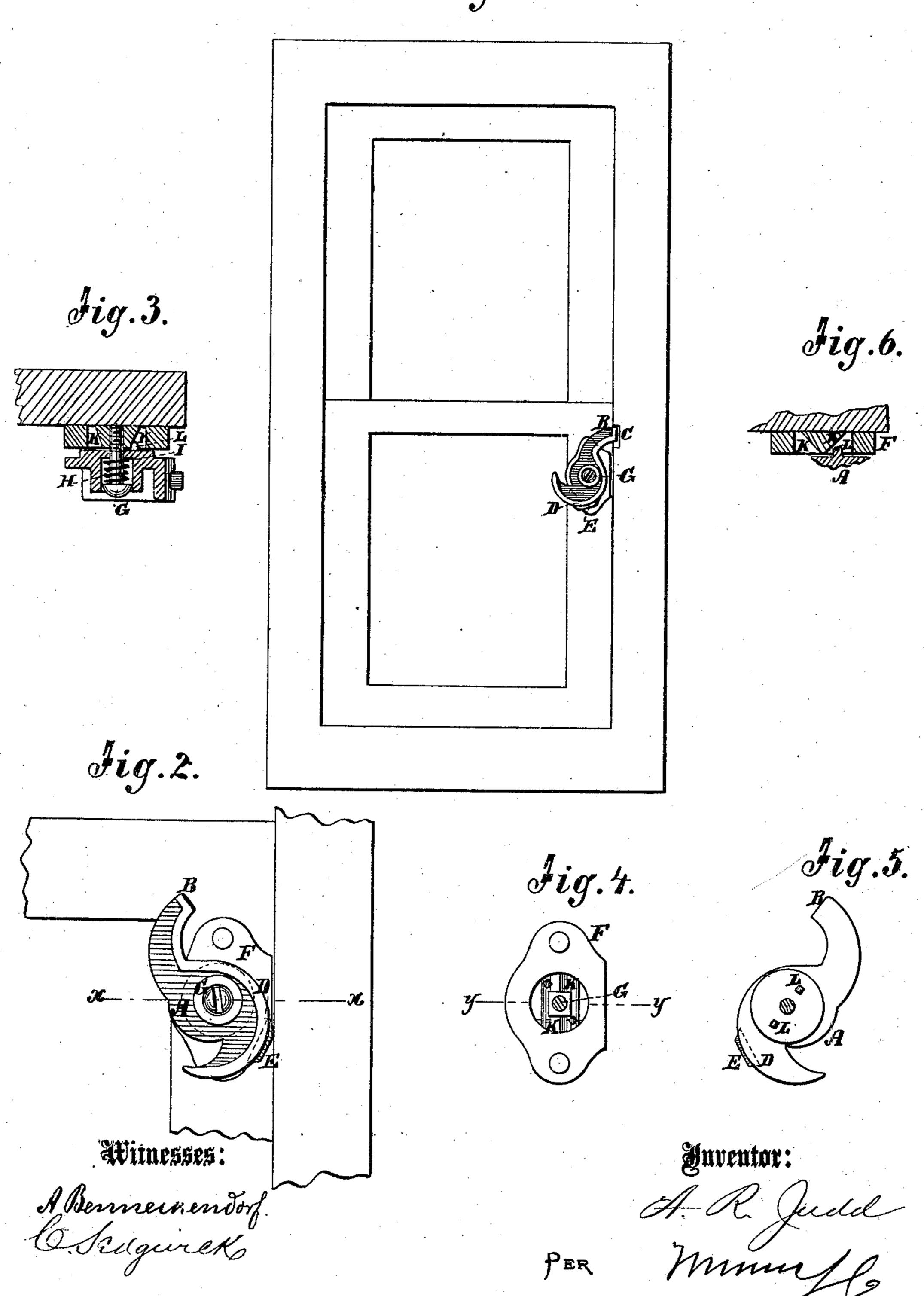
A. R. JUDD.

## Improvement in Sash-Holders.

No. 130,643.

Patented Aug 20, 1872.

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT R. JUDD, OF NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 130,643, dated August 20, 1872.

Specification describing a new and Improved Sash-Fastener, invented by Albert R. Judd, of North Adams, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

My invention consists of a pawl for locking the sash shut, and an eccentric pawl for fastening it open, combined in one piece and pivoted to the sash, with a spring and a pair of inclined planes combined with the pivot of the pawl in such manner that shifting the pawl on its pivot to bring either part into action shifts the spring so that it acts upon the one brought into action to insure its taking hold of the window-frame or other part it is to act upon, all as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window with my improved fastening applied to it. Fig. 2 is a section of the same enlarged. Fig. 3 is a section of Fig. 2 on the line x x. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the escutcheon-plate to which the pawl is pivoted, showing the inclines used for shifting the action of the springs. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the rear side of the double pawl, and Fig. 6 is a sec-

tion of Fig. 4 on the line y y.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts.

A represents the double pawl, which is pivoted to the sash-stile or a plate thereon, and fitted at the upper end B to drop into a notch, C, in the window-frame to lock the sash down, and at D it has an eccentric face for binding upon the wall of the window-frame, by friction, to hold the sash up. This part D is provided with a friction-pad, E, of soft rubber or other equivalent substance, to insure its taking hold properly. This double pawl is pivoted to an escutcheon-plate, F, by a screw or bolt, G, with a spring, H, between the head and the bottom of a socket, I, which holds the pawl snugly against the escutcheonplate while the socket allows said plate to be forced outward against the spring. The said escutcheon-plate has a pair of inclined planes, K, sloping backward each way from the vertical line through the pivot of the pawl, and the latter has two stud-pins, L, on the rear side and on opposite sides of its axis, in that axial line which is parallel with the apex

of these inclines when the pawl stands so that each operative part—that is, B and D—are about the same distance from the wall of the window-frame against which the said parts act, and these studs project inward so far that in passing the said apex of the inclines the pawl has to be forced outward, so that the spring constantly presses said studs on the inclines, one on each side, and its tendency to push these studs down the inclines forces the pawls around on the pivot one way or the other, according to the position of the stud-pins L; for instance, if the upper one be on the incline next to the window frame and the lower one on the other one, the upper end or pawl B will be forced around against the frame or into its notch therein, as shown in Fig. 1; but if the said pins be reversed the other pawl D will be forced against the frame, so that in whichever position the pawl may be the spring co-operates with it. The said pawl is shifted from one position to the other, by turning it on its pivot by hand, so as to force the stud-pins over the apex of the inclines.

The pawl may be arranged in a recess in the sash-stile and be shifted by a stud-pin or thumb-bit projecting through the side of the stile, or it may be shifted by a key. The said pawl may also be arranged in a recess in the window-frame to act on the sash in the same manner; but in this case part D will be placed above the pivot and part B below.

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

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The combination of the double pawl B D, double incline K, stud-pins L, spring H, and pivot G with a window-sash and frame in such manner that the shifting of the pawl to bring either end into action shifts the action of the spring so as to co-operate with the acting part of the pawl, substantially as specified.

ALBERT R. JUDD.

Witnesses:

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C. SEDGWICK.