

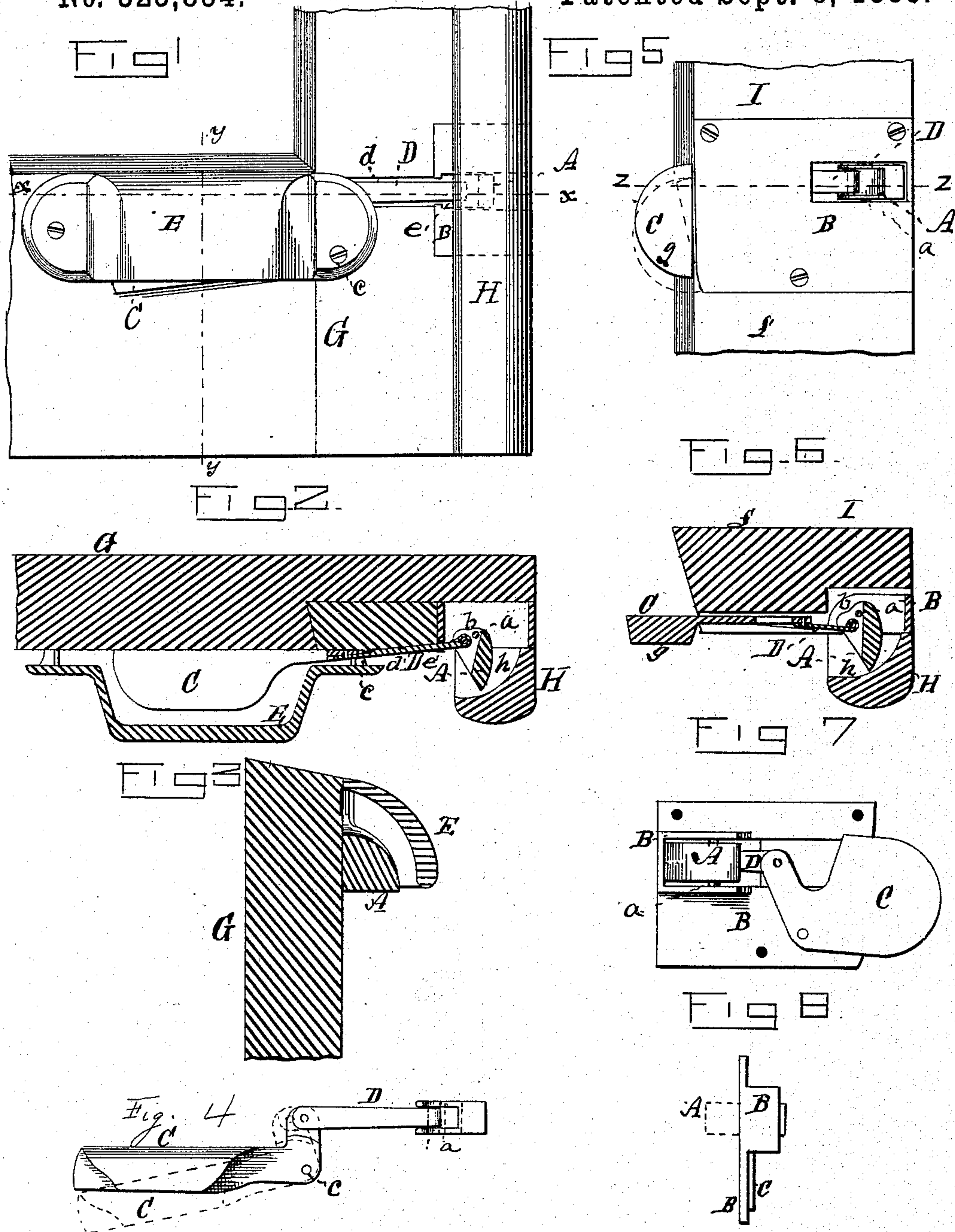
(No Model.)

J. H. HAMAKER.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 325,834.

Patented Sept. 8, 1885.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. HAMAKER, OF CANTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO  
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## SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 325,834, dated September 8, 1885.

