C. C. Cameron,

Sash Fastener.

No. 7,471. Patented July 2, 1850.

Fig: 4.

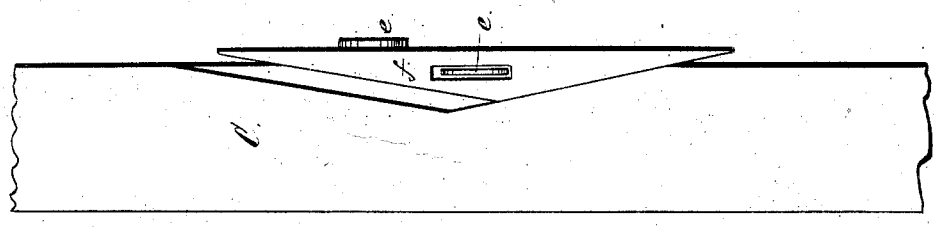


Fig: 3.

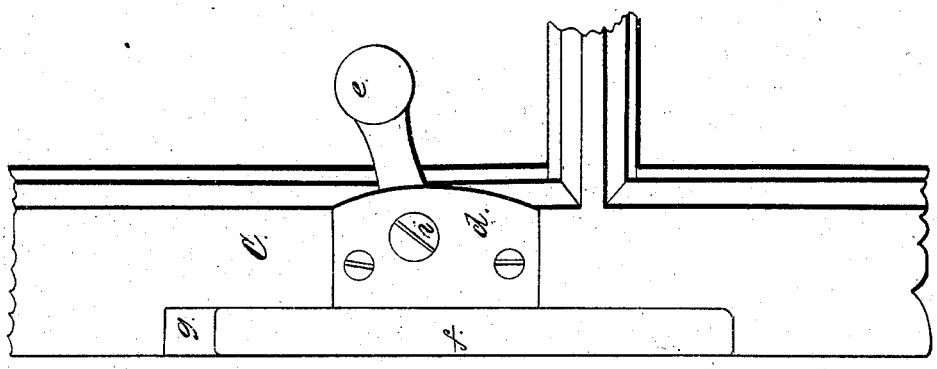


Fig: 1.

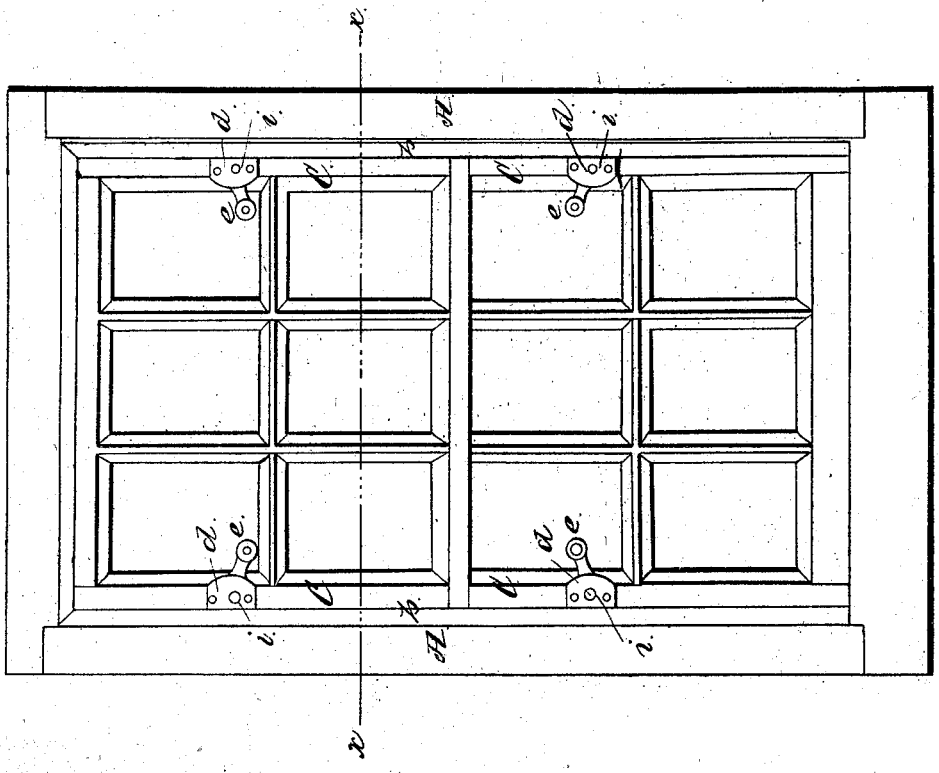
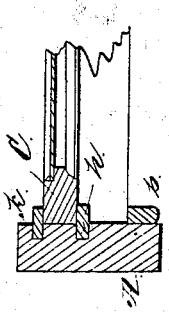


Fig: 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHS. C. CAMERON, OF HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIA.

SASH-STOPPER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 7,471, dated July 2, 1850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. CAMERON, of Harpers Ferry, in the county of Jefferson and State of Virginia, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Fastener for fastening window-sashes in any desired position within a window-frame and also by the same means rendering the window air-tight when the sashes are closed; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an elevation of a window frame with the sashes placed therein; Fig. 2 a transverse section through a portion of the same in the line *x*, *x*, of Fig. 1, and Figs. 3 and 4, are views of broken sections of the side bars C, of the sashes, represented full size.

Similar letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

The window sashes are constructed and placed within the window frame in any well known or usual manner.

A, A, are the sides of the window frame; *b*, *b*, are the slats which confine the lower sash within the window frame.

The vertical slats *h*, that project from the inner surfaces of the sides of the window frame, between the side bars of the upper and lower sashes, and the slats *k*, that project from the inner surfaces of the sides of the window frame immediately in the rear of the side bars of the upper sash, are represented in Fig. 2. In the front outer angles of the side bars C, C, of the upper and lower sashes, I form recesses of the shape represented in Figs. 3, and 4, to wit; the side of each recess is plain and parallel with the edges of the side bars, and the bottom of each recess inclines inward from each extremity to an obtuse angle at the center. In each of these recesses I locate a metallic fastener *f*, exactly corresponding in shape and size with the recess that receives it. A transverse groove is formed in the front side of each of the sash side bars C, opposite the center of the recess *g*, formed therein; in which groove is placed a lever *e;* the inner end of which lever passes into a mortise in the fastener *f*, that is located within the triangular recess in the same side bar. A plate *d*, is secured to the side sash bar C, in front of the lever *e*, through which and through a hole in the lever *e*, is inserted the screw *i*, that forms the fulcrum for the lever to turn upon. The operation of my improved fastener is as follows: When the upper and lower sashes are closed, as represented in Fig. 1,—the levers *e*, *e*, on the lower sash are forced upward, and the levers *e*, *e*, on the upper sash are forced downward: these movements of the said levers will force the fasteners on the lower sash downward, and thereby cause them to emerge from the front face of the side bars C, C, (as shown in Figs. 3, and 4) and to press against the slats *b*, *b;* by which means the said side bars C, C, of the sash will be pressed outward against the slats *h*, (that are located between the upper and lower sashes) with such force as to render the space between them air tight, and also to prevent the sash from being raised, without first operating the levers.

To retain the lower sash when elevated, the position of the levers *e*, *e*, must be reversed, which throws the fasteners upward and causes them to act against the slats *b*, *b*, upon the principle of a cam, when the weight of the sash frame bears upon them.

The upper sash is retained in any desired position by drawing the levers *e*, *e*, downward, which causes the fasteners *f*, *f*, to be pressed against the slats *h*, located in a vertical position between the upper and lower sashes, and thereby forces the side bars of the said upper sash against the slats *k*, with such force as to render the space between them air tight; and also to prevent the sash from being moved without first operating the levers *e*, *e*. The upper sash can also be forced upward against the top of the window frame sufficiently close to prevent the entrance of any air between the top bar of the sash and the top of the window frames. The fastening wedges *f*, *f*, may be placed in recesses formed in the rear sides of the sash side bars C, C, if preferred.

Having thus fully described my improved sash fastening and sash tightening apparatus, for retaining window sashes in any desired position within their frames and for making them air tight therein, what I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The triangular shaped double acting wedges or fasteners *f*, *f*, placed within recesses of corresponding shape formed in the front or rear sides of the sash side bars, (or

in the side slats of a window frame,) acted upon by any kind of handles or levers in such a manner that they will press the sashes inward or outward in contradistinction to sideways—and thus retain them in any desired position, and render them air tight within the window frame.

The above specification of my invention signed and witnessed this 15th day of April, 1850.

CHARLES C. CAMERON.

Witnesses:

GEO. B. STEPHENSON,

I. W. RILEY.