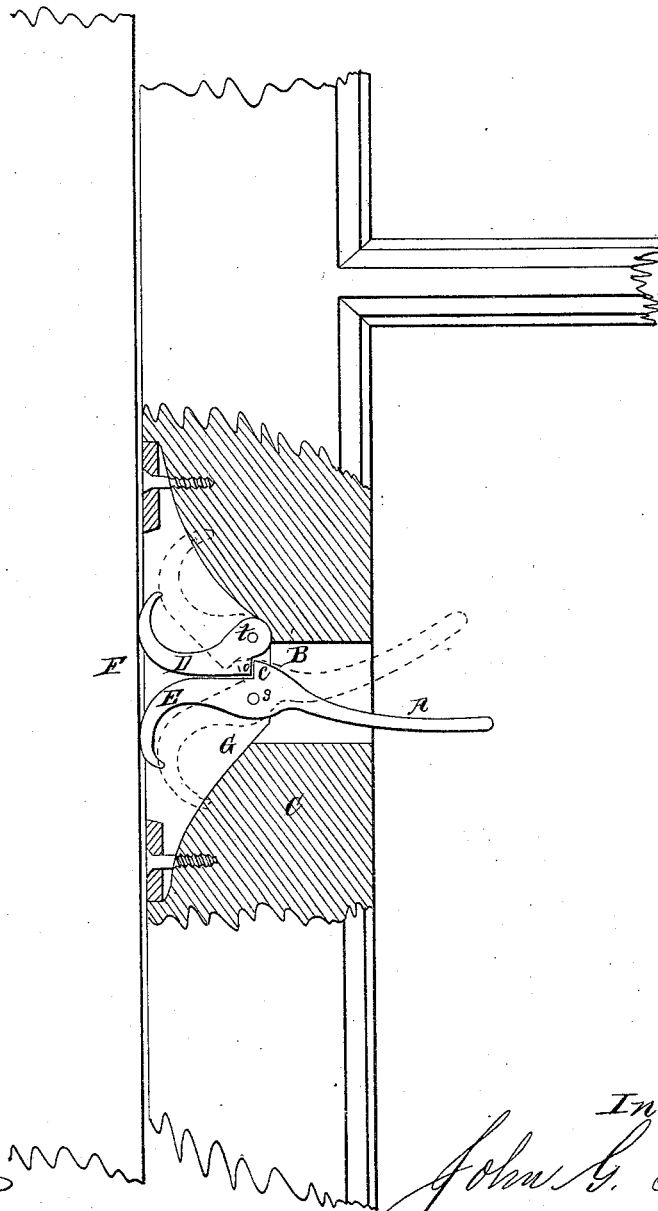


J. G. Perry,

Sash Holder.

N^o 45,747.

Patented Jan 3, 1865.



Witnesses.

E. Clarke
J. H. Perry

Inventor.

John G. Perry

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. PERRY, OF SOUTH KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVED WINDOW-SASH SUPPORTER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **45,747**, dated January 3, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. PERRY, of South Kingston, in the county of Washington, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and Improved Window-Sash Supporter; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and correct description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The drawing represents a section of a sash, C, part of which is removed to show the construction of the supporter, which is as follows:

A lever, A, is placed on a pivot, S, and has one end, E, curved in an evolute form, the other end being carried out long enough to reach through the side of the sash and be operated upon. Another lever, shaped like the first, except that it has no long end to operate it by, is placed in an inverted position above the first one and moves on a pivot at *t*. A shoulder, *o*, or projection on the under side of the upper lever rests against a like projection, *c*, on the upper side of the lower lever, which keeps the upper one in place. These two levers are put into a mortise in the side of the sash, and the pins on which they turn put directly through through the wood, or they may be put in a metallic frame, G, as represented in the drawing, and this frame secured in the mortise.

The operation is as follows: The two longest parts of the levers tend, by their weight, to bring the two curved ends of the levers together and so as to project out against the window-frame F, and when an attempt is made

to move the sash up or down one or the other of the curved cam-shaped ends of the levers is made, by the friction on the window-frame, to press so hard against the frame as to prevent the sash from moving, the lower lever preventing the sash from moving down and the upper one from moving up. By raising the long end A of the lower lever the two curved ends D E of the levers will be moved away from each other and drawn back from the frame, so that the sash can be moved up and down at pleasure.

The upper lever is moved by the projection *c*, which presses against the shoulder *o* on the upper lever, B. As before stated, the weight of the longest arms of the levers will keep them in the right position when rightly constructed, but a spring may be added either between the two curved arms or above the longest arms of either lever, or a piece of metal plate forming a sort of shoe may be put over the face of each cam to protect the window-frame, and the pieces or shoes connected together by a piece of india rubber or other spring to assist in closing the levers.

Having thus described my window-sash supporter, I claim—

The combination of the two cams or curved levers with the projections *o c*, constructed substantially as herein described, and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN G. PERRY.

Witnesses:

E. C. CLARKE,
O. H. PERRY.