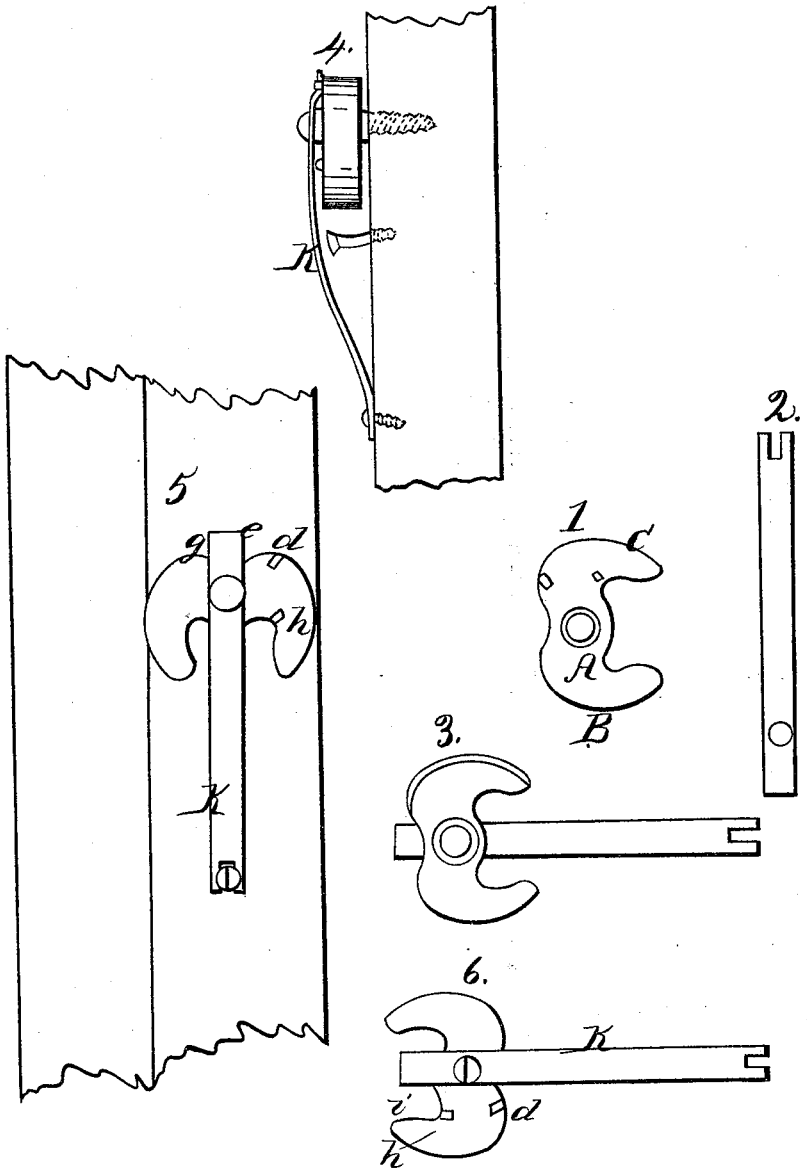
T. W. H. Moseley,

Sash Holder.

No. 5,549. Patented May 2 1848.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THO. W. H. MOSELEY, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SASH-FASTENER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,549, dated May 2, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOS. W. H. MOSELEY, of Columbus, county of Franklin, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement on Machines to Hold Up and Down Window-Sashes when in a Window; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in having a peculiar, heavy end to a lock to hold up and down sashes in a window. This peculiarity in a lock for this purpose generally prevents it from turning over when the window sash is hoisted or lowered. And in addition to this, that the lock may without fail keep its position while the sash is in motion I have introduced a spring which is attached to the lock and operates with it.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I make the lock, of iron, brass, or other strong metal, varying in size generally from one fourth to half inch thick and from one to two inches in diameter. The spring is made of brass, or steel. It is about three and a half inches long, and about one third of an inch wide and thin enough to yield conveniently to the touch of the thumb.

Figure 1 is the detached top view of the holder or lock. 2 is the detached spring; 3 the underside view with the spring attached. 4 is the end edge view with the spring attached. 5 is the top view with the spring attached. A, Fig. 1 is a hole in the lock, making its fulcrum, through which passes a screw fastening the lock to the sash. This hole is above the center of the circle of the machine therefore making the machine a "cam" or "eccentric." B is the edge, which goes next the side of the window when you hoist the sash; and C the edge which goes next the side of the window when you let down the sash. The C end is heavier than the B end, like other machines in use for a similar purpose.

d and *h* are two elevations on the top of the lock see Figs. 5 and 6. These elevations are to come in contact with the upper end of the spring K each one at its proper time and place. The spring passes up and down the sash over the top of the machine with a hole near its upper end at, *l*, Fig. 2 through which hole passes the fulcrum screw of the lock connecting the spring to the lock. The spring extends far enough above the upper edge of the lock to allow the two elevations —*d*— and —*h*— to strike against it. The spring also has another hole at its lower end which admits a screw to hold it from playing to the right or left. My machine is a self adjusting sash lock, to hold up and down window sashes when in a window at any given point, which can not turn over one way or the other unless you desire it. This is done by having my lock so constructed as to have the center of gravity from five to twenty degrees below the horizontal line of the fulcrum of the lock in its heavy end; this gives so much weight below the line of the fulcrum, that any ordinary interferance at the side of the window will not turn the lock over as you move the sash up. Besides this, I have an additional safe guard to prevent the lock turning, particularly when the sash is let down. This latter is a spring Fig. 2 in the drawing. It will be seen in Fig. 5 that the elevation *d* will strike the upper end of the spring at —*e*— and prevent the lock turning over should it attempt to do so, as the sash is being hoisted and so will the elevation —*h*— in Fig. 6 strike the spring at *i* and prevent the lock turning back should it attempt to do so as the sash is let down. Thus it will be seen that the window is always secure from falling or being hoisted without further assistance to the lock save to turn it under the spring before hoisting or lowering the sash.

When you desire to turn the lock for the purpose of hoisting or lowering the sash, you have but to press the spring in the neighborhood of K with the thumb and tip the end of the lock with a finger of the same hand, and from the pressure upon the spring its upper end rises which admits the free passage of the elevations *d*, and *h*, under it.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent in the within described sash fastener, is—

1. Having two eccentric sides similar to each other—the one preponderating over the other and hung upon a pin, so that in one position the sash will be held up, by the pressure of one side of the fastener against the casing of the window; and in the reverse position it will be held down by a

similar pressure of the other side of the fastener, the preponderating side causing the fastener to be constantly against the casing of the window; and in combination therewith. I claim the spring and stops for preventing the fastener from being accidentally reversed, the whole being constructed and operating substantially as described.

THOS. W. H. MOSELEY.

Witnesses:
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
GRANVILLE WHITTLESEY.