

W. Ferrell

Sash Holder,

N^o 6,323.

Patented Apr. 17, 1849.

Fig. 1.

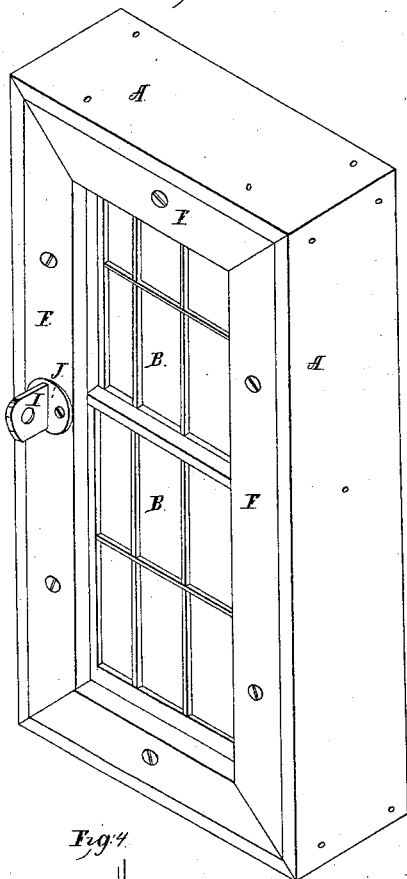


Fig. 4.

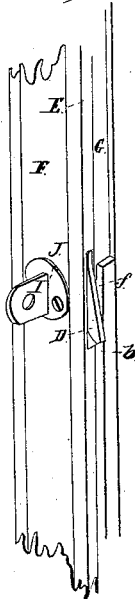


Fig. 2.

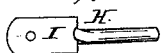


Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

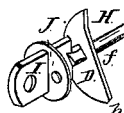


Fig. 6.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FERRELL, OF MOUNT HOLLY, NEW JERSEY.

VIBRATING SASH-STOPPER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 6,323, dated April 17, 1849.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FERRELL, of Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, have invented, a
5 new and useful Improvement on a Window-Fastener; and I hereby do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The nature of my invention consists in
10 providing an indented or rack side to one side of the window sash, and providing an eccentric button catch in a recess in the window case, the which button is moved by a key which has a thin slide or head guided
15 in an escutcheon on the window molding, that makes the said key thrust out the catch button to hold down the windows by catching into the rack on the sash.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification, in which—

25 Figure 1, is a perspective view. Fig. 2, is the key. Fig. 3, is the catch button. Fig. 4, is a semi-perspective view of the key escutcheon, button catch and the casing of the windows. Fig. 5, is a perspective view of the key escutcheon and button. Fig. 6, is an
30 elevation of the rack or indented side of the sash.

The same letters indicate like parts on all the figures.

35 A, is the window frame.

B, is the window. The sash of the window is made in the usual manner with the exception of C, Fig. 6 which is notched on the side that slides against the case.

40 F, is the molding or that part of the frame which retains the sash in the case.

E, is the groove or that part of the frame in which the window sash slides up and down formed with the middle projecting
45 slip G behind the lower sash, and F the inside molding.

I, is the head or slide of the key and H is that part of the key which passes through (a) the opening of the catch button D.

50 J, is the escutcheon. It is a piece of brass or any other metal screwed on to the molding F, and has a thin opening through it to allow the side or head of the key to pass through and slide in it out and in as seen in
55 Figs. 1, 4 and 5.

The round end of the key is inserted in the small orifice in the case, passing through (a) of the catch button in the recess of the case and retaining it in its proper place. When the catch button is out of gear with
60 the rack C of the window sash the edge of f of the button is on a line with the sash C and the window is then free to be moved up or down. But when it is desired to keep the window down, to fasten or lock it the key is
65 pushed in and the long end (b) of the catch button D, is thrust out and catches into the rack C of the sash. Fig. 4 exhibits (b) of the catch button as thrust out, by the key being pushed in. The key has a square
70 shoulder, on which the head or slide I is soldered, fastened or forged and I, the slide is placed on the end of the shoulder forming the hypotenuse of the two right angles, which it thereby describes on the square of
75 the shoulder of H. It will therefore be observed that if the catch button is hanging in the recess of the case with its edge f perfectly level with the most prominent parts of C the rack of the case, then the window
80 sash can be moved up or down, but if the key is thrust in, owing to the slide I being guided in the escutcheon, the button will be moved in its recess by the square hole (a) being gradually moved to conform to the
85 square of the key and (b) will therefore be thrust out into a notch in the sash to retain the window and hold it fast. By pulling back the key, owing to the greater gravity of (b) to that part of the button catch above
90 (a) the catch will then return to a line with the rack of the sash, and allow the windows to be moved up or down. The key cannot be taken out of the molding F, as the shoulder is thicker than the slot of the escutcheon,
95 therefore the key is first put into the hole and the molding put on afterward.

By having the rack of the sash divided into the notches to receive one end of the catch button in one direction and the other
100 end of the button in the other direction, the window will be retained at any point desired, for owing to the form of the button, when the key is drawn onward, the said button vibrates that is (b) swings into the recess in the case, and the top of the button will project into a recess or notch in the sash and thereby hold up the window at any point desired. By thrusting the key in and drawing it a certain length out, the window
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is allowed to move up and down, or it is held fast down, or it is retained at any part, up or down in the case as may be desired.

5 This window fastener combines simplicity and neatness and by the rack of the sash being made to receive the catch button to retain or fasten the windows, the sash is not injured by the thrusting of the button therein.

10 The defect of the window fasteners at present in use is, that the sash is too soon injured by the catches employed to fasten the window.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and its operation I claim 15

The combination of the key Fig. 2, with the escutcheon J, and the catch button D operating as described to make the catch button project into the rack side of the sash to hold or retain the window substantially 20 as described.

WM. FERRELL.

Witnesses:

PETER V. COPPUCK,
ABRAHAM L. RUSH.