Application filed February 9, 1885. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. HAMAKER, of Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented an Improved Sash-Support; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved sash-holder combined with a sash-lift and applied to the lower sash of a window; Fig. 2, a horizontal section of the sash, sash-support, and lift in a plane indicated by the line *x x*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a vertical section of the same in a plane indicated by the line *y y*, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a front view of the sash-support separate; Fig. 5, a front view of the improved sash-support adapted and arranged and as applied to the upper sash of a window; Fig. 6, a horizontal section of the sash and sash-support in a plane indicated by the line *z z*, Fig. 5; Fig. 7, a rear view of the sash-support separate; Fig. 8, an end view of the same.

Like letters designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

My improved sash support and fastener has the following elements: a catch, A, pivoted by a vertical pivot, *a*, in bearings *b b* of a case, casting, or holder, B, so that it will swing into a recess in the case flush with the front surface of the said case, a pivoted weight, C, and a bar or rod, D, connecting the catch and weight, and pivoted or otherwise jointed to both, the pivoted weight acting as a bell-crank lever to draw and hold the catch out in a supporting and locking position for the sash, and adapted to be lifted, as in the act of raising the sash, and to thereby throw the catch back into its case, and thus to set free the sash to be raised or lowered.

The construction of the sash-support, combined with a sash-lift, E, and adapted to be applied to the lower sash, G, of a window, is shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Here the catch A is held and pivoted in a small casting or case, B, which may be let into the front side of the sash and entirely hidden from view behind the sash-holding strip H, while the bell-crank weight C is pivoted in front of the sash inside of or behind the lift D, which is attached to the lower rail of the sash, the pivot *c* of the

weight being conveniently but not necessarily one of the screws by which the lift is attached to the sash. The connecting-bar D may fit in a depression, *d*, in the sash and notch *e* in the case B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and may or may not be covered with a shield-plate. There should be two such sash-supports and lifts on the lower sash—one near each lower corner thereof. Then in raising or lowering the sash the two hands of the person manipulating the sash raise the weights within or behind the lifts sufficiently to disengage the catches from the notches in the window-frame, and the sash is then perfectly free to be raised or lowered by the lifts, the catches being then entirely sunk beneath the front surfaces of their cases. In raising the window, the person doing so may continue to lift on the weights, so that the catches may not catch into any of the notches which they should pass by; but when the window has been raised about to the height desired the operator lets the weights go free, while he still holds by the sash-lifts, so that when the catches come opposite to the desired notches in the frame of the window the weights cause them to enter the notches and fasten the sash at that height. Thus the entire operation is simple and easy, requiring little more care than in simply lifting the sash by the lifts.

The construction of the sash-support for application to an upper sash, I, which does not require lifts and is much less frequently raised and lowered than the lower sash, is somewhat modified, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Here, since the support can not be applied to either rail of the sash, it is applied to the stile *f* alone, and since the weight C is thereby required to be close to the catch A, I extend the case B of the catch outward to or nearly to the edge of the sash-stile, and pivot the weight C also to this same case, the outer end or weight proper, *g*, reaching laterally beyond the case and sash-stile, to serve as a knob or lift not only to operate the catch by, but to raise and lower the sash by. The connecting-bar D is shorter than for the lower sash and its lift, and is hidden behind the case. The operation of the holder here is the same as the holder for the lower sash. There should be one for each side of the sash.



The employment of a pivoted catch, A, swinging forward, instead of a sliding bolt, enables me to hold the sash by simple notches, *h h*, in the inner side of the holding and parting strips of the sash, respectively, at proper heights and intervals, these notches being entirely concealed from view, and the window-frame is not disfigured thereby. The case and all the parts are also thereby made very compact, comparatively small, and cheap in construction; and the case B requires to be only quite shallow, and does not necessitate cutting deeply into the sash to apply the same; but a more important advantage of this construction is, that a very slight force is required to swing the catch out and in, so that no springs are required, and the weight necessary to move the catch is quite slight, and may therefore be small and compact.

The whole fixture is simple, cheap, and easily applied to the sashes, and it is strong and durable.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a sash-support, the combination of a pivoted swinging catch, A, bell-crank weight C, and connecting-bar D, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

2. The combination of the catch A, weight C, and connecting-bar D, composing the sash-support, and a sash-lift, E, the weight being located in or behind the lift, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

JOHN H. HAMAKER.

Witnesses:

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