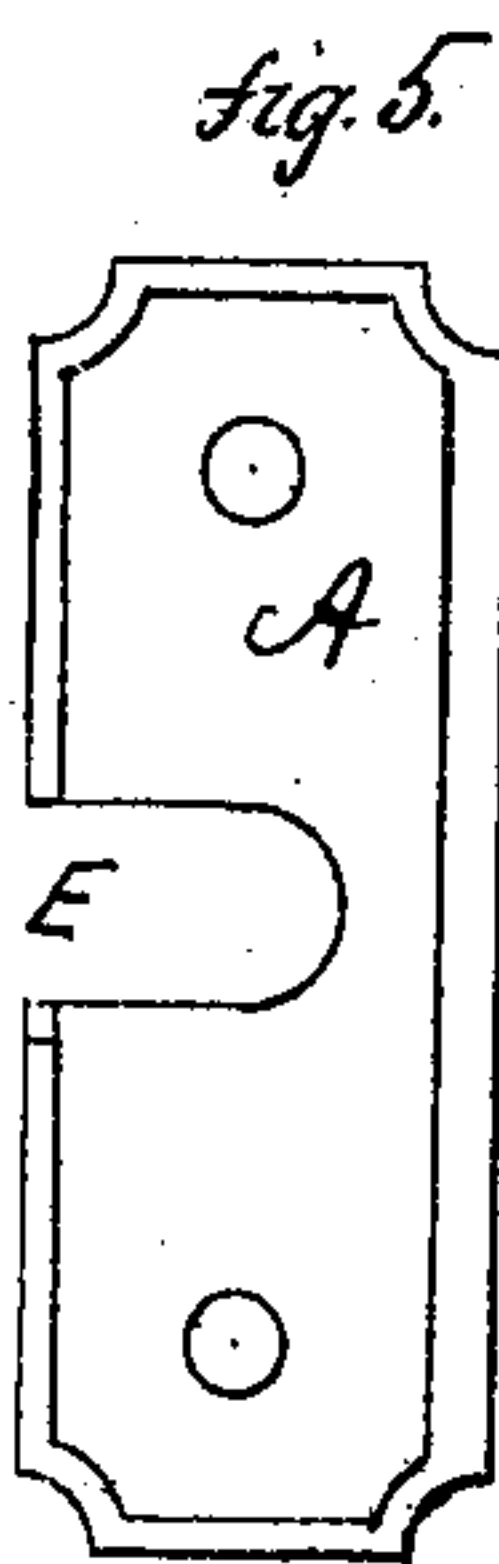
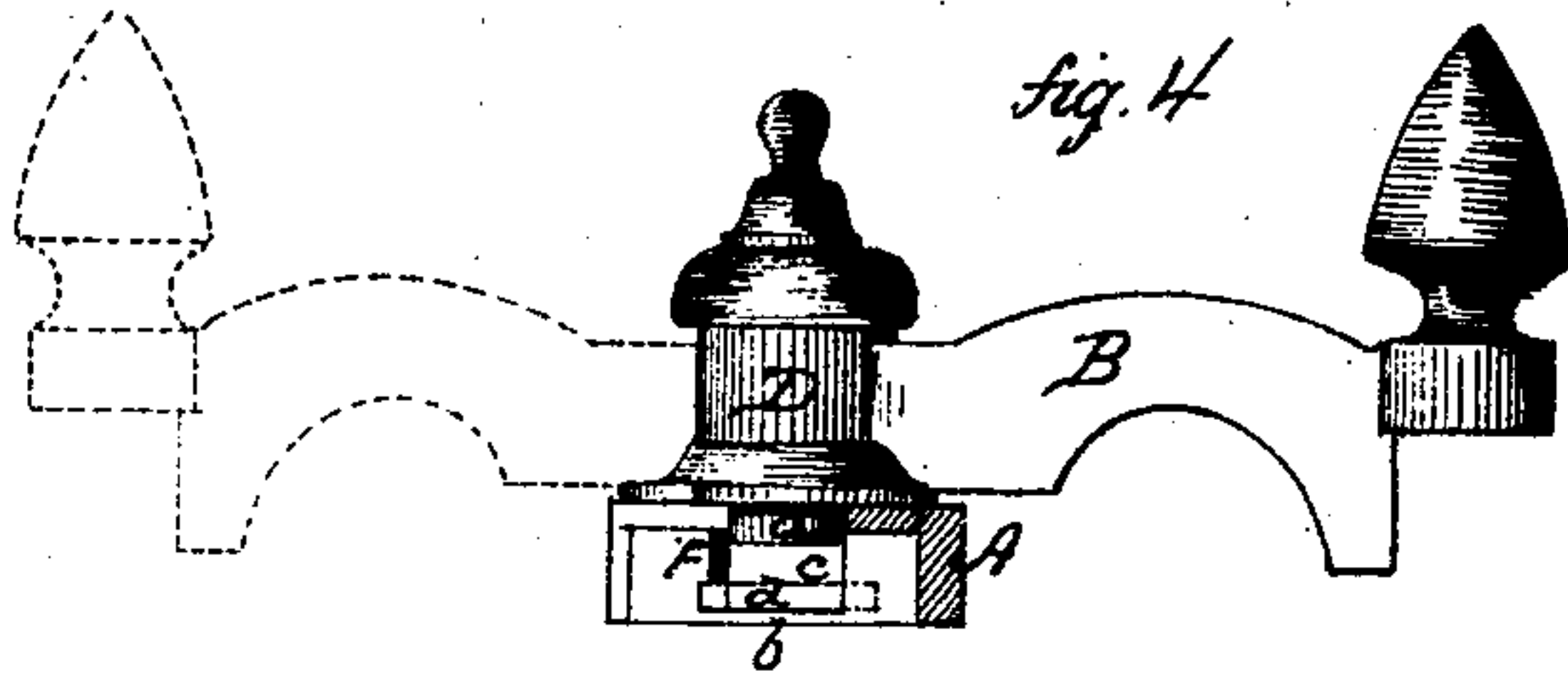
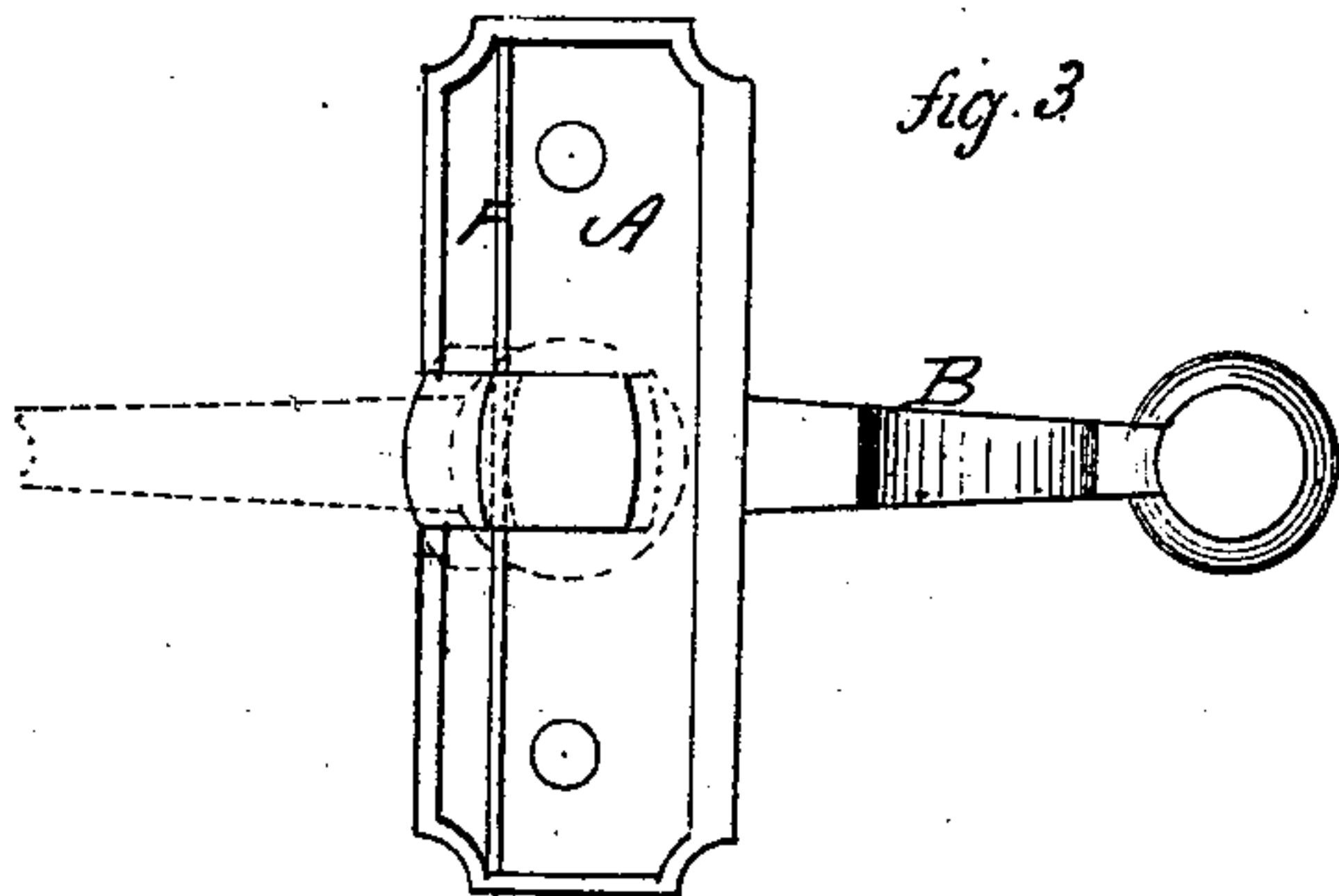
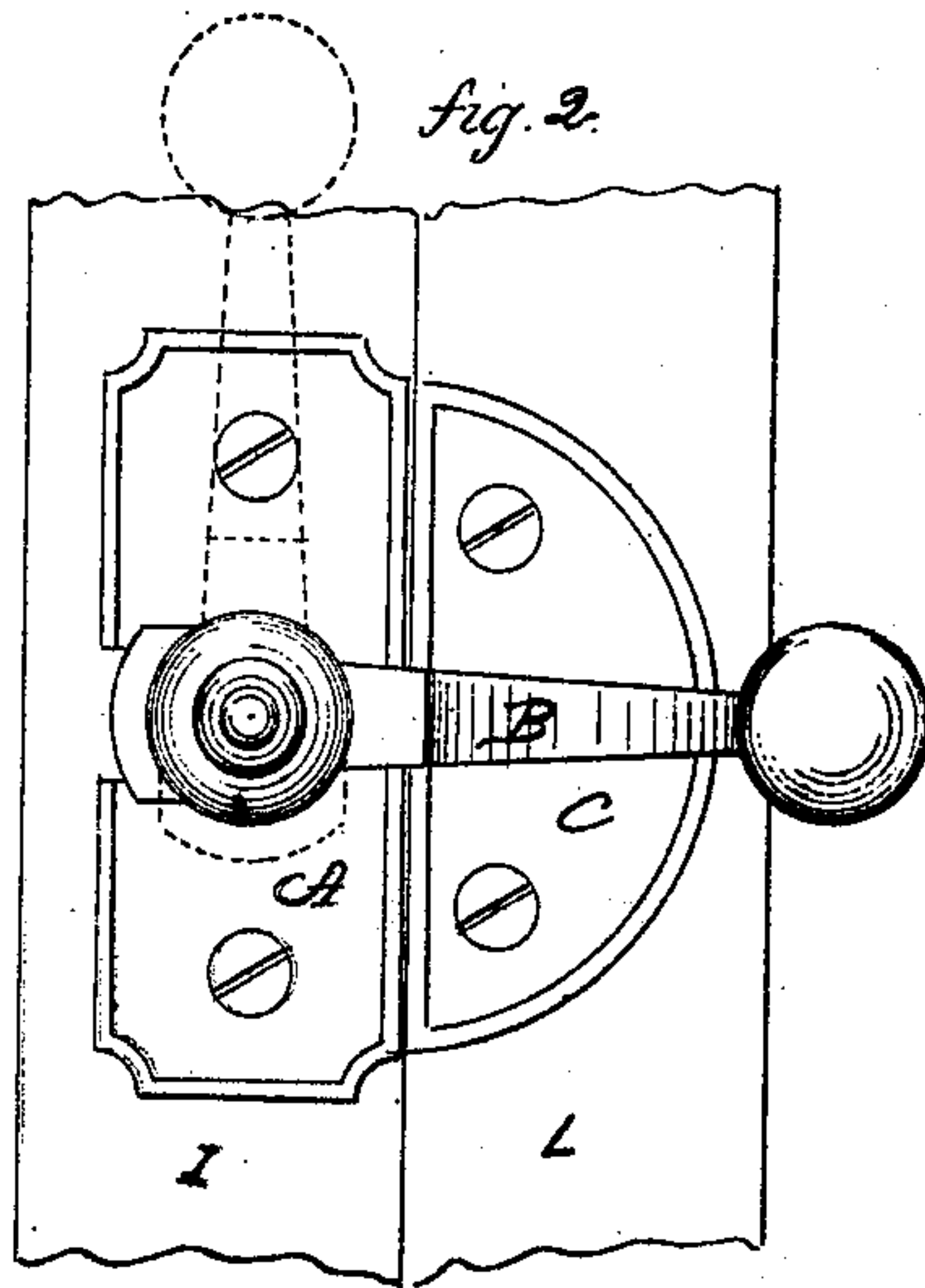
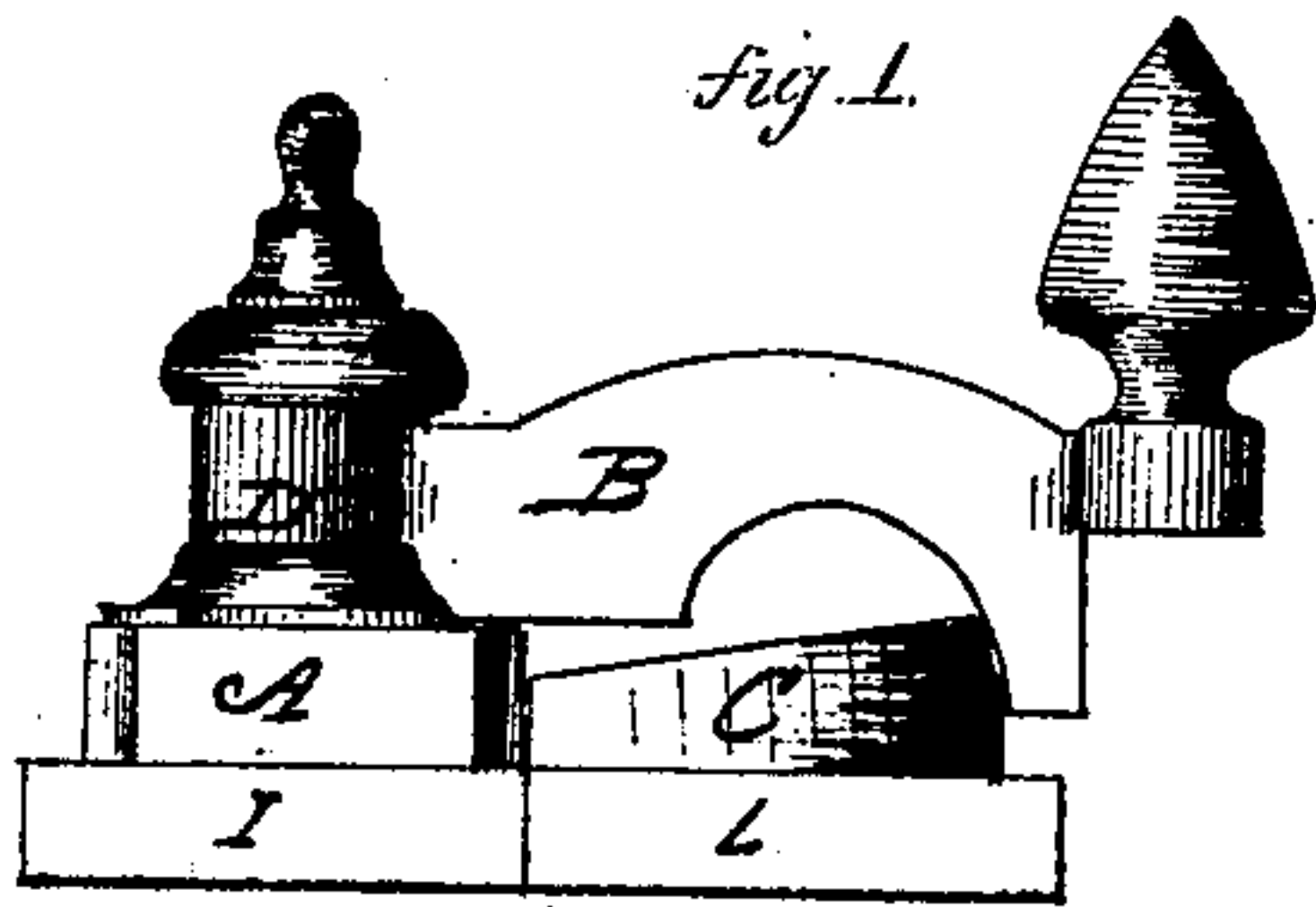


A. I. Judd,

Window Button.

No. 112,717.

Patented Mar. 14, 1871.



Witnesses:

H. Shumway
A. J. Tibbitts

Albert P. Judd
Inventor

By his Attorney,

John E. East

United States Patent Office.

ALBERT D. JUDD, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 112,717, dated March 14, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-BUTTONS.

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, ALBERT D. JUDD, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Sash-Fastener; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents in—

Figure 1, a side view;
Figure 2, a top view;
Figure 3, a view from the under side, looking up;
Figure 4, a transverse section;
Figure 5, an under-side view of the lever-plate, the lever detached;
Figure 6, a side view of the lever; and in
Figure 7, the spring.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash-fasteners in which the lever is fixed to the upper sash and the keeper to the lower, so that by turning the lever onto the keeper the two sashes are locked together.

Heretofore the lever has been fixed to the lever-plate by a pivot extending into or through the plate and riveted, and which, after a little use, is liable to become loose and rendered useless.

To overcome this difficulty, as well as to cheapen the construction of the fastener, is the object of my invention; and

It consists—

First, in forming or fixing a stud upon the under side of the lever, with an annular groove or seat around the said stud to set into a slot in the plate, the said slot on the plate and the annular groove on the lever forming the bearing upon which the lever turns.

Second, in the arrangement of a longitudinal spring within the said plate, bearing against the said stud (a flange or head on said stud serving to support the spring in its seat) on the lever, which extends through the plate for the purpose of retaining the lever in the several desired positions.

A is the lever-plate.

B, the lever.

C, the keeper, in external appearance not materially differing from sash-fasteners of this class.

The lever B is constructed with a stud, *b*, extending down from the base D of the lever, as seen in fig. 6.

Immediately below the base D I form an annular groove, *a*, around the stud, and the part *c*, immediately below, square, or nearly so, and below this a flange, *d*, projecting slightly beyond the square portion *c*.

I form the lever and this construction of stud in one piece, and by the process of casting.

The plate A is chambered out, as seen in fig. 4, and is formed with a slot, E, as seen in fig. 5, in its upper surface, the said slot E corresponding in

width to the cylindrical portion or annular groove *a* on the stud, so that the stud may slide freely into the said slot and turn to the right or left therein, the square portion *c* below the plate and the base of the lever above forming a sufficient bearing to retain the lever in its vertical position.

Within the chamber of the plate A I arrange the spring F, which is simply a flat metal spring extending from end to end, or otherwise supported, and bearing against the square portion of the stud, as seen in fig. 4, the flange *d* supporting the spring and preventing its accidental removal. Therefore, as the lever is turned from right to left, the spring yields to pass the angles of the stud, and tends to throw the lever into either of its two extremes or central positions.

The plate A is secured to the upper sash-bar I, and the keeper to the lower sash-bar L, in the usual manner, and when so fixed the lever is operated in the usual manner.

This construction simplifies the manufacture, inasmuch as the two parts A and B are both cast, and require nothing further than the "tumbling-barrel" to prepare them to be set together, thus reducing the cost of manufacture to the cost of the castings.

Another advantage which this fastener possesses arises from the fact that, if desirable, it may be made a burglar-proof fastening.

In fig. 2 the lever-plate is represented as fixed to the sash-bar with the slot in the rear.

To make the fastener burglar-proof, it is only necessary that the plate be set on the sash-bar in the reverse position—that is, so as to bring the spring and slot upon the front side, as denoted in broken lines, fig. 4; then, with a notch in the front of the keeper, the lever is drawn around to place, the spring yielding for the lever to pass over the keeper until the nose of the lever reaches the notch in the keeper; then the spring will draw the lever into the said notch and lock it into position, from which it can only be removed by drawing the lever forward to release it from the notch.

It will be observed that, if the spring F is dispensed with, the flange *d* on the stud will not be required.

I do not claim the invention of the spring within the plate.

I claim as my invention—

1. The lever B, constructed or provided with the stud *b*, and combined with the plate A, constructed with the slot E to receive the said stud and form a bearing for the lever, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with the lever B and plate A, constructed and arranged to operate as described, the spring F, and flange *d* on the stud, as and for the purpose specified.

ALBERT D. JUDD.

Witnesses:

A. J. TIBBITS,
J. H. SHUMWAY.