E. M. Judd,

Sash Fastener.

No. 21,968. Patented Nov. 2, 1858.

Fig. 1.

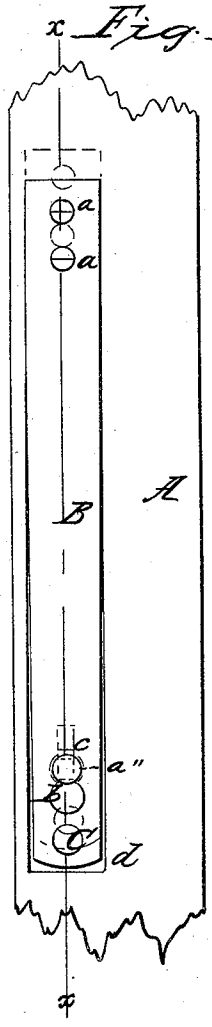
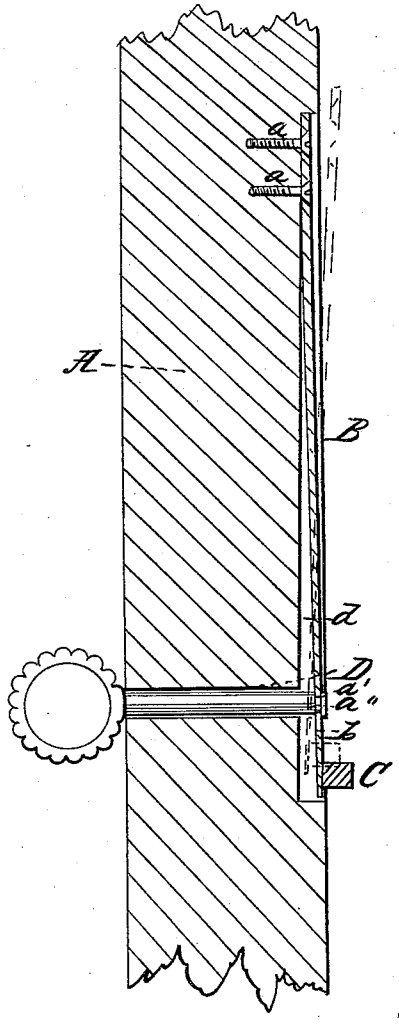


Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

E. M. JUDD, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

SASH-FASTENER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 21,968, dated November 2, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD M. JUDD, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Fastening; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an edge view of a portion of the stile of a window sash having my improved fastening fitted to it. Fig. 2, is a section of the same taken in the line *x*, *x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of sash fastenings in which a pintle is attached to a flat spring, the spring being secured to the edge of the sash at one side and the pintle fitting in holes in the stiles of the frame or case.

The object of the within described invention is to facilitate the application of the fastening to the sash and render the same more efficient in its operation than usual.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to described it.

A, represents a portion of one of the stiles of a window sash, and B, is a flat spring of suitable length which is secured at one end to the edge of the stile by screws *a*. To the opposite end of the spring B, a pintle C, is attached at right angles, said pintle projecting outward from the spring as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The lower part of the spring B, extends outward from the stile A, so as to keep the pintle in either of a series of holes in the side of the window frame or casing.

D, is a rod which passes through the stile A, and has a groove *a'*, cut into it at each side and near its outer end a head *a''*, being formed on the outer end of the rod.

The lower part of the spring B, just above the pintle C, is perforated with a hole *b*, which has a slot *c*, adjoining it, said slot, being cut in the spring from the hole *b*, upward and being less in width than the diameter of hole *b*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The hole *b*, is sufficiently large to allow the head *a''*, of the rod D, which is larger in diameter than the other portion to pass through, and the slot *c*, is of sufficient width to allow the rod D, where diminished by the grooves *a'*, to pass into it, thereby connecting the rod with the spring as shown clearly in Fig. 2.

The rod D, is allowed to work freely in the stile A, and in a perfectly horizontal position as the curved movement of the lower end of the spring B, is compensated for by the peculiar connection of the rod D, to the spring, the spring being allowed to slide on the rod owing to the slot *c*, adjoining the hole *b*, through which the head *a'*, of the rod is allowed to pass. This manner of attaching or forming the connection of the rod D, and spring B, constitutes the gist of the invention, for the mode of attachment described not only admits of the rod D, moving perfectly horizontal in the slide, but also enables the fastening to be readily applied to the sash,—for instance, all that is required is to bore a hole horizontally through the stile A, to receive the rod D, then cut a recess *d*, in the edge of the stile A, to receive the spring B, put the outer end of the rod D, through the hole *b*, in the spring as shown in red Fig. 2, and then shove down the spring so that the slot *c*, will pass over the narrow part of the rod and secure by the screws *a*, *a*, the upper end of the spring to the stile.

The ordinary fastenings of this class have a rod D, permanently attached to the spring B, and consequently a mortise of some height was required to be cut in the stile A, to permit of the curvilinear motion of the rod which of course corresponds to that of the lower end of the spring as it moves in and out. This mortise disfigures and weakens the stile and the fastening also operates with more friction than the one constructed according to my invention.

It will be seen that the spring B, has a tendency to keep the pintle C, in the holes made in the case or framing and the sash is thereby retained at varying heights according to the position of the pintle holes, the sash being lowered by drawing back by hand the rod D, so as to withdraw the pintles from the holes.

I do not claim a sash fastening formed by attaching a pintle to the end of a flat steel or metal spring which is secured to the edge of the stile of the sash and having a rod attached thereto and passing through the stile of the sash for the purpose of withdrawing the pintle from the holes in the

case or framing, for such is an old and well known fastening; but,

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,

Attaching the rod D, to the spring B, by means of the grooves a', in said rod, the button a'', at its end and the hole b, and slot c, in the spring B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

EDWARD M. JUDD.

Witnesses:

HARVEY E. CASE,

L. E. CASE